

KAFEİN YAZILIM HİZMETLERİ TİCARET A.Ş.
AUDIT REPORT
FOR CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FOOTNOTES AS OF
DECEMBER 31, 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR REPORT

To the General Assembly of Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş.,

A. Independent Audit of Consolidated Financial Tables

1. Opinion

Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. (the Company) and its subsidiary (the Group) for the fiscal period ending on the same date as the consolidated financial statement dated 31 December 2020; we have audited the financial statements that consist of the footnotes of the financial statements including consolidated profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statement and summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the Group's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2020, offer a fair manner with appropriate as all important aspects in accordance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards(TFRS) of the consolidated financial condition and the same date as the end of the fiscal year of consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows.

2. The Base of Opinion

In our independent audit we did the Independent Auditing Standards published by the Capital Markets Board and the standards issued by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority was carried out in accordance with the Independent Auditing Standards which are a part of Turkey Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under these Standards are explained in detail in the section entitled "Independent Auditor's Responsibilities for Independent Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements". We declare that we are independent from the Community in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors published by the Public Oversight Board (Code of Ethics) and the ethical provisions contained in the relevant legislation with independent auditing of the consolidated financial statements. Ethical Rules and other ethical responsibilities under the legislation have also been fulfilled by us. We believe that the independent audit evidence we obtain during the independent audit is sufficient and appropriate basis for the establishment of our opinion.

3. Key Audit Topics

The key audit issues, according to our professional judgment, are those that are most important in the independent audit of the consolidated financial statements in the current period. The key audit issues are discussed in the context of the independent audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and in the formation of our view of the consolidated financial statements, and we do not give a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matters

Revenue Recognition	How the matter is addressed in the Audit
<p>The Group's revenues include application development, test / test automation services, project management, software solutions, sales of custom-made computer software, project consultancy service, installation, development and support services, data analysis, especially in the field of BSS (Business Support System) and data archiving income.</p>	<p>In addition to our existing audit procedures, the following audit procedures have been applied for recording of revenue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The audit procedures we have implemented consist of understanding the internal controls and process related to the recording of revenues, analytical reviews and detailed tests.

<p>The amount of revenue in the financial statements, the complexity of applications regarding accounting standards in the recognition of revenue from development activities; Due to the fact that the recognition of revenue related to private software project revenues and service transactions has different characteristics in accordance with the "TFRS 15 Revenue from Customer Contracts" standard, timely and accurate recognition and recording of revenue has been considered by us as a key audit subject.</p> <p>Explanations of the Group on accounting policies and revenue amounts are included in Note 2.4.47 and Note 32.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - While establishing the procedures for our detailed tests, sales were separated on the basis of software project revenues and service groups, and different tests were applied for each group. - In order to verify the revenue related to the software and special software project revenues generated as a result of the development activities, the accounting records regarding the accrued but not yet invoiced income to the customer and the documents subject to these records were tested by sampling method, taking into account the periodicity of the work. - The records were questioned and tested in terms of whether the invoices issued for the incomplete projects are included in the liabilities accounts from the customer contracts. - Revenues obtained from after-sales support, maintenance and consultancy services were also controlled based on the principles of the contract and mainly by considering the periodicity principle over the service hours provided.
<p>Testing of Internally generated intangible assets / Capitalized Development Costs</p> <p>The Group capitalizes on the expenditures it has made in the software development phase in scope of development activities for the projects completed technically, ready for use and believed to provide cash flow in the future in accordance with the clarifications in TAS 38 "Intangible Assets". (Footnote 2.4.18)</p> <p>Development costs consist of the fees calculated according to the time when the personnel working directly in the establishment of the asset are employed in the related project and the costs directly related to the creation of the intangible asset.</p> <p>Capitalization calculations and amortization are determined as key issues due to their significant amounts in terms of financial statements and that they include management estimates thereof.</p>	<p>How the matter is addressed in the Audit</p> <p>In addition to our existing audit procedures, the following procedures have been applied as to the auditing of capitalized development costs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The study was conducted to differentiate the research expenses and development expenses and the status of writing off the research expenses were checked. <p>Whether the projects evaluated in scope of development activity meets the criteria of capitalization specified in the TAS 38 "Intangible Assets" or not was discussed at a meeting held with the management,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In this context, the estimations and projected redemption periods of the future economic benefits of the projects were evaluated with the management. - Personnel costs related to projects have been tested by means of taking down the balances of Project-based expenditure types related to capitalized costs. - The contents of other expenses directly related to the capitalized development costs other than personnel costs were queried and the allocation keys were controlled by recalculation method.
<p>Accounting for Business Combination</p> <p>The Group purchased 51% of the shares of Karmasis Bilişim Çözümleri Ticaret A.Ş. ("Karmasis") on 12 November 2020 and this transaction was accounted for using the purchase method. Within the scope of the purchase method accounting, the purchase price should be compared with the fair value of the purchased asset and the amount exceeding the fair value should be defined as goodwill. However, in cases where the purchasing method stages cannot be completed at the end of the reporting date, the Group reports temporary amounts for items for</p>	<p>How the matter is addressed in the Audit</p> <p>Within the scope of audit studies; The financial statements of Karmasis used for acquisition accounting were obtained and the compliance of the accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements of Karmasis with the accounting policies applied by the Group was examined in detail.</p>

<p>which the recognition process cannot be completed. These provisionally reported amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, which is 1 year from the date of purchase, or extra assets or liabilities are accounted for to reflect new information obtained about events and circumstances that may have an impact on the amounts recognized at the date of purchase.</p> <p>The management applied the procurement accounting by reporting the provisional amounts using the financial statements prepared as of 31 October 2020, which is the closest reporting period to the date of the purchase of Karmasis. Accounting for acquisitions was considered as a key audit issue as a result of qualifying it as a specific accounting practice.</p> <p>The aforementioned acquisition accounting and its effects on the statement of financial position are explained in detail in Note 3.</p>	<p>The calculations made within the scope of purchase accounting for reporting the provisional amounts were re-made, the purchase contract was examined and supported with audit evidence.</p> <p>In addition, the related footnote explanations in the consolidated financial statements regarding the mentioned acquisition were also examined.</p>
<p>Goodwill Impairment Test</p> <p>As of December 31, 2020, there are intangible assets amounting to 64.740.544 TL, which are recognized as goodwill in the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with TAS, the said goodwill is tested for impairment annually.</p> <p>In our audit work, we focused on this issue for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The goodwill recognized in the consolidated financial statements of the Group as of December 31, 2020 is a significant amount, - Using forward-looking management estimates in goodwill impairment studies (growth rate and weighted capital cost ratio, etc.), - The predictions used in goodwill impairment studies may be affected by future sectoral and economic changes 	<p>How the matter is addressed in the Audit</p> <p>The following procedures have been applied for the audit of the goodwill impairment test:</p> <p>Discussions were held with the group management, and the management's future plans and statements were evaluated within the framework of macroeconomic data.</p> <p>Discussions were made about the setup of the calculation model and the assumptions used, and the mathematical accuracy of the setup was checked.</p> <p>The appropriateness of the important estimates (growth rate and weighted capital ratio, etc.) used in the goodwill impairment test has been evaluated and concluded that it is within an acceptable range.</p> <p>The realizability of forward-looking cash flow and investment projections used in the goodwill impairment test was evaluated at the meetings held with senior management.</p> <p>The cash flow estimates prepared by the management are compared with the past financial performance results and evaluated whether they are reasonable.</p>

4. Other Matters

As detailed in Note 2.4.1 and Note 3, Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. has purchased 51 percent of Karmasis Bilişim Çözümleri Ticaret A.Ş. has been included in the scope of consolidation based on the financial statements for the period ended as of 31 October 2020, the closest reporting period.

As of 31.12.2019, the participation rate of Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. (Company) in Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. is 34.01% and voting rights are 41.73%. The company made a total of 9.770.000 sales transactions from the shares of Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. on 25.06.2020 and 26.06.2020. With this transaction, the Company's Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. its share in its capital is 3.35% as of 30.06.2020; voting rights fell to the limit of 25.88%. This time, the company purchased 982.500 Class A privileged shares belonging to Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş., on 08.07.2020. With this transaction, the participation rate of Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. increased to 6.43% and the total voting rights rate to 49.80%. Since its privileged shares have the authority and control power to determine the board of directors of Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. and to determine financial activities and policies, it has consolidated Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş.

5. Responsibilities of the Administrative and Supervisory Officers on Consolidated Financial Statements

The group management; is responsible for the internal control it deems necessary to prepare it so that it does not contain significant error caused by error or fraud, the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Turkey Accounting Standards and from its presentation in a reasonable way.

Management when preparing consolidated financial statements is in the responsibility of the Group to use the continuity principle as long as there is no obligation, from the assessment of the ability of the Group to maintain its continuity, for clarifying the points of continuity if necessary, for liquidation of the community or for intention to terminate commercial activity.

Those responsible for top management are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

6.Independent Auditor's Responsibilities for Independent Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

In an independent audit, the responsibilities of independent auditors like ours are:

Our aim is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole contain significant errors caused by errors or fraud, and to prepare an independent auditor's report that includes our observations. Reasonable assurance as a result of an independent audit carried out in accordance with the Independent Auditing Standards (IAS); is a high level of assurance, but does not always guarantee that an important mistake that exists will always be detected. Errors can be due to errors or tricks. These inaccuracies are considered significant if the mistakes are reasonably expected to affect the economic decisions that financial statement users will receive in the context of a table, alone or collectively.

By force of an independent audit carried out in accordance with the Independent Auditing Standards(IAS) published by the Capital Markets Board, we use our professional judgment during the independent audit and we continue our professional skepticism.

We also:

Risks of "major mistakes" originating from errors or fraud in the consolidated financial statements are identified and evaluated; audit procedures that respond to these risks are designed and implemented, and sufficient and appropriate audit evidence is obtained to provide a basis for the audit.(Since trick has fraud, intentional negligence, untrue declaration or internal control violation, the risk of not detecting an important fallacy of falsity is higher than the risk of not detecting an important mistake.)

-Internal control is not evaluated with the aim to give an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control, but it is evaluated on the audit to design appropriate audit procedures.

- It is evaluated whether the accounting estimates made by the appropriateness of the accounting policies used by the management and the related disclosures are reasonable or not.

-Based on the audit evidence obtained, it is concluded that there is a significant uncertainty regarding the event or circumstances that could cause serious doubt as to the ability of the Group to maintain its continuity and the appropriateness of the management using the continuity of the management. If we reach a conclusion that there is a significant ambiguity, we should draw attention to the relevant disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements, or we should give any opinion other than a positive opinion if these disclosures are inadequate. The results we have are based on the audit evidence obtained until the date of the independent auditor's report. However, future events or circumstances may end the continuity of the Group.

-The Consolidated Financial Statements reflect the general presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether these statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that will provide a sound presentation.

-Adequate and appropriate audit evidence is obtained about the financial information about the entities in the community or business segments in order to give an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible in the guidance, observation and execution of the Group audit. We are responsible alone by the audit opinion mentioned.

- Among other things, we report to the top management the planned coverage and timing of the independent audit, as well as any significant audit findings, including any significant internal control deficiencies we identified during the audit.

We have informed top management that we have complied with the ethical provisions regarding independence. We have informed top management all relations and other matters that may be considered to have an effect on independence and, if any, relevant measures.

Among the issues that are reported to top management, we have identified key issues that are most important in the independent audit of the consolidated financial statements. Where the legislation does not allow public disclosure of the matter, or in exceptional circumstances where it is reasonably expected that the negative consequences of public disclosure will exceed public interest, we may decide that the relevant matter should not be mentioned in our independent audit report.

B. Other liabilities arising from the legislation

1. The report dated February 17, 2021, which we prepared in accordance with the fourth paragraph of article 398 of the Turkish Commercial Code, on the early detection system of the Group's risk appetite and its applications, was presented to the Board of Directors of the Company.
2. In accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the Turkish Commercial Code, No significant issue was found in the accounting period of the Group for the period between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020 as to the bookkeeping method and the fact that the financial statements do not conform to the provisions of the law and the financial statements of the main contract.
3. In accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the Turkish Commercial Code, The Board of Directors has made the required explanations within the scope of the audit and given the documents we requested.

AYŞE KARAUSTA is the auditor responsible for carrying out this independent audit.

Istanbul, 17 February 2021

AYŞE KARAUSTA
Responsible auditor

KAVRAM BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM VE DANIŞMANLIK A.Ş.
Member Crowe Global

KAFEİN YAZILIM HİZMETLERİ TİCARET A.Ş.

**AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND DECEMBER 31, 2019
(BALANCE SHEET)**

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

	Footnote Reference	Audited	
		CURRENT PERIOD December 31, 2020	PREVIOUS PERIOD December 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	28.066.969	27.146.794
Financial Investments	8	2.234.257	-
Trade Receivables	10	51.292.003	34.206.816
-Trade Receivables from Related Parties	6-10	67.422	3.201.199
-Trade Receivables from Unrelated Parties	10	51.224.581	31.005.617
Other Receivables	13	575.147	724.255
-Other Receivables from Related Parties	6-13	518.109	443.014
-Other Receivables from Unrelated Parties	13	57.038	281.241
Receivables From Customer Contracts	11	12.330.928	9.603.624
- Contract Assets Arising from Sales of Goods and Services	11	12.330.928	9.603.624
Inventories	16	405.511	1.098.673
Prepaid Expense	18	5.286.778	2.085.187
-Prepaid Expenses to Related Parties	6-18	401.583	738.268
- Prepaid Expenses to Unrelated Parties	18	4.885.195	1.346.919
Current Tax Assets	21	33.269	9.497
Other Current Assets	22	279.980	81.525
-Other Current Assets From Related Parties	6-22	-	-
-Other Current Assets from Unrelated Parties	22	279.980	81.525
Total Current Assets		100.504.842	74.956.371
Non-Current Assets			
Financial Investments	8	86.061.250	-
Other Receivables	13	49.802	27.338
-Other Receivables From Non-Related Parties	13	49.802	27.338
Investments Valued by Equity Method	25	-	2.038
Tangible Fixed Assets	27	5.322.194	2.069.513
-Vehicles		1.921.614	268.712
-Furniture and fixtures		3.163.056	1.433.832
-Special Cost		237.524	366.969
Right of Use Assets	29	3.916.377	5.537.631
Intangible Assets	28	129.741.210	74.595.167
-Goodwill		64.740.544	26.292.242
-Brands		576.389	626.389
-Computer Software		16.994	29.383
-Capitalized Development Costs		64.406.583	47.646.072
-Other Intangible Fixed Assets		700	1.081
Prepaid Expenses	18	387.405	566.029
- Prepaid Expenses to Related Parties	6-18	-	7.517
- Prepaid Expenses to Unrelated Parties	18	387.405	558.512
Deferred Tax Asset	42	1.218.365	1.373.960
Other Fixed Assets	22	1.460	1.460
-Other Fixed Assets to Unrelated Parties	22	1.460	1.460
Total Non-Current Assets		226.698.063	84.173.136
TOTAL ASSETS		327.202.905	159.129.507

Enclosed footnotes are integral parts of these statements.

KAFEİN YAZILIM HİZMETLERİ TİCARET A.Ş.
AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND DECEMBER 31, 2019
(BALANCE SHEET)
 (All amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"))

	Footnote Reference	CURRENT PERIOD December 31, 2020	PREVIOUS PERIOD December 31, 2019
LIABILITIES			
Short-Term Liabilities	9	250.000	265.974
- Short-Term Borrowings From Unrelated Parties		250.000	265.974
-- <i>Bank credits (From unrelated parties KV)</i>		250.000	265.974
Short-term Portion of Long-term Borrow. from Unrelated Parties	9	8.890.388	3.670.170
Short-term Portion of Long-term Borrow. from related Parties		186.515	134.237
-- <i>Debts from Leasing Transactions</i>		186.515	134.237
Short-term Portion of Long-term Borrow. from Unrelated Parties		8.703.873	3.535.933
-- <i>Banks credits</i>		5.891.563	1.214.980
-- <i>Debts from Leasing Transactions</i>		2.812.310	2.320.953
Other Financial Liabilities	9	84.835	51.805
- Other Miscellaneous Financial Liabilities		84.835	51.805
Trade Payables	10	18.909.798	5.692.857
- Trade Payables to Unrelated Parties	10	18.909.798	5.692.857
Payables in Scope of Employee Benefits	14	4.125.304	2.983.907
Other Payables	13	34.860.579	1.579.286
Other Payables to Related Parties	6-13	529.201	-
Other Payables to Unrelated Parties	13	34.331.378	1.579.286
Liabilities from Customer Contracts	11	10.894.133	1.742.234
- Contractual Liabilities From Sales Goods and Services	11	10.894.133	1.742.234
Government Incentives and Grants	19	313.516	390.021
Deferred Incomes	18	296.610	9.534
- Deferred Incomes/Unrelated Parties	6-18	296.610	9.534
Current Period Profit Tax Liability	20	812.155	18.846
Short-Term Provisions	30	2.837.355	1.821.765
- Short-Term Provisions for Employee Benefits	30	1.699.730	1.388.692
- Other Short-Term Provisions	30	1.137.625	433.073
Other Short-Term Liabilities	23	375.921	125.333
- Other Short-Term Liabilities to Unrelated Parties	23	375.921	125.333
Total Short-Term Liabilities		82.650.594	18.351.732
Long-Term Borrowings	9	8.986.441	4.112.332
- Long-Term Borrowings from related Parties		469.398	676.609
-- <i>Debts from Leasing Transactions</i>		469.398	676.609
- Long-Term Borrowings from Unrelated Parties		8.517.043	3.435.723
-- <i>Banks credits</i>		7.249.760	799.301
-- <i>Debts from Leasing Transactions</i>		1.267.283	2.636.422
Liabilities from Customer Contracts	11	273.804	572.934
- Contractual Liabilities From Sales Goods and Services		273.804	572.934
Government Incentives and Grants	19	742.235	1.285.904
Long-Term Provisions	30	5.728.507	3.425.676
- Long-Term Provisions For Employee Benefits	30	5.728.507	3.425.676
Total Long-Term Liabilities		15.730.987	9.396.846
TOTAL LIABILITIES		98.381.581	27.748.578
EQUITY			
Equity Attributable To Parent Company	31	161.380.600	89.941.897
- Paid-in Capital		19.750.000	19.750.000
- Share Premium (Discount)	31	31.066.576	35.421.880
- Accum. Other comprehensive income/(expense) not to be reclassified in Profit/Loss	31	(515.833)	(416.870)
-- <i>Revaluation measurement gains/losses</i>		(515.833)	(416.870)
-- <i>Actuarial Gain/Loss Fund from defined benefit plan</i>		(515.833)	(416.870)
- Restrained Reserves From Profit	31	3.223.068	2.445.527
-- <i>Real Estate or Subsidiary Sales Gain to be Added to Capital</i>		544.262	544.262
-- <i>Legal reserves</i>		2.678.806	1.901.265
- Profit (Loss) for Previous Period	31	77.367.356	15.546.825
- Net Profit (Loss) For The Period	43	30.489.433	17.194.535
Non-Controlling Shares		67.440.724	41.439.032
Total Equity		228.821.324	131.380.929
TOTAL LIABILITIES		327.202.905	159.129.507

Enclosed footnotes are integral parts of these statements.

KAFEİN YAZILIM HİZMETLERİ TİCARET A.Ş.

AUDITED PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT (CONSOLIDATED)

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2020 -DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND JANUARY 1, 2019 -DECEMBER 31, 2019

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

	Footnote Reference	Current Period		Previous Period
		January 01, 2020-December 31, 2020	January 01, 2019-December 31, 2019	January 01, 2019-December 31, 2019
Sales Revenue	32	171.973.987	123.768.574	
Cost of Sales (-)	32	(123.238.485)	(80.483.689)	
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)		48.735.502	43.284.885	
General Administrative Expenses	33	(19.096.819)	(12.703.155)	
Marketing Expenses	33	(368.399)	(441.138)	
Research and Development Expenses	33	(13.901.821)	(8.792.634)	
Other Operating Income	35	4.798.792	3.263.444	
Other Operating Expenses	35	(4.446.494)	(2.152.427)	
MAIN OPERATION PROFIT/LOSS		15.720.761	22.458.975	
Income from Investment Activities	36	15.011.911	49.040	
Shares of Profits (Losses) of Investments Valued by Equity Method	25	-	(65.462)	
CONTINUING OPER. PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE FINANCIAL INCOME(EXP.)		30.732.672	22.442.553	
Financial Incomes	38	8.969.427	3.682.593	
Financial Expenses	39	(3.518.254)	(3.319.095)	
CONTINUING OPER. PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE TAX		36.183.845	22.806.051	
Continuing Operations Tax Income / Loss		(2.792.963)	(442.130)	
-Period Tax Profit / Loss	42	(2.216.728)	(1.013.394)	
-Deferred Tax Profit / Loss	42	(576.235)	571.264	
CONTINUING OPER. PERIOD PROFIT OR LOSS		33.390.882	22.363.921	
PERIOD PROFIT OR LOSS		33.390.882	22.363.921	
Allocation Of Period Profit/Loss		33.390.882	22.363.921	
-Non-Controlling Shares		2.901.449	5.169.386	
- Share of Main Partnership		30.489.433	17.194.535	
Earnings per share				
-Earnings per share(loss)		-		
-- Earnings per share from continuing oper.	43	1,54	0,87	
Other Comprehensive Income:				
Items not to be reclassified as profit or loss		(274.935)	(139.064)	
--Revaluation gains(loss) in defined benefit plans , Post Tax	41	(274.935)	(139.064)	
Reclassified as profit or loss		-	-	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (EXPENSE)		(274.935)	(139.064)	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (EXPENSE)		33.115.947	22.224.857	
Allocation of Total Comprehensive Income		33.115.947	22.224.857	
- Non-Controlling Shares		2.692.032	5.077.949	
-Share of Main Partnership		30.423.915	17.146.908	

Enclosed footnotes are integral parts of these statements.

KAFEİN YAZILIM HİZMETLERİ TİCARET A.Ş.

**AUDITED CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2020 -DECEMBER 31, 2020
AND JANUARY 1, 2019-DECEMBER 31, 2019**

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

	Footnote Reference	January 01,2020 December 31,2020	Current Period	Previous Period
			January 01,2019	January 01,2019 December 31,2019
A) Cash Flow from Operating Activities			100.203.325	36.000.452
Profit / (Loss) of the Period			33.390.882	22.363.921
Profit/ (Loss) of the period Continued Operations			33.390.882	22.363.921
Adjustments Related to Net Profit/Loss Recoinciliation			35.874.689	11.900.004
Adjustments related to Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	27-28		18.090.211	10.252.025
Adjustments Related to Impairment/Reversal of impairment	10-28-35-36		1.558.483	338.023
-Adjustments Related to Impairment of Receivables/Reversal of impairment	10		1.843.002	1.334.409
- Adjust. Impairment (Cancellation) of Other Intangible Fixed Assets.	28		430.847	148.380
-Corrections for Other Impairments (Cancellations)	35-36		(715.366)	(1.144.766)
Adjustments related to Provisions	30		3.318.421	1.487.038
- Adjustments Related to Employee Benefits Provisions(Cancellations)	30		3.318.421	1.487.038
Adjustments for Interest (Income) and Expenses	35-38-39		(5.451.173)	(294.905)
- Adjustments for Interest Income	38		(8.969.427)	(3.682.593)
- Adjustments for Interest Expenses	39		3.518.254	3.319.095
- Derived from Term Purchases Deferred Financing Expense	35		-	68.593
Adjustments Related to fair value Loses(Gains)	41		14.977.245	139.064
-Adjustments for Fair Value Losses (Gains) of Financial Assets			14.702.310	-
-Other Adjustments Related to fair value Loses(Gains)	41		274.935	139.064
Adjustments for Undist. Profits of Invest. Valued by Equity Method	25		-	65.462
- Adjustments for Undistributed Profits of Affiliates	25		-	65.462
Adjustments for Tax (Income) Expense	30		2.792.963	442.130
Other Adjustments Regarding Non-Cash Items			588.539	(528.833)
Changes in Working Capital			31.937.754	3.236.547
Decrease (Increase) in Financial Investments			(2.234.257)	-
Adjustments for Decrease (Increase) in Trade Receivables	6-10		(17.085.187)	3.082.013
Decrease (Increase) in Trade Receivables from Related Parties	6		3.133.777	(1.458.568)
Decrease (Increase) in Trade Receivables from unrelated Parties	10		(20.218.964)	4.540.581
Adjust. Related to increase/(dec.) in Oth. Receiv.related with oper.	6-13		126.644	(295.968)
- Incr. (Decr.) in Other Receiv. Related to Act. from Related Parties	6		(75.095)	(65.126)
- Incr. (Decr.) in Other Receiv. Related to Act. from Unrelated Parties	13		201.739	(230.842)
Adjust.Related to incr. / (Dec.) in Assets from Customer Contracts	11		(2.727.304)	(762.347)
-Incr. (Decr.) in Contractual Assets Arising from Sales of Goods and Services	11		(2.727.304)	(762.347)
Adjustments for Decrease (Increase) in Inventories	16		693.162	82.259
Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Expenses	18		(3.022.967)	(696.968)
Adjustments for Increase (Decrease) in Trade Payables	6-10		13.216.941	(172.421)
-Decrease (Increase) in Trade Receivables to Urelated Party	10		13.216.941	(172.421)
Increase (Decrease) in Debts within the Scope of Employee Benefits	14		1.141.397	646.097
Adjust. for Increase (Decrease) in Liab. Arising from Customer Contracts	11		8.852.769	1.192.487
-Incr. (Decr.) in Contractual Oblig. Arising from Sales of Goods and Services	11		8.852.769	1.192.487
Adjustments for Inc. (Dec.) in Other Liab. Related to Operations	6-13		33.281.293	354.540
-Increase (Decrease) in Other Related Party Payables Related to Activities	6		529.201	-
-Increase (Decrease) in Other Unrelated Party Payables Relat. to Activities	13		32.752.092	354.540
Increase (Decrease) in Government Incentives and Grants	19		(620.174)	1.189.210
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Income	18		287.076	(208.892)
Adjustments Related to Other Incr. (Decrease) in Oper. Capital	22-23		28.361	(1.173.463)
- Decrease (Increase) in Other Assets Related to Operations	22		(222.227)	(36.225)
-Increase (Decrease) in Other Liabilities Related to Operations	23		250.588	(1.137.238)
Cash Flows From Activities			101.203.325	37.500.472
Dividends Paid			(1.000.000)	(1.500.020)

Enclosed footnotes are integral parts of these statements.

KAFEİN YAZILIM HİZMETLERİ TİCARET A.Ş.

**AUDITED CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2020 -DECEMBER 31, 2020
AND JANUARY 1, 2019 -DECEMBER 31, 2019**

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

	Footnote Reference	January 01,2020-December 31,2020	Current Period	Previous Period
			January 01,2019-December 31,2019	
B) Cash Flows From Investing Activities			(110.506.450)	(34.374.870)
Cash outflows related to purchases to gain control of subsidiaries			(41.900.457)	-
Cash outflows for the acquisition of shares or debt instruments of other businesses or funds			(40.399.582)	-
Cash Inflows from the Sale of Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets			1.098.916	20.755
-Cash Inflows from the Sale of Tangible Fixed Assets	27	1.098.916	20.755	
Cash Outflows from the Purchase of Tan. and Intan. Fixed Assets	27-28	(29.305.327)	(34.395.625)	
-Cash Outflows from Purchase of Fixed Assets	27	(5.754.485)	(1.179.389)	
-Cash Outflows from Purchase of Intangible Fixed Assets	28	(23.550.842)	(33.216.236)	
C) Cash Flows From Financing Activities			11.223.300	16.661.818
Cash Inflows from the Issuance of Equity and Other Equity-Based Inst.			-	27.728.948
-Cash Inflows from Share Issuance			-	27.728.948
Cash Inflows From Borrowing	9	16.592.264	10.977.880	
Cash Inflows from Loans	9	16.507.429	10.926.075	
Cash Inflows from Other Financial Debts	9	84.835	51.805	
Cash Outflows Related to Debt Payments	9	(6.383.441)	(20.004.788)	
-Cash Outflows Related to Loan Repayments	9	(6.383.441)	(19.816.859)	
Cash Outflows from Other Financial Debt Payments	9	-	(187.929)	
Cash Outflows Related to Loan Payments Arising from Lease Agreements		(4.000.332)	(3.271.626)	
Interest Paid	39	(3.518.254)	(2.485.226)	
Interest Received	38	8.969.427	2.848.724	
Other Cash Inflows (Outflows)		(436.364)	867.906	
Net Increase / Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents Before Foreign Currency Translation Differences (A+B+C)		920.175	18.287.400	
<hr/>				
THE EFFECT OF FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)				
Net Increase / Decrease in Cash and Equivalents (A + B + C + D)		920.175	18.287.400	
<hr/>				
E- CASH AND CASH EQUIV. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		27.146.794	8.859.394	
<hr/>				
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD (A + B + C + D + E)		28.066.969	27.146.794	

Enclosed footnotes are integral parts of these statements.

KAFEİN YAZILIM HİZMETLERİ TİCARET A.Ş.

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND DECEMBER 31, 2019

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

	Paid-in-Capital	Issuance of Share Premiums / Discounts	Remeasurement Gains/ Losses Due to Defined Benefit Plan	Revaluation measurement gains/losses		Retained Earnings			Equity Attributable to Parent Company	Non-Controlling Shares	EQUITY
				Restricted Reserves	Previous Years Profit/Loss	Profit/Loss for the period					
PREVIOUS PERIOD											
Balance as of January 1, 2019 (Beginning of the period)	19.750.000	30.050.545	(333.187)	1.824.541	5.123.434	13.605.889	70.021.222	13.529.101	83.550.323		
Adjustments Related to Changes in Accounting Policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Amount After Adjustments	19.750.000	30.050.545	(333.187)	1.824.541	5.123.434	13.605.889	70.021.222	13.529.101	83.550.323		
Transfers	-	-	-	620.986	12.984.903	(13.605.889)	-	-	-	-	
Total comprehen. income (Expense)	-	-	(47.627)	-	-	17.194.535	17.146.908	5.077.949	22.224.857		
-Profit/(Loss) of the Period	-	-	-	-	-	17.194.535	17.194.535	5.169.386	22.363.921		
- Other Comprehensive Income/Loss	-	-	(47.627)	-	-	-	(47.627)	(91.437)	(139.064)		
Profit Shares	-	-	-	-	(1.500.020)	-	(1.500.020)	-	(1.500.020)	-	(1.500.020)
Transactions with Non-Controlling Shareholders	-	5.371.335	(36.056)	-	(1.061.492)	-	4.273.787	22.831.982	27.105.769		
Balance as of December 31, 2019 (End of Period)	19.750.000	35.421.880	(416.870)	2.445.527	15.546.825	17.194.535	89.941.897	41.439.032	131.380.929		
CURRENT PERIOD											
Balance as of January 1, 2020 (Beginning of the period)	19.750.000	35.421.880	(416.870)	2.445.527	15.546.825	17.194.535	89.941.897	41.439.032	131.380.929		
Adjustments Related to Changes in Accounting Policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Amount After Adjustments	19.750.000	35.421.880	(416.870)	2.445.527	15.546.825	17.194.535	89.941.897	41.439.032	131.380.929		
Transfers	-	-	-	777.541	16.416.994	(17.194.535)	-	-	-	-	
Total comprehen. income (Expense)	-	-	(65.518)	-	-	30.489.433	30.423.915	2.692.032	33.115.947		
-Profit/(Loss) of the Period	-	-	-	-	-	30.489.433	30.489.433	2.901.449	33.390.882		
- Other Comprehensive Income/Loss	-	-	(65.518)	-	-	-	(65.518)	(209.417)	(274.935)		
Profit Shares	-	-	-	-	(1.000.000)	-	(1.000.000)	-	(1.000.000)	-	(1.000.000)
Subsidiary Acquisition or Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.293.687	6.293.687		
Increase / Decrease due to Share Rate Changes in Subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control	-	(4.355.304)	(33.445)	-	46.403.537	-	42.014.788	17.015.973	59.030.761		
Balance as of December 31, 2020 (End of Period)	19.750.000	31.066.576	(515.833)	3.223.068	77.367.356	30.489.433	161.380.600	67.440.724	228.821.324		

Enclosed footnotes are integral parts of these statements.

KAFEİN YAZILIM HİZMETLERİ TİCARET A.Ş.

FOOTNOTES REGARDING CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUBJECT OF ACTIVITY

1.1 Field of Activity;

Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. (Company) was established in 2005 under the title of "Kafein Yazılım ve Bilgisayar Hizmetleri Sanayi ve Ticaret Ltd.". In 2011, the Company changed its title to "Kafein Yazılım ve Bilgisayar Hizmetleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş."; and on 18 March 2015, the former title was change to "Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş".

The Company is registered with the Istanbul Trade Registry Office under trade registry no. 563336.

The company provides services in application development, test / test automation services, project management, software solutions, consulting, data analysis and data archiving, especially in the field of BSS (Business Support System).

The address of the Company and its headquarters is Eski Londra Asfaltı Cad. Çiftehavuzlar Mah. Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi Davutpaşa Kampüsü C1 Blok Kat: 2 No: 403 Esenler / İstanbul.

The Company's branch address information is as follows;

- **Ataşehir Branch:** Barbaros Mah. Mor Sümbül Sok. Deluxia Palace Kat:17 D:48 Ataşehir/İstanbul
- **Ankara Branch:** Aşağı Öveçler Mah. 1309.Cadde No:5/4 Çankaya/Ankara

The registered authorized capital of the Company is TL 50.000.000.

The average number of employees working at the Group as of 31.12.2020 is 663. (as of 31 December 2019: 551)

1.2 Information on the Subsidiaries and Participations of the Company

Intranet Yazılım A.Ş.

On June 13, 2017, Intranet Yazılım A.Ş. was established by Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. as the founder. The establishment of the said Company was registered on June 13, 2017. Intranet Yazılım A.Ş.' main field of activity is to; conduct research and offer consultancy services on quality management, information technology, system integration, to develop and manufacture all kinds of goods and services in the field of computer industry and information technology, to design, manufacture, assemble in the said fields, and to offer consultancy on information technologies and projects, and to manage and supervise projects.

The head office of the company is Sahrayicedit Mah. Atatürk Cad. No: 34/5 Kadıköy / İstanbul.

Intranet Yazılım A.Ş.'s capital is divided into 1.500.000 shares each with a value of 1 TL and the total value is TL 1.500.000. Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. became shareholdig of Intranet Yazılım A.Ş. with 765.000 shares, each with a value of 1 TL, amounting to TL 765.000.

Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. has 51% majority share of Intranet Yazılım A.Ş. The said subsidiary was included in the scope of consolidation as of 31 December 2019 for the first time and is consolidated according to the full consolidation method.

Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş.

Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. was established In 2006 under the title of Smartiks Bilgi Teknoloji Hizmetleri Ltd. Şti. The Company changed its business name to Smartiks Bilgi Teknoloji Hizmetleri A.Ş. in 2008; and on 22.06.2017 the Company's title was changed to "Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş.".

The Company is registered with 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 22.06.2017.

KAFEİN YAZILIM HİZMETLERİ TİCARET A.Ş.

FOOTNOTES REGARDING CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

The Company, head office of which is Çifte Havuzlar Mah. Eski Londra Asfaltı Caddesi No: 151/E D2 Blok Z06 Esenler / İstanbul, has also branches in İstanbul and Dubai. In addition, the Company has opened a new branch to operate under the name of Smartiks Corp in the United States with the decision of the board of directors dated 26.03.2018 and numbered 2018/04.

The Company's branch address information is as follows;

Kozyatağı Branch: Sahrayicedit Mah. Halk Sk. Siddiklar İş Merkezi Apt. No:52/1 Kadıköy / İstanbul

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 company's capital on December 31, 2020 consists of 31.862.500 shares (31 December 2019: 31.862.500 shares). Nominal value of the shares is 1 TL per share (31 December 2019: 1 TL per share). All issued shares have been paid in cash.

-Subsidiaries of Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş.

Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. On 27.09.2019, it purchased 100% of Compello Information Technology Services and Trade Inc. with a paid capital of 3.000.000 TL for 13.940.000 TL. 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.

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.

Its head office address is Zühtüpaşa Mah. Sefikbey Sok. No: 1 Kadıköy / İstanbul.

Karmasis Bilişim Çözümleri Ticaret A.Ş.

Karmasis Bilişim Çözümleri Ticaret A.Ş. was established in 2003 under the title of Karma Teknoloji ve Elektronik Sistemleri Ticaret Ltd. Şti. The Company changed its title to "Karmasis Bilişim Çözümleri Ticaret Ltd. Şti." as announced in the trade registry gazette on 03.01.2008. Subsequently, the title of the company was changed to Karmasis Bilişim Çözümleri Ticaret A.Ş., the change of title was registered on 15 November 2019 and announced in the trade registry gazette on 20 November 2019. The Company is registered with Ankara Trade Registry Office under Trade registry no. 17695.

The main activity of the company is to produce information processing software, to sell the usage rights as the owner of these software, to carry out training activities on information processing and software, and to provide consultancy services on these issues if necessary.

The address of the company and its main center of operation is Üniversiteler Mah. 1606 Cad. C Block No: 4C / 320 Çankaya / Ankara.

The capital of Karmasis Bilişim Çözümleri Ticaret A.Ş. is divided into 5.000 shares, each with a value of 1.000 TL, and its total capital is 5.000.000 TL.

On 12 November 2020, Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. purchased 51 percent of Karmasis for a price of 45.390.000 TL and it is included in the scope of consolidation based on the financial statements of Karmasis for the period ending on 31 October 2020, which is the closest reporting period to the date of the acquisition.

1.3 Capital Structure:

The Company's issued capital structure as of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 is as follows:

Shareholders	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Share Ratio %	Share Amount	Share Ratio %	Share Amount
Ali Cem Kalyoncu	25	4.938.382	25	4.868.382
Shares Under Public Offering	75	14.811.618	75	14.881.618
Paid-in Capital	100	19.750.000	100	19.750.000

NOTE 2-GUIDELINES ON SUBMISSION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

KAFEİN YAZILIM HİZMETLERİ TİCARET A.Ş.

FOOTNOTES REGARDING CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

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 consolidated financial statements and notes of the Group have been presented in accordance with the formats specified in the "Financial Statement Samples and Usage Guide" published by the CMB with the announcement dated June 7, 2013 and in accordance with the TMS Taxonomy published by the POA on June 2, 2016 and the TMS Taxonomy published on April 15, 2019.

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 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 December 31, 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.

Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. purchased all shares of Compello Bilgi Teknolojisi Hizmetleri ve Tic. A.Ş. (Compello A.Ş.) on September 27, 2019. The said subsidiary was included in the scope of consolidation as of the date of acquisition and consolidated according to the full consolidation method.

On 12 November 2020, Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. purchased 51 percent of Karmasis for a price of 45.390.000 TL and it is included in the scope of consolidation based on the financial statements of Karmasis for the period ending on 31 October 2020, which is the closest reporting period to the date of the acquisition.

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.

KAFEİN YAZILIM HİZMETLERİ TİCARET A.Ş.

FOOTNOTES REGARDING CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

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.

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

Accounting policy changes resulting from the first application of a new standard are applied retrospectively or prospectively in accordance with the transition provisions, if any. Changes without any transition requirement, optional significant changes in accounting policies or detected accounting errors are applied retrospectively and the financial statements of the previous period are restated. The accounting policies applied in the comparative financial statements of the Group are the same.

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

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 reorganized 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 Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret 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.

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- 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.

Subsidiaries and Participations

The partnership ratios of subsidiaries and participations are as follows:

	December 31, 2020					December 31, 2019					
	Equity of Subs.	Subsidiary Rate (%)	Total Voting rights (%)	Number of Subsidiary Shares	Amount of Subs.	Equity of Subsidiary	Subs. Rate (%)	Total Voting rights (%)	Number of Subsidiary Shares	Amount of Subsidiary	
Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş.	31.862.500	6,43%	%49,80	2.050.000	20.072.836	31.862.500	34,01%	%41,73	10.837.500	26.835.214	
Intranet Yazılım A.Ş.	1.500.000	51%	%51	765.000	765.000	1.500.000	51%	%51	765.000	765.000	
Karmasis Bilişim Çözümleri Tic.A.Ş	5.000.000	51%	51%	2.250	2.250.000	-	-	-	-	-	
KTEC Yazılım Tekn.Yat A.Ş.	Equity of Particip.	Particip. Rate (%)	Total Voting rights (%)	Number of Participation Shares	Amount of Particip.	Equity of Participation	Particip. Rate (%)	Total Voting rights (%)	Number of Particip. Shares	Amount of Participation	
	-	-	-	-	-	150.000	45%	%45	67.500	67.500	

As of 31.12.2019, the participation rate of Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. (Company) in Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. is 34.01% and voting rights are 41.73%. The company made a total of 9.770.000 sales transactions from the shares of Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. on 25.06.2020 and 26.06.2020. With this transaction, the Company's Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. its share in its capital is 3.35% as of 30.06.2020; voting rights fell to the limit of 25.88%. This time, the company purchased 982.500 Class A privileged shares belonging to Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş., on 08.07.2020. With this transaction, the participation rate of Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. increased to 6.43% and the total voting rights rate to 49.80%. Since its privileged shares have the authority and control power to determine the board of directors of Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. and to determine financial activities and policies, it has consolidated Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. In this context, the effect of the mentioned share purchase and sale transactions is defined as a change that does not result in a loss of control and is shown in the "Increase / Decrease due to Share Rate Changes in Subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control" in the statement of changes in equity.

Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. has 51% (31.12.2019- 51%) majority share of Intranet Yazılım A.Ş. The said subsidiary was included in the scope of consolidation as of 31 December 2019 for the first time and is consolidated according to the full consolidation method.

As a result of the decision taken at the Board of Directors Meeting dated November 9, 2020, the company has decided to sell 67.500 shares in KTEC Yazılım Teknolojileri Yatırım A.Ş. for a price of 67.500 TL.

On 12 November 2020, Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. purchased 51 percent of Karmasis for a price of 45.390.000 TL and it is included in the scope of consolidation based on the financial statements of Karmasis for the period ending on 31 October 2020, which is the closest reporting period to the date of the acquisition.

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Non-controlling Shares

The Group considers the buying and selling of the shares which are not controlled by the non-controlling interests and the shares owned by the subsidiaries that it currently controls, as transactions between the Group's shareholders. Accordingly, the difference between the cost of acquisition and the carrying amount of the net assets of the subsidiary is accounted for under equity for additional share purchases from non-controlling interests. In the case of share sales to non-controlling interests, any gains or losses arising from the difference between the selling price and the carrying amount of the net assets of the subsidiary are also accounted in equity.

Changes in the rates held by non-controlling interests

In case the equity ratio held by non-controlling interests changes, the Group adjusts the book values of the controlling and non-controlling interests in order to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. The difference between the amount corrected for non-controlling interests and the fair value of the amount paid or received is directly accounted for in equity.

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 standard 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 costs 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 hierarchically, 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.

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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.

2.4.4 Financial Investments

The Group recognizes its financial assets in three classes as financial assets that are recognized at amortized cost, their fair value difference is reflected in the other comprehensive income statement, and their fair value difference is reflected to profit or loss. Classification is made on the basis of the business model used by the enterprise for the management of financial assets and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset. The Group makes the classification of its financial assets on the date of purchase.

"Financial assets measured at amortized cost" are non-derivative financial assets that are held within the scope of a business model that aims to collect contractual cash flows and that have cash flows that include only the principal and interest payments arising from the principal balance at certain dates in contract terms.

"Financial assets at fair value reflected to other comprehensive income" consists of equity-based financial assets and debt instruments. The group measures these assets at their fair value.. Gains or losses arising from related financial assets other than exchange difference income or expenses are reflected in other comprehensive income.In case equity-based financial assets are sold, valuation differences classified into other comprehensive income are classified into previous years' profits. In cases where debt instruments are derecognised, gains and losses previously recognized in comprehensive income are classified from equity to income statement.

For investments in equity-based financial assets, the Group may irrevocably opt for the method of reflecting subsequent changes in fair value to other comprehensive income at initial recognition. In the event that the said choice is made, the dividends obtained from the relevant investments are accounted in the income statement.

"Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" consist of financial assets excluding financial assets measured at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income. Gains and losses resulting from the valuation of these assets are accounted in the consolidated income statement.

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.

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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.

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 fees 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.

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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.

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:

Useful Life

Vehicles	5-10 Yıl
Furniture and Fixtures	3-4-5-6-7-8-10-15-16-50 Yıl
Special Costs	5 Yıl

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.

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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.

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>
Brands	15 Years
Computer Programs	3 Years
Capitalized development Costs	2-3-4-5-6-7 Years
Other Intangible Assets	4-10 Years

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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
- (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.

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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.

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.

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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.

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 or 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.

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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 pay 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.

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 plans.

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.

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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.

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.

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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.

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 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.

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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".

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.

Interest, 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.

Exchange rate details used by the group at the end of the period are as follows;

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
USD	7,3405	5,9402
Euro	9,0079	6,6506
GBP	9,9438	7,7765
CHF	8,2841	6,0932
AED	2,0002	1,6193

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.

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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

As of December 31, 2020 the 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)/TFRS and TAS/TFRS Comments valid as of January 1, 2020. The effects of these standards and comments on the Group's financial situation and 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 December 31, 2020, 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:

- 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 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.

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Standards and amendments that have been published but not yet effective as of December 31, 2020:

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

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 -BUSINESS COMBINATIONS**December 31, 2020**

The Group purchased 51 percent of Karmasis on 12 November 2020 and this transaction was accounted for using the purchase method. Within the scope of the purchase method accounting, the purchase price should be compared with the fair value of the purchased asset and the amount exceeding the fair value should be defined as goodwill. However, in cases where the said purchasing method stages cannot be completed at the end of the reporting date, the Group reports provisional amounts for items for which the recognition process could not be completed. These provisionally reported amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, which is 1 year from the date of purchase, or extra assets or liabilities are accounted for to reflect new information obtained about events and circumstances that may have an impact on the amounts recognized at the date of purchase.

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The management used the financial statements prepared as of 31 October 2020, which is the closest reporting period to the date of the purchase of Karmasis, and applied purchase accounting by reporting the provisional amounts.

a. The main items of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of purchase are as follows.

Cash and Cash Equivalents	3.489.543
Financial Investments	2.256.044
Trade and Other Receivables	1.703.293
Tangible and Intangible Assets	8.628.995
Other Assets	504.887
Total Assets	16.582.762

Financial Borrowings	1.362.849
Trade and Other Payables	72.535
Payables within the Scope of Employee Benefits	109.241
Liabilities from Customer Contracts	1.518.543
Provisions for Employee Benefits	526.021
Other Liabilities	149.313
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3.738.502

Net Asset Value	12.844.260
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Identifiable assets, liabilities and goodwill arising after the purchase of Karmasis were reported temporarily.

b. Goodwill arising during the purchase

Total price to be transferred	45.390.000
Non-Controlling Shares	6.293.687
Minus: Temporary value of net assets of the acquired company	(12.844.260)
Goodwill	38.839.427

c. Net amount paid for purchasing a subsidiary

Cash paid amount	45.390.000
Minus: Cash and cash equivalents of the acquired company	(3.489.543)
Total	41.900.457

d. The impact of the acquisition on Group results

Karmasis has been included in the scope of consolidation as of 31 October 2020. If Karmasis had been included in the consolidation as of January 1, 2020, its effect on sales revenue and net profit for the period in the consolidated statement of profit or loss would amount to TL 7,718,768 and TL 3,836,414, respectively.

December 31, 2019

The group, as convenient to its growth strategy in national and international markets, has purchased the %100 shares of Compello Bilgi Teknolojisi Hizmetleri ve Ticaret A.Ş. as of 27 September 2019 by paying 13.940.000 TL with 'marketable purchase' method. Compello Bilgi Teknolojisi Hizmetleri ve Ticaret A.Ş. was established in 2012 as data and business intelligence oriented company and has 3.000.000 TL nominal capital. In the contract date, the 11.940.000 TL portion of purchase value has been paid to sellers. The 1.500.000 TL of the residual amount will be paid with a cheque which has maturity of January 2020, and 500.000 TL will be paid with a cheque which has maturity of April 2020.

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Main items of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of purchase are as follows:

September 30, 2019	
Current assets	1.753.925
Cash and cash equivalents	737.571
Other current assets	1.016.354
Non-Current Assets	3.902.797
Tangible and intangible assets	3.576.164
Other Non-Current Assets	326.633
Short term liabilities	1.324.206
Long term liabilities	687.044
Net Assets	3.645.472

Goodwill has arisen as control over the company has been established as a result of the acquisitions. Goodwill arising during the acquisition is as follows:

Purchase price	13.940.000
Non-controlling interests	-
The fair value of the net assets of the acquired business (-)	3.645.472
Goodwill	10.294.528

NOTE 4-SHARES IN OTHER ENTERPRISES AND BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS

The Group does not have any business partnerships. (December 31, 2019-None)

NOTE 5-SEGMENT REPORTING

As the Group is engaged in one field of activity, no such distinction is made. (December 31, 2019:None)

NOTE 6-RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Transactions carried out within the Period with Related Parties

A- Receivables and Payables

Receivables

a- Trade Receivables/Short term

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Beqom Labs Bilgi Teknolojileri A.Ş.	Related Company	-	46.514
Beqom Sa	Related Company	-	2.766.023
Beqom Services	Related Company	-	89.636
Netsite İletişim ve Elekt. Sist. San. ve Tic. A.Ş	Related Company	7.750	283.794
Intra Net Bilgi Sistemleri Ltd.Şti.	Related Company	59.672	85.078
Expected Losses	-	-	(69.846)
Total		67.422	3.201.199

In the current period, Beqom Labs Bilgi Teknolojileri Hizmetleri A.Ş. , Beqom Sa, Excentive Beqom Sa and Beqom Services lost their qualifications as related parties. The current period balances of these companies are not shown in this section.

b. Other Receivables

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Receivables from employees	Related Company	91.187	58.619
Receivables from USA Branch	Branch	465.498	384.395
Total		518.109	443.014

The Group does not have other long-term receivables from related parties. (December 31, 2019 - None.)

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c. Prepaid Expenses / Short Term

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Excentive Beqom Sa	Related Company	-	32.295
Employee Advances	Related Person	401.583	279.455
Netsite İletişim ve Elekt. Sist. San. ve Tic. A.Ş	Related Company	-	6.014
Intra Net Bilgi Sistemleri Ltd.Şti.	Related Company	-	420.504
Total		401.583	738.268

d- Prepaid Expenses / Long Term

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Netsite İletişim ve Elekt. Sist. San. ve Tic. A.Ş	Related Company	-	7.517

Payables

a- Trade Payables

The Group does not have any short / long term trade payables from related parties. (December 31, 2019 - None.)

b- Other Payables / Short -Long Term

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Kayhan Ketencı	Related Person	271.700	-
Hakan Temizoğlu	Related Person	241.681	-
Neval Önen	Related Person	4.320	-
Ali Cem Kalyoncu	Shareholder	11.500	-
Total		529.201	-

c- Lease Payables / Short-Long Term

-Short-Term

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Ali Cem Kalyoncu	Shareholder	129.233	82.767
Neval Önen	Related Person	57.282	51.470
Total		186.515	134.237

-Long-Term

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Ali Cem Kalyoncu	Shareholder	437.859	567.091
Neval Önen	Related Person	31.539	109.518
Total		469.398	676.609

B-Service Purchase and Sale

a- Purchases from Related Parties

Service Purchases

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	January 1, December 31, 2020	January 1, December 31, 2019
Beqom Sa	Related Company	-	504.810
Beqom Labs Bilgi Tekn. Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Related Company	-	23.036
Excentive Beqom Sa	Related Company	-	274.829
Netsite İlet. ve Elekt. Sist. San. ve Tic. A.Ş	Related Company	-	28.605
KTEC Yazılım Teknolojileri Yatırım A.Ş.	Related Company	-	7.521
Total		-	838.801

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Lease

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	January 1, December 31, 2020	January 1, December 31, 2019
Ali Cem Kalyoncu	Related Person	219.873	204.025
Neval Önen	Related Person	68.453	42.309
Total		388.326	246.334

- Fixture

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	January 1, December 31, 2020	January 1, December 31, 2019
Netsite İlet. ve Elekt. Sist. San. ve Tic.Ltd.Şti.	Related Company	505.634	7.700

b- Sales to Related Parties

Service Sales

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	January 1, December 31, 2020	January 1, December 31, 2019
Beqom Sa	Related Company	-	2.900.759
Beqom Services	Related Company	-	825.000
KTEC Yazılım Teknolojileri Yatırım A.Ş.	Related Company	-	594
Netsite İlet. ve Elekt. Sist. Sanayi ve Tic.Ltd.Şti.	Related Company	6.568	238.287
Total		6.568	3.964.640

Name-Surname/Title	Type of Partnership	January 1, December 31, 2020	January 1, December 31, 2019
Beqom Labs Bilgi Teknolojileri Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Related Company	-	400
Serkan Karahanoğlu	Shareholder	189.823	-
Total		189.823	400

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 2019: 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, December 31, 2020	January 1, December 31, 2019
Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors	3.610.964	5.450.325

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, 2019 - None)

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, 2019 - None)

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NOTE 7-CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash	17.769	16.632
Banks	28.049.200	27.130.162
- <i>Term Deposit</i> (*)	16.249.258	16.602.539
- <i>Demand deposits</i>	11.799.942	10.527.623
Total	28.066.969	27.146.794

The Group has blocked deposits amounting to 136.000 USD equivalent to TRY 998.308 as of December 31, 2020. (December 31, 2019 - None.)

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

December 31, 2020			
Currency	Interest Rate	Currency Amount	TL Equivalent
TL	9% - 17,75%	13.815.236	13.815.236
USD	1% - 1,5%	331.588	2.434.022
EURO	-	-	-
Total			16.249.258

December 31, 2019			
Currency	Interest Rate	Currency Amount	TL Equivalent
TL	8,00-10,00%	11.660.854	11.660.854
USD	0,5-2,00%	701.286	4.165.779
EURO	%1	116.667	775.906
Total			16.602.539

NOTE 8 – FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Details of short and long term financial investments as of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are as follows:

a) Short Term Financial Investments

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2.234.257	-
- Investment funds	1.727.337	-
- Stock exchange securities	506.920	-

(*)The financial investments of the Group, whose fair value differences are reflected in profit / loss, consist of companies stock exchange securities, and the fair value was determined by evaluating with the best pending BIST purchase price on the balance sheet date.

b) Long Term Financial Investments

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	86.061.250	-
- Stock exchange securities (*)	86.061.250	-

Kafein Yazılım Ticaret A.Ş. has purchased the shares of Papilon Savunma Güvenlik Sistemleri Bilişim Mühendislik Hizmetleri İthalat İhracat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("Papilon")with an amount of 71.465.625 TL by 18,90 TL by share out of the market. The acquiring transaction covers 3.781.250 shares which comprises %11 of capital that has non-public offering situation.

(*) The fair value differences of the Group's financial investment , classified as profit / loss reflected long term financial investment is related to Papilon Savunma Güvenlik Sistemleri Bil. Müh. Hiz. İth. İhr. San. ve Tic A.Ş.. The shares of Papilon has been offered to public. The related investment is valued with the Borsa İstanbul highest purchase value and the fair value is determined.

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NOTE 5- FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

a) Short-Term Borrowings from Unrelated Parties

	Currency	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Bank Credits (*)	TL	250.000	265.974

(*)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. (As of 31 December 2019, 250.000 TL of the loan borrowed by the Company, which consists of revolving credit, is related with bank borrowings reported in short-term borrowings from unrelated parties, and since interest payments are made on a quarterly basis, no interest is accrued. 15.974 TL of it is Kosgeb loan and since it is an interest-free loan, there is no processed interest.)

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

Banks Credits

	Currency	Interest rate	TL Amount	Accued Interest	Total
December 31, 2020	TL	%7,5-%20,65	5.843.396	48.168	5.891.563
December 31, 2019	TL	%13,12-%23,65	1.206.476	8.504	1.214.980

c) Lease Payables

	Interest rate	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Short Term Lease Obligation From Unrelated Parties	%12,51-18,75	2.812.310	2.320.953

d) Short Term Portions of Long Term Borrowings from related Parties

Lease Payables

	Interest rate	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Short Term Lease Obligation From Related Parties	%12,51-18,75	186.515	134.237

d) Long Term Borrowings From Unrelated Parties

	Currency	Interest rate	TL Amount
Banks Credits			
December 31, 2020	TL	%9,3 -%20,65	7.249.760
December 31, 2019	TL	%13,12-%20,65	799.301
Lease Payables			
	Interest rate	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Long Term Lease Obligation From Unrelated Parties	%12,51-18,75	1.267.283	2.636.422

e) Long Term Borrowings From Related Parties

Lease Payables

	Interest rate	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Long Term Lease Obligation From Related Parties	%12,51-18,75	469.398	676.609

As of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the maturity of debts arising from bank credits are as follows:

Bank Credits and Lease Obligations	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
0-1 years	9.140.388	3.936.144
1-5 years	8.986.441	4.112.332
Total	18.126.829	8.048.476

f) Other Financial Liabilities

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Credit Card Debts	84.835	51.805

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NOTE 10- TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Short-term Trade Receivables	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Trade Receivables	51.889.707	34.521.903
<i>Trade Receivables from Unrelated Parties</i>	51.822.285	31.250.858
<i>Trade Receivables from Related Parties</i>	67.422	3.271.045
Notes Receivable	-	145.828
Doubtful Trade Receivables	898.504	873.494
<i>Doubtful Trade Receivables from Unrelated Parties</i>	898.504	873.494
Provision for Doubtful Trade Receivables(-)	(898.504)	(873.494)
<i>Provision for Doubtful Trade Receivables from Unrelated Parties(-)</i>	(898.504)	(873.494)
Expected Losses (-)	(597.704)	(460.915)
<i>Provisions for Expected Losses from Unrelated Parties</i>	(597.704)	(391.069)
<i>Provisions for Expected Losses from Related Parties</i>	-	(69.846)
Total	51.292.003	34.206.816

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

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Opening Balance	873.494	511.286
<i>Opening Balance of Subsidiary</i>	-	1.078
Collected Receivables	(76.796)	(365.067)
<i>Provision for Current Period</i>	101.806	726.197
Total	898.504	873.494

As of December 31, 2020, TL 48.126.701 (31 December 2019: TL 29.433.026) of the trade receivables is not overdue or impaired. The maturity information of these receivables is as shown in the chart below:

Maturity	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
1-30 days	27.228.758	13.710.416
1-3 years	20.898.028	15.722.610
Total	48.126.786	29.433.026

As of December 31, 2020, TL 3.165.217 (31 December 2019 - TL -4.773.790) of trade receivables is overdue but not impaired. Past maturity information of these receivables is given in footnote 44.

There is no letter of guarantee and mortgage received for trade receivables.

b. Long-term Trade Payables

The group does not have long-term trade receivables. (December 31, 2019- None)

Trade payables:

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

a- Short term Trade payables:	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Suppliers	18.888.522	3.713.763
- <i>Trade Payables to Unrelated Parties</i>	18.888.522	3.713.763
Debt Securities	-	1.970.593
<i>Unrelated party debt securities</i>	-	1.970.593
Other Trade Payables	21.276	8.501
- <i>Other Trade Payables to Unrelated Parties</i>	21.276	8.501
Total	18.909.798	5.692.857

Maturity information of the receivables with notes is given below

Maturity	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
1-30 days	-	1.497.293
1-3 months	-	473.300
Total	-	1.970.593

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b) Long-term Trade Payables

There are no long-term trade payables from related parties .(31 December 2019 – None.)

The average maturity of trade payables is 30 days (31 December 2019: 30 days).

The maturity information of trade payables is stated in Note: 44.

NOTE-11 RECEIVABLES AND LIABILITIES ARISING FROM CUSTOMER CONTRACTS

a- Short Term Receivables Arising From Customer Contracts	December 31,2020	December 31, 2019
Contract Assets Arising from Sales of Goods and Services (*)	12.330.928	9.603.624

(*) 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.

b- Long Term Receivables Arising From Customer Contracts

The Group has no receivables arising from long-term customer contracts as of the balance sheet date. (December 31, 2019 - None.)

c- Short Term Liabilities Arising From Customer Contracts	December 31,2020	December 31, 2019
Contract Obligations Arising from Sales of Goods and Services (**)	10.894.133	1.742.234

d- Long Term Liabilities Arising From Customer Contracts	December 31,2020	December 31, 2019
Contract Obligations Arising from Sales of Goods and Services (**)	273.804	572.934

(**) Contractual Obligations Arising from the Sale 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 12-PAYABLES/RECEIVABLES FROM FINANCIAL SECTOR ACTIVITIES

The Company has no receivables or payables attributable to finance sector activities. (December 31, 2019 - None.)

NOTE 13-OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

a- Short term Other Receivables	December 31,2020	December 31, 2019
Deposits and Guarantees Given	-	21.657
Other Receivables	57.038	259.584
Receivables from Related Parties (Note: 6)	518.109	443.014
- <i>Receivables from US Branch</i>	465.498	384.395
- <i>Receivables from Employee</i>	52.611	58.619
Other Doubtful Receivables	109.818	-
Provision for Other Doubtful Receivables (-)	(109.818)	-
Total	575.147	724.255

b-Long-term Other Receivables	December 31,2020	December 31, 2019
Deposits and Guarantees Given	49.802	27.338

c- Other Payables (Short Term)	December 31,2020	December 31, 2019
OtherMiscellaneous Payables	31.642.486	36.663
Taxes and Funds Payables	2.688.892	1.540.454
Overdue, Deferred and Restructured Taxes and Other Payables(*)	-	2.169
Payables to Shareholders	529.201	-
Total	34.860.579	1.579.286

(*)31.465.625 TL of the balance relates to the debt arising from purchase of Papilon Savunma Güvenlik Sistemleri Bilişim Mühendislik Hizmetleri İthalat İhracat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.'s shares.

d- Long Term Other Payables

The Group does not have any long- term liabilities as of the balance sheet date. (31 December 2019- None.)

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NOTE 14-LIABILITIES REGARDING EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Payables to Employee	1.584.917	984.664
Taxes, Fees and Deductions Payable	472.380	459.135
Social Security Premiums Payable	2.068.007	1.540.108
Total	4.125.304	2.983.907

NOTE 15-DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Group has no derivative instrument. (December 31, 2019- None.)

NOTE 16- INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Trade Goods (*)	330.804	1.029.092
Other Inventories	74.707	69.581
Total	405.511	1.098.673

(*) Consists of the license and software costs received for sale to customers.

NOTE 17-ALIVE ASSETS

Alive assets are not a part of the Group's main area of activity. (December 31, 2019- None)

NOTE 18-PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

A-Prepaid Expenses

a- Short Term Prepaid Expenses	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Advances Given	466.168	173.804
Expenses for Future Months (*)	4.389.885	1.147.609
Business Advances	29.142	25.506
Other Current Assets	15.955	2.344
Other Current Assets Provisions	(15.955)	(2.344)
Prepaid Expenses to Related Parties (Note:6)	401.583	738.268
- <i>Salary Advances</i>	95.514	279.455
- <i>Advances Given to Related Parties</i>	306.069	452.799
- Expenses for Future Months	-	6.014
Total	5.286.778	2.085.187

b- Long Term Prepaid Expenses	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Expenses for Future Years (*)	387.405	558.512
Prepaid Expenses to Related Parties	-	7.517
Total	387.405	566.029

(*)It consists of insurance, rent, membership, maintenance and license expenses for the future months.

B- Deferred Revenues (Excluding Obligations Arising From Customer Contracts)

a- Short Term Deferred Income	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Income for the Next Months	296.610	9.534

b- Long Term Deferred Income

The Group does not have any long term deferred income. (December 31, 2019 - None.)

NOTE 19 – GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES AND GRANTS

Short-Term Government Incentives and Grants	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Government Incentives and Grants	313.516	390.021

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Long-Term Government Incentives and Grants	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Government Incentives and Grants	742.235	1.285.904

The Group receives incentives for its TUBITAK (Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey) projects related to R & D activities. The incentive to be received is not recorded as income in the first accounting records and is recorded as income in proportion to the amortisation of the R & D investment.

The Group operates in the software sector within the Technology Development Zone. In accordance with the Law No. 4691 on Technology Development Zones, the remuneration of the personnel working in the said zone related to these duties is exempt from any tax until 31 December 2023. In addition, in accordance with Law No. 5746 on Research, Development and Design Activities, half of the employer's share related to this personnel's insurance premium is paid by the allowance of the Ministry of Finance's budget for five (5) years for each employee; Pursuant to the Social Insurance and General Health Insurance Law no. 5510, 5% of the employer's share of insurance premium is paid by Republic of Turkey, Undersecretariat of Treasury under The Prime Ministry.

The amounts, which are benefitted by the Group, related to the Social Security Institution, income tax in relation to the personnel, stamp tax incentives are demonstrated in the chart, by years.

Social Security Institution (SSI) Incentives	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Incentive benefitted as per law no. 5510	3.095.531	3.017.163
Incentive benefitted as per law no. 5746	3.689.024	3.068.343
Incentive benefitted as per law no. 4857	894.590	53.283
Incentive benefitted as per law no. 6111	3.441	88.908
Incentive benefitted as per law no. 6661	9.295	80.072
Incentive benefitted as per law no. 17103	60.563	186.626
4447 provisional incentive numbered 19-20-21	-	35.632
Incentive benefitted as per law no.07252	56.453	-
Total	7.808.897	6.530.027

VAT, Income Tax and Stamp Tax related Incentives	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
VAT incentive benefitted	1.701.185	2.624.743
Income tax incentive benefitted	13.224.317	9.928.710
Stamp tax incentive benefitted	107.527	213.001
Total	15.033.029	12.766.454

NOTE 20 – PERIOD PROFIT TAX LIABILITY

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current Period Legal Tax Provision	5.424.389	133.428
Prepaid Taxes (-)	(4.612.234)	(114.582)
Total net tax payable	812.155	18.846

NOTE 21-ASSETS RELATED TO CURRENT PERIOD TAX

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Prepaid Taxes	33.269	9.497

NOTE 22-OTHER CURRENT/FIXED ASSETS

a. Other Current Assets

As of 31 December 2020, the Group's total of other current assets is TL 279.980. (December 31, 2019)

b. Other Fixed Assets

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Advances Given	1.460	1.460

NOTE 23-OTHER LIABILITIES

a. Short Term Other Liabilities	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Expense Accruals	375.921	125.333

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NOTE 24-PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

a.Collaterals, pledges and mortgages acquired by the Group

As of December 31, 2020, the Group has a guarantee of 42.050 TL within the scope of Computer Aided Facility Management Services Project. (31 December 2019 - 42.050 TL / 14.868 Eur)

b.Collaterals, pledges and mortgages given by the Company

	December 31, 2020 (TL)	December 31, 2019 (TL)
A. CPM Given On Behalf of Its Own Legal Entity	7.376.558	3.346.809
Letters of Guarantee	7.012.280	3.346.809
Pledge	361.778	-
Mortgage	2.500	-
Cash Collaterals	-	-
B. Total amount of "CPM" Given to the Benefit of Subsidiaries Included Within the Full Consolidation	-	-
Total amount of "CPM" Given for the Purpose of	-	-
C. Covering the Debt of other 3 rd party people in order to Execute Regular Trade Activities	-	-
D. Total of Other CPM's	-	-
Total	7.376.558	3.346.809

c- Group-Provided Bails

As of 31 December 2020, the Group has a bail of 2.620.000 TL. (December 31, 2019-None.)

NOTE 25-INVESTMENT VALUED BY EQUITY METHOD

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Investment valued by equity method	-	2.038

As a result of the decision taken at the Board of Directors Meeting dated November 9, 2020, the company has decided to sell 67.500 shares in KTEC Yazılım Teknolojileri Yatırım A.Ş. for a price of 67.500 TL.

NOTE 26-INVESTMENT PROPERTY

The Group does have investment properties.(December 31, 2019 – None.)

NOTE 27-TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Cost Value	December 31, 2019	Subsidiary	Purchases	Correction/Sales	December 31, 2019
Vehicles	614.664	1.335.901	772.802	(357.569)	2.365.798
Furniture and Fixtures	3.542.178	285.089	2.442.887	-	6.270.154
Special Cost	676.726	99.398	-	-	776.124
Total	4.833.568	1.720.388	3.215.689	(357.569)	9.412.076

Accumulated Depr.Value	December 31, 2019	Subsidiary	Period expense	Correction/Sales	December 31, 2019
Vehicles	345.952	222.949	26.183	(150.900)	444.184
Furniture and Fixtures	2.108.346	156.931	841.821	-	3.107.098
Special Cost	309.757	76.205	152.638	-	538.600
Total	2.764.055	456.085	1.020.642	(150.900)	4.089.882

Net Book Value	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020
Vehicles	268.712	1.921.614
Furniture and Fixtures	1.433.832	3.163.056
Special Cost	366.969	237.524
Total	2.069.513	5.322.194

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Cost Value	January 1, 2019	Subsidiary	Purchases	Sales (-)	December 31, 2019
Vehicles	614.664	-	-	-	614.664
Furniture and Fixtures	2.624.338	126.099	812.496	(20.755)	3.542.178
Special Cost	309.833	-	366.893	-	676.726
Total	3.548.835	126.099	1.179.389	(20.755)	4.833.568

Accumulated Depr. Value	January 1, 2019	Subsidiary	Period expense	Sales (-)	December 31, 2019
Vehicles	316.897	-	29.055	-	345.952
Furniture and Fixtures	1.531.987	58.306	537.787	(19.734)	2.108.346
Special Cost	224.652	-	85.105	-	309.757
Total	2.073.536	58.306	651.947	(19.734)	2.764.055

Net Book Value	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019
Vehicles	297.767	268.712
Furniture and Fixtures	1.092.351	1.433.832
Special Cost	85.181	366.969
Total	1.475.299	2.069.513

Pledges and Mortgages on Assets

There are no pledges and mortgages on the tangible assets detailed above. (December 31, 2019: None)

Depreciation periods for tangible assets are as follows:

	Useful Life
Vehicles	5-10 Year
fixtures	3-4-5-6-7-8-10-15-16-50 Year
Special Costs	5 Year

NOTE 28 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

-GOODWILL

There is A total of 64.740.544 TL of goodwill, of which 38.839.427 TL as a result of the Group's acquisition of Karmasis in 2020, 10.294.528 TL as a result of the acquisition of Compello in 2019, and 15.606.589 TL as a result of the acquisition of Smartiks in 2018.

In the current period, Kafein has paid in cash and purchased %51 share as of November 12,2020 with the amount of 45.390.000 TL and the purchase transaction is valued in the frame of TFRS 3. The purchase price distribution still goes on, so as of December 31,2020 according to TFRS 3-Measurement Period provisions, 38.839.427 TL goodwill is recognized temporarily. Final amounts for the merger will be completed within one year from the merger transaction.

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.

The goodwill amount of 15.606.589 TL arises from Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. and the Company is open to public. The final valuation for Smartiks is carried on for the dates of December 31,2020 and December 31,2019 and loss of value is not determined.

As of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, Movements of Other Intangible Assets are as follows:

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Cost Value	January 1, 2019	Subsidiary Effect	Purchases	Correction/Sales	Impairment (*)	December 31, 2020
Computer Software	94.523	-	6.365	-	-	100.888
Brands	750.000	-	-	-	-	750.000
Capitalized Dev. Costs	69.703.906	10.256.190	23.544.477	(303.479)	(430.848)	102.770.246
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	4.964	-	-	-	-	4.964
Total	70.553.393	10.256.190	23.550.842	(303.479)	(430.848)	103.626.098

Accumulated Depr.Value	January 1, 2019	Subsidiary	Period expense	31.12.2020
Computer Software	65.140	-	18.754	83.894
Brands	123.611	-	50.000	173.611
Capitalized Dev. Costs	22.057.834	3.195.113	13.110.715	38.363.663
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	3.884	-	380	4.264
Total	22.250.469	3.195.113	13.179.849	38.625.432

Net Book Value	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020
Computer Software	29.383	16.994
Brands	626.389	576.389
Capitalized Development Costs	47.646.072	64.406.583
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	1.080	700
Total	48.302.924	65.000.666

(*) The Group has allocated a provision for impairment of 430.848 TL for software projects that cannot be sold in the following periods. (31 December 2019 - 143.380 TL)

Cost Value	January 1, 2019	Subsidiary Effect	Purchases	Impairment (*)	December 31, 2019
Computer Software	82.536	10.533	1.454	-	94.523
Brands	-	750.000	-	-	750.000
Capitalized Dev. Costs	45.424.856	1.502.176	22.920.254	(143.380)	69.703.906
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	4.965	-	-	-	4.965
Total	45.512.357	2.262.709	22.921.708	(143.380)	70.553.394

Accumulated Depr.Value	January 1, 2019	Subsidiary Effect	Period expense	December 31, 2019
Computer Software	45.772	1.469	17.899	65.140
Brands	-	73.611	50.000	123.611
Capitalized Development Costs	12.476.170	49.867	9.531.797	22.057.834
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	3.502	-	382	3.884
Total	12.525.444	124.947	9.600.078	22.250.469

Net Book Value	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019
Computer Software	36.764	29.383
Brands	-	626.389
Capitalized Development Costs	32.948.686	47.646.072
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	1.463	1.081
Total	32.986.913	48.302.925

Useful lives related to intangible fixed assets are as follows:

	Economic Life
Brands	15 Year
Computer Software	3 Year
Capitalized Development Costs	2-3-4-5-6-7 Year
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	4-10 Year

NOTE 29 – RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

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

Net Value	Subsidiary Effect(*)	01.01.2020	Purchases	Depreciation(-)	December 31, 2020
Building Rental Expense	279.651	3.115.988	611.283	2.076.166	1.930.756
Vehicle Rental Expense	-	2.421.643	1.377.532	1.813.554	1.985.621
Total	279.651	5.537.631	1.988.815	3.889.720	3.916.377

Karmasis Bilişim Çözümleri Ticaret A.Ş.'s financial statements according to Turkey Accounting Standards (TAS to) by re-preparing IFRS 16 "Leases" standard was applied retroactively.

Subsidiary Effect(*)	Right-Of-Use	Depreciation	Net Value
Building Rental Expense	130.958	4.578.574	(1.593.544)
Vehicle Rental Expense	143.006	3.654.341	(1.375.704)
Total	273.964	8.232.915	(2.969.248)
			5.537.631

Compello Bilgi Teknolojisi Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş.'s financial statements according to Turkey Accounting Standards (TAS to) by re-preparing IFRS 16 "Leases" standard was applied retroactively.

NOTE 30-SHORT/LONG-TERM PROVISIONS

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Short-Term Provisions for Employee Benefits(*)	1.699.730	1.388.692
Other Short Term Provisions (**)	1.137.625	433.073
Total	2.837.355	1.821.765

(*)Short Term Provisions for Employee Benefits

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Provisions for unused leave	1.699.730	1.388.692

As of December 31, 2020, the Group has allocated TL 1.699.730 as a result of unused leave.

The movements of unused leave fees are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Opening Balance January 1	1.388.692	1.029.386
Opening Balance of Subsidiary	53.360	60.522
Decrease in Current Year(-)	-	(193.886)
Increase in Current Year(+)	257.678	492.670
Provision as of December 31	1.699.730	1.388.692

(**)Other Short Term Provisions

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Provisions for Lawsuits	188.846	60.176
Premium Provision for Employees	948.779	372.897
Total	1.137.625	433.073

Regarding various lawsuits filed against the Group, which are ongoing as of December 31, 2020, the Company has a risk amounting to TL 188.846 and provision has been provided for this amount in accordance with the opinions of the Group management and legal advisors. (31 December 2019: 60.176.)

As of December 31, 2020, the Group has made a provision amounting to TL 948.779 for the premium to be given to the employee in 2021 regarding the year 2020. (31 December 2019: 372.897)

Movement of provision for litigation is as follows;

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	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Opening Balance January 1	60.176	51.176
Opening Balance of Subsidiary	-	24.000
Paid in Current Period/Reversal of Provisions(-)	-	(15.000)
Provisions for lawsuits in Current Period(+)	128.670	-
Provision as of December 31	188.846	60.176

Seniority Incentive Bonus

As of 31 December 2020, there is no liability amount related to seniority incentive bonus. (31 December 2019- None)

Other

The Company does not have any provision for social aid raise payments and tax risks (December 31, 2019 - None).

B- Long- term provisions (Long-term Provisions Regarding Employee Benefits)

Provision for Severance Pay

As per the rules of the Labour Law in effect, it is obliged to pay the legally deserved severance payments to the employees whose labor contracts have expired provided that they have become entitled to acquire severance payment. In addition, according to the current Social Security Law's No.506/dated March 6, 1981, No.2422/dated August 25, 1999, No.4447, as well as its amended Article No.60, the legal severance payments have to be paid to the employees who became entitled to acquire severance payment in case they leave.

Severance payments are calculated based on one month salary per annum. As of the date of the balance sheet, severance payment to be paid is subjected to a ceiling amount of 7.639 TL (December 31, 2019-6.730 TL).

Severance payment liability is calculated based on the estimation for the present value of the future potential obligations of the Company arising from the retirements of its employees. IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" (amended) sets forth actuarial valuation methods for the calculation of company's liabilities within the scope of defined benefit plans. Accordingly, actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of total liabilities are indicated below.

Main assumption is an increase in maximum liability for each service year in parallel to inflation rate. Therefore, the discount rate being applied implies the anticipated real interest rate after the adjustment of inflation effects in future. The liabilities in the attached financial statements as of the dates December 31, 2020 are calculated through the estimation of the present value for the potential liabilities in future arising from the retirements of the employees.

The provisions at the balance sheet date have been calculated assuming an annual inflation rate of 15.20 %(December 31, 2019 - %16) and interest rate of 17,75 %(December 31, 2019 - %19,5), resulting in a real discount rate of approximately 1,32%(31 December, 2019 - %3,02).

In the calculation of provision for severance pay, the significant estimates are inflation, discount rate and the possibility willingly to leave the work.

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Provision for severance pay	5.728.507	3.425.676

Severance Pay Movements

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Opening Balance	3.425.676	2.419.841
Opening Balance of Subsidiary	264.462	242.121
Service Costs	1.646.634	992.795
Revaluation gains(losses) in defined benefit plans	295.946	(231.671)
Interest Cost	510.834	421.630
Payment (-)	(415.045)	(419.040)
End of the Period	5.728.507	3.425.676

NOTE 31- EQUITY

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A-Paid-in Capital

The Company's issued capital structure as of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 is as follows:

Shareholders	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Share Ratio %	Share Amount	Share Ratio %	Share Amount
Ali Cem Kalyoncu	25	4.938.382	25	4.868.382
Shares Under Public Offering	75	14.811.618	75	14.881.618
Paid-in Capital	100	19.750.000	100	19.750.000

The Group 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 30.06.2016 and numbered 21/729. 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 2016-2020 (5 years). In this context, the amendment draft on Article 7 titled "Capital of the Company" of the Articles of Association of the Company to extend the validity period of the registered capital ceiling of the Company to 2025 and to increase the registered capital ceiling to 200.000.000-TL has been approved by the Capital Markets Board.

The issued capital of the company which has registered capital ceiling corresponding to TL 50.000.000, has been increased from TL 11.000.000 to TL 18.000.000, and the group C bearer shares, which are increased by 7.000.000 each with nominal value of 1 TL, were offered to public by "trading at stock Exchange" method by means of fully restricting pre-emptive rights of shareholders.

Shares with a nominal value of TL 1.750.000 corresponding to 25% of the shares with a nominal value of TL 7.000.000, which was offered to public, were made available for sale under Article 9 of the Capital Market Board's Communiqué VII-128.1. On June 05, 2018. On 5 June, 2018, the sale of the said shares with nominal value of TL 850.000, and the shares with nominal value of TL 900.000 were sold on 27 August 2018.

The Group's share capital on 31 December 2020 consists of 19.750.000 shares (31 December 2019: 19.750.000 shares). The nominal value of the shares is 1 TL per share (31 December 2019: 1 TL per share). All shares issued were paid in cash.

The issued capital of the Group is TL 19.750.000 and the issued capital has been paid completely free of collusion. This capital is divided into 19.750.000 shares with a nominal value of 1 TL each. These shares are divided into group (A), (B) and (C) shares with the same nominal values. Group (A) and (B) shares are registered shares and the transfer of these shares is subject to the approval by the Board of Directors decision. Group (C) shares are bearer shares and these shares may be transferred freely and without any restrictions. Group (A) and (B) shares have the privilege of being in the board or nominated as candidate by the board of directors. Group (C) shares are not granted any privilege. At the ordinary and extraordinary general assembly meetings of the Group, each (A) and (B) group shareholder has 15 (fifteen) voting right, and each (C) group shareholder has 1 (one) voting right, except for the election of the members of the board of directors

Name & Surname of Shareholder	Number of Share	Share Group	Capital ,TL
Ali Cem Kalyoncu	183.333	A	183.333
Ali Cem Kalyoncu	183.333	B	183.333
Ali Cem Kalyoncu	4.571.716	C	4.571.716
Other	14.811.618	C	14.876.618
Total	19.750.000		19.750.000

When increasing capital, in order to represent the increased capital, Group (A) shares in the ratio of Group (A) shares, Group (B) shares in the ratio of Group (B) shares, Group (C) shares in the ratio of Group (C) shares will be issued. In accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Legislation, the Board of Directors is authorized to increase the issued capital by issuing new shares up to the registered capital ceiling, to restrict the rights of the privileged shareholders and to limit the right of the shareholders to buy new shares and to issue a decision on issuance of shares under the premiums stock value or nominal value. The right to restrict the right to buy new shares cannot be used in a way that causes inequality among the shareholders.

b-Share Premiums (Discounts)

	December 31,2020	December 31,2019
Share Premiums	31.066.576	35.421.880
c. Gains (Losses) on Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Actuarial Gain (Loss) Fund		

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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.

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Opening Balance	(416.870)	(333.187)
Subsidiary Effect	(26.137)	-
Revaluation gains/(losses) in defined benefit plans	(331.866)	(178.287)
Deferred Tax Expense / Income	56.931	39.223
Given to minority share	202.109	55.381
Net Actuarial Gains / Losses	(515.833)	(416.870)

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 reserves 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.

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Legal Reserves	2.678.806	1.901.265
Real Estate Sales Earnings to be Added to Capital (*)	544.262	544.262
Total	3.223.068	2.445.527

(*)The Company sold its property, which it purchased in 2014, in 2017, and generated TL 725.683 of revenue from this sale. 75% of the mentioned income corresponding to 544.262 TL has been deducted from the corporate income in the determination of corporate tax base by benefitting from the provision of article 5/1e of the corporate tax law no. 5520.

The Group holds 544.262 TL, which is the part of the profit that is benefited from the exception, in a special fund account in the liabilities until the end of the fifth year following the year in which the sale is made.

e-Previous Year Profits / Losses

Retained earnings other than the net profit for the period and accumulated losses are shown in this item. The extraordinary reserves that are retained by the nature of their accumulated profit and are therefore not restricted, are also recognized as retained earnings.

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Extraordinary Reserves	3.107.187	260.974
Previous Years' Profits	74.260.169	15.285.851
Previous Year Profits / Losses	77.367.356	15.546.825

As stated in Note 2.4.1, the effect of the share purchase and sale transactions regarding the shares of Smartiks Yazılım A.Ş. is described as a change that does not result in a loss of control and is shown in the "Increase / Decrease due to Share Rate Changes that do not result in a loss of control in Subsidiaries" in the statement of changes in equity. The part of the net profit amount resulting from these transactions corresponding to the parent company is shown in previous years' profits.

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

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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 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 32-REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

	January 1,2020	January 1,2019
	December 31,2020	December 31,2019
Domestic Sales	160.841.257	116.014.929
Overseas Sales	10.045.365	8.705.351
Other income	1.983.710	1.498.304
Returned Sales (-)	(896.345)	(2.448.171)
Sales Discounts (-)	-	(1.839)
Net Sales	171.973.987	123.768.574
Cost of Merchandise Sold(-) (*)	(25.929.324)	(5.056.216)
Cost of Service Sold(-)(**)	(97.309.161)	(75.427.473)
Cost of Sales (-)	(123.238.485)	(80.483.689)
Gross Profit / (Loss)	48.735.502	43.284.885

(*) It is the cost value of the licenses sold under the Project which was carried out for the customer by the Group as its service provider.

(**) The details of cost of sold services are given below.

	January 1,2020	January 1,2019
	December 31,2020	December 31,2019
Details of Cost of Service Sold		
Staff Wages Expenses	(69.601.130)	(52.456.689)
Consulting Expenses	(22.059.334)	(18.008.066)
Travel Expenses	(206.764)	(927.477)
Representation Hospitality Expenses	(20.253)	(69.186)
Transportation Expenses	(90.468)	(204.951)
Education Expenses	(111.753)	(43.932)
Building and vehicle Rent Expenses	(288.992)	(283.256)
Depreciation Expenses	(2.970.538)	(2.117.845)
License Costs	(469.694)	(254.327)
Project Expenses	(209.635)	(261.913)
Benefits and Services Provided outside	(1.280.600)	(799.831)
Total	(97.309.161)	(75.427.473)

NOTE 32-GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, MARKETING, SALES and DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

	January 1,2020	January 1,2019
	December 31,2020	December 31,2019
General administrative expenses (-)	(19.096.819)	(12.703.155)
Marketing, Sales and Distribution Expenses (-)	(368.399)	(441.138)
Research and Development Expenses (-)	(13.901.821)	(8.792.634)
Total	(33.367.039)	(21.936.927)

a- Details of General Management Expenses

January 1,2020

January 1,2019

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	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Staff Wages Expenses	(7.333.471)	(5.691.517)
Depreciation Expenses	(1.995.317)	(1.563.637)
Taxes, Duties and Charges	(2.476.311)	(620.845)
Consultancy Expenses	(2.974.663)	(629.933)
Representation Hospitality Expenses	(232.512)	(157.978)
Maintenance Repair Expenses	(118.792)	(165.784)
Fuel expenses	(166.776)	(216.293)
Building Rent Expenses	(620.200)	(640.200)
Vehicle Lease Expenses	(141.911)	(223.667)
Travel Expenses	(162.502)	(185.792)
Staff Service Expense	(1.216.388)	(687.856)
Various Expenses	(1.657.976)	(1.919.653)
Total	(19.096.819)	(12.703.155)

b- Marketing, Sales and Distribution Expenses	January 1, 2020	January 1, 2019
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Staff Expenses	(284.031)	(255.445)
Advertising expenses	(43.250)	(31.287)
Vehicle Expenses	(2.729)	(4.597)
Transportation and Accommodation Expenses	(3.293)	(7.368)
Food and Beverage Expenses	(6.592)	(138.932)
Various Expenses	(628)	(3.509)
Depreciation Expenses	(27.876)	-
Total	(368.399)	(441.138)

c- Details of Research and Development Expenses	January 1, 2020	January 1, 2019
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Staff Expenses	(2.239.956)	(376.152)
Depreciation Expenses	(11.661.865)	(8.235.305)
Other expenses	-	181.177
Total	(13.901.821)	(8.792.634)

NOTE 34-EXPENSES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ASSORTMENT

a-Depreciation and Amortization Expenses (-)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Service Costs	(2.970.538)	(2.117.845)
Research and Development Expenses	(11.661.865)	(8.235.305)
Marketing, Sales and Distribution Expenses	(27.876)	-
General and administrative expenses	(1.995.317)	(1.563.637)
Total	(16.655.596)	(11.916.787)

b-Staff Expenses (-)	January 1, 2020	January 1, 2019
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Service Cost	(69.601.130)	(52.456.689)
Research and Development Expenses	(2.239.956)	(376.152)
Marketing Expenses	(284.031)	(255.445)
General and administrative expenses	(7.333.471)	(5.691.517)
Total	(79.458.588)	(58.779.803)

NOTE 35-OTHER OPERATING INCOME/EXPENSES

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	January 1, 2020	January 1, 2019
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
a- Other Operating Income		
Exchange Rate Difference Income from Operations	3.181.429	1.160.664
Provisions No Longer Required	715.366	1.133.564
Rediscount Income	-	68.593
Other Extraordinary Income and Profits	901.997	900.623
Total	4.798.792	3.263.444

	January 1, 2020	January 1, 2019
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
b- Other Operating Expenses		
Commission Expenses	(75.521)	(8.415)
Exchange Rate Difference Expense from Operations	(1.782.125)	(749.147)
Rediscount Loss	(1.634.079)	(830.713)
Rediscount cancellation expense	(68.593)	-
Other	(886.176)	(564.152)
Total	(4.446.494)	(2.152.427)

NOTE 36-INCOME FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	January 1, 2020	January 1, 2019
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial Investments Valuation Difference	14.702.310	-
Subsidiary Sales Profit	65.462	-
Securities Sales Profit	3.109	37.838
Fixed Asset Sales Revenue	241.030	11.202
Total	15.011.911	49.040

NOTE 37- EXPENSES DUE TO INVESTING ACTIVITIES

The Group does not have any expenses from investment activities as of the balance sheet date. (31 December 2019-None.)

NOTE 38-FINANCIAL INCOME

	January 1, 2020	January 1, 2019
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Interest income	3.773.633	2.848.724
Exchange Difference Revenue	5.195.794	833.869
Total	8.969.427	3.682.593

NOTE 39- FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	January 1, 2020	January 1, 2019
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Exchange Difference Expense	(814.630)	(698.855)
Interest Expenses	(2.503.775)	(2.492.059)
Bank Commissions and Expenses	199.849	(128.181)
Total	(3.518.254)	(3.319.095)

NOTE 40-ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

As of the balance sheet date, the Company do not have any assets held for sale or discontinued operations. (December 31 2019 - None.)

NOTE41-ANALYSIS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ITEMS

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Revaluation gains(losses) in defined benefit plans

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Opening Balance	(416.870)	(333.187)
Subsidiary Effect	(26.137)	-
Revaluation gains(losses) in defined benefit plans	(331.866)	(178.287)
Deferred Tax Expense / Income	56.931	39.223
Given to Minority Shares	202.109	55.381
Net Actuarial Gains / Losses	(515.833)	(416.870)

NOTE 41- TAX PROVISIONS AND LIABILITIES (DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES INCLUDED)

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current Period Legal Tax Provision	5.424.389	133.428
Prepaid Taxes (-)	(4.612.234)	(114.582)
Total Net Tax Payable	812.155	18.846

	January 1, 2020	January 1, 2019
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Tax Expense in Profit or Loss Statement		
Current Period Legal Tax Provision (-)	(2.216.728)	(1.013.394)
Deferred Tax Income/(Expense)	(576.235)	571.264
Total Tax Expense	(2.792.963)	(442.130)

A. Period Income Tax Liability

The Company is subject to corporation tax applicable in Turkey. Provision is made in the accompanying financial statements for estimated tax liabilities related to the Company's operating results for the current period.

As per Corporate Tax Law numbered 5520, the corporate tax and temporary tax rate is 20% until January 1, 2018, and 22% for 2018, 2019 and 2020 as of January 1, 2018. The said ratio is applied on taxable base calculated by the addition of legally nondeductible expenses to their business incomes and by the deduction of legal exemptions (affiliation privilege) and discounts (such as discounts due to R&D and investment) from their business incomes.

The prepaid corporate tax in Turkey is calculated by quarterly periods and accrues, accordingly. Prepaid corporate tax to be calculated based on corporate profits while taxation of corporate profits for 2020 as of tax period corresponds to 22%. (2019: %20). Losses to be deducted from the taxable profit which may exist in the following years may be transferred up to maximum 5 years. However, accruing loss cannot be retrospectively deducted from the profits obtained in the previous years.

There is no firm reconciliation procedure as to tax assessment in Turkey. Companies draw up their tax statements between April 1st -25th of the following year which is subsequent to the account settlement period of the relevant year. The said tax statements and accounting records that form basis for these statements may be amended by Tax Office within 5 years.

Under provisional Article 2, which was replaced with the article 14 of the law no. 6676 that was added to the Technology Development Zones law numbered 691 with the article 44 of the law n. 5035, article 44 of the law no. 5035, the earnings of corporate taxpayers operating in technology development zones, which are exclusively obtained from the software, design and R&D activities, are exempted from income and corporate tax until 31/12/2023.

According to the Provisional Article 4, which was added to the abovementioned law under the article 15 of the law no. 6676, in order to be implemented until 31/12/2023, the capital supports provided by the income and corporate taxpayers to be used in the financing of the projects to be carried out in the areas that are found eligible by the Ministry shall not exceed ten percent of the declared income or corporate income and twenty percent of the capital, and in accordance with Article 10 of the Tax Law, the said capital supports are subjected to discount in terms determining the corporate profit.. The amount subject to discount shall not exceed 500.000 Turkish Liras annually.

In the period of time when earnings of the entrepreneurs, which are engaged in activities inside Technology Development Zone in Turkey, are exempted from income or corporate tax, and system management, data management, business applications, industry, internet, mobile and military command and control applications delivered in the form of software and services produced only inside the said zone are also exempt from VAT.

B. Deferred tax Asset and Liability

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The Group accounts for the deferred tax assets and liabilities for the temporary timing discrepancies arising from the differences between the legal financial statements on which the tax is based and the financial tables which have been prepared in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards (TAS). The said differences usually originate from the fact that tax base amounts of some income and expense items have been presented in the different periods for the financial statements prepared according to the TAS, and the said differences are stated below.

Tax rate used in calculating deferred tax assets and liabilities is 20% (December 31, 2019: %22)

Items on which deferred tax and corporate tax are based are shown below:

Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities:	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Wage Premium Accrual	120.000	93.296
Right of Use Assets	737.329	312.940
Provision for severance pay	1.145.702	753.649
Adjustments Regarding Customer Agreements	1.039.198	139.536
Trade Receivables	335.337	300.262
Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets	790.054	42.133
Payables from Leasing Transactions	(947.548)	(423.660)
Allowances	339.946	305.513
Financial Investments Valuation Difference	(2.940.462)	-
Inventories	268.207	-
Transferring R&D Discount	483.631	-
Other	(153.029)	(149.709)
Total	1.218.365	1.373.960

The movement of deferred tax assets / (liabilities) for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 is as follows:

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Opening Balance as of 1 January	1.373.960	622.494
Subsidiary Effect	363.709	-
Deferred Tax Income / Expense of the Period	(576.235)	571.264
Deducted from Previous Year Profit / Loss	-	140.979
Reflected in Comprehensive Income	56.931	39.223
Closing Balance	1.218.365	1.373.960

The reconciliation study between tax income/expense and the accounting profit within scope of IAS 12 is specified below.

Reconciliation of tax provision:	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Continuing Operations Profit / Loss Before Tax	36.183.845	22.806.051
Corporate Tax Rate	22%	22%
Calculated Tax	(7.960.446)	(5.017.331)
Tax Effect		
Disallowable expenses	(593.382)	(237.747)
Discounts and Exceptions	5.653.819	4.387.005
Other	107.046	425.943
Tax Expense in Income Statement	(2.792.963)	(442.130)

NOTE 43-EARNINGS PER SHARE

As of the current and previous period, company's number of shares and profit/loss calculations per unit share are as follows.

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Net Profit / Loss	30.489.433	17.194.535
Number of shares	19.750.000	19.750.000
Profit / loss per share	1,54	0,87

NOTE 44- FEATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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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:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Total Liabilities	98.381.581	27.748.578
Minus: Cash and Cash Equivalents	28.066.969	27.146.794
Net Liability	70.314.612	601.784
Total equity Capital	228.821.324	131.380.929
Ratio for Net Liability /Total Capital	0,307	0,005

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.

The Group applied the simplified approach specified in TFRS 9 to calculate the expected credit loss provision for trade receivables. This approach allows for the lifetime expected credit loss provision for all trade receivables. In order to measure expected credit losses, the Group has classified its trade receivables in terms of maturity. The expected credit loss ratio for trade receivables is calculated and the expected credit loss provision has been calculated by multiplying the determined rate and trade receivable sum by using past loan loss experiences.

December 31, 2020	Receivables	Bank	Cash and
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FOOTNOTES REGARDING CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

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	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables		Deposits	Cash Equiv
	Related Party	Other Party	Related Party	Other Party		
Maximum Credit Risk Sustained as of Reporting Date (A+B+C+D)	67.422	51.224.581	518.109	57.038	28.049.200	17.769
- 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	67.422	48.059.364	518.109	57.038	28.049.200	17.769
B. Net book value of assets overdue but not undergone impairment	-	3.165.217	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of assets undergone impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Overdue (Gross Book Value)	-	898.504	-	109.818	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(898.504)	-	(109.818)	-	-
- Undued (Gross book value)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Part of the net value secured by means of guarantee, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Elements containing credit risk outside the statement of financial position	-	-	-	-	-	-

December 31, 2019	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)	3.201.199	31.005.617	443.014	308.579	27.130.162	16.632		
- 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	3.145.814	26.287.212	443.014	308.579	27.130.162	16.632		
B. Net book value of assets overdue but not undergone impairment	55.385	4.718.405	-	-	-	-		
C. Net book value of assets undergone impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-		
- Overdue (Gross Book Value)	-	873.494	-	-	-	-		
- Impairment (-)	-	(873.494)	-	-	-	-		
- Undued (Gross book value)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
- Part of the net value secured by means of guarantee, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Table regarding maturities of assets which have been overdue but not undergone impairment is as follows

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December 31, 2020	Receivables	
	Trade Receivables	Other Receivables
Overdue 1-30 days	1.661.021	-
Overdue 1-3 months	704.872	-
Overdue 3-12 months	98.563	-
Overdue 1-5 years	700.761	-
Overdue more than 5 years	-	-
Total	3.165.217	-
Part covered by a Guarantee, etc.	-	-

December 31, 2019	Receivables	
	Trade Receivables	Other Receivables
Overdue 1-30 days	4.331.744	-
Overdue 1-3 months	373.760	-
Overdue 3-12 months	68.286	-
Overdue 1-5 years	-	-
Overdue more than 5 years	-	-
Total	4.773.790	-
Part covered by a Guarantee, etc.	-	-

c) Liquidity Risk Management:

Group is entitled to utilize banks, its sellers and shareholders as funding source. Company continuously assesses liquidity risk determining and following the changes in the conditions of the funding which is required to achieve the targets set according to company strategy

December 31, 2020

Terms as per contract	Book value	Sum of Cash Output as per contract (=I+II+III)	Shorter than 3 months (I)	Between 3-12 months (II)	Between 1-5 years (III)
Non-derivative Fin. Liabilities					
Bank credits	13.391.323	14.596.858	1.930.622	5.111.775	7.554.461
Payables from Leasing	4.735.506	5.262.561	965.001	1.989.481	2.308.079
Other Financial Liabilities	84.835	84.835	84.835	-	-
Trade Payables	18.909.798	18.909.798	18.909.798	-	-
Other Payables	34.860.579	34.860.579	3.394.954	31.465.625	-
Liab. Under Employee Benefits	4.125.304	4.125.304	4.125.304	-	-
Total Liabilities	76.107.345	77.839.935	29.410.514	38.566.881	9.862.540

December 31, 2019

Terms as per contract	Book value	Sum of Cash Output as per contract (=I+II+III)	Shorter than 3 months (I)	Between 3-12 months (II)	Between 1-5 years (III)
Non-derivative Fin. Liabilities					
Bank credits	2.280.255	2.650.722	755.796	990.738	904.188
Payables from Leasing	5.768.221	6.394.199	913.370	2.494.289	2.986.540
Other Financial Liabilities	51.805	51.805	51.805	-	-
Trade Payables	5.692.857	5.624.264	4.966.345	657.919	-
Other Payables	1.579.286	1.579.286	1.579.286	-	-
Liab. Under Employee Benefits	2.983.907	2.983.907	2.983.907	-	-
Total Liabilities	18.356.331	19.284.183	11.250.509	4.142.946	3.890.728

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

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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 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 December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are as follows:

DECEMBER 31, 2020 FOREIGN EXCHANGE POSITION TABLE	TL equivalent (Functional currency)	USD	Euro	GBP	CHF	Other
1. Trade Receivables	7.573.826	131.898	279.562	-	211.749	1.166.487
2a Monetary Financial Assets(Cash, including bank accounts)	11.664.052	1.302.777	104.294	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)	19.522.188	1.434.675	383.856	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)	19.630.474	1.434.675	383.856	101	212.269	1.940.828
10. Trade Payables	978.324	10.234	38.044	-	-	280.225
11. Financial Liabilities	8.500	1.158	-	-	-	-
12a. Monetary Other Liabilities	75.350	-	-	-	-	37.671
12b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	287.711	-	-	-	-	143.841
13. Short-term Liabilities(10+11+12)	1.349.884	11.392	38.044	-	-	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)	1.349.884	11.392	38.044	-	-	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)	18.280.590	1.423.283	345.812	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)*	18.218.470	1.423.283	345.812	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	-	-	-	-	-	-

DECEMBER 31, 2019	TL	USD	Euro	GBP	CHF	Other
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE POSITION TABLE	equivalent (Functional currency)					
1. Trade Receivables	4.919.427	102.597	448.700	-	202.749	55.867
2a Monetary Financial Assets(Cash, including bank accounts)	7.621.226	832.184	166.984	143	55	967.025
2b. Non-Monetary Financial Assets	353.725	-	-	-	-	218.443
3. Other	386.020	-	4.856	-	-	218.443
4. Current Assets(1+2+3)	13.280.398	934.781	620.540	143	202.804	1.459.778
5. Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
6a. Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
6b. Non-Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Non-Current Assets(5+6+7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Total Assets(4+8)	13.280.398	934.781	620.540	143	202.804	1.459.778
10. Trade Payables	623.742	56.473	27.621	-	-	64.585
11. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
12a. Monetary Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
12b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Short-term Liabilities(10+11+12)	623.742	56.473	27.621	-	-	64.585
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)	623.742	56.473	27.621	-	-	64.585
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)	12.656.656	878.308	592.919	143	202.804	1.395.193
21. Monetary Items Net Foreign Exchange Asset/ (Liability) Position(TFRS 7.B23) (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)*	11.916.911	878.308	588.063	143	202.804	958.307
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	-	-	-	-	-	-

According to the balance sheet position as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, based on the assumption that the Turkish Lira will be valued / devalued 10% against the USD, Euro and other currency units, the gross profit as a result of profit on Exchange difference consisting of assets and liabilities in terms of USD and Euro currencies, would be 1.821.847 TL (December 31, 2019- 1.191.692 TL) high / low as can be seen in the Exchange rate Sensitivity Analysis Chart given below.

Foreign Exchange Sensitivity Analysis Table

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Profit/Loss		
December 31, 2020	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	1.044.761	(1.044.761)
2- The part secured against US Dollar risk (-)		
3- US Dollar Net Effect(1+2)	1.044.761	(1.044.761)
In case EURO changes 10% against TL:		
4- EURO net asset/liability	311.504	(311.504)
5- The part secured against EURO risk (-)		
6- Euro Net Effect(4+5)	311.504	(311.504)
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 (7+8)	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)	1.821.847	(1.821.847)

Foreign Exchange Sensitivity Analysis Table		
Profit/Loss		
December 31, 2019	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	521.732	(521.732)
2- The part secured against US Dollar risk (-)		
3- US Dollar Net Effect(1+2)	521.732	(521.732)
In case EURO changes 10% against TL:		
4- EURO net asset/liability	391.097	(391.097)
5- The part secured against EURO risk (-)		
6- Euro Net Effect(4+5)	391.097	(391.097)
In case GBP changes 10% against TL:		
7- GBP net asset/liability	111	(111)
8- The part secured against GBP risk (-)		
9- GBP Net Effect (7+8)	111	(111)
In case CHF changes 10% against TL:		
10- CHF net asset/liability	123.573	(123.573)
11- The part secured against CHF risk (-)		
12- CHF Net Effect (7+8)	123.573	(123.573)
In case AED changes 10% against TL:		
13- AED net asset/liability	155.179	(155.179)
14- The part secured against AED risk (-)		
15- AED Net Effect (7+8)	155.179	(155.179)
TOTAL (3+6+9+12+15)	1.191.692	(1.191.692)

e)Interest Rate Risk Management and Interest Rate Sensitivity

KAFEİN YAZILIM HİZMETLERİ TİCARET A.Ş.

FOOTNOTES REGARDING CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

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 45 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group does not have any financial intermediaries other than those explained in NOTE 8-Financial Investments.

NOTE 46-POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS**December 31, 2020**

-The amendment draft on Article 7 titled "Capital of the Company" of the Articles of Association of the Company to extend the validity period of the registered capital ceiling of the Company to 2025 and to increase the registered capital ceiling to 200.000.000-TL has been approved by the Capital Markets Board.

- Kafein Yazılım Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş has signed a contract on "Software Supply and Service for the KVKK (Personal Data Protection Law) Project" with a third party bank, valid between 01/01/2021 and 31/12/2021. The contract service amount includes 662.750 USD License + 2.050.000 TL implementation fee.

- 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.

December 31, 2019

- Financial statements were approved by the board of directors on March 4, 2020. Board members have the authority to change the financial statements.

NOTE 47-OTHER MATTERS**A-Financial Statement Disclosures:**

-As of December 31, 2020, total insurance amount of asset corresponded to 2.872.904 TL. Vehicles are insured with current value.

- As of December 31, 2019, total insurance amount of asset corresponded to 2.166.758 TL. Vehicles are insured with current value.

b- Classifications Made for Financial Statements of Previous Periods and Their Properties

Comparative information is re-classified, when needed, for the purpose of conformity with the presentation of financial statements of current period.

c- Significant Accounting Policies

Significant accounting policies of the company regarding financial instruments are explained under the note Financial Instruments included in Note 2.