

SMARTİKS YAZILIM A.Ş.

**INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FOOTNOTES AS OF
MARCH 31, 2021**

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SMARTIKS YAZILIM A.Ş.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF MARCH 31, 2021 AND DECEMBER 31, 2020
(All amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"))

	Footnote Reference	Not Audited	Audited
		<i>Consolidated</i>	<i>Consolidated</i>
		Current Period March 31, 2021	Previous Period December 31, 2020
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	3.982.777	4.467.106
Trade Receivables	3-6	12.020.830	12.112.896
-Trade Receivables from Related Parties	3	486	25.639
-Trade Receivables from Unrelated Parties	6	12.020.344	12.087.257
Other Receivables		590.434	565.574
-Other Receivables from Related Parties		532.794	508.536
-Other Receivables from Unrelated Parties		57.640	57.038
Receivables From Customer Contracts	7	6.285.192	4.849.758
- Contract Assets Arising from Sales of Goods and Services	7	6.285.192	4.849.758
Inventories		12.015	335.930
Prepaid Expense		673.430	716.177
-Prepaid Expenses to Related Parties		54.391	68.991
-Prepaid Expenses to Unrelated Parties		619.039	647.186
Assets Related With Current Tax		4.251	31.366
Other Current Assets		279.847	279.980
-Other Current Assets from Unrelated Parties		279.847	279.980
Total Current Assets		23.848.776	23.358.787
Non-Current Assets			
Other Receivables		22.573	22.573
-Other Receivables From Unrelated Parties		22.573	22.573
Tangible Fixed Assets	9	429.684	299.917
-Furniture and fixtures	9	423.451	292.652
-Special Cost	9	6.233	7.265
Right of Use Assets	11	2.081.401	2.002.662
Intangible Assets	10	56.494.145	53.819.533
-Goodwill	10	10.294.528	10.294.528
-Computer Software	10	10.652	16.120
-Capitalized Development Costs	10	46.188.361	43.508.185
-Other Intangible Fixed Assets	10	604	700
Prepaid Expenses		-	5.488
- Prepaid Expenses to Unrelated Parties		-	5.488
Deferred Tax Asset		2.271.772	1.811.518
Total Non-Current Assets		61.299.575	57.961.691
TOTAL ASSETS		85.148.351	81.320.478

Enclosed footnotes are integral parts of these statements.

SMARTIKS YAZILIM A.Ş.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF MARCH 31, 2021 AND DECEMBER 31, 2020
(All amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"))

	Footnote Reference	Not Audited	Audited
		Consolidated Current Period March 31, 2021	Consolidated Previous Period December 31, 2020
LIABILITIES			
Short-Term Liabilities			
Short-Term Borrowings	5	1.250.000	250.000
- Short-Term Borrowings From Unrelated Parties	5	1.250.000	250.000
-- <i>Bank credits</i>	5	1.250.000	250.000
Short-term Portion of Long-term Borrowings	5	2.642.570	3.171.640
- Short-term Portion of Long-term Borr. From Unrelated Parties	5	2.642.570	3.171.640
-- <i>Banks credits</i>	5	1.822.026	1.804.736
-- <i>Debts from Leasing Transactions</i>	5	820.544	1.366.904
Other Financial Liabilities	5	51.273	14.245
-Other Miscellaneous Financial Liabilities	5	51.273	14.245
Trade Payables	3-6	978.455	1.029.232
-Trade Payables to related Parties	3	-	16.815
-Trade Payables to Unrelated Parties	6	978.455	1.012.417
Payables in Scope of Employee Benefits	8	2.486.235	2.100.431
Other Payables		110.061	78.969
-Other Payables to Unrelated Parties		110.061	78.969
Liabilities from Customer Contracts		3.594.136	3.812.925
-Contractual Liabilities From Sales Of Goods and Services		3.594.136	3.812.925
Short-Term Provisions		1.164.661	667.121
-Short-Term Provisions for Employee Benefits		1.155.661	658.121
-Other Short-Term Provisions		9.000	9.000
Total Short-Term Liabilities		12.277.391	11.124.563
Long-Term Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowings		2.957.404	2.955.962
- Long-Term Borrowings from Unrelated Parties		2.957.404	2.955.962
-- <i>Banks credits</i>		1.597.120	2.001.346
-- <i>Debts from Leasing Transactions</i>		1.360.284	954.616
Long-Term Provisions		2.125.156	2.025.112
-Long-Term Provisions For Employee Benefits		2.125.156	2.025.112
Total Long-Term Liabilities		5.082.560	4.981.074
TOTAL LIABILITIES		17.359.951	16.105.637
EQUITY			
Equity Attributable To Parent Company	12	67.788.400	65.214.841
- Paid-in Capital	12	31.862.500	31.862.500
-Share Premium (Discount)	12	15.791.850	15.791.850
- Accum. Other comprehensive income/(expense) not to be reclassified in Profit/Loss	12	286.276	(149.657)
-- <i>Revaluation measurement gains/losses</i>		286.276	(149.657)
--- <i>Actuarial Gain/Loss Fund from defined benefit plan</i>		286.276	(149.657)
- Restrained Reserves From Profit	12	1.776.911	1.403.977
-- <i>Legal reserves</i>		1.776.911	1.403.977
- Profit (Loss) for Previous Period	12	15.933.237	12.566.761
- Net Profit (Loss) For The Period	12	2.137.626	3.739.410
Total Equity		67.788.400	65.214.841
TOTAL LIABILITIES		85.148.351	81.320.478

Enclosed footnotes are integral parts of these statements.

SMARTIKS YAZILIM A.Ş.
PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT CONSOLIDATED
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2021 –MARCH 31, 2021 AND JANUARY 1, 2020 –MARCH 31, 2020
(All amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"))

	Footnote Reference	Not Audited	
		Consolidated Current Period January 1, 2021 March 31, 2021	Consolidated Previous Period January 30, 2020 March 31, 2020
Sales Revenue	13	7.456.982	6.134.236
Cost of Sales (-)	13	(1.975.026)	(2.345.412)
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)		5.481.956	3.788.824
General Administrative Expenses	14	(1.040.574)	(1.004.491)
Marketing Expenses	14	(46.761)	(88.779)
Research and Development Expenses	14	(4.139.237)	(2.396.865)
Other Operating Income	15	1.658.829	778.569
Other Operating Expenses	15	(181.563)	(401.474)
MAIN OPERATION PROFIT/LOSS		1.732.650	675.784
Income from Investment Activities		3.389	80.643
CONTINUING OPER.PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE FINANCIAL INCOME(EXP.)		1.736.039	756.427
Financial Incomes	16	363.512	74.822
Financial Expenses	17	(531.163)	(226.236)
CONTINUING OPER.PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE TAX		1.568.388	605.013
Continuing Operations Tax Income / Loss		569.238	788.781
-Deferred Tax Profit / Loss		569.238	788.781
CONTINUING OPER.PERIOD PROFIT OR LOSS		2.137.626	1.393.794
PERIOD PROFIT OR LOSS		2.137.626	1.393.794
Allocation Of Period Profit/Loss		2.137.626	1.393.794
- Share of Main Partnership		2.137.626	1.393.794
Earnings per share		0,07	0,04
-- Earnings per share from continuing oper.		0,07	0,04
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Items not to be reclassified as profit or loss	18	435.933	279.482
-- Revaluation gains(loss) in defined benefit plans , Post Tax		435.933	279.482
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (EXPENSE)		435.933	279.482
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (EXPENSE)		2.573.559	1.673.276
-Share of Main Partnership		2.573.559	1.673.276

Enclosed footnotes are integral parts of these statements.

SMARTIKS YAZILIM A.Ş.
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 31, 2021 AND MARCH 31, 2020

(All amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"))

	Footnote Reference	Not Audited	Not Audited
		<i>Consolidated</i>	<i>Consolidated</i>
		Current Period January 1, 2021 March 31, 2021	Previous Period January 30, 2020 March 31, 2020
A) Cash Flow from Operating Activities		4.680.151	4.348.248
Profit / (Loss) of the Period		2.137.626	1.393.794
Profit/ (Loss) of the period Continued Operations		2.137.626	1.393.794
Adjustments Related to Net Profit/Loss Reconciliation		3.391.140	3.325.861
Adjustments related to Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	9-10-11	3.850.507	2.992.715
Adjustments Related to Impairment/Reversal of impairment	6	-	976.299
-Adjustments Related to Impairment of Receivables/Reversal of impairment	6	-	976.299
Adjustments related to Provisions		597.584	79.024
- Adjustments Related to Employee Benefits Provisions(Cancellations)		597.584	79.024
Adjustments for Interest (Income) and Expenses	16-17	167.651	151.414
- Adjustments for Interest Income	16	(363.512)	(74.822)
- Adjustments for Interest Expenses	17	531.163	226.236
Adjustments Related to fair value Loses(Gains)		(435.933)	(279.482)
-Other Adjustments Related to fair value Loses(Gains)		(435.933)	(279.482)
Adjustments for Tax (Income) Expense		(569.238)	(788.781)
Other Adjustments Regarding Non-Cash Items		(219.431)	194.672
Changes in Working Capital		(848.615)	(371.407)
Adjustments for Decrease (Increase) in Trade Receivables	3-6	92.066	1.675.189
Decrease (Increase) in Trade Receivables from Related Parties	3	25.153	2.864.897
Decrease (Increase) in Trade Receivables from unrelated Parties	6	66.913	(1.189.708)
Adjust. Related to increase/(dec.) in Oth. Receiv.related with oper.		(24.860)	(25.395)
- Incr. (Decr.) in Other Receiv. Related to Act. from Related Parties		(24.258)	(18.990)
- Incr. (Decr.) in Other Receiv. Related to Act. from Unrelated Parties		(602)	(6.405)
Adjust.Related to incr./ (Decr.) in Assets from Customer Contracts	7	(1.435.434)	(1.337.761)
-Incr. (Decr.) in Contractual Assets Arising from Sales of Goods and Services	7	(1.435.434)	(1.337.761)
Adjustments for Decrease (Increase) in Inventories		323.915	494.874
Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Expenses		48.235	163.630
Adjustments for Increase (Decrease) in Trade Payables	3-6	(50.777)	(1.396.051)
- Increase (Decrease) in Trade Payables to Related Parties	3	(16.815)	64.244
- Increase (Decrease) in Trade Payables to Unrelated Parties	6	(33.962)	(1.460.295)
Increase (Decrease) in Debts within the Scope of Employee Benefits	8	385.804	388.932
Adjust. for Increase (Decrease) in Liab. Arising from Customer Contracts	7	(218.789)	(95.007)
-Incr. (Decr.) in Contractual Oblig. Arising from Sales of Goods and Services	7	(218.789)	(95.007)
Adjustments for Incr. (Decr.) in Other Liab. Related to Operations		31.092	(67.217)
-Increase (Decrease) in Other Unrelated Party Payables Relat. to Activities		31.092	(67.217)
Increase (Decrease) in Government Incentives and Grants		-	(64.221)
Adjustments Related to Other Incr. (Decrease) in Oper. Capital		133	(108.380)
-Increase (Decrease) in Other Liabilities Related to Operations		133	(108.380)
Cash Flows From Activities		4.680.151	4.348.248

Enclosed footnotes are integral parts of these statements.

SMARTIKS YAZILIM A.Ş.
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 31, 2021 AND MARCH 31, 2020
(All amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"))

	Footnote Reference	Not Audited	Not Audited
		<i>Consolidated</i>	<i>Consolidated</i>
		Current Period January 1, 2021 March 31, 2021	Previous Period January 30, 2020 March 31, 2020
B) Cash Flows From Investing Activities		(6.296.207)	(4.941.250)
Cash Inflows from the Sale of Tangible and Intangible Assets	9-10	5.730	168.317
-Cash Inflows from the Sale of Tangible Fixed Assets	9	5.730	168.317
Cash Outflows from the Purchase of Tangible and Intan. Fixed Assets	9-10	(6.301.937)	(5.109.567)
-Cash Outflows from the Purchase of Fixed Assets	9	(183.988)	-
-Cash Outflows from Purchase of Intangible Fixed Assets	10	(6.117.949)	(5.109.567)
C) Cash Flows From Financial Activities		1.131.727	972.848
Cash Inflows From Borrowing	5	1.612.630	2.354.049
Cash Inflows from Loans	5	1.612.630	2.354.049
Cash Outflows Related to Debt Payments	5	(191.445)	(782.411)
-Cash Outflows Related to Loan Repayments	5	(191.445)	(782.411)
Cash Outflows Related to Loan Payments Arising from Lease Agreements	11	(423.074)	(526.874)
Interest Paid	17	(531.163)	(226.236)
Interest Received	16	363.512	74.822
Other Cash Inflows (Outflows)		301.267	79.498
Net Increase / Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents Before Foreign Currency Translation Differences (A+B+C)		(484.329)	379.846
Net Increase / Decrease in Cash and Equivalents (A + B + C)		(484.329)	379.846
D- CASH AND CASH EQUIV. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	4	4.467.106	4.628.316
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD (A + B + C + D)	4	3.982.777	5.008.162

Enclosed footnotes are integral parts of these statements.

SMARTIKS YAZILIM A.Ş.**AUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS OF MARCH 31, 2021 AND MARCH 31, 2020**

(All amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"))

			Revaluation measurement gains/losses		Retained Earnings		
	Paid-in- Capital	Issuance of Share Premiums / Discounts	Remeasurement Gains/ Losses Due to Defined Benefit Plan	Restricted Reserves	Previous Years Profit/Loss	Profit/Loss for the period	EQUITY
PREVIOUS PERIOD							
Balance as of January 1,2020(Beginning of the period)	31.862.500	15.791.850	72.936	1.022.878	5.125.278	7.822.582	61.698.024
Transfers	-	-	-	381.099	7.441.483	(7.822.582)	-
Total comprehen. income (Expense)	-	-	279.482	-	-	1.393.794	1.673.276
-Profit/(Loss) of the Period	-	-	-	-	-	1.393.794	1.393.794
- <i>Other Comprehensive Income/Loss</i>	-	-	279.482	-	-	-	279.482
Capital Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase / decrease due to share-based transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2020 (End of Period)	31.862.500	15.791.850	352.418	1.403.977	12.566.761	1.393.794	63.371.300
CURRENT PERIOD							
Balance as of January 1,2021 (Beginning of the period)	31.862.500	15.791.850	(149.657)	1.403.977	12.566.761	3.739.410	65.214.841
Transfers	-	-	-	372.934	3.366.476	(3.739.410)	-
Total comprehen. income (Expense)	-	-	435.933	-	-	2.137.626	2.573.559
-Profit/(Loss) of the Period	-	-	-	-	-	2.137.626	2.137.626
- <i>Other Comprehensive Income/Loss</i>	-	-	435.933	-	-	-	435.933
Capital Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase / decrease due to share-based transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2021 (End of Period)	31.862.500	15.791.850	286.276	1.776.911	15.933.237	2.137.626	67.788.400

Enclosed footnotes are integral parts of these statements.

SMARTIKS YAZILIM A.Ş.
FOOTNOTES REGARDING CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF
MARCH 31, 2021

(All amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"))

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUBJECT OF ACTIVITY

1.1 Field of Activity;

Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. (Company) was established in 2006 under the title of "Smartiks Bilgi Telnoloji Hizmetleri A.Ş.". In 2008, the Company changed its title to "Smartiks Bilgi Telnoloji Hizmetleri A.Ş."; and on 22 June 2017, the former title was change to "Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş".

The Company is registered with the Istanbul Trade Registry Office under trade registry no. 576460.

The company is engaged in computer programming activities (system, database, network software etc. and customer specific software coding, etc.). In this context, the Company's activity includes production, development, processing, reproduction, dissemination of any kind of software including operating system software, application software, database, multi-media software, and other similar software in physical and electronic environment, and also to perform the other tasks specified in the amendment text registered on 27.10.2017.

The address Company headquarters is Eski Londra Asfaltı Caddesi No:151/E D2 Blok Z06 Esenler/İstanbul also has branches in Istanbul, the United States of America and Dubai.

With the Board of Directors resolution dated 20.04.2021 and numbered 2021/15, the Company moved its Kozyatagi Branch to Sahrayıcedit Mah.Halk Sk. Kayalar Business Center Blok No: 39 Ic Kapi No: 4 Kadıköy / Istanbul address.

The Company's branch address information is as follows;

Kozyatağı Branch:Sahrayıcedit Mah. Halk Sk. Siddıklar İş Merkezi Apt. No:52/1 Kadıköy / Istanbul

With the Board of Directors resolution dated 20.04.2021 and numbered 2021/15, the Company moved its head office to Sahrayıcedit Mah. Kayalar Business Center Blok No: 39 Ic Kapi No: 4 Kadıköy / Istanbul address.

Dubai Branch: Dubai Internet City, Building Number 12 Office 207-208 United Arab Emirates

United States Branch: 5201 Great America Pkwy, Suite 320 Santa Clara-California 95054 United States

The registered authorized capital of the Company is TL 50.000.000.

The average number of employees working at the Group as of 31.03.2021 is 127. (as of 31 December 2020: 103)

1.2 Information About the Company's Subsidiaries

Compello Bilgi Teknolojisi Hizmetleri A.Ş.

Compello Bilgi Teknolojisi Hizmetleri A.Ş. was established in 2012.

The purpose and subject of the Company is to establish, have installed and set up all kinds of technical, electronic, mechanical and telecommunication infrastructure and user units and peripheral devices required to produce and distribute all kinds of information, computer software, internet services, mobile services; Production, domestic and foreign trade, maintenance, repair and assembly, marketing, sale, rental, provision of necessary services, storage, transportation, promotion and trade of these devices and necessary programs and / or software.

With the Board of Directors resolution dated 20.04.2021 and numbered 2021/6, the Company moved its Central Branch to Sahrayıcedit Mah.Halk Sk. Kayalar Business Center Blok No: 39 Ic Kapi No: 4 Kadıköy / Istanbul address.

Its head office address is 19 Mayıs Mah. Sümer Sok. Zitaş Sitesi C2 Blok No:3 B/7 Kadıköy/İstanbul

With the Board of Directors resolution dated 20.04.2021 and numbered 2021/06, the Company moved its Kozyatagi Branch to Sahrayıcedit Mah.Halk Sk. Kayalar Business Center Blok No: 39 Ic Kapi No: 4 Kadıköy / Istanbul address.

The average number of employees working at the Group as of 31.03.2021 is 21. (as of 31 December 2020: 21)

With the decision taken with the Management Decision dated 27.09.2019, Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. purchased the whole (100%) of 3.000.000 shares (100%) of Compello Bilgi Teknoloj Hizmetleri ve Ticaret A.Ş. with a paid capital of 3.000.000 TL for 13.940.000 TL. Of the capital, 150.000 is A group, 150.000 is B group and 2.700.000 is C group shares.

SMARTIKS YAZILIM A.Ş.
FOOTNOTES REGARDING CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF
MARCH 31, 2021

(All amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"))

1.3 Capital Structure;

The company's capital on March 31, 2021 consists of 31.862.500 shares (31 December 2020: 31.862.500 shares). Nominal value of the shares is 1 TL per share (31 December 2020 - 1 TL per share). All issued shares have been paid in cash.

The Company has adopted the registered capital system in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law No. 6362 and has entered the registered capital system with the permission of the Capital Markets Board dated 13.10.2017 and numbered 37/1252. The registered capital ceiling of the Group is TL 50.000.000 and is divided into 50.000.000 shares, each with a nominal value of 1 (one) Turkish Lira. The registered capital ceiling permission given by the Capital Markets Board is valid for the years 2017-2021 (5 years)

The company decided to offer its shares to the public with the decision of the Board of Directors dated 31.01.2019 and numbered 2019/02. According to the decision of the board of directors, a decision has been made to increase the issued capital of the Company from 21.250.000 TL to 28.750.000 TL. The public offering of the shares with a total nominal value of TL 12.450.000 took place on 09.05.2019. These shares offered to the public consists of TL 7.500.000 to be increased due to the capital increase and 1.650.000 TL owned by Serkan Karahanoğlu, one of the current shareholders, 1.650.000 TL owned by Alper Utkan Şanda, one of the current shareholders and 1.650.000 TL owned by Nurettin Şendoğan, one of the current shareholders

In addition, in accordance with Article 9 of the Capital Markets Board's Communiqué on Shares numbered VII-128.1, shares with a nominal value of 3.112.500 TL corresponding to 25% of the nominal value of the shares to be offered to the public through capital increase were made available for sale and The sale of shares with a nominal value of TL 1.250.000 on 17.05.2019, a nominal value of TL 1.000.000 on 21.06.2019 and a nominal value of TL 862.500 on 08.11.2019 were realized. The shares with a nominal value of 3.112.500 TL, which were made ready for sale and sold, were offered to the public through capital increase.

Alper Utkan Sanda, one of the shareholders of the company, sold the shares with a nominal value of 1.493.897 TL on 01.06.2020 and his share in the capital decreased to 1.11% and the voting right to 8.62%. Alper Utkan Şanda bought back the shares with a nominal value of 27.230 TL in the previous period through the stock exchange.

Nurettin Şendoğan, one of the shareholders of the company, sold the shares with a nominal value of 1.466.666 TL on 09.06.2020 and his share in the capital decreased to 1.11% and the voting right to 8.62%.

Serkan Karahanoğlu, one of the shareholders of the company, sold the shares with a nominal value of 1.466.667 TL on 15.06.2020 and his share in the capital decreased to 1.11% and the voting right to 8.62%.

One of the shareholders of the company, Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş, sold shares with a nominal value of 9.770.000 TL on 25.06.2020 and 26.06.2020 and its share in the capital decreased to 3.35% and voting rights to 25.88%.

Alper Utkan Sanda, one of the shareholders of the company, has sold shares with a nominal value of 354.166 TL on 08.07.2020 and has a share of 0% in the capital.

Nurettin Şendoğan, one of the shareholders of the company, has sold shares with a nominal value of 354.167 TL on 08.07.2020 and has a share of 0% in the capital.

Serkan Karahanoğlu, one of the shareholders of the company, has sold shares with a nominal value of 274.167 TL on 08.07.2020 and has a share of 0,25 % in the capital.

On 08 July 2020, Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. purchased 982,500 Group A privileged shares (Alper Utkan Şanda 354.166, Nurettin Şendoğan 354.167 and Serkan Karahanoğlu 274.167) at a price of 17,74 TL per share. With this transaction, its share in the capital increased to 6,43% and voting rights to 49,80%.

The Company's issued capital structure as of 31 March 2021 and 31 December 2020 is as follows:

Shareholders	March 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Share Ratio %	Share Amount	Share Ratio %	Share Amount
Serkan Karahanoğlu	0,25	80.000	0,25	80.000
Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Tic. A.Ş.	6,43	2.050.000	6,43	2.050.000
Shares Under Public Offering	93,32	29.732.500	93,32	29.732.500
Paid-in Capital	100	31.862.500	100	31.862.500

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NOTE 2-GUIDELINES ON SUBMISSION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1. Basic Guidelines on Submission of Financial Statements and Declaration of Conformity to the Turkish Accounting Standard

The Company keeps and prepares its statutory books and financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Trade Law and Uniform Account Plan and principles issued by Ministry of Finance of Turkey.

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Taxonomy of TAS in 2016 and the provision "Notice on Guidelines for Financial Reporting In Capital Market" ("Notice"), Seri II, No.14.1 of the Capital Market Board ("CMB") as published in the copy dated 13.06.2013 and numbered 28676 of the Official Gazette and based on the Turkish Accounting Standards / Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TAS"/TFRS"), which are put into force by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") pursuant to article 5 of the Notice, and its relevant appendices and comments.

The financial statements and notes of the Group are presented in accordance with the formats announced by the CMB with the announcement dated June 7, 2013 and by including the required information.

The financial statements of the Group are presented in accordance with the TAS taxonomy published by the POA with the decision number 30 on June 2, 2016 and subsequently announced to the public on April 15, 2019 together with the changes in TFRS-15 Revenue from Customer Contracts and TFRS-16 Leasing standards.

Reporting Currency

The financial statements of the Group are presented in the currency (functional currency) that is valid in the basic economic environment in which its. The financial position of the Group and the results of its operations are expressed in TL, which is the functional currency of the Group and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

Adjustment of Financial Statements in High Inflation Periods

With the resolution B.02.1.SPK.017 / 152-7642, which was obtained by Capital Market Board on March 18, 2005, the company has declared that the application of inflation accounting is not necessary effective from 1 January 2005 for companies preparing financial statements accounting and reporting principles ("CMB Financial Reporting Standards") operating in Turkey and accepted by the CMB. Accordingly, in the financial statements, as of January 1, 2005, 29 numbered "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" standard ("IAS 29") issued by the IASB has not been applied.

According to aforementioned resolution, the consolidated financial statements of the current and prior periods don't subject to keep inflation adjustments not due to realize necessary conditions to make any inflation adjustments.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities and equity items included in the current and previous period financial statements are reported with their nominal values.

Comparative Information and Amendment of the Financial Statements for the Previous Period

Financial statements are prepared in comparison with the previous period in order to allow the determination of financial status and performance trends. Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet), as of December 31,2020 and 31 December 2019; Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement were comparatively prepared as of December 31,2020 and December 31, 2019.

When the presentation or classification of the items of the financial statements changes, in order to ensure comparability, the previous period financial statements are also reclassified accordingly and important differences are disclosed.

Transactions in Foreign Currency

The Group considers the relevant exchange rates valid at the transaction date, while it converts any transactions conducted in foreign currency, and their balances to Turkish Lira. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are assessed in exchange rate announced by the Turkish Central Bank at the balance sheet date. Any exchange difference incomes and expenses arisen from conversion of any transactions in foreign currency to Turkish Lira or expression of monetary items are reflected to the income/ (expense) statement in the respective period.

Offsetting – Deduction

The financial assets and liabilities are shown as net values, where any necessary legal rights are available, and it is intended to assess such assets and liabilities as net values, or the assets and liabilities are obtained and fulfilled simultaneously.

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Assumption on Going Concern

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis by assuming that the Group shall get benefit from assets and perform its obligations within next year and in the ordinary course of its business activities.

It has been declared a "Pandemic" by the World Health Organization due to the COVID-19 outbreak, and the epidemic is still continuing. both the impact of the epidemic in the world as well as how long it will continue in Turkey, it is unclear how much can be spread. While preparing the consolidated financial statements dated December 31, 2020, the Group evaluated the possible effects of the Covid 19 outbreak on the financial statements and reviewed the estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. In this context, possible impairment losses in the consolidated financial statements dated December 31, 2020 have been evaluated and no significant impact has been identified.

In this process, the necessary actions were taken by the Group management to minimize the possible effects of Covid 19 on the Group's activities and financial status. In the meantime, actions were taken by the Group for investment expenditures and operational expenses, and the cash management strategy was reviewed by examining the payment and collection terms in order to strengthen its liquidity position.

2.2. Changes in Accounting Policies

The Group applied its accounting policies consistently with the previous year. When there are significant changes in accounting policies, they are applied retrospectively and the financial statements of the previous period are rearranged.

The Group started to apply TFRS 16 Leases Standard on 1 January 2019. For leases that were previously classified as operating leases in accordance with TAS 17, right-of-use assets equal to the lease liability , which was adjusted for the amount of all lease payments prepaid or accrued as of January 1, 2019, are reflected in the financial statements.

Effect of Standard Amendments

The Company has applied the accounting policy changes resulting from the first application of the "TFRS 16 Leases" standard out of the new standard, amendments and interpretations effective as of January 1, 2019 in accordance with the transitional provisions of the relevant standard. The accounting policy changes due to the said standards and the effects of the first-time application of the related standards are as follows:

- TFRS 16 "Leases" Standard

1.Company – As the Leaseholder

At inception of a contract, the company shall assess whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Company shall assess whether, through out the period of use, the customer has both of the following:

- a) the contract contains the identified asset; an asset is usually identified by expressing it explicitly or implicitly in the contract.
- b) A functional part of the asset is physically separate or represents nearly all of the asset's capacity. If the supplier has a fundamental right to substitute the asset and provides economic benefit from it, the asset is not defined.
- c) Having the right to obtain almost all of the economic benefits from the use of the defined asset.
- d) The right to manage the use of the identified asset. The Company considers that it has the right to use the asset if decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined. The company has the right to manage the use of the asset in the following cases:
 - i. The Company has the right to operate the asset throughout its lifetime (or direct the asset to others to operate it in a way the company has determined) and the supplier has no right to change these operating instructions; or
 - ii. The Company has designed the asset (or specific features of the asset) as to how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout its lifetime.

The Company reflects a right of use and a lease obligation in its financial statements at the date when the lease actually begins.

Right-of-Use Assets

The right of use asset is first accounted for using the cost method and includes:

- a) The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability,
- b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the Company
- d) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

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To apply a cost model, the Company shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost:

- a) Less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and
- b) Adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability

The Company shall apply the depreciation requirements in TAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment in depreciating the right-of-use asset.

The Company shall apply TAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Lease liability

At the commencement date, the Company shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined incremental borrowing interest rate shall be used for discounting.

At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- a) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or Rate as at the commencement date
- c) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Company shall measure the lease liability by:

- a) Increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
- b) Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- c) Remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The Company reflects the reassignment amount of the lease obligation to its financial statements as a correction in the right of use assets.

Extension and early termination options

The lease liability is determined by considering the extension and early termination options in the contracts. Most of the extension and early termination options included in the contracts are composed of the options that are jointly applicable by the Company and the lessor. The Company determines the lease term by the extension of the lease, if such extension and early termination options are at the Company's discretion and the use of the options is reasonably certain. If there is a significant change in the circumstances, the evaluation is reviewed by the Company.

Facilitating applications

Short term lease contracts with a rental period of 12 months or less and lease contracts that are determined to be of low-value by the Company can be evaluated within the scope of the exemption recognized by TFRS 16 Leases Standard, and payments related to these contracts can be recognized as expense in the period they occur. A single discount rate can be applied to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar properties (such as leases with the remaining lease term for a similar asset class in a similar economic environment).

2. Company - as the lessor

The Company has no activities as a lessor.

-First transition to TFRS 16 "Leases" Standard

The company has applied the TFRS 16 "Leases" standard, which replaces TAS 17 "Leasing Transactions", as of January 1, 2019, the first date of application. The company did not restate comparable amounts for the previous year using the simplified transition application. With this method, all right-of-use assets were measured from the amount of lease liabilities (which were made in advance or adjusted according to the lease costs accrued).

During the first application, the Company registered a lease obligation regarding its leases previously classified as operational leasing in accordance with TAS 17. These liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted using alternative borrowing interest rates as of January 1, 2019. As of January 1, 2019, the weighted average of the alternative borrowing rates used by the Company is 18,50 (TL).

The asset usage right and obligation of leases previously classified as financial leasing are measured from the carrying value of these assets before the transition.

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2.3. Changes and Errors in Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates are based on reliable information and reasonable estimation methods. However, estimates are revised in case of changes in circumstances of estimation, obtaining new information or additional developments. If the impact of the change in accounting estimate is related to only one period, it is reflected in the financial statements in the current period in which the change is made, if it is related to the future periods, it is reflected prospectively in the financial statements both in the period in which the change is made in consideration of determining the period profit or loss.

Detected significant accounting errors are applied retrospectively and previous period financial statements are restated. An error is corrected by restating the comparative amounts for prior periods when it occurs, or by restating the retained earnings account for the period in question prior to the next reporting period. If the reorganization of the information causes an excessive cost, the comparative information of the previous periods is not reorganised and the accumulated profit account of the following period is rearranged by the cumulative effect of the error before the beginning of the period in question.

2.4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.4.1 Consolidation principles

Consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. (Company) and the financial statements of the said Company's subsidiaries. During the preparation of the financial statements of the companies included in the scope of consolidation, necessary adjustments and reclassifications have been made in order to comply with the TAS / TFRS and the accounting policies and presentation formats applied by the Group.

The principles for preparing consolidated financial statements is as follows;

- The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries.
- Subsidiaries represent the entities in which the parent company has more than 50% of the shares, voting rights or the majority of the management or the right to elect the majority of the management through capital and management relations, either directly or through other subsidiaries or participations. The controlling power is defined as the parent company's power to manage the financial and operating policies of its subsidiaries and to provide benefits from the activities.
- Subsidiaries are included in the scope of consolidation as of the date control over their activities is transferred to the Group, and will be excluded from consolidation at the date when control is abolished. Accounting policies applied by the subsidiaries have been aligned with the accounting policies applied by the Group in order to ensure consistency.
- The financial statements of the subsidiaries are consolidated using the full consolidated method. In this context, the carrying value of the subsidiaries and the shareholders' equity is netted off, the carrying amount of the shares held by the Company and the dividends arising from them are netted from related equity and income statement accounts.
- The receivables and payables of each of the subsidiaries within the scope of consolidation and the sales of goods and services to each other and the revenue and expense items arising from transactions with each other are mutually offset.
- Amounts corresponding to minority interests excluding the interests of parent company and subsidiaries are deducted from all equity accounts group items, including the paid-in capital/issued capital, of the subsidiaries within the scope of consolidation, and shown under the name "Non-controlling interests" in the equity account group of financial statement.

Subsidiary

Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. purchased 100% share of Compello Bilgi Teknolojisi Hizmetleri ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("Compello A.Ş.") with a capital of 3.000.000 TL on 27.09.2019 for 13.940.000 TL.

	September 30, 2019		
	Capital of Subsidiary	Subsidiary Rate (%)	Amount of Subsidiary
Compello Bilgi Teknolojisi Hizmetleri ve Tic. A.Ş.	3.000.000	100%	13.940.000

Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. purchased all shares of Compello A.Ş. on 27.09.2019. The subsidiary in question was included in the scope of consolidation as of the date of acquisition and consolidated according to the full consolidation method.

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2.4.2 Business Combinations and Goodwill

The acquirer, obtaining the control of one or more entity, or any other transaction is defined as business combination.

The business combinations under the standart TFRS 3 'Business Combinations' are recognized by applying acquisition method. The acquisition cost related to the acquisition of a company, is distributed to the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and contingent liabilities of the acquired company. The cost related to acquisition transaction is expensed in the period in which the costs are incurred.

The goodwill is recognized as the value transferred for the sale process exceeds the net value of the non controlling shares of acquired company and if any, of the acquiree company's the total of fair value of the equity shares those were previously held in the business combination recognized hierarchicly, the acquired company's net value of identifiable assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition.

If the fair value of the contingent consideration needs to be adjusted as a result of additional information emerging during the measurement period, this adjustment is adjusted retrospectively from goodwill. The measurement period is the period after the merger date in which the acquirer can correct the temporary amounts accounted for in the business combination. This period cannot be more than 1 year from the date of purchase.

In cases where the acquisition accounting for the business combination is not completed at the end of the reporting date, the Group reports temporary amounts for items for which the recognition process could not be completed. These provisionally reported amounts are adjusted during the measurement period or extra assets or liabilities are recognized to reflect the new information obtained on events occurring on that date, which may have an impact on the amounts recognized at the date of acquisition.

If the transferred value over the fair value in the acquisition date by the acquirer, is over the net values of identifiable assets acquired and identifiable liabilities assumed in the acquisition date, the amount is measured as goodwill in the Company. As of the acquisition date, the acquirer, separately from goodwill, accounts for identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed and non-controlling shares (minority interest) of acquired company. The acquired identifiable assets and assumed identifiable liabilities recognition is made by consistency to the Conceptual Framework's asset and liability definition.

In the business combinations, the assets, the intangible assets and contingent liabilities that are not in the financial statements of acquired company, but are in goodwill item and that are able to be discriminated are reflected in the consolidated financial statements with fair value. The goodwill amount in the acquired company's financial statements is not regarded as identifiable asset.

If the acquirer's share of acquired identifiable asset, liability and contingent liability's fair value is over the business combination cost the difference is associated with profit or loss. For every acquisition the acquired company's minority shares are accounted with share of net assets of the acquired company.

After the goodwill is recorded initially, it's reflected to financial statements at the acquisition date less any accumulated impairment losses. The goodwill should be tested yearly or more often if there is a probability of value loss. If the recoverable amount is less than the amount in the records, the impairment loss is valued in the consolidated income statement.

In the test of impairment, the goodwill during the purchase transaction, is distributed among the cash generating unit or groups waiting for benefits, without regarding the impliance of other assets and liabilities after the purchase. The units or groups in which the goodwill is distributed, represents the smallest unit or group for management purposes. The impairment losses over the goodwill can not be cancelled. The gains and losses of selling of one corporation includes the recorded value of goodwill over the corporation sold.

2.4.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash states cash and drawing accounts in the enterprise. Cash equivalents state any assets held for any short-term cash obligations and not used for investment or other purposes. It is essential that its value may be converted certainly to a cash value and the risk to change its value is negligible for any asset to be accepted as a cash equivalent.

Cash and cash equivalents are integral part of the cash management of the enterprise. Any financial instruments to be included in the scope of cash equivalents consist of cheques (current type), liquid funds, short-term bonds and drafts, receivables from reverse-repo transactions, deposit accounts with a term shorter than 3 months (any deposit account longer than 3 months is shown among financial investments), and government bonds and treasury bonds with remaining due date shorter than 3 months on acquisition date, or any other liquid debt instruments, and any receivables from money market.

Cash and cash equivalents in the financial statements of the Group as cash in hand as of the balance sheet date and the demand deposits are reported.

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2.4.4 Financial Investments

TAS 32 Financial Instruments: of the financial assets defined in the Submission Standard and TAS 39 (in TFRS 9 for early appliers), any financial assets held for investment purpose, and cash and cash equivalents, any receivables from activities in the finance sector, trade and other receivables, and ones remaining out of investments assessed by the equity method are shown in this item.

Any financial assets classified in the "current assets includes ones held for purposes of evaluating any inactive funds, obtaining direct interests, dividend incomes, trading profits, etc., or protecting against any damage other than performing any obligations.

Of the financial asserts, any ones with remaining due dates shorter than 12 months since the reporting day, and although their due date is longer, ones intended to be sold within 12 months are shown in the item "Financial Investments." Any ones with remaining due date longer than 12 months and any ones intended to be held for a period longer than 12 months are shown in the item "Financial Investments" in the non-current assets.

2.4.5. Derivative Financial Instruments

Any derivative financial instruments, which are appropriate the definition "financial asset or financial obligation" in TAS 32, are calculated in accordance with the provisions of the TAS 39 (TFRS 9), and submitted furthermore in the financial statement.

The Group does not have any derivative instruments as of the balance sheet date.

2.4.6. Receivables from Financial Sector Activities

Any receivables other than cash and cash equivalents and resulted from the financial sector are shown here.

As of the balance sheet date, the Group does not have any receivables from finance sector activities.

2.4.7. Trade Receivables / Related Parties

They are receivables from customers taken to the financial statements for all or part of a revenue.

In accordance with TFRS 15 Revenue from Customer Contracts, commercial receivables arise when the entity's unconditional right to charge the customer is expected to be collected. The right to receive the price is unconditional, but only if the collection of the price depends on a term.

Therefore, in order for a receivable to be a commercial receivable, the invoice must be issued or in a similar manner to be agreed in a binding manner with the customer. In cases where the enterprise has performed its performance by transferring its goods or services to the customer before the right to receive the price unconditionally, no commercial receivable will arise, the related asset is shown in the "Contractual Assets" item. The part of trade receivables from related parties is shown in a separate sub-item. Deposits and guarantees given are shown in other receivables, not under this item.

If any, late interests, interests, etc. of the trade receivables are shown not in the provisions for revenue, but in the provisions for interest incomes, exchange differences, etc. in the financial statements, and these amounts are also shown in the trade receivables and the relevant statements are made in the footnotes. Such interest incomes, exchange differences, etc. are also shown in the other real operating income in Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income Statement.

Even if the time elapsed for foreclosure of the trade receivables is longer than 12 months, it is essential that such receivables must be classified in the current assets in the regular course of business of the enterprise.

Related Parties

The Group's related parties include entities that can directly or indirectly control or significantly affect the counterparty through shareholder, contractual right, family relationship or similar means. In the accompanying financial statements, the shareholders of the Group and the companies owned by such shareholders, their key management personnel and other companies known to be related are identified as related parties.

2.4.8 Contract Assets

It is used in tracking assets defined as contract assets in TFRS 15. According to TFRS 15, contract assets are the right of the enterprise to receive the price that is subject to another condition (for example, the future performance of the enterprise), except for the expiration of time, in return for the goods or services transferred to the customer. The total amount of contract assets is shown separately in the statement of financial position.

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2.4.9 Other Receivables

Receivables excluding trade receivables and financial investments. Deposits and guarantees given, other receivables from related parties, receivables from public administrations other than assets related to current period tax and other various receivables can be shown as examples. The part of these receivables from related parties is shown in a separate sub-item in accordance with the sample format.

2.4.10. Inventories

It is an item, in which any assets that are available as substances and materials held to sell, manufactured to sell, and to be used during manufacturing process or service delivery in the regular course of business of the enterprise, are shown. The advances given for purchase orders have not a nature of inventories, and are shown in the "Prepaid Expenses," until the inventory accounting is conducted.

2.4.11. Alive Assets

If the current assets included in the TAS 41, and any agricultural products collected during harvest relate to the agricultural activities, they are shown in this item. This item is used by the enterprises, which deal with agricultural activities only.

The Group does not have any biological assets as of the date of financial statement.

2.4.12. Prepaid Expenses

All amounts paid usually to the suppliers and to be transferred to the expense and cost accounts in a subsequent period (or period) are shown in this item. If the item is negligible, such amounts are submitted in the other current/non-current assets.

2.4.13. Assets Related To the Current Period

Pursuant to the Income Tax Standard TAS 12, any assets such as various taxes and funds related to the current period tax payable over revenue prepaid and possibly subject to discount are shown in this item.

2.4.14. Other Current/Non-Current Assets

The current/non-current assets such as transferred VAT, VAT discount, other VAT, counting and acceptance points are shown in this item.

2.4.15. Non-current Assets Classified For Sales Purpose

Pursuant to the Standard on Non-Current Assets and Discounted Operations TFRS 5, any non-current assets classified for sales purpose, because their book value shall be recovered by means of the sales procedure rather than use, and all assets to be sold are shown in this item.

Furthermore, pursuant to the TFRS 5, any non-current assets classified for purpose of distributing them to the shareholders and all other assets to be sold are also shown in this item since it is committed to distribute them to the shareholders. In this case, this item is called so as to state these assets.

The Group does not have any non-current assets classified as held for sale as of the date of financial statement.

2.4.16. Investments Assessed By Equity Method

Pursuant to the Standard on Investments in Subsidiaries and Business Associates TAS 28, any subsidiaries and business associates assessed by equity method are shown in this item.

The Group has no affiliates and business associates assessed by equity method as of the financial statement period.

2.4.17. Investment Property

Pursuant to the Investment Property Standard TAS 40, any real properties (lands, buildings part of a building) acquired (by their landlord or tenant according to the financial leasing agreements for purposes of obtaining a rental income or capital gains income or both of them) are shown in this item. If the real property is subject to the financial leasing, the details specified in three Standards on Leasing Operations TAS 17 are added.

If it is included in the definition of investment property and the tenant uses the fair value method, it is possible that a right for a real property held by the tenant under the operating lease is shown as an investment property in this item.

The Group does not have any investment property.

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2.4.18. Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets

Tangible Assets:

Tangible assets are stated at cost value by deducting accumulated depreciation and accrued depreciation, if any.

The cost value, purchase price, import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes of the tangible assets are the costs incurred to make the tangible asset ready for use. Maintenance and repair costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is determined by using the straight-line method based on the useful lives of the assets. The expected useful life is reviewed annually for the possible effects of the changes in the depreciation method and the estimates and is accounted for prospectively if there is a change in the estimates.

The estimated useful lives of tangible assets are as follows:

	<u>Useful Life</u>
Vehicles	10 Year
Furniture and Fixtures	3-4-5-6-7-8-10-15 Year
Special Costs	5 Year

When a tangible asset is sold, or if no future economic benefits are expected from its use or sale, it is excluded from the statement of financial position. The gain or loss arising on the sale or retirement of a tangible asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

The advances given for the purchases of tangible assets are shown under "Prepaid Expenses" item rather than this item until the relevant asset is capitalized.

-Right of Use Assets

According to TFRS 16 Leases, the lessee is required to present right-of-use assets separately from other assets in the statement of financial position or in the notes. Businesses that prefer to show their right of use assets separately in the statement of financial position show these assets in this item.

-Intangible Assets:

a.Intangible assets acquired

Intangible assets are stated at cost value by deducting accumulated amortization and depletion expenses and depreciations.

Expected useful life, residual value and depreciation method are reviewed every year for the possible effects of the changes in the estimations and they are accounted for prospectively if there is a change in the estimates.

b.Internally generated intangible assets-research and development expenses

i)Research activities expenses are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

ii) Expenses within the scope of development activities:

- Capitalized Development Costs

Intangible assets that are created internally as a result of the development of a project that is ordered or initiated with a new idea in the company are capitalized and registered only when all the following conditions are met:

- It is technically possible to complete the intangible asset to be ready for use or ready for sale,
- The intention to complete, use or sell the intangible asset,
- The intangible asset can be used or sold,
- It is known that the asset has a kind of possible economic benefit for the future.
- Having appropriate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development of the intangible asset, use or sell the asset in question, and
- The cost of developing the asset can be measured reliably during the development process.

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During the period, the Group management re-examined the existence of possible economic benefits of internally generated intangible assets created internally. The Group management believes that the projects will continue as expected and anticipates that the projects will create economic benefits upon analysis. The management is sure that even if the economic benefit decreases, it is possible to recover the registered values of the assets. This situation is closely monitored by the Group management and management will make adjustments in cases where future market activities require adjustment.

-Special software project expenses:

Special software project expenses, which are specially developed for the customer and cannot be sold to another customer, are recorded as expenses depending on the realization of the revenue as of the date of completion. In special software projects that extend to more than one period; Project expenses, which are determined by matching the revenue amount accrued in connection with the invoice issued within the scope of partial deliveries and the expenses corresponding to the completed part of the project, are recorded as expense in the period of partial delivery. Development expenses related to such special software projects are not capitalized.

The amount of intangible assets created internally is the total amount of expenses incurred from the moment the intangible asset meets the above-mentioned accounting conditions. When intangible assets created internally cannot meet the conditions stated above, development expenditures are recorded as an expense in the period they occur.

After initial recognition, internally created intangible assets are shown over the amount after the accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses are deducted from their cost values, just like intangible fixed assets purchased separately.

c. Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised when the intangible asset is sold or if no future economic benefit is expected from its use or sale. Any gain or loss arising from the sale of an intangible asset is calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from sale of assets and the book values, if any. This difference is recognized in profit or loss when the related asset is excluded from the balance sheet.

The company's intangible assets item; It includes the acquired rights and computer programs as well as development costs and other identifiable rights related to computer software and programs created within the enterprise. 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 recorded in parallel to the redemption period of intangible assets.

The rates determined by taking into account the useful lives of Intangible Fixed Assets are as follows:

	<u>Useful Life</u>
Computer Programs	3 Year
Capitalized development Costs	2-3-4-5-6-7 Year
Other Intangible Assets	4-10 Year

2.4.19. Deferred Tax Assets

The deferred tax assets include any amounts to be recovered in next periods for any taxes collected upon revenue due to any deductible temporary differences, and any non-used financial losses transferred to next periods, and any non-used tax advantages transferred to next periods.

The item "Deferred tax assets" is not used for any (permanent) amounts, which are not impossible to deduct under the tax legislation.

2.4.20. Short-Term / Long-Term Obligations

The obligations include ones, which shall cause exit of any assets that arise from any events occurred in the past, and if they are paid/executed, shall contain a financial benefit from the enterprise. This definition states basic characteristics of the obligations, and identifies the basic criteria that such obligations must meet to take place in the Financial Statement. Therefore, since the obligation definition meets any criteria to show in financial statements, it also contains any obligations not specified in the Financial Statement.

Pursuant to paragraphs 69-76 of the TAS 1, any obligations having any one of the following characteristics are classified as short-term obligations:

- (a) It is expected that they shall be paid in the regular course of business;
- (b) They are held primarily for commercial purposes;
- (c) They shall be paid within two months following the reporting period (balance sheet date); or

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(d) The enterprise has no unconditional right to defer payment of its obligations for a period of at least two months following the end of the reporting period (balance sheet date). The provisions that the obligation shall be paid by issuing an equity instrument at the counter party's never restrict such obligation.

Entity/establishment classifies all the other liabilities as being long-term.

2.4.21. Borrowings

Of the financial obligations defined in the TAS 32, any borrowings from financial markets such as amortized bank loans, issued bonds, bills and debentures, which have a nature of borrowing, and in other words, which are calculated by the efficient interest method after first accounting, and capital instalments and interests of their long-term type, debts from financial leasing transactions, etc.

Of the financial borrowings, ones, which have the characteristics listed above for short-term obligations, are classified as short-term obligations, and others are classified as long-term obligations.

Pursuant to the Standards on Financial Instruments and Details TFRS 7, any relevant details are given in footnotes.

Leasing Transactions

The leasing transaction, in which the lessee assumes a great portion of risks and acquisitions related the ownership, is classified as financial leasing. Other leases are classified as operating leases.

Leasing- leasing company

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period of the relevant lease. Direct initial costs incurred in the realization of the lease and negotiation are included in the cost of the leased asset and amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leasing- company as leaseholder

Assets acquired through financial leasing are capitalized using the fair value of the asset on the date of lease, or capitalized using the lower of the present value of the minimum lease payments. The liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are allocated as the finance expense and the principal payment that provides for the decrease in the finance lease obligation and thus the interest rate on the remaining principal amount of the debt at a fixed rate is calculated. Financial expenses are recorded in the profit or loss statement except the capitalized portion of the financial expenses in the scope of the general borrowing policy detailed above. Contingent rents are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Payments made for operating leases (incentives received or to be received in order to be able to perform leasing from the lessor are recorded in the profit or loss statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease) are recognized in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Contingent rents under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Sales and lease back transactions

A sale and leaseback transaction involve the sale of an asset and the leaseback of the same asset. Lease payments and the sale price are usually interdependent, as they are negotiated as a whole. The accounting method of a sale and leaseback depends on the type of leasing transaction involved. In the event that a sale and leaseback result in a financial lease, the portion of the sales revenue above the carrying amount is not recognized as immediate income by the seller-lessor. Instead, the said income is deferred and amortized over the term of the lease. If the leaseback is a financial leasing, the transaction is a tool that the lessor provides financing to the lessee, provided that the leased asset is the guarantee of the transaction. Therefore, it is not right that sales revenues exceeding the carrying amount of the related asset are considered as income. Such excess amounts are deferred and amortized over the lease term.

2.4.22. Short-Term Parts of Long-Term Obligations

This item shows short-term parts of the long-term obligations. If short-term parts of the long-term obligations are negligible, they are shown together with "Short-Term Obligations" under the item "Financial Obligations."

2.4.23. Other Financial Obligations

Of the financial obligations defined in the TAS 32, any obligations, which have not a nature borrowing, and in other words, which arise from the derivative financial instruments not measured from the amortized costs calculated by the efficient interest method after first accounting, and any financial obligations such as financial warranty agreements are shown in this item.

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2.4.24. Obligations from Financial Sector Activities

Any obligations arisen from such activities of any corporations, which enter into consolidation and operate in the financial sector, are shown in this item. In the footnote, details are given a sector basis. Their examples include any obligations from banking activities (deposit accounts, participation accounts, etc.), obligations from insurance activities (obligations from insurances and reinsurance activities, deposits, obligation from retirement activities, etc.), obligations from financial leasing activities, etc.

The Group has no Obligations from Financial Sector Activities as of the financial statement period.

2.4.25. Trade Payables

They are obligations owed to third parties in capacity of suppliers.

It is essential that its invoice must be issued or similarly the supplier (customer) and parties agree upon stringently for a debt (receivable) to become a trade debt (receivable) pursuant to paragraph 11 of the Standard TAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Obligations and Contingent Assets. Any debts (receivables), which meet the criteria to include them to the financial statements as of the reporting date, but not agreed upon so yet, are classified as accruals. However, such accruals are shown in the items "Trade Receivables" and "Trade Debts" in the Financial Statements to ensure compliance to any practices in our company.

The received deposits and guarantees are not expressed under this item but under other payables.

If any, late interests, interests, etc. of the trade receivables are shown not in the provisions for revenue, but in the provisions for interest incomes, exchange differences, etc. in the financial statements, and these amounts are also shown in the trade receivables and the relevant statements are made in the footnotes. Such interest incomes, exchange differences, etc. are also shown in the other real operating income in Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income Statement.

Even if the time elapsed for foreclosure of the trade receivables is longer than 12 months, it is essential that such receivables must be classified in the current assets in the regular course of business of the enterprise.

2.4.26. Obligations for Employee Benefits

Any amounts such as pays, salaries, social security contributions, etc. borrowed due to benefits provided to the employees within the respective period are shown in this item. It may also be called alternatively as "Pay Accruals of Employees," etc., provided that it shows its contents. If the item is negligible, such amount is shown in the item "Trade Payables."

2.4.27. Other Payables

They include any obligations, which keep out of the trade payables and arise from any financial activities. Their examples include obligations owed to the related parties, who have not capacity of suppliers or customers, deposits and guarantees received, obligations from public authorities and other miscellaneous obligations.

Any borrowings made from financial instruments for purpose of obtaining finance from the related parties are shown not in this item, but in the short-term or long-term borrowings by their term. If such amounts are negligible, further items are opened for these amounts.

2.4.28 Contractual Obligations

It is used in monitoring the obligations defined as contractual obligations in TFRS 15. According to TFRS 15, the contractual obligation is the obligation of the enterprise to transfer the goods or services to the customer in return for the amount collected (or entitled to collection) from the customer.

A contractual obligation arises if the customer pays the compensation or the entity has the unconditional right (ie a receivable) before a good or service is transferred to the customer. The total amount of contract liabilities is shown separately in the statement of financial position.

2.4.29. Government Incentives and Grants

Pursuant to the TAS 20, if any alternative option is selected for submission of incentives related to assets, any amounts shown as deferred revenue are shown in this item.

2.4.30. Deferred Incomes (Excluding Contractual Obligations)

They are any obligations related to incomes, which are collected completely or partially from customers and other persons or accrued as receivables in that period under the sales agreements and for other reasons, but belong to next periods. If the deferred incomes are negligible, such amount is shown in the other short-term / long-term obligations.

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2.4.31. Period Profit Tax Obligation

Part of any taxes collected on any incomes under the TAS 12 as expected to pay to the tax office is shown in this item. Any prepaid taxes of the period profit are deducted from such amount and shown in the item "Assets for the Current Period Taxes."

Tax calculated on basis of the company's earnings

Any tax obligation on profits or losses for the period includes the current period tax and deferred tax.

Current period tax

The current period tax obligation includes any tax obligation entries calculated on part of the taxable profit at tax rates, which are valid and legitimated as of the financial statement date, under the current tax legislation.

Deferred tax

The deferred tax is calculated upon any temporary differences between values of the assets and liabilities entered in the financial statement. Tax values of the assets and liabilities state any amounts to affect tax assessment of such assets and liabilities in next periods under the tax legislation. The deferred tax is calculated on tax rates as expected to apply in the period, when tax asset shall realize or the obligation shall be executed by considering tax rates that are current of become into force as of the financial statement date.

The deferred tax asset or obligation shall be reflected to the financial statements at increase and reduction rates as estimated to be done on any tax amounts payable in any periods, when such temporary differences shall be eliminated. The deferred tax asset is added to the financial statements, provided that any deductible temporary differences are most likely to be utilized to obtain a taxable profit in the future, while the deferred tax obligation is calculated for all taxable temporary differences. The registered value of the deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is not possible to obtain a financial profit to enable to provide part or all of the deferred tax asset.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are mutually deducted from each other, provided that they are subject to the tax legislation of the same country and there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets from current tax liabilities.

Period current and deferred tax

Current tax and deferred tax for the period, other than those associated with items that are directly accounted as receivable or debt in equity (in which case the deferred tax related to the relevant items is also accounted directly in equity) or arising from the initial registration of business combinations, are accounted as expense or income in the income statement.

2.4.32. Provisions

Provisions include obligations with indefinite time and amount and are calculated according to most realistic estimate made by the company's management. Provisions for the employee benefits under the Employee Benefit Standard TAS 19 include any provisions for financial sector activities, and other provisions showing any provisions allocated under the TAS 37 such as possible compensation, penalties and damages, reconstruction provisions, provisions allocated for financially disadvantageous agreements, etc.

Employee Benefits

The accrued liabilities (or provisions) needed to be shown in the financial statements under the UMS 19 "Employee benefits" are given in this item.

In case of severance pay, pension or dismiss, they are paid in accordance with the legislation in force in Turkey and the provisions of the collective labour agreement. Pursuant to the updated Employee Benefit Standard UMS 19 ("UMS 19"), such payments are defined as the identified pension benefit plans.

Under the legislation in force in Turkey, it is compulsory that a severance pay must be paid to employees, who complete their annual tenure of office and are dismissed without any reasonable reason, and are called for military service, deceased, and complete a tenure of office of 25 years for men or of 20 years for women, or get to the pension age. The severance pays are calculated upon a gross salary of 30 days per office year. The calculation involves real discount rates and the current values of the severance pay payable in the future as of the balance sheet date.

Any amendments made in the TAS 19 change the identified benefit plans and severance pat accounting. Most important amendment involves accounting of the identified benefit obligations and plan assets. If any amendments are made in realistic values of the identified benefit obligations and plan assets, such amendments must be entered and thus this eliminates the "corridor method" allowed in the previous version of the TAS 19, and facilitates entry of the past service costs.

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Such amendments require calculating all actual losses and incomes immediately as other comprehensive incomes to show actual value of plan gap or surplus of the net pension asset or liability in the financial statement. Additionally, a 'net interest' amount calculated as a result of the discount rate applied to the identified net benefit liability or asset is used instead of any interest expenses for any estimated returns obtained the plan assets described in the previous version of the TAS 19. The amendments made in the TAS 19 are applied retrospectively.

According to the Group Personnel, actuarial profit / loss in the defined benefit plans is calculated and are presented in the financial statements.

Pension plans

The Group has no pension benefit plants.

2.4.33. Liabilities regarding Current Period Tax

Within the scope of TAS 12, the part of the taxes collected on income and expected to be paid to the tax administration in the periods following the subsequent period are presented under this item.

2.4.34. Deferred Tax Liability

This kind of tax refers to the income taxes to be paid in the following periods based on taxable temporary differences. "Deferred tax liability" item may not be used for non-taxable (continuous) amounts in terms of tax legislation.

The Group has no deferred tax liability as of the financial statement period.

2.4.35. Other Short-term/Long-term Liabilities

Short-term/ long-term liabilities, which are not shown under the abovementioned items such as inventory overages, other miscellaneous obligations and liabilities are given under this item.

2.4.36. Liabilities Regarding Group of Assets Held for Sale

Liabilities regarding the groups to be disposed, which will be recovered by means of selling rather than sustained use of carrying amount, are presented under this item within the scope of TFRS 5.

Besides, liabilities regarding the groups to be disposed, which are classified with intent to distributed to the shareholders as per TFRS, are also presented under this item hereby as of the date distribution to shareholders is committed. In this case, the name of the item may be given in a manner to refer to these obligations.

The Group has no liability for the asset groups held for sale as of the financial statement period.

2.4.37. Equities

Equities are the shares which are left behind after any and all obligations of the enterprise are deducted from the corporate assets. Contributed capital, share premiums, positive distinction from share capital adjustment, reserves on retained earnings, prior years' profits and losses and profit or loss for the financial year are presented under this item.

2.4.38. Positive Distinction from Share Capital Adjustment

As of the financial statement period, there is no positive difference in capital adjustment of the Group.

2.4.39. Repurchased Shares (-)

Within the scope of the paragraph 33 of the TAS 32, if a company purchases its own shares, purchase price of the said shares are deducted from equity and presented under "Repurchased Share (-)" item. In the case that shares are purchased by other parties under consolidation, purchased shares are still presented under this item but such amounts are presented under "capital adjustments due to cross-ownership" item as per TAS 32. Differences arising as a result of buying and selling of repurchased shares are not presented under profit or loss item.

As of the financial statement period, there is no positive difference in capital adjustment of the Group.

2.4.40. Capital Adjustments due to Cross-ownership (-)

This item is used with intent to assure that the paid-in capital of the company is presented by the amount registered in the legal records and for the purpose of adjusting the amount of paid-in capital under an item other than the paid-in capital in the event that the shares of the company are purchased by the parties under consolidation.

The Group does not have any capital adjustments due to cross-ownership as of the financial statement period.

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2.4.41. Share premiums /discounts

In this item, amounts, which arise from capital movements such as share premiums, nullified equity interests, profits of share sales of controlling partners and deemed to be a part of the capital are presented.

Negative differences occurring due to the difference between nominal value of shares issued under nominal value and issue price are presented separately in the disclosures.

2.4.42. Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income and Expenses which cannot be reclassified under Profit or Loss

This item involves revaluation and measurement gains/losses (increases/decreases in tangible fixed assets revaluation, increases/decreases in intangible fixed assets revaluation, gains/losses on defined benefit plans re-measurement), which are defined as an item of other comprehensive income and reported directly as an item of equity in the period it appears and any circumstances as well as income items such as other gains and losses.

The Group has accumulated other comprehensive income/expenses arising from severance pay actuarial gains and losses not be reclassified to profit or loss.

2.4.43. Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income and Expenses which can be reclassified under profit or Loss

This item involves foreign currency conversion differences, revaluation and classification gains/losses (revaluation and/or classification gains/losses of available-for-sale financial assets, shares to be classified under profit/loss out of the profit of other comprehensive income of investments valued by equity method), which is defined as an item of other comprehensive income (expenses) and reported directly as an item of equity in the period it appears and can be written-down to profit or loss later ; hedging gains and losses (gains and losses for hedging against cash-flow and investment risk regarding companies located abroad), and comprehensive income (expense) items such as other gains/losses.

The Group does not have any other comprehensive income or expenses to be reclassified to profit or loss as of the financial statement period.

2.4.44. Reserves on Retained Earnings (Non-distributable reserves)

These are the kind of reserves, which are retained due to obligations arising from the law and agreements or for certain purposes other than profit distribution (for example, in order to obtain tax advantage from earnings gained from sale of a subsidiary).These reserves shall be presented based on their amounts as specified in the legal records and differences occurring as a result of valuations conducted under TAS are associated with the profit/losses of the previous years.

2.4.45. Previous years' Profit/Loss

Profit/loss accumulated except for net profit for the year are offset and presented under this item. Extraordinary reserves, which are accumulated profit/loss by nature, thus not constrained are considered as profit and presented under this item.

2.4.46. Cash Flow Statement

The Group draws up cash flow statements in order to inform financial statement users about the changes that occur in the assets of the company, its financial structure and its ability to direct the amount and timing of cash flows according to the changing conditions. In a cash flow statement, cash flows related to a period are classified and reported based on operation, investment and financing activities.

Cash flows from operating activities show the cash flows which arise from the core activities of the Group. Cash flows related with investment activities show the cash flows which are used and obtained by the Group in its investment activities (tangible asset investments and financial investments). Cash flows related to financial activities show the resources used by the Group in its financial activities and the repayments related to such resources. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and checking account as well as short-term high-liquidity investments with a term of 3 months or less which can be easily cashed in.

2.4.47. Operating Activities

Operating activities provide core earnings/proceeds for a company. Activities which are defined below and not under the scope of the investment and financial activities are also evaluated as core activities.

Recording of Revenue / Proceeds

Revenue are reflected in the financial statements over an amount which reflects the cost that the Group expects to qualify for the transfer of the goods or services it commits to its customers within scope "TAS 15 Revenue from Customer Contracts" standards.

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For this purpose, a 5-step process is applied in the recognition of revenue in accordance with TFRS 15 provisions.

- Identification of contracts with customers
- Determination of separate performance criteria and obligations in the contract
- Determination of contract price
- Distribution of Sales Price to Liabilities
- Record revenue as contractual obligations are met

When the Group fulfills the performance obligations committed in the customer contracts in accordance with TFRS 15, in other words, when the control of the goods and services is transferred to the customer, the proceeds are taken to the financial statements. The Group records its performance obligations over time or at a certain time.

If the timing of the payments agreed by the parties of the contract provides an important financial benefit, when the transaction cost is determined, the adjustment is made according to the effect of the time value of the money.

In case the Group foresees that the period between the date of the transfer of the goods or services committed to the customer at the beginning of the contract and the date on which the customer pays the price of such goods or services will be one year or less, it doesn't make any adjustment for the effect of a significant financing component by choosing the facilitating practice.

Additional explanations are given below for some important income groups

Software Development Services

Software development services that constitute the main activity of the Group consists of services given to customer by man-hour-based agreement, or or the projected software development services. The control of the software development services is transferred to the customer as the service is provided and the customer consumes the benefit from this action at the same time.

The stage of completion of the contract is determined based on the time spent and the revenue generated from contracts, working hours and direct expenses are accounted over contract fees as they occur. Revenue from such services is recognized on an accrual basis as spread over time in accordance with the principle of periodicity based on the service hours given in accordance with the contractual principles.

In short-term and one-time services, the Group enters the income into the financial statements "at a certain moment of time" when it is transferred to the customer.

2.4.48. General Administrative Expenses, Marketing Expenses, Research and Development Expenses

Administrative expenses, marketing, sales and distribution expenses and research and development expenses, which are directly related with profit or loss within the scope of TAS 38- Intangible Fixed-Assets Standard are presented separately. The said expenses include depreciation and amortization costs as well as employee benefits.

(*) The Group associates research expenses directly with the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. According to the findings of the research, the expenditures made within the scope of a project to produce a new product, software or program are defined as development and the development expenditures are capitalized by moving to the future periods when the future realizable value is assured. In this context, while the other costs and the costs incurred for the personnel who are directly involved in the creation of the Project are capitalized, it is taken into account how much time each staff takes in research and development activities. The cost of personnel related to research activities is recorded as expense when realized.

2.4.49. Other Main Operating Income/Expenses

Although not arising from core activities and excluded from income and expenses related to core activities, other real operating income/Expenses are earnings other than proceeds, losses unrelated to cost of sales, income and expenses related to the activities which are evaluated within the scope of core activities as not evaluated under scope of investment and financial activities.

2.4.50. Investment Activities

Investment activities are related to acquisition and disposal of other investments, which are not presented under long-term assets and cash equivalents. The activities deemed to be under scope of investment activities are assessed under TAS 7.

Investing activities profit/loss are determined by means of deducting the income and expenses related to the same. Profit shares or loss shares, if any, related to the investments valued by equity method are either added to or deducted from the respective item.

In the case that investments valued by equity method are a part of the reporting entity, such item is reported under "Operating Activities Section".

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2.4.51. Financial Income/ Financial Expenses

Financing activities change the structure and amount of shareholders' equity and foreign funds. Activities under scope of financing activities are evaluated within framework of TAS 7.

In the event that outstanding interest accrues before acquisition of a security with interest; later- collected interest is classified under periods of pre-acquisition and post-acquisition and only shown in financial statements as income under post-acquisition.

Interests, which are charged to overdraft accounts and short-term and long-term borrowings, in case of foreign currency borrowings, provided these are considered as adjustments to interest costs, currency differences thereof shall be presented under financial expenses item.

2.4.52. Earnings per Share

Net earnings per share are calculated by dividing the main shareholder's earnings or loss (numerator) the ordinary shareholders into the weighted average of number of ordinary shares (denominator) of the relevant period. In order to calculate the diluted earnings per share, the group adjusts the main shareholder's earnings or loss of the ordinary shareholders and number of weighted average shares based on the impacts of the dilutive potential ordinary shares

2.4.53. Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

Foreign exchange transactions are carried out by converting foreign currency into TL based on the foreign currency rate on the date of transaction. Foreign currencies, monetary assets and liabilities are converted into TL at the end of the period based on the currency rate which is valid on balance sheet date. The foreign exchange differences resulting from these types of operations are presented in the income statement/balance sheet.

2.4.54. Post-balance-sheet Events

Even though the post-balance sheet events emerge after the disclosure of any announcement regarding profit or other disclosure of other selected financial information, it covers all events between the date of the balance sheet and the authorization date for the publishing of the balance sheet. In the event that certain events require correction following the balance sheet date, the Group shall correct the amounts represented in the financial statements in accordance with the then current situation.

2.5. Important Accounting Evaluation, Estimation and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires using the estimates and assumptions which may affect the measurement of assets and liabilities reported as of the statement of financial position, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and income and expenses reported during the accounting period. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on the Group management's best knowledge of current events and transactions, actual results may differ from the assumptions.

2.6 New and Amended Turkish Financial Reporting Standards

Accounting policies adopted during the preparation of consolidated financial statements are applied consistently with the previous year's accounting policies except for new and changed Turkish Accounting Standards (TAS)/IFRS and TAS/IFRS Comments valid as of January 1,2020. The effects of these standards and comments on the Group's financial situation end performance are explained in the related paragraphs.

Amendments that are mandatorily effective from 2020

Amendments to TFRS 3	<i>Definition of a Business</i>
Amendments to TAS 1 and TAS 8	<i>Definition of Material</i>
Amendments to TFRS 9, TAS 39 and TFRS 7	<i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform</i>
Amendments to TFRS 16	<i>COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions</i>
Amendments to Conceptual Framework	<i>Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in TFRSs</i>

New standards effective as of March 31,2021, and changes and comments on existing previous standards:

Changes in TAS 1 and TAS 8 materiality definition;

Valid for annual reporting periods starting on January 1, 2020 or after this date. Changes in TAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and TAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes and Errors in Accounting Policies" and changes in other TFRSs depending on these changes are as follows:

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- i) Use of materiality definition consistent with TFRS and financial reporting framework,
- ii) Clarification of the definition of materiality and
- iii) Inclusion of some guidance in TAS 1 regarding non-material information.

This change has no effect on the financial status and performance of the Group.

Amendments to TFRS 3 - business definition;

Valid for annual reporting periods starting on January 1, 2020 or after this date. With this change, the business definition has been revised. According to the feedback received by the IASB, current practice guidance is generally considered to be too complex, resulting in too much action to meet the definition of business combinations. This change has no effect on the financial status and performance of the Group.

Amendments in TFRS 9, TAS 39 and TFRS 7 - Indicative interest rate reform;

Valid for annual reporting periods starting on January 1, 2020 or after this date. These changes provide specific facilitating practices regarding benchmark interest rate reform. These practices relate to hedge accounting, and the effect of the IBOR reform should generally not lead to the end of hedge accounting. However, any hedging ineffectiveness should continue to be recorded in the income statement. Considering the prevalence of hedge accounting in IBOR-based contracts, these facilitating practices will affect all companies in the industry. This change has no effect on the financial status and performance of the Group.

Amendments to TFRS 16 COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions

The changes in COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to TFRS 16) brings practical expedient which allows a lessee to elect not to assess whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19 and only if all of the following conditions are met:

- the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021 (a rent concession would meet this condition if it results in reduced lease payments on or before 30 June 2021 and increased lease payments that extend beyond 30 June 2021); and
- there are no substantive changes to other terms and conditions of the lease. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

This change has no effect on the financial situation and performance of the Company

Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in TFRS

The references to the Conceptual Framework revised the related paragraphs in TFRS 2, TFRS 3, TFRS 6, TFRS 14, TAS 1, TAS 8, TAS 34, TAS 37, TAS 38, TFRS Interpretation 12, TFRS Interpretation 19, TFRS Interpretation 20, TFRS Interpretation 22, and SIC-32. The amendments, where they actually are updates, are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020, with early application permitted.

These standards, changes and improvements have no effect on the financial status and performance of the Group.

Standards and amendments that have been published but not yet effective as of March 31, 2021:

The Group has not yet adopted the following standards and amendments and interpretations to the existing standards:

TFRS 17	:Insurance Contracts
TAS 1 (Changes)	:Classification of Liabilities as Short and Long Term
TFRS 3 (Changes)	: References to the Conceptual Framework
TAS 16 (Changes))	: Tangible Fixed Assets - Intended Earnings Before Use
TAS 37 (Changes)	: Economically Disadvantaged Contracts - Cost of Fulfillment
Annual Improvements to TFRSs	: Amendment to TFRS 1, TFRS 9 and TAS 41 2018-2020
TFRS 9, TAS 39, TFRS 7, TFRS 4 and TFRS 16(Changes)	: Indicative Interest Rate Reform - 2nd Stage

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TFRS 17, "Insurance Contracts"

Valid for annual reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2023. This standard replaces TFRS 4, which currently allows a wide variety of applications. TFRS 17 will fundamentally change the accounting of all businesses that issue insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

The amendment of TAS 1, "Presentation of financial statements" regarding the classification of liabilities;

Valid for annual reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2022. These narrow amendments to TAS 1, "Presentation of financial statements", explain that liabilities are classified as current or non-current, depending on the rights existing at the end of the reporting period. The classification is unaffected by events after the reporting date or the entity's expectations (for example, obtaining a concession or breach of contract). The amendment also clarifies what TAS 1 means to "settle" an obligation.

Narrow amendments in TFRS 3, TAS 16, TAS 37 and some annual improvements in TFRS 1, TFRS 9, TAS 41 and TFRS 16;

Valid for annual reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2022.

- TFRS 3 Amendments to business combinations; This amendment updates a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting in TFRS 3 without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.

- Amendments to TAS 16 'Tangible fixed assets'; prohibits a company from deducting the income from the sale of manufactured products from the amount of the tangible fixed asset until the asset is ready for use. Instead, the company will reflect such sales revenue and related cost in profit or loss.

- Amendments to TAS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets', this amendment specifies what costs a company includes when deciding whether a contract will be harmed or not.

Annual improvements make minor changes to the explanatory examples of TFRS 1, 'First time implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards', TFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', TAS 41 'Agricultural Activities' and TFRS 16.

Amendments to TFRS 9, TAS 39, TFRS 7, TFRS 4 and TFRS 16 - Indicative interest rate reform Phase 2;

Valid for annual reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2021. This Phase 2 change addresses issues arising from the implementation of reforms, including the replacement of a benchmark rate with an alternative.

Amendments to TFRS 17 and TFRS 4 Insurance Contracts, postponement of the application of TFRS 9;

Valid for annual reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2021. These changes postpone the application date of TFRS 17 to January 1, 2023 for two years and the fixed date of the temporary exemption in TFRS 4 for the application date of TFRS 9 Financial Instruments standard has been postponed to January 1, 2023.

The said standard is not expected to have any impact on the financial status and performance of the Group.

NOTE 3-RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Transactions carried out within the Period with Related Parties

A- Receivables and Payables

a- Trade Receivables/Short term

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	March 31, 2021	December 31,2020
Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Tic. A.Ş.	Related Company	486	25.639

b- Trade Payables / Short term

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	March 31, 2021	December 31,2020
Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Tic. A.Ş.	Related Company	-	16.815

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c- Other Receivables/ Short term

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	March 31, 2021	December 31,2020
Receivables from employees	Related Person	4.390	43.038
Receivables from USA Branch	Branch	528.404	465.498
Total		532.794	508.536

d- Prepaid Expenses / Short Term

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	March 31, 2021	December 31,2020
Employee Advances	Related Person	54.391	68.991

B-Service Purchase and Sale

a- Purchases from Related Parties

There are no good and service purchases from related parties as of March 31,2021 (March 31,2020-None)

b-Other

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	January 1, March 31, 2021	January 1, March 31, 2020
Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Tic. A.Ş.	Related Company	14.250	52.250

Sale of goods and services

a- Service Sales

There are no goods and service sales to related parties (March 31,2020-None)

b-Other

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	January 1, March 31, 2021	January 1, March 31, 2020
Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Tic. A.Ş.	Related Company	6.392	15.752
Nurettin Şendoğan	Shareholder	-	168.316
Total		6.392	184.068

Nurettin Şendoğan has lost the qualifications of related person by selling the shares of the Company. The sales amount is not presented in this section.

C-Information on Mortgages, Guarantees, Commitments and Guarantees Granted to / Received by Related Persons- Organisations

There are no mortgages, guarantees, commitments and sureties granted to or received by related persons and organisations. (31 December 2020: None)

D- Remuneration and Similar Benefits to the Chairman of board, Members of the board, General Manager and Deputy managers

The Group's senior management team consists of the members of the board of directors and the Chairman of board of Directors, as well as the executives at the level of the General Manager. Benefits provided to senior executives include benefits such as remuneration and premiums. The benefits provided to senior executives during the period are as follows:

	January 1, March 31, 2021	January 1, March 31, 2020
Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors	421.299	542.309

E-Collateralized Receivables and Payables from Related Parties and conditions of maturity

There are no receivables and payables related to mortgages and collaterals from related parties. (December 31, 2020 - None)

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F-Doubtful Provision Amounts reserved Due to Receivables from Related Organisations

There is no doubtful provision reserved due to receivables from related organisations. (December 31, 2020 – None)

NOTE 4-CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash	3.398	15.458
Banks	3.979.379	4.451.648
- Term Deposit(*)	2.922.348	2.754.614
- Demand deposits	1.057.031	1.697.034
Total	3.982.777	4.467.106

The amount of blocked deposits of the Group as of 31 March 2021 is TL 1.127.342. (December 31, 2020:2.500 TL)

* The breakdown of time deposits with a maturity of less than 3 months is as follows;

31.03.2021

Currency	Interest Rate	TL Equivalent
USD	%0,7 - %1,7	1.124.744
TL	%9 - %17,5	1.797.604
Total		2.922.348

December 31, 2020

Currency	Interest Rate	TL Equivalent
USD	1,35% - 1,5%	989.611
TL	%9 - %17,5	1.765.003
Total		2.754.614

NOTE 5- FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

a) Short-Term Borrowings from Unrelated Parties

	Currency	March 31, 2021	December 31,2020
Bank Credits (*)	TL	1.250.000	250.000

The Group's amounts regarding bank loans reported in short-term borrowings from non-related parties consist of revolving loans, and due to quarterly interest payments, no accrued interest accrued.

b) Short Term Portions of Long Term Borrowings from Unrelated Parties

	Currency	Interest rate	TL Amount	Accued Interest	Total
Banks Credits					
March 31, 2021	TL	%13,12-%20,65	1.802.837	19.189	1.822.026
December 31, 2020	TL	%13,12-%20,65	1.792.270	12.466	1.804.736
Lease Payables					
March 31, 2021	TL	%15,75	820.544		
December 31, 2020	TL	%12,75-%18,75	1.366.904		

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c) Long Term Borrowings From Unrelated Parties

	Currency	Interest rate	TL Amount
Banks Credits			
March 31, 2021	TL	%13,12-%20,65	1.597.120
December 31, 2020	TL	%13,12-%20,65	2.001.346
Long Term Lease Obligations			
March 31, 2021	TL	%15,75	1.360.284
December 31, 2020	TL	%12,75-%18,75	954.616

As of 31 March 2021 and 31 December 2020, the maturity of debts arising from bank credits and lease Obligations are as follows:

Bank Credits and Lease Obligations	March 31, 2021	December 31,2020
0-1 years	3.892.570	3.421.640
1-5 years	2.957.404	2.955.962
Total	6.849.974	6.377.602

d) Other Financial Liabilities

	March 31, 2021	December 31,2020
Credit Card Debts	51.273	14.245

NOTE 6- TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Short term- Trade Receivables	March 31, 2021	December 31,2020
Trade Receivables	12.112.769	12.252.971
<i>Trade Receivables from Unrelated Parties</i>	12.112.283	12.227.332
<i>Trade Receivables from Related Parties</i>	486	25.639
Doubtful Trade Receivables	796.698	796.698
<i>Doubtful Trade Receivables from Unrelated Parties</i>	796.698	796.698
Provision for Doubtful Trade Receivables(-)	(796.698)	(796.698)
<i>Provision for Doubtful Trade Receiv. from Unrelated Parties(-)</i>	(796.698)	(796.698)
Expected Losses (-)	(91.939)	(140.075)
<i>Provisions for Expected Losses from Unrelated Parties</i>	(91.939)	(140.075)
Total	12.020.830	12.112.896

Transactions regarding the Group's receivables that are overdue and provision for doubtful receivables are as follows:

	March 31, 2021	December 31,2020
Opening Balance	796.698	873.494
Collected Receivables	-	(76.796)
<i>Provision for Current Period</i>	-	-
Total	796.698	796.698

As of March 31, 2021, the average maturity of trade receivables is 31 days (December 31, 2020:39 days)

As of March 31, 2021, there is no overdue but not impaired amount of trade receivables. (31 December 2020 - None)

The Group has no notes receivables on March 31, 2021. (December 31, 2020 - None.)

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b. Long-term Trade Payables

The group does not have long-term trade receivables. (December 31, 2020- None)

Trade payables:

The Company's detail of trade payables as of the balance sheet date are as follows:

a- Short term Trade payables:	March 31, 2021	December 31,2020
Suppliers	978.455	1.029.232
-Trade Payables to unrelated Parties	978.455	1.012.417
-Trade Payables to related Parties	-	16.815
Total	978.455	1.029.232

The average maturity of trade payables is 34 days (31 December 2020: 34 days).

b)Long-term Trade Payables

There are no long-term trade payables from related parties .(31 December 2020 – None.)

NOTE-7 RECEIVABLES AND LIABILITIES ARISING FROM CUSTOMER CONTRACTS

Assets Arising From Customer Contracts	March 31, 2021	December 31,2020
Contract Assets Arising From Sales Of Goods and Services	6.285.192	4.849.758

Contract Assets Arising from Sales of Goods and Services consist of revenues accrued depending on the time spent by the personnel within a certain service contract in projects where the Group is a service provider, but not yet invoiced to the customer.

Liabilities Arising From Customer Contracts	March 31, 2021	December 31,2020
Contract Obligations Arising from Sales of Goods and Services	3.594.136	3.812.925

Contractual Obligations Arising from Sales of Goods and Services consist of the income that the Group will earn from the transactions that have been invoiced to the customer within the scope of the customer contracts but the service will take place in the following periods.

NOTE 8-LIABILITIES REGARDING EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	March 31, 2021	December 31,2020
Payables to Employee	1.881.439	1.648.767
Taxes, Fees and Deductions Payable	78.116	110.152
Social Security Premiums Payable	526.680	341.512
Total	2.486.235	2.100.431

NOTE 9-TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

The movements of tangible assets and relevant accumulated depreciation, which occurred within the financial year that ended on March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, are as follows:

Cost Value	January 1,2021	Purchases	Outputs (-)	March 31, 2021
Fixtures	1.528.382	182.292	(6.914)	1.703.760
Special Cost	169.843	1.696	-	171.539
Total	1.698.225	183.988	(6.914)	1.875.299

Accumulated Depr.Value	January 1,2021	Period expense	Outputs (-)	March 31, 2021
Fixtures	1.235.730	50.916	(6.337)	1.280.309
Special Cost	162.578	2.728	-	165.306
Total	1.398.308	53.644	(6.337)	1.445.615

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Net Book Value	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Fixtures	292.652	423.451
Special Cost	7.265	6.233
Total	299.917	429.684

Cost Value	January 1,2020	Purchases	Outputs (-)	December 31, 2020
Vehicles	357.569	-	(357.569)	-
Fixtures	1.432.692	117.065	(21.375)	1.528.382
Special Cost	169.843	-	-	169.843
Total	1.960.104	117.065	(378.944)	1.698.225

Accumulated Depr.Value	January 1,2020	Period expense	Outputs (-)	December 31, 2020
Vehicles	140.276	10.624	(150.900)	-
Fixtures	1.065.948	172.943	(3.161)	1.235.730
Special Cost	151.779	10.799	-	162.578
Total	1.358.003	194.366	(154.061)	1.398.308

Net Book Value	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020
Vehicles	217.293	-
Fixtures	366.744	292.652
Special Cost	18.064	7.265
Total	602.101	299.917

Distribution of Depreciation and Amortization Regarding Tangible Fixed Assets, Intangible Fixed Assets and Right of Use Assets

Tangible Fixed Assets	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Research and Development Expenses	25.179	11.449
General and administrative expenses	28.465	41.166
Total	53.644	52.615

Intangible Fixed Assets	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Service Cost	376.185	284.532
Research and Development Expenses	3.061.685	2.071.749
General and administrative expenses	443	1.598
Total	3.438.313	2.357.879

Right of Use Assets	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Service Cost	3.324	127.201
Research and Development Expenses	276.307	363.331
Marketing,Sales and Distribution Exp.	6.053	-
General and administrative expenses	72.866	91.689
Total	358.550	582.221

Grand Total	3.850.507	2.992.715
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Pledges and Mortgages on Assets

There are no pledges and mortgages on the tangible assets detailed above. (December 31, 2020: None)

NOTE 10 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The movements of intangible assets and relevant accumulated depreciation, which occurred within the financial year that ended on March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, are as follows:

Cost Value	January 1,2021	Purchases	Impairment/ Adjustment (-)	March 31, 2021
Computer Software	44.995	-	(6.700)	38.295
Capitalized Development Costs	74.952.833	6.117.949	-	81.070.782
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	4.965	-	-	4.965
Total	75.002.793	6.117.949	(6.700)	81.114.042

Accumulated Depr.Value	January 1,2021	Period expense	Impairment/ Adjustment (*)	March 31, 2021
Computer Software	28.875	443	(1.675)	27.643
Capitalized Development Costs	31.444.648	3.437.773	-	34.882.421
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	4.265	96	-	4.361
Total	31.477.788	3.438.312	(1.675)	34.914.425

Net Book Value	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Computer Software	16.120	10.652
Capitalized Development Costs	43.508.185	46.188.361
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	700	604
Goodwill	10.294.528	10.294.528
Total	53.819.533	46.199.617

Cost Value	January 1,2020	Purchases	Impairment (*)	December 31, 2020
Computer Software	38.295	6.700	-	44.995
Capitalized Development Costs	59.032.429	16.351.252	(430.848)	74.952.833
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	4.965	-	-	4.965
Total	59.075.689	16.357.952	(430.848)	75.002.793

Accumulated Depr.Value	January 1,2020	Period expense	December 31, 2020
Computer Software	20.271	8.604	28.875
Capitalized Development Costs	20.614.940	10.829.708	31.444.648
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	3.884	381	4.265
Total	20.639.095	10.838.693	31.477.788

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Net Book Value	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020
Computer Software	18.024	16.120
Capitalized Development Costs	38.417.489	43.508.185
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	1.081	700
Goodwill	10.294.528	10.294.528
Total	48.731.122	53.819.533

* Provision for impairment amounting to TL 430,848 has been reserved for software projects that the Group cannot sell in the following periods. (31 December 2019 - 143.380 TL)

-GOODWILL

With the decision taken with the Management Decision dated 27.09.2019, Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. purchased the whole (100%) of 3,000,000 shares (100%) of Compello Bilgi Teknoloj Hizmetleri ve Ticaret A.Ş. with a paid capital of 3.000.000 TL for 13.940.000 TL. Of the capital, 150.000 is A group, 150.000 is B group and 2.700.000 is C group shares. As a result of this acquisition made in 2019, goodwill of 10.294.528 TL has appeared.

The Group tests for impairment of goodwill every year or in shorter periods in the case of situations indicating impairment. Goodwill impairment test for Compello was conducted on 5-year projections prepared by the management between January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2025. No impairment was detected as a result of the impairment test conducted according to the current analysis.

NOTE 11 – RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

The balance of the right of use assets as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 the depreciation and amortization expenses for the relevant period are as follows;

Cost Value	January 1,2021	Purchases	Outputs (-)	March 31, 2021
Building Rental Expense	1.969.603	-	(298.294)	1.671.309
Vehicle Rental Expense	2.130.235	898.564	(619.059)	2.409.740
Total	4.109.838	898.564	(917.353)	4.081.049

Accumulated Depr.Value	January 1,2021	Period expense	Outputs (-)	March 31, 2021
Building Rental Expense	973.912	141.965	(121.780)	994.097
Vehicle Rental Expense	1.133.264	216.585	(344.298)	1.005.551
Total	2.107.176	358.550	(466.078)	1.999.648

Net Value	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Building Rental Expense	995.691	677.212
Vehicle Rental Expense	1.006.971	1.404.189
Total	2.002.662	2.081.401

The interest expense in the lease obligations is 85.485 TL.

Cost Value	January 1,2020	Purchases	Outputs (-)	December 31, 2020
Building Rental Expense	1.785.204	261.884	(67.485)	1.979.603
Vehicle Rental Expense	1.555.180	786.885	(211.830)	2.130.235
Total	3.340.384	1.048.769	(279.315)	4.109.838

Accumulated Depr.Value	January 1,2020	Period expense	Outputs (-)	December 31, 2020
Building Rental Expense	426.884	633.470	(86.442)	973.912
Vehicle Rental Expense	640.990	680.290	(188.016)	1.133.264
Total	1.067.874	1.313.760	(274.458)	2.107.176

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Net Value	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020
Building Rental Expense	1.358.320	1.005.691
Vehicle Rental Expense	914.190	996.971
Total	2.272.510	2.002.662

The interest expense in the lease obligations is 328.922 TL.

NOTE 12- EQUITY

A-Paid-in Capital

The Company's issued capital structure as of 31 March 2021 and 31 December 2020 is as follows:

Shareholders	March 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Share Rate %	Share Amount	Share Rate %	Share Amount
Serkan Karahanoğlu	0,25	80.000	0,25	80.000
Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Tic. A.Ş.	6,43	2.050.000	6,43	2.050.000
Shares Under Public Offering	93,32	29.732.500	93,32	29.732.500
Paid-in Capital	100,00	31.862.500	100,00	31.862.500

The company's capital on March 31, 2021 consists of 31.862.500 shares (31 December 2020: 31.862.500 shares). Nominal value of the shares is 1 TL per share (31 December 2020 - 1 TL per share). All issued shares have been paid in cash.

The Company has adopted the registered capital system in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law No. 6362 and has entered the registered capital system with the permission of the Capital Markets Board dated 13.10.2017 and numbered 37/1252. The registered capital ceiling of the Group is TL 50.000.000 and is divided into 50.000.000 shares, each with a nominal value of 1 (one) Turkish Lira. The registered capital ceiling permission given by the Capital Markets Board is valid for the years 2017-2021 (5 years)

The company decided to offer its shares to the public with the decision of the Board of Directors dated 31.01.2019 and numbered 2019/02.

According to the decision of the board of directors, a decision has been made to increase the issued capital of the Company from 21.250.000 TL to 28.750.000 TL. The public offering of the shares with a total nominal value of TL 12.450.000 took place on 09.05.2019. These shares offered to the public consists of TL 7,500,000 to be increased due to the capital increase and 1.650.000 TL owned by Serkan Karahanoğlu, one of the current shareholders, 1.650.000 TL owned by Alper Utkan Şanda, one of the current shareholders and 1.650.000 TL owned by Nurettin Şendoğan, one of the current shareholders.

In addition, in accordance with Article 9 of the Capital Markets Board's Communiqué on Shares numbered VII-128.1, shares with a nominal value of 3.112.500 TL corresponding to 25% of the nominal value of the shares to be offered to the public through capital increase were made available for sale and The sale of shares with a nominal value of TL 1.250.000 on 17.05.2019, a nominal value of TL 1.000.000 on 21.06.2019 and a nominal value of TL 862.500 on 08.11.2019 were realized. The shares with a nominal value of 3.112.500 TL, which were made ready for sale and sold, were offered to the public through capital increase.

Alper Utkan Sanda, one of the shareholders of the company, sold the shares with a nominal value of 1.493.897 TL on 01.06.2020 and his share in the capital decreased to 1.11% and the voting right to 8.62%. Alper Utkan Şanda bought back the shares with a nominal value of 27.230 TL in the previous period through the stock exchange.

Nurettin Şendoğan, one of the shareholders of the company, sold the shares with a nominal value of 1.466.666 TL on 09.06.2020 and his share in the capital decreased to 1.11% and the voting right to 8.62%.

Serkan Karahanoğlu, one of the shareholders of the company, sold the shares with a nominal value of 1.466.667 TL on 15.06.2020 and his share in the capital decreased to 1.11% and the voting right to 8.62%.

One of the shareholders of the company, Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş, sold shares with a nominal value of 9.770.000 TL on 25.06.2020 and 26.06.2020 and its share in the capital decreased to 3.35% and voting rights to 25.88%.

Alper Utkan Sanda, one of the shareholders of the company, has sold shares with a nominal value of 354.166 TL on 08.07.2020 and has a share of 0% in the capital.

Nurettin Şendoğan, one of the shareholders of the company, has sold shares with a nominal value of 354.167 TL on

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08.07.2020 and has a share of 0% in the capital.

Serkan Karahanoğlu, one of the shareholders of the company, has sold shares with a nominal value of 274.167 TL on 08.07.2020 and has a share of 0,25 % in the capital.

On 08 July 2020, Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. purchased 982.500 Group A privileged shares (Alper Utkan Şanda 354.166, Nurettin Şendoğan 354.167 and Serkan Karahanoğlu 274.167) at a price of 17,74 TL per share. With this transaction, its share in the capital increased to 6,43% and voting rights to 49,80%.

b-Share Premiums (Discounts)

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Share Premiums	15.791.850	15.791.850

c. Gains (Losses) on Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Actuarial Gain (Loss) Fund

Within this framework, the Group has calculated the actuarial gains/losses in the defined benefit plans regarding its employees and presented them in the financial statements.

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Opening Balance	(149.657)	72.936
Revaluation gains(losses) in defined benefit plans	544.197	(317.505)
Deferred Tax Expense / Income	(108.984)	94.912
Net Actuarial Gains / Losses	286.276	(149.657)

d- Restrained Reserves from Profit

According to the Turkish Commercial Code, legal reserves are divided into two groups as primary legal reserves and secondary legal reserves. Primary legal reservers are allocated as 5% of the legal net profit until 20% of the paid capital of company is achieved. As for the secondary legal reserves, they are 10% of the profit distributed which exceeds the 5% of the paid capital. According to the Turkish Commercial Code, if the general legal reserve does not exceed half of the capital or the issued capital, it may be used only to close the losses, to continue the business when the work is not going well or to prevent unemployment and to take measures to mitigate the results. Otherwise it is not possible to use it in any way.

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Legal Reserves	1.776.911	1.403.977

e-Previous Year Profits / Losses

Retained earnings consist of previous year profits, extraordinary reserves and previous years' losses, if any.

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Previous Years' Profits/(Losses)	15.933.237	12.566.761

Dividend Distribution

The companies whose shares are traded in BIST are subject to the dividend requirement brought by the CMB as follows:

According to Article 19 of the Capital Markets Law No. 6362 entered into force on December 30, 2012 and the Communiqué on Dividends numbered II-19.1, which entered into force on 1 February 2014, the publicly-traded companies distribute profits in scope of the profit distribution policies to be determined by their general assembly, and as per the provisions of the relevant legislation. The Board may set different principles on the profit distribution policies of publicly traded companies on the basis of similar partnerships.

Unless reserve is set up as per TCC or the dividend determined for the shareholders under the main contract or under the dividend distribution policy, it is not possible to decide to distribute any other reserve fund, transfer the profit to the following year and distribute the dividend from the profit to the owners of bonus shares, the members of the board of directors, the employees of the partnership and the persons other than the shareholder.

In publicly held companies, dividends are distributed equally to all existing shares as of the date of distribution, regardless of their issuance and acquisition dates.

According to the regulations in force, the partnerships distribute their profits in accordance with the profit distribution policies to be determined by the general assemblies and in accordance with the provisions of the relevant legislation. In

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these arrangements, a minimum distribution rate has not been determined. Companies pay dividends as set out in their articles of association or profit distribution policies. In addition, dividends may be paid in installments of equal or different amounts and may distribute advance dividends in cash on the profit on interim financial statements.

NOTE 13-REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

	January 1,2021	January 1,2020
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Domestic Sales	5.681.668	4.426.110
Overseas Sales	1.756.838	1.360.367
Other income	259.378	361.537
Returned Sales (-)	(240.902)	(13.778)
Net Sales	7.456.982	6.134.236
Cost of Service Sold(-)	(1.462.429)	(1.501.540)
Cost of Merchandise Sold(-)	(512.597)	(843.872)
Cost of Sales (-)	(1.975.026)	(2.345.412)
Gross Profit / (Loss)	5.481.956	3.788.824

	January 1,2021	January 1,2020
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Details of Cost of Service Sold		
Staff Wages Expenses	(926.421)	(672.587)
Depreciation Expenses	(379.509)	(411.733)
Mobile Phone Expenses	(109)	(3.668)
Fuel Expenses	(662)	(6.325)
License Costs	(68.746)	(23.359)
Maintenance-Repair Expenses	-	(35.275)
Project Expenses	(32.914)	(37.262)
Building and Vehicle Rent Expenses	(10.517)	(44.828)
Domestic and International Travel Expenses	(480)	(141.627)
Consulting Expenses	-	(43.997)
Insurance Expenses	(2.328)	(69.931)
System Support Expenses	(34.870)	-
Various Expenses	(5.873)	(10.948)
Total	(1.462.429)	(1.501.540)

NOTE 14-GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, MARKETING, SALES and DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

	January 1,2021	January 1,2020
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
General administrative expenses (-)	(1.040.574)	(1.004.491)
Marketing,Sales and Distribution Expenses (-)	(46.761)	(88.779)
Research and Development Expenses (-)	(4.139.237)	(2.396.865)
Total	(5.226.572)	(3.490.135)

	January 1,2021	January 1,2020
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
a- Details of General Management Expenses		
Staff Wages Expenses	(524.617)	(370.967)
Depreciation Expenses	(101.774)	(134.453)
Transportation and Vehicle Expenses	(2.755)	(8.511)
Subscription and Membership Expenses	(21.716)	(15.037)
Maintenance Repair Expenses	(1.463)	(1.774)
Travel, Accommodation, Food Expenses	(8.557)	(64.874)
Consultancy Expenses	(229.481)	(240.469)
Communication, Postal and Cargo Expenses	(16.709)	(7.545)
Taxes, Duties and Charges	(22.082)	(14.109)
Stationery and Printing Expenses	-	(581)
Insurance Expenses	(641)	(19)
Rent Expenses	(22.411)	(38.412)
Small Fixtures	(6.110)	(2.069)
Various Expenses	(29.846)	(16.924)
Public Offering Transaction Expenses	(52.412)	(88.747)
Total	(1.040.574)	(1.004.491)

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b- Marketing, Sales and Distributios Expenses	January 1,2021 March 31, 2021	January 1,2020 March 31, 2020
Staff Wages Expenses	(5.906)	(69.845)
Vehicle Expenses	(316)	(16.134)
Transportation and Accommodation Expenses	(1.042)	(694)
Food and Beverage Expenses	(2.096)	(1.839)
System Support Expenses	(21.975)	-
Various Expenses	(9.373)	(267)
Depreciation Expenses	(6.053)	-
Total	(46.761)	(88.779)

c- Details of Research and Development Expenses	January 1,2021 March 31, 2021	January 1,2020 March 31, 2020
Staff expenses	(1.052.374)	(382.754)
Depreciation Expenses	(3.086.863)	(2.014.111)
Total	(4.139.237)	(2.396.865)

NOTE 15-OTHER OPERATING INCOME/EXPENSES

a- Other Operating Income	January 1,2021 March 31, 2021	January 1,2020 March 31, 2020
Exchange Rate Difference Income from Operations	984.904	630.775
Provisions No Longer Required	153.559	153.559
Other Income	520.366	29.580
Total	1.658.829	778.569

b- Other Operating Expenses	January 1,2021 March 31, 2021	January 1,2020 March 31, 2020
Provision for Lawsuits and Doubtful Receivables	-	(1.119)
Expected Credit Loss	(4.839)	(27.729)
Exchange Rate Difference Expense from Operations	(95.320)	(16.190)
Cancellation Of Rediscount Interest Expense	-	(68.593)
Asset Value Adjustment	-	(121.770)
Comission Expenses	(31.000)	-
Other expenses	(50.404)	(166.073)
Total	(181.563)	(401.474)

NOTE 16-FINANCIAL INCOME

	January 1,2021 March 31, 2021	January 1,2020 March 31, 2020
Deposit Interest Income	73.454	42.933
Exchange Difference Revenue	290.058	31.889
Total	363.512	74.822

NOTE 17-FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	January 1,2021 March 31, 2021	January 1,2020 March 31, 2020
Exchange Difference Expense	(205.280)	(1.350)
Interest Expenses	(312.254)	(204.927)
Bank Commissions and Expenses	(13.629)	(19.959)
Total	(531.163)	(226.236)

NOTE 18-ANALYSIS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ITEMS

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Revaluation gains(losses) in defined benefit plans

	January 1,2021	January 1,2020
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Revaluation gains(losses) in defined benefit plans	544.917	358.310
Deferred Tax Expense / Income	(108.984)	(78.828)
Net Actuarial Gains / Losses	435.933	279.482

NOTE 19- FEATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Main financial instruments of the group are bank credits, cash and short-term bank deposits. The main reason for using these instruments is to create finance for the activities of the company. The group also possesses the financial instruments such as trade receivables and trade payables arising directly from the activities. Risks associated with the instruments being used are foreign exchange risk, interest risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The group management handles these risks as follows:

a) Capital risk management:

The objectives of the group in the management of the capital are to provide its shareholders with benefit and to maintain the optimum capital structure for the purpose of reducing capital cost and sustaining the activities of the group.

Capital costs of the group, as well as the risks associated with each type of capital are evaluated by the top management. Based on the assessments of the top management, capital structure is aimed to balance through borrowing new loans or payment of existing loans as well as dividend payments, issuance of new shares.

The group monitors equity capital by using the ratio of liability/total equity capital. This ratio is obtained by the dividing of net liability into total equity capital. Net liability is calculated by the deduction of cash and cash equivalents from the total amount of liability (includes credits and trade payables as shown in the balance sheet).

As of the period-ends, the ratios net liability/total capital is as follows:

	March 31, 2021	December 1,2020
Total Liabilities	17.359.951	16.105.637
Minus: Cash and Cash Equivalents	3.982.777	4.467.106
Net Liability	13.377.174	11.638.531
Total equity Capital	67.788.400	65.214.841
Ratio for Net Liability /Total Capital	0,20	0,18

b) Loans and Receivables Risk Management:

Loan risk is a risk where a customer or other party cannot fulfil the requirements in the contract. Receivables risk, on the other hand, involves the possession of financial assets, the risk where other party is unable to fulfil the requirements of the contract, too. Loans and receivables risk of Partnership basically results from trade receivables. Group management offsets those risks by means of limiting the average risk for the other party (except for associative parties) presented at all agreements and getting guarantee if necessary.

Trade receivables are tackled taking into account the past experiences and current economic situation and, if required, shown as net in the balance sheet after the allocation of an appropriate amount of provision for bad debts by top management.

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March 31, 2021	Receivables				Bank Deposits	Cash and Cash Equiv
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables			
	Related Party	Other Party	Related Party	Other Party		
Maximum Credit Risk Sustained as of Reporting Date (A+B+C+D)	486	12.020.344	532.794	80.213	3.979.379	3.398
- Part of the maximum risk secured by means of guarantee, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets that are neither past due or impaired	486	12.112.283	532.794	80.213	3.979.379	3.398
B. Net book value of assets overdue but not undergone impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of assets undergone impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Overdue (Gross Book Value)	-	796.698	-	109.818	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(796.698)	-	(109.818)	-	-
- Undued (Gross book value)	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Impairment (-)	-	(91.939)	-	-	-	-
-Part of the net value secured by means of guarantee, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Elements containing credit risk outside the statement of financial position	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Company does not have any assets that are overdue but not impaired as of March 31, 2021.

December 31, 2020	Receivables				Bank Deposits	Cash and Cash Equiv
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables			
	Related Party	Other Party	Related Party	Other Party		
Maximum Credit Risk Sustained as of Reporting Date (A+B+C+D)	25.639	12.087.257	508.536	79.611	4.451.648	15.458
- Part of the maximum risk secured by means of guarantee, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets that are neither past due or impaired	25.639	12.227.332	508.536	79.611	4.451.648	15.458
B. Net book value of assets overdue but not undergone impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of assets undergone impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Overdue (Gross Book Value)	-	796.698	-	109.818	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(796.698)	-	(109.818)	-	-
- Undued (Gross book value)	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Impairment (-)	-	(140.075)	-	-	-	-
-Part of the net value secured by means of guarantee, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Elements containing credit risk outside the statement of financial position	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Company does not have any assets that are overdue but not impaired as of December 31, 2020.

c) Management of the Risks Due to Market and Foreign Exchange:

The Group is not sensitive to foreign exchange risk due to the fact that a significant portion of the Group's sales are not indexed to foreign currency and foreign currency and some portion of its trade payables are foreign currency. The Group determines the sales prices of services and products against currency risk in foreign currency..The costs are determined in Turkish Lira and represent a foreign currency risk conversely. Therefore, currency risk is minimized.

Required price adjustments are made instantly through tracking price changes in the market and market conditions regularly.

There is no change with respect to the last year regarding the market risk undergone by the group in the current year or the way of dealing with the risks encountered or the way of measuring these risks.

Foreign asset and liability of the group, foreign exchange position sheet in terms of original and TL currencies as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows:

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE POSITION TABLE						
March 31, 2021	TL equivalent (Functional currency)	USD	Euro	GBP	CHF	Other
1. Trade Receivables	8.613.932	265.733	242.957	-	159.470	1.156.213
2a Monetary Financial Assets(Cash, including bank accounts)	1.840.974	178.308	104	99	403	154.589
2b. Non-Monetary Financial Assets	23.821	-	-	-	-	10.500
3. Other	399.343	-	-	-	-	176.023
4. Current Assets(1+2+3)	10.878.070	444.042	243.060	99	159.873	1.497.325
5. Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
6a. Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
6b. Non-Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other	84.386	-	-	-	-	37.196
8. Non-Current Assets(5+6+7)	84.386	-	-	-	-	37.196
9. Total Assets(4+8)	10.962.456	444.042	243.060	99	159.873	1.534.521
10. Trade Payables	1.246.079	30.088	32.255	-	-	299.941
11. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
12a. Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	326.332	-	-	-	-	143.841
13. Short-term Liabilities(10+11+12)	1.572.412	30.088	32.255	-	-	443.782
14. Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 a. Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Long-term Liabilities(14+15+16)	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Total Liabilities(13+17)	1.572.412	30.088	32.255	-	-	443.782
19. Off the Balance Sheet Net Asset/(Liability) Position of Derivative Instruments in terms of Foreign Exchange(19a-19b)	-	-	-	-	-	-
19a. Off the Balance Sheet Amount of Active Derivatives in terms of Foreign Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-
19b. Off the Balance Sheet Amount of Passive Derivatives in terms of Foreign Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Net Foreign Asset/ (Liability) Position(9-18+19)	9.390.044	413.954	210.805	99	159.873	1.090.739
21. Monetary Items Net Foreign Exchange Asset/ (Liability) Position(TFRS 7.B23) (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)*	9.208.826	413.954	210.805	99	159.873	1.010.861
22. Total Fair Value of Financial Instruments Used for Foreign Exchange Hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Amount of hedged portion of foreign currency assets**	-	-	-	-	-	-
24- Amount of hedged portion of foreign currency liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Export	2.048.304	214.268	9.022	-	20.000	-
26. Import	26.260	193	2.524	-	-	-

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DECEMBER 31, 2020	TL equivalent (Functional currency)	USD	Euro	GBP	CHF	Other
1. Trade Receivables	7.221.923	125.276	245.892	-	211.749	1.166.487
2a Monetary Financial Assets(Cash, including bank accounts)	2.183.782	139.131	105	101	519	578.062
2b. Non-Monetary Financial Assets	21.002	-	-	-	-	10.500
3. Other	263.308	-	-	-	-	131.641
4. Current Assets(1+2+3)	9.690.015	264.407	245.997	101	212.269	1.886.691
5. Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
6a. Monetary Financial Assets	42.765	-	-	-	-	21.380
6b. Non-Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other	65.521	-	-	-	-	32.757
8. Non-Current Assets(5+6+7)	108.286	-	-	-	-	54.138
9. Total Assets(4+8)	9.798.301	264.407	245.997	101	212.269	1.940.828
10. Trade Payables	929.681	10.234	32.644	-	-	280.225
11. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
12a. Monetary Other Liabilities	75.350	-	-	-	-	37.671
12b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	287.711	-	-	-	-	143.841
13. Short-term Liabilities(10+11+12)	1.292.741	10.234	32.644	-	-	461.737
14. Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 a. Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Long-term Liabilities(14+15+16)	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Total Liabilities(13+17)	1.292.741	10.234	32.644	-	-	461.737
19. Off the Balance Sheet Net Asset/(Liability) Position of Derivative Instruments in terms of Foreign Exchange(19a-19b)	-	-	-	-	-	-
19a. Off the Balance Sheet Amount of Active Derivatives in terms of Foreign Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-
19b. Off the Balance Sheet Amount of Passive Derivatives in terms of Foreign Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Net Foreign Asset/ (Liability) Position(9-18+19)	8.505.560	254.173	213.353	101	212.269	1.479.092
21. Monetary Items Net Foreign Exchange Asset/ (Liability) Position(TFRS 7.B23) (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)*	8.443.440	254.173	213.353	101	212.269	1.448.035
22. Total Fair Value of Financial Instruments Used for Foreign Exchange Hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Amount of hedged portion of foreign currency assets**	-	-	-	-	-	-
24- Amount of hedged portion of foreign currency liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.Export	4.607.223	284.530	15.000	-	287.721	-
26.Import	368.874	-	40.950	-	-	-

According to the balance sheet position as of March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 based on the assumption that the Turkish Lira will be valued / devalued 10% against the USD, Euro,GBP and other currency units, the gross profit as a result of profit on Exchange difference consisting of assets and liabilities in terms of USD, Euro,GBP and other currencies, would be 920.883 TL (December 31, 2020-844.344 TL) high / low as can be seen in the Exchange rate Sensitivity Analysis Chart given below.

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Foreign Exchange Sensitivity Analysis Table		
	March 31, 2021	
	Profit/Loss	
	Increase of Foreign Exchange in Value	Decrease of Foreign Exchange in Value
In case US Dollar changes 10% against TL:		
1- US Dollar net asset/liability	344.650	(344.650)
2- The part secured against US Dollar risk (-)		
3- US Dollar Net Effect(1+2)	344.650	(344.650)
In case EURO changes 10% against TL:		
4- EURO net asset/liability	205.931	(205.931)
5- The part secured against EURO risk (-)		
6- Euro Net Effect(4+5)	205.931	(205.931)
In case GBP changes 10% against TL:		
7- GBP net asset/liability	114	(114)
8- The part secured against GBP risk (-)		
9- GBP Net Effect (7+8)	114	(114)
In case CHF changes 10% against TL:		
10- CHF net asset/liability	140.854	(140.854)
11- The part secured against CHF risk (-)		
12- CHF Net Effect (10+11)	140.854	(140.854)
In case AED changes 10% against TL:		
13- AED net asset/liability	229.334	(229.334)
14- The part secured against AED risk (-)		
15- AED Net Effect (7+8)	229.334	(229.334)
TOTAL (3+6+9+12+15)	920.883	(920.883)

Foreign Exchange Sensitivity Analysis Table		
	December 31, 2020	
	Profit/Loss	
	Increase of Foreign Exchange in Value	Decrease of Foreign Exchange in Value
In case US Dollar changes 10% against TL:		
1- US Dollar net asset/liability	186.576	(186.576)
2- The part secured against US Dollar risk (-)		
3- US Dollar Net Effect(1+2)	186.576	(186.576)
In case EURO changes 10% against TL:		
4- EURO net asset/liability	192.186	(192.186)
5- The part secured against EURO risk (-)		
6- Euro Net Effect(4+5)	192.186	(192.186)
In case GBP changes 10% against TL:		
7- GBP net asset/liability	101	(101)
8- The part secured against GBP risk (-)		
9- GBP Net Effect (7+8)	101	(101)
In case CHF changes 10% against TL:		
10- CHF net asset/liability	175.845	(175.845)
11- The part secured against CHF risk (-)		
12- CHF Net Effect (10+11)	175.845	(175.845)
In case AED changes 10% against TL:		
13- AED net asset/liability	289.636	(289.636)
14- The part secured against AED risk (-)		
15- AED Net Effect (7+8)	289.636	(289.636)
TOTAL (3+6+9+12+15)	844.344	(844.344)

Interest Rate Risk Management and Interest Rate Sensitivity

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Due its assets bringing interest or liabilities interest is paid for, the group is vulnerable to interest rate risk arising from interest rate changes. This risk is handled by means of balancing the amount and terms of assets and liabilities being sensitive to interest rate via some techniques within the balance sheet and using derivative instruments, if necessary.

Within this scope, great importance is attached to the fact that not only the maturities of receivables and payables but also interest renewal periods are similar. In order for the financial liabilities to be affected minimally from the interest rate fluctuations in the market, "fixed interest / variable interest", "short-term / long-term "and TL / foreign currency balance of these debts are structured both within itself and within the framework of the asset structure. Since interest rates of corporate loans will remain constant until maturity, no interest rate risk has been calculated in this period.

NOTE 20-POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

March 31, 2021

- Financial statements were approved by the board of directors on May 11, 2021. Members of the board of directors have the authority to change the financial statements.

- "The Law on the Collection of Public Claims and The Law on Amending Certain Laws" was adopted on April 15, 2021. It has been decided to apply the corporate tax rate of 20%, which is included in this law, to 25% for 2021 corporate earnings and 23% for 2022 corporate earnings. This change will be valid for the taxation of corporate earnings for the periods starting from January 1, 2021, starting with the tax returns that must be submitted as of July 1, 2021. Since the tax rate change came into effect as of April 22, 2021, 20% was used as the tax rate in the current tax and deferred tax calculations in the financial statements dated March 31, 2021.

December 31, 2020

- Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. signed a Business Partnership Agreement on "Data Governance and Data Security" with foreign-based SecuPi Security Solutions Ltd on 25.01.2021. The contractual service period is 2 years and will automatically extend for 1 year unless the parties terminate it. The planned service amount for the first year is 5.000.000 TL and the relevant service will proceed through the Order Forms (PO).

- Financial statements were approved by the board of directors on February 17, 2021. Board members have the authority to change the financial statements.