AKDENİZ KORUMA DERNEĞİ

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND DECEMBER 31, 2019
TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR' S REPORT

HSY Danışmanlık ve Bağımsız Denetim A.Ş.
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AKDENİZ KORUMA DERNEĞİ
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 01, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
INDEPENDENT AUDIT'S REPORT

To the General Assembly
Akdeniz Koruma Derneği

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Akdeniz Koruma Derneği ("the Society"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and December 1, 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows tor the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Society as at December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows far the year then ended in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards (TAS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with standards on auditing as issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey and International Standards of Auditing (ISA) (of Turkey) which are part of the Turkish Auditing Standards as issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey (POA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Society in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors (Code of Ethics) as issued by the POA, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not express a separate opinion on these matters.

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- Revenue Recognition

The association has obtained sales revenue of TRY 1.748.592 within the period of 1 January - 31 December 2020 and TRY 3.592.026 within the period 1 January - 31 December 2019. As stated in the summary of Note 2 "Significant Accounting Policies"; Sales revenues, donations, dues revenues and project revenues can be measured reliably and it is highly probable that the economic benefits related to the transaction will be obtained by the Association.

How the issue is addressed in the audit

During our audit, the following audit procedures were applied for the recognition of revenue.

- Examining the receipts of donations and dues income.

- Obtaining audit evidence as to whether the service related to the accounting of project revenues has been provided..

As a result of these studies we have carried out on the periodic accounting of donations, dues and project revenues, we have not found any significant findings.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with TAS and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Society ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Society or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company financial reporting process.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

In an independent audit, our responsibilities as the auditors are: Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with standards on auditing as issued by the ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Inaccuracies may be caused by error or trick. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken based on these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with standards on auditing as issued by the ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is enough and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the society internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company ability to continue as a going concern. If we that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Society bookkeeping activities for the period 1 January-31 December 2020 and the financial statements are not in compliance with laws and provisions of the Society articles of association in relation to financial reporting.

In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, the Board of Directors submitted ta us the necessary explanations and provided required documents within the context of audit.

The name of the engagement partner who supervised and concluded this audit is Özkan Cengiz.

İstanbul, July 8, 2021

HSY Danışmanlık ve Bağımsız Denetim Anonim Şirketi
Member, Crowe Global

Özkan Cengiz
CPA, Partner

CONTENTS

PAGE

AKDENİZ KORUMA DERNEĞİ

THE AUDITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

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

	Notes	Current Period 31.12.2020 TRY	Prior Period 31.12.2019 TRY
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS		**791.957**	**1.692.383**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	42	386.165	1.632.393
Financial Investments	37	321.725	15.374
Other Receivables	8	29.550	5.886
- Receivables from Other Parties		29.550	5.886
Inventories	9	50.377	16.398
- Advances Given		50.377	16.398
Prepaid Expenses	11	4.141	22.332
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**791.957**	**1.692.383**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**1.039.927**	**971.815**
Financial Investments	4	11.910	--
- Other Financial Investments		11.910	--
Tangible Assets	13	1.014.827	963.015
- Vehicles		560.093	664.549
- Fixtures		366.019	274.666
- Other Tangible Fixed Assets		88.355	21.690
- Advances Given		360	2.110
Intangible Assets	14	13.189	8.800
- Intangible Rights		13.189	8.800
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**1.039.927**	**971.815**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1.831.883**	**2.664.199**
SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES		**38.277**	**42.913**
Trade Payables	7	5.263	8.659
Payables to Other Parties	8	2.178	5.756
Taxes and Similar Liabilities Payable	24	27.219	28.499
Short-Term Provisions	22	3.617	--
- Other Short Term Provisions		3.617	--
TOTAL SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES		**38.277**	**42.913**
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		**--**	**--**
TOTAL LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		**--**	**--**
EQUITY		**1.793.606**	**2.621.285**
Accumulated Profit/Losses	26	2.621.285	874.310
Net Profit/Loss for The Period	32	(827.679)	1.746.975
TOTAL EQUITY		**1.793.606**	**2.621.285**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1.831.883**	**2.664.199**

The following notes form an integral part of the audited financial statements 12/31/2019, 2020.

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

	Notes	Current Period 1.01.2020 31.12.2020 TRY	Prior Period 1.01.2019 31.12.2019 TRY
Sales Revenue	27	1.748.592	3.592.026
Cost of Sales (-)	27	(2.781.347)	(1.893.992)
GROSS PROFIT/LOSS		**(1.032.755)**	**1.698.034**
General Administrative Expenses (-)	28	(22.831)	(32.819)
Other Income from Operations	29	236.829	149.771
Other Expenses from Operations (-)	29	(25.313)	(58.172)
OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS		**(844.070)**	**1.756.814**
Income from Other Activities	30	13.367	--
- Other Income		13.367	--
Expenses from Other Activities (-)	30	--	(70.247)
- Other expenses (-)		--	(70.247)
Financial Income	31	31.269	60.739
- Interest, Dividend etc. revenues		29.731	58.061
- Financial Investments Sales Earnings		1.538	2.678
Financial Expenses (-)	31	(28.245)	(330)
- Interest etc. Expenses (-)		--	(330)
- Financial Investments Sales Losses (-)		(28.245)	--
Profit/(Loss) For the Period		**(827.679)**	**1.746.975**
Net Profit or Loss for the Period		**(827.679)**	**1.746.975**

The following notes form an integral part of the audited financial statements 12/31/2019, 2020.

AKDENİZ KORUMA DERNEĞİ

AUDITED OF STATEMENT CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 01 - DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

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

	Notes	Retained Earnings	Net Profit/Loss for The Period	Total Equity
CURRENT PERIOD				
January 1, 2020 (Beginning of The Period)		**874.310**	**1.746.975**	**2.621.285**
Beginning Balances After Adjustments		**874.310**	**1.746.975**	**2.621.285**
Changes in Equity				
Profit/(Loss) For the Period	26	--	(827.679)	(827.679)
Amounts Transferred to Reserves	26	1.746.975	(1.746.975)	--
December 31, 2020 (Ending of The Period)		**2.621.285**	**(827.679)**	**1.793.606**
PRİOR PERİOD				
January 1, 2019 (Beginning of The Period)		**1.017.522**	**(143.212)**	**874.310**
Beginning Balances After Adjustments		**1.017.522**	**(143.212)**	**874.310**
Özkaynaklardaki Değişimler				
Profit/(Loss) For the Period	26	--	1.746.975	1.746.975
Amounts Transferred to Reserves	26	(143.212)	143.212	--
December 31, 2019 (Ending of The Period)		**874.310**	**1.746.975**	**2.621.285**

The following notes form an integral part of the audited financial statements 12/31/2019, 2020.

AKDENİZ KORUMA DERNEĞİ

AUDITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 01 - DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

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

	Notes	Current Period 1.01.2020 31.12.2020 TRY	Prior Period 1.01.2019 31.12.2019 TRY
A. CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**(637.828)**	**1.732.854**
Profits (Losses) for The Period (+/-)		**(827.679)**	**1.746.975**
Net Profit (Loss) Reconciliation Related Adjustments		**191.130**	**(32.799)**
Adjustments for Depreciation and Amortization	13,14	233.938	19.617
Adjustments for Provisions (+/-)	22	3.617	(6.060)
Adjustments for Increase/Decrease in Inventories (+/-)	9	(33.979)	(16.398)
Adjustments for Increase/Decrease in Other Receivables Related with Activities (+/-)	9	(23.664)	(5.886)
Adjustments for Increase/Decrease in Trade Payables	7	(3.396)	8.659
Adjustments for Increase/Decrease in Other Payables Related with Activities (+/-)	9	(3.578)	(10.398)
Other adjustments for non-cash items (+/-)	11	18.191	(22.332)
The Cash Flow Generated from Operations (+/-)		**(636.549)**	**1.714.177**
Tax Refunds (Payments) (+/-)	24	(1.280)	18.677
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(596.490)**	**(905.201)**
Cash outflows from the acquisition of subsidiaries and joint venture interests (-)		--	--
Cash outflows from the acquisition of other business or fund shares or debt instruments (-)	37	(306.351)	(14.927)
Cash Outflows for Purchasing Tangible and Intangible Assets	13.14	(291.890)	(888.164)
Cash advances and payables given (-)	13	1.750	(2.110)
C. CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		--	--
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEFORE FOREIGN CURRENCY		**(1.234.319)**	**827.652**
D. EFFECTİVE OF FOREİGN CURRENCY TRANSLATİON DİFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUİVALENTS(+/-)		--	--
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)		**(1.234.319)**	**827.652**
E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		**1.632.393**	**804.741**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR (A+B+C+D+E)		**398.075**	**1.632.393**

The following notes form an integral part of the audited financial statements 12/31/2019, 2020.

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

NOTE 1– ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Akdeniz Koruma Derneği was established in Izmir in 2012 as a national non-governmental organization and its main activity is the monitoring and restoration of endangered species such as Mediterranean monk seal, sand shark and the marine ecosystems in which they live.

General information about the Mediterranean Conservation Society is as follows;

Headoffice Address	Kazımdirik Mah. Ankara Cad. Folkart Time No:812 Bornova/İzmir
Establishment Year	2012
Tax Office	Hasan Tahsin Tax Office
Tax No	0210559826
Phone	+90 232 504 0702
Website	info@akdenizkoruma.org.tr

As of 31 December 2020, the average number of employees of the Association is 13. (December 31, 2019: 10).

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1) Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Large and Medium Sized Enterprises ("BOBI FRS") and its annexes and comments, which was put into effect by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA).

It does not meet the definition of large enterprise in Article 6 of the Communiqué (Sequence No: 56) on Financial Reporting Standard for Large and Medium-Sized Enterprises ("BOBI FRS") published by the Association Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("KGK"). In this context, the accompanying footnotes are presented with the exception of Section 26.8 "Additional Disclosures by Large Enterprises Only".

- **Currency Used**

Financial statements of Company are represented with currency (functional currency) that is valid in its own economic environment based on their activities. The Company's financial position and results of operations are expressed in TRY, which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

- **Comparative Information and Adjustment Financial Statements of Previous Period**

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

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT.)

- **Going Concern Assumption**

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the continuity of the entity under the assumption that the Company will benefit from its assets and fulfil its obligations within the next one year and the natural course of its activities.

2.2) Statement of Compliance to TAS

The accompanying financial statements for Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Board ("POA") that have been put into force by Turkey Accounting Standards ("TAS") and in accordance with the addition and interpretation of them is prepared.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Large and Medium Sized Enterprises ("BOBI FRS") and its annexes and comments, which was put into effect by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA).

2.3) Amendments to the Financial Reporting Standard for Large and Medium-sized Enterprises ("BOBI FRS")

Pursuant to Article 88 of the Turkish Commercial Code dated 13.01.2011 and numbered 6102 and Article 26 of the Decree-Law on the Organization and Duties of the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority, dated 26.09.2011 and numbered 660; Updating the Financial Reporting Standard for Large and Medium-sized Enterprises (BOBI FRS) and its updated version (BOBI FRS), which is published in order to ensure that the individual and consolidated financial statements of enterprises that are subject to independent audit in accordance with the Law No. 6102 but do not apply Turkish Financial Reporting Standards, provide realistic, relevant and comparable information. 2021 Version) has been decided to be published.

These changes do not have a significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Association.

2.4) Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates

When an accounting policy is changed, the total adjustment for the previous periods from the financial statements is included in the accumulated profits in the next period and other information regarding previous periods is also rearranged. When changes in accounting policies affect the current period, previous periods, or the results of successive periods; The reasons of the change, the amount of correction for the current period and previous periods, the correction amounts for the periods before the presented and the comparative information are revised or this application is not made because it requires an excessive cost.

If changes in accounting estimates are related to only one period, they are recognized in the period when changes are applied: if changes in estimates are related to future periods. They are recognized both in the period where the change is applied and future periods prospectively. Correction of error are considered by retrospectively and the prior period financial statements are restated.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT.)

2.5) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue

Income generated during the ordinary activities of the business.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue recognition criteria are that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the entity and that those benefits can be measured reliably.

Measuring Revenue

Revenue is measured on the basis of the price received or expected to be received, after deducting sales discounts (cash and quantity discounts) within the scope of the agreement between the parties.

In case the revenue amount is expected to be collected in one year or less, the revenue is measured over the amount directly collected or expected to be collected, without any maturity difference separation. If it is anticipated that this amount will be collected in a maturity longer than one year, the revenue is measured over the cash price of the relevant good or service by separating the maturity difference in the transaction. In accordance with the BOBI FRS "Financial Instruments and Equity" section, the interest amount calculated according to the effective interest method is accounted for as interest income.

Revenue includes only the gross economic benefit that the business can provide for itself. Amounts collected on behalf of third parties are not considered revenue.

If there is a significant risk in the collectability of the price determined by the agreement at the time the revenue is first recorded, this amount is adjusted to reflect the risk in question and the revenue is measured over the adjusted value. However, if there are uncertainties about the collectability of the amount previously recorded as revenue, no adjustment is made to the revenue amount initially recorded. In this case, the amount of the receivable recorded against the revenue is subject to the impairment test and the impairment loss, if any, is recorded.

Revenue does not arise in the exchange of goods or services for goods or services of similar characteristics and value. However, if goods or services are exchanged for goods or services that do not have similar characteristics and value, revenue is recognized. In this case, revenue is measured on the basis of the fair value of the good or service received. In the measurement of revenue,

Revenue does not arise in the exchange of goods or services for goods or services of similar characteristics and value. However, if goods or services are exchanged for goods or services that do not have similar characteristics and value, revenue is recognized. In this case, revenue is measured on the basis of the fair value of the good or service received. In the measurement of revenue, the fair value of the goods or services received is added (or subtracted) from the amounts received (or paid) in the relevant transaction, if any.

If the fair value of the good or service received cannot be measured reliably, the fair value of the good or service disposed of is taken as the basis. If the fair value of the good or service disposed of cannot be measured reliably, the book value of the asset disposed of is taken as the basis.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT.)

2.5) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies(Cont.)

Goods Sale

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when all of the following criteria are met:

a) The significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer.

b) Failure to maintain a control over goods sold. Control of an asset refers to the power to manage the use of the asset and derive substantially all the remaining benefits of the asset. Control includes the power to prevent other entities from directing the use of the asset and obtaining benefits from it.

c) Reliable measurement of revenue.

ç) İşleme ilişkin ekonomik faydaların işletmece elde edilmesinin muhtemel olması.

d) Reliable measurement of the costs incurred or to be incurred in relation to the transaction.

Rendering of services:
Where the outcome of a transaction relating to the provision of services can be reliably estimated, the relevant amount of revenue is recognized taking into account the level of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. Recognition of revenue, taking into account the level of completion of the transaction, is called the "percentage completion method". According to this method, revenue is reflected in the financial statements in the periods when the service is provided.

When all of the following criteria are met, the outcome of the transaction can be reliably predicted and the revenue associated with service provision is recognized:
a) Reliable measurement of revenue.
b) It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.
c) The ability to reliably measure the level of completion of the transaction as of the end of the reporting period.
ç) Reliable measurement of the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs that must be incurred to complete the transaction.

Donations

Donations are recorded at an estimated cost of acquisition

Dues

Fees are recorded as revenue as soon as they are collected.

İnventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value; the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

İnventories gold and other precious metals traded on stock exchanges or other organized markets are measured at market values at the end of the reporting period.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT.)

2.5) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies(Cont.)

Tangible Assets

Tangible fixed assets are physical items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are intended to be used in more than one period.

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost at initial recognition.

Property, plant and equipment purchased for a payment with a maturity of one year or less are measured on the amount of cash paid or expected to be paid, without any maturity difference. Tangible fixed assets purchased for a payment with a maturity of more than one year, on the other hand, are measured at the cash price (ie the price that the company would have paid had it paid in advance) by separating the maturity difference.

Borrowing costs of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. However, in accordance with the "Borrowing Costs" section, borrowing costs incurred for property, plant and equipment that normally take more than one year to construct are included in the cost of the property, plant and equipment until the date it is ready for use.

Property, plant and equipment are valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses in subsequent measurements.

Depreciation is required for tangible fixed assets. Since lands and lands have an unlimited useful life, they are not subject to depreciation. However, parts with a limited useful life, such as roads and arcs built in-house, are depreciated. The amount subject to depreciation is determined by deducting the residual value from the cost value of the tangible asset or, if any, the amount found after revaluation. The depreciable amount of the property, plant and equipment is allocated systematically over its useful life. Useful life is the expected useful life of an asset or the amount of production or use expected to be obtained by the business.

At the end of each reporting period, the provisions specified in the "Impairment of Assets" section are applied to determine whether there is an impairment in property, plant and equipment items and, if any, how the impairment loss will be measured and accounted for. Compensation to be received from third parties for items of tangible fixed assets that are impaired, lost or not repurchased are recognized in profit or loss only when the relevant compensation becomes collectible.

Intangible assets

Of the immaterial structures, the model not designed by children is the non-monetary human.

Intangible assets are measured at cost at initial recognition.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT.)

2.5) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies(Cont.)

Intangible assets purchased for a payment with a maturity of one year or less are measured at the amount of cash paid or expected to be paid, without any maturity difference. Intangible assets purchased for a payment with a maturity of more than one year, on the other hand, are measured at the cash price (ie the price that the business would have paid had it paid in advance) by separating the interest. In this context, if an intangible asset is purchased for a payment with a maturity of more than one year, the maturity difference is accounted for as interest expense calculated using the effective interest method in accordance with the "Financial Instruments and Equities" section.

Borrowing costs of intangible assets are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. However, in accordance with the "Borrowing Costs" section, borrowing costs incurred for intangible assets that normally take more than one year to form are included in the cost of the intangible asset until it is ready for use.

In evaluating whether an intangible asset created in the business will be recognized or not, the formation process of the related asset is divided into two as research phase and development phase. Research; It is a study conducted with the expectation of obtaining new scientific or technical knowledge. Expenditures made during the research phase are not capitalized, but are reflected to profit or loss when incurred. Development; The application of research results or other information to the planning or design of the production of new or significantly improved materials, devices, products, processes, systems or services before commercial production or use begins.

After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization is required for intangible assets with a limited useful life. The amortized amount is determined by deducting the residual value from the cost of the intangible asset. The amortization amount of the intangible asset is distributed systematically over its useful life. Useful life refers to the expected useful life of an asset or the amount of production or use expected to be obtained by the entity from the asset.

At the end of each reporting period, the provisions specified in the "Impairment of Assets" section are applied to determine whether there is an impairment in intangible assets and how the impairment loss, if any, will be measured and accounted for.

Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, it is evaluated whether there is an indication that the asset is impaired. If such an indicator exists, the recoverable amount of the relevant asset is determined. Where there is no indication that the asset is impaired, including intangible assets with an indefinite useful life, the recoverable amount need not be determined.

The recoverable amount is determined for each asset separately. However, where the recoverable amount of an asset cannot be determined separately, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is calculated. A cash-generating unit of an asset is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash flows that are largely independent of cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT.)

2.5) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies(Cont.)

At the end of each reporting period, it is evaluated whether there is an indication that the impairment loss recorded in previous periods has disappeared or decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is calculated to determine whether some or all of the previously recorded impairment loss should be reversed.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are contracts that give rise to a financial asset of one enterprise and a financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise. An entity records a financial asset or financial liability as soon as it becomes a party to the terms of the contract that gave rise to them.

Receivables and Payables

Receivables and payables, with and without notes, arising from the commercial and non-commercial transactions of the enterprise are considered within the scope of this class.

Receivables and payables with a period of one year or less between the capital receivables called for payment and the date they are first recorded and the date of collection or payment are measured at their nominal value. Receivables and payables with a period of more than one year between the date on which they are first recorded and the date on which they will be collected or paid (excluding capital receivables for which payment has been made) are measured at their amortized value.

The interest amount calculated according to the effective interest method for trade receivables and payables measured over their amortized value is included in the “Other Income from Main Operations” or “Other Expenses from Main Operations” in the Profit or Loss Statement; The interest amount calculated according to the effective interest method for other receivables and payables is “Interest, Dividend etc. Shown in "Income" or "Interest etc. Expenses" items.

The entity estimates its trade and other receivables that become doubtful at the end of the period based on a reasonable justification, and calculates an impairment provision for these receivables. Doubtful receivables refer to receivables that are estimated to be difficult to collect due to various reasons.

Borrowing Instruments

Debt instruments excluding trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are measured at their amortized value.

Foreign Exchange Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are transactions in a currency other than the entity's main currency.

While foreign currency transactions are initially recorded, the foreign currency amount is converted to the weighted currency using the spot rate on the date of the transaction. The spot rate is the current exchange rate for immediate delivery. Transaction date refers to the date the transaction was first recorded. The first registration date is determined according to the part of the transaction.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT.)

2.5) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies(Cont.)

The details of the exchange rates valid on the balance sheet date are as follows;

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
US Dollar / TRY	7,3405	5,9402
EUR / TRY	9,0079	6,6506
GBP / TRY	9,9438	7,7765

Subsequent Events

Statements about events after the reporting period, management or apparent future events between the end of the period and the date the final statements were approved by management.

The amounts in the financial statements of the reporting period, including the relevant footnotes, are adjusted to reflect the effect of events requiring adjustment after the reporting period. In order to reflect the effects of non-adjusting events after the reporting period, no changes are made to the amounts in the financial statements for the reporting period.

Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities

A provision is an obligation whose realization time or amount is unknown. The provision statement does not include, and the provisions of this section do not apply to, adjustments to the carrying amount of assets (such as depreciation, impairment of bad debts and other assets) that do not require the recognition of a liability. The provision amount is recognized as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position and expense is recognized as the provision amount unless it is included in the cost of an asset.

Provision for Severance Pay

As of the end of the reporting period, the severance pay liabilities are estimated, and the increase in severance pay liability arising in the current period due to this estimation is calculated and expensed. Severance pay obligations; It is calculated over the seniority basis wages of the employees for the relevant period, taking into account factors such as workforce turnover and severance pay realizations for previous years.

Contingent Assets and Liabilities

A contingent asset is a possible asset resulting from past events, and the existence of the asset; depends on whether one or more uncertain future events occur that are not wholly within the control of the entity.

Contingent assets are not shown in the Statement of Financial Position. However, if the inflow of resources is almost certain due to the related asset, the asset cannot be considered a contingent asset and is recognized as an asset.

Contingent liabilities are not shown in the Statement of Financial Position. However, if the probability of an outflow of resources due to the contingent liability is not very low, a brief explanation of the nature of the contingent liability is made in the notes and information about the possible financial impact of the contingent liability.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT.)

2.5) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies(Cont.)

Investment, Research and Development Incentives

State improvements are state aids in the case of certain conditions related to the fields of activity.

Incentives that do not require the entity to meet any future performance requirements or have already met a performance requirement are recognized in profit or loss as soon as they are received.

Incentives that require the entity to meet certain future performance requirements are recognized in profit or loss as soon as the performance requirements are met. These incentives are shown in the "Deferred Revenues" item in the Statement of Financial Position from the moment they are received until they are reflected in profit or loss or returned because the performance conditions are not met.

The incentive is measured at the fair value of the asset received or to be received.

2.6) Significant accounting estimates and decisions

The preparation of financial statements requires the Company management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Those estimates are reviewed periodically, and as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in earnings in the periods in which they become known.

Significant estimates used in the preparation of these financial statements and the significant judgments with the most significant effect on amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

- The management of the association made some important assumptions based on the experience of the technical staff in determining the useful life of tangible and intangible assets. (Note 13 and Note 14)

- Due to the Covid 19 epidemic, which affected the whole world, the developments/slowdowns in the activities of the Association and in the general economic activity, mainly in the second quarter of the year, temporarily suspended the activities of the association, especially during the curfews. In this process, the necessary actions have been taken by the Management of the Association to minimize the possible effects of Covid 19 on the activities and financial situation of the Association. It is not yet clear how long the effect of the Covid 19 epidemic will continue both in the world and in Turkey. and as the severity and duration of the effects become clear, it will be possible to make a more specific and healthy assessment for the medium and long term. While preparing its financial statements for 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the Association evaluated the possible effects of the Covid 19 epidemic on the financial statements and made a prediction about the forecast used in the preparation of the financial statements and revised its assumptions. In this context, possible impairments that may occur in the financial statements as of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 have been evaluated and no significant impact has been identified.

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

NOTE 3 –BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

None. (December 31, 2019: None).

NOTE 4 – SHARES IN OTHER COMPANIES

- **Other Financial Investments**

Other financial investments of the Association are as follows:

	31.12.2020		31.12.2019	
	Amount	**Share Ratio (%)**	**Amount**	**Share Ratio (%)**
Akdeniz Koruma Derneği İktisadi İşletmesi (1)	11.910	100%	--	--
Toplam	**11.910**		**--**	

(1) The business was established on 01.09.2020 with a capital of TRY 100.000. Mediterranean Conservation Society; It has 100% share in the economic enterprise whose main activity is the production, maintenance, purchase and sale of water and sea products. Article 6 of the Communiqué (Sequence No: 56) on Financial Reporting Standard for Large and Medium-Sized Enterprises ("BOBI FRS") published by the Association Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("KGK") – Investment in subsidiaries does not meet the definition of large enterprises. not consolidated in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 5 – SEGMENT REPORTING

It does not meet the definition of large enterprise in Article 6 of the Communiqué (Sequence No: 56) on Financial Reporting Standard for Large and Medium-Sized Enterprises ("BOBI FRS") published by the Association Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA). In this context, these disclosures, which are required to be made only by large enterprises, are not included in the accompanying financial statements and footnotes.

NOTE 6 – RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

It does not meet the definition of large enterprise in Article 6 of the Communiqué (Sequence No: 56) on Financial Reporting Standard for Large and Medium-Sized Enterprises ("BOBI FRS") published by the Association Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA). In this context, the related party disclosures presented only by large enterprises are not included in the accompanying financial statements and footnotes.

NOTE 7 – TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

- **Short-Term Trade Payables**

The details of trade payables as of the balance sheet date are as follows:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Trade payables	5.263	8.659
Total	**5.263**	**8.659**

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

NOTE 8 - OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

- **Short-Term Other Receivables**

The details of other short-term receivables as of the balance sheet date are as follows:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Deposits and guarantees given	29.550	1.750
Other receivables	--	4.136
Total	**29.550**	**5.886**

- **Short- Term Other Payables**

The details of other short-term payables as of the balance sheet date are as follows:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Others	2.178	5.756
Total	**2.178**	**5.756**

NOTE 9 - INVENTORIES

The details of inventories as of the balance sheet date are as follows:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Advances given (*)	50.377	16.398
Total	**50.377**	**16.398**

(*) The related amount consists of advances given for accounting services and electricity transactions.

NOTE 10 – BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

None. (December 31, 2019: None)

NOTE 11 - PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

- **Short Term Prepaid Expenses**

The details of the company's short-term prepaid expenses are as follows:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Work advances given	4.141	21.332
Prepaid Expenses for the next months (*)	--	1.000
Total	**4.141**	**22.332**

(*) The relevant amount consists of rental expenses.

NOTE 12 – INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

None. (December 31, 2019: None)

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

NOTE 13 - TANGIBLE ASSETS

Cost	1.01.2019	Addition	Disposal	Transfer	31.12.2019	Addition	Disposal	31.12.2020
Buildings	22.800	--	--	(22.800)	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	21.636	664.549	--	--	686.185	100.000	--	786.185
Fixtures	64.105	208.307	(4.136)	22.800	291.076	180.349	--	471.425
Other tangible assets	20.544	9.705	--	--	30.249	86.054	--	116.303
Advances given	--	2.110	--	--	2.110	--	(1.750)	360
Total	129.085	884.671	(4.136)	--	1.009.620	366.403	(1.750)	1.374.273
Accumulated Depreciation (-)								
Buildings	(942)	--	--	942	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	(18.390)	(3.246)	--	--	(21.636)	(204.456)	--	(226.092)
Fixtures	(6.884)	(8.584)	--	(942)	(16.410)	(88.997)	--	(105.407)
Other tangible assets	(1.712)	(6.847)	--	--	(8.559)	(19.389)	--	(27.948)
Total	(27.928)	(18.677)	--	--	(46.605)	(312.841)	--	(359.446)
Net book value	101.158				963.015			1.014.827

As of 31.12.2020, there is insurance coverage on tangible fixed assets amounting to TRY 1.304.330. (31.12.2019 : TRY 994.220)

The details of the depreciation expenses transferred to the profit or loss statement are given in Note: 36. Information on all kinds of mortgages, restrictions and annotations on the assets of the Association and the amount of insurance coverage on active values are explained in Note:26.

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

NOTE 14 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Cost	1.01.2019	Addition	Disposal	31.12.2019	Addition	Disposal	31.12.2020
Rights	--	11.000	--	11.000	8.236	--	19.236
Total	**--**	**11.000**	**--**	**11.000**	**8.236**	**--**	**19.236**
Accumulated Depreciation (-)							
Rights	--	(2.200)	--	(2.200)	(3.847)	--	(6.047)
Total	**--**	**2.200**	**--**	**(2.200)**	**(3.847)**	**--**	**(6.047)**
Net book value	**--**			**8.800**			**13.189**

NOTE 15 – GOODWILL

None. (December 31, 2019: None)

NOTE 16 – INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

None. (December 31, 2019: None)

NOTE 17 – RENT OPERATIONS

- **As a Tenant**

The Association does not have any assets that are accounted for as right-of-use assets within the scope of the "IFRS 16 Leases" standard, since the contracts that make up the rental expenses are shorter than 1 year. The rental expenses of the association are as follows.

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Office rental expense (*)	109.279	50.390
End of Term	**109.279**	**50.390**

(*) The related amount consists of Akyaka, Kaş, Karacasöğüt association lodgings and İzmir office rents

NOTE 18– PRIVILEGE SERVICE ARRANGEMENTS

None. (December 31, 2019: None).

NOTE 19– IMPAIRMENT ON ASSETS

None. (December 31, 2019: None).

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

NOTE 20 – GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES

The company shall provide monthly premium and service documents in accordance with Law No. 5510 within the legal period, due to the fact that SSI does not have any premium, administrative fine, delay penalty and no delayed payment, 5 percent of the employer's share is covered by the Treasury. In addition, the Association benefits from a number of discounts, exceptions, supports and incentives in R&D and innovation projects implemented in our country in accordance with the Law No. 5746 on Supporting Research and Development Activities.

NOTE 21 – BORROWING COSTS

For the period ended at 31 December 2020, there is no borrowing cost added to the cost of assets related to the assets. (31 December 2019 - None) Borrowing costs are included in the statement of profit or loss.

NOTE 22 - CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The details of the association's provisions are as follows:

- **Other Short Term Provisions**

The details of the Association's other short-term provisions are as follows:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Provisions of unused leave	3.617	--
Total	**3.617**	**--**

NOT 23 - COMMITMENTS AND POSSIBLE OBLIGATIONS

The association must fulfill certain commitments for the funds it receives at home and abroad. The details of the Association's projects and liabilities as of the balance sheet date are as follows:

Marine Ecosystem Restoration in Changing European Seas (MERCES), 2016-2020

Cage trials were carried out, including the cultivation of seagrass meadows and some macroalgae species, and the protection of planted individuals, by establishing various test stations in areas closed to fishing in the Gulf of Gökova. The project, which was planned to start on 01.06.2016 and finish on 30.11.2020, was extended due to Covid-19, and the final report was delivered in 2021. The 1st term report was given in 2018 and the 2nd term budget was approved as EUR 136.727,70. With this budget, the second period of the MERCES project has been reported.

Delicious Invaders Project, SGP-IAS, 2020-2021

Stock analysis for invasive marine species in Kaş-Kekova SEPA, promotion of edible invasive species to restaurants and consumers. The project, which started on 01.02.2020, will be completed on 31.07.2021. The 1st Term report of the project with a total budget of USD 40.000 has been made and accepted, and the 2nd Term works continue within the previously determined schedule. The 2nd Term installment of the project, 16.000 USD, has been collected by the association of the Association and the final payment of USD 4.000 will be received after the final report.

NOT 23 - COMMITMENTS AND POSSIBLE OBLIGATIONS(CONT.)

Mediterranean Monk Seal Monitoring Project in Foça SEPA-2019, RAC / SPA

The project of monitoring the known and potential coastal caves of the Mediterranean monk seal, taking the species observation records from interest groups, especially fishermen and restaurants, and mapping the collected data was carried out in the last three months of 2019. The project with a budget of 6.000 Euros has been successfully completed, reported and the final report has been accepted.

Mediterranean Monk Seal Population and Habitat Assessment Project, 2019-2020 , PBNF

It was carried out to provide data for the monitoring studies carried out in the Gökova SEPA and Hisarönü Bay, as well as for the Management Plan and other planning studies. The project with a budget of Euros 20.000 , which started on 19.07.2018, was extended due to covid-19 and ended on 01.05.2021. Final report will be sent in June 2021. All payment for the project has been received.

Landing Dolphins Project, 2019-2020 – RUFFORD 2

The project of establishing a communication network in order to enable rapid response for stranded dolphin species on the Aegean coasts. The GBP 5.000 project started on 27.09.2018 and ended on 25.05.2020. Final report accepted and full payment received.

Strengthening Marine Ecosystems Against Climate Change in Fethiye Bay "Announcement and Monitoring of Marine Protected Areas Closed to Hunting Project, 2019-2020 , Fethiye MPA

It includes stakeholder meetings and field studies to keep daily fisheries data, increase the capacity of the fisheries cooperative, socioeconomic research and create new no-fishing area proposals. The project worth USD 13.000, which started on 01.05.2019, was completed on 30.10.2020, the project was terminated after the final payment was received.

Expansion and Integrated Management of Marine Protected Areas in Turkey 2018-2019, ARCADIA

Implementation of the marine guard system in Gökova Bay includes monitoring studies on fish biomass, Mediterranean monk seal and daily fishing data. The project, which started on 01.01.2016 and was completed on 31.10.2019, made preliminary preparations for the ELP project and was finalized with the delivery of the final report in early 2020.

Threatened Geographies Program 2019-2023, ELP

The first 2 project years of the project with a budget of USD 2.163.575 which was initiated on 01.01.2019 for the purposes of Threatened Geographies - Increasing Resistance to Climate Change - Restoration of the TR Southwest Marine Ecosystem Connection, has been completed and works are currently ongoing with the 3rd project period. The project is planned to be completed on 31.12.2023.

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

NOTE 24 – TAXES PAYABLE AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS

The details of payables within the scope of employee benefits as of the balance sheet date are as follows:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Social security withholdings payables	15.695	15.224
Taxes and funds payable	11.525	13.275
Total	**27.219**	**28.499**

NOTE 25 - OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

None. (December 31, 2019: None).

NOTE 26 – CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS

- **Accumulated Profit/Losses**

The details of retained earnings/losses account are as follows:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Accumulated profit/losses	2.621.285	874.310
Total	**2.621.285**	**874.310**

NOTE 27 – SALES AND COST OF SALES

The details of the Association's sales and cost of sales calculations are as follows:

	01.01.2020-31.12.2020	01.01.2019-31.12.2019
Project income	1.493.933	3.558.652
Donation income	250.960	33.584
Member subscription income	3.700	960
Gross sales	**1.748.592**	**3.593.196**
Returns and discounts (-)	--	(1.170)
Sales Revenues (net)	**1.748.592**	**3.592.026**
Service cost (-)	(2.781.347)	(1.893.992)
Cost of sales	**(2.781.347)**	**(1.893.992)**

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

NOTE 28 – GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE, MARKETING EXPENSES AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

- **General and administrative expense**

The details of general administrative expenses as of the balance sheet date are as follows:

	01.01.2020-31.12.2020	01.01.2019-31.12.2019
Transportation expenses (-)	(8.510)	(3.781)
Taxes, duties and fees (-)	(6.580)	(5.555)
Benefits and services provided from outside (-)	(2.073)	(4.412)
Bank expenses (-)	(198)	(3.228)
Project development expenses (-)	--	(8.461)
Travel expenses (-)	--	(4.078)
Other (-)	(5.470)	(3.304)
Total	**(22.831)**	**(32.819)**

NOTE 29 – OTHER INCOME / (EXPENSES) FROM OPERATING

- **Other Income from Operating**

The details of other income from operating are as follows:

	01.01.2020-31.12.2020	01.01.2019-31.12.2019
Exchange Difference income	231.727	138.302
Provisions no longer required	--	6.060
Other	5.103	5.409
Total	**236.829**	**149.771**

- **Other Expenses from Operating**

Other expenses from the main activities of the Association are as follows:

	01.01.2020-31.12.2020	01.01.2019-31.12.2019
Exchange difference expenses (-)	(25.313)	(58.172)
Total	**(25.313)**	**(58.172)**

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

NOTE 30 - INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES

- **Income from Other Activities**

The income of the Association from investment activities is as follows:

	01.01.2020-31.12.2020	01.01.2019-31.12.2019
Other	13.367	--
Total	**13.367**	**--**

- **Expenses from Other Activities**

The income of the Association from investment activities is as follows:

	01.01.2020-31.12.2020	01.01.2019-31.12.2019
Other	--	(70.247)
Total	**--**	**(70.247)**

NOTE 31 - FINANCIAL INCOME / (LOSS)

- **Finance Income**

The details of the financial income account of the association are as follows:

	01.01.2020-31.12.2020	01.01.2019-31.12.2019
Interest income	29.731	58.061
Profit on sale of marketables securities	1.538	2.678
Total	**31.269**	**60.739**

- **Finance Expenses**

The details of the financial expenses account of the association are as follows:

	01.01.2020-31.12.2020	01.01.2019-31.12.2019
Losses on sale of marketable securities (-)	--	(330)
Commission expenses (-)	(28.245)	--
Total	**(28.245)**	**(330)**

NOTE 32 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES)

- **Deferred Tax**

The Society recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon temporary differences arising between its financial statements prepared in accordance with TAS and its statutory tax financial statements. These differences usually result in the recognition of revenue and expenses in different reporting periods for IFRS and tax purposes and they are presented below.
The corporate tax rate for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 was increased from 20% to 22% within the scope of the 20 Law Amending Some Tax Laws and Other Certain Laws No. 7061, which came into force after being published in the Official Gazette on 5 December 2017.

Large enterprises are required to present deferred tax amounts in their individual financial statements. However, other entities are not required to present their deferred tax amounts in their financial statements. However, if these enterprises prepare their financial statements optionally, they are required to present deferred tax amounts in their financial statements; however, it is discretionary in its individual financial statements.

It does not meet the definition of large enterprise in Article 6 of the Communiqué (Sequence No: 56) on Financial Reporting Standard for Large and Medium-Sized Enterprises ("BOBI FRS") published by the Association Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA"). In this context, deferred tax disclosures submitted only by large enterprises are not included in the accompanying financial statements and footnotes.

- **Corporate Tax**

The association is not a taxpayer according to the 1st article of the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520.

NOTE 33 - EARNING PER SHARE

Securities are not traded in the common stock or potential common stock market or other organized markets (domestic or international stock market or over-the-counter market including local and regional markets), or for the purpose of issuing ordinary shares in a stock market or other organized market. According to TAS 33, the Society does not have to disclose the earnings per share as it is not in the process of creating its financial statements with the commission or other regulatory body.

NOTE 34 - SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

None. (December 31, 2019: None).

NOTE 35 – EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES

As of December 31, 2020, the exchange risk of the Society is shown in table in Note 45. As of the end of the accounting period on December 31, 2020, the financial income/expense resulted from exchange profit/loss are shown in financial income/expense in the financial statements.

NOTE 36 – HYPERINFLATIONARY ECONOMY REPORTING

None. (December 31, 2019: None)

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

NOTE 37 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

- **Financial Investments**

The financial investments of the Association are as follows:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
İnvestment Fund (*)	321.725	15.374
Total	**321.725**	**15.374**

(*) The relevant amount consists of the gold account at Ziraat Bank and is valued at the year-end exchange rate

NOTE 38 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

- **Foreign Currency Risk**

The effects that will arise from the exchange rate movements in the case of foreign currency assets, liabilities and liabilities out of the balance sheet are called currency risk. Foreign currency transactions realized during the period are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the period. Exchange gains or losses arising from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are reflected in the profit/loss statement. It exceeds the Association's monetary foreign currency liabilities and monetary foreign currency receivables; In case of an increase in exchange rates, the Association is exposed to foreign currency risk. Foreign currency defined assets and liabilities owned by the Association are as follows:

	31.12.2020			31.12.2019			
	TRY Equivalent	USD	EURO	TRY Equivalent	USD	EURO	Other
1. Trade Receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2a. Monetary Financial Assets (including cash, banks)	373.741	50.154	620	185.622	13.678	6.855	2.360
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Other	–		–	–		–	–
4.Current Assets (1+2+3)	373.741	50.154	620	185.622	13.678	6.855	2.360
5.Trade Receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6a. Monetary financial assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6b.Non-monetaryfinancial assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7.Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.Non-Current Assets(5+6+7)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9.Total Assets(4+8)	373.741	50.154	620	185.622	13.678	6.855	2.360
10.Trade Payables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11.Financial Liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12a.Other monetary financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12b.Other non-monetary financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13. Short-Term Liabilities (10+11+12)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14.Trade Payables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15.Financial Liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16a.Other monetary financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16b.Other non-monetary financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17. Long Term Liabilities (14+15+16)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18. Total Liabilities(13+17)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19. Non-Statement of Financial Position Derivative Instruments Net Asset / (Liability) Position (19a-19b)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19a. Amount of Foreign Currency Derivative Products with Active Characters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19b. Amount of Foreign Currency Derivative Products with Liable Characters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20. Net foreign currency position asset / liabilities(9-18+19)	373.741	50.154	620	185.622	13.678	6.855	2.360
21. Net foreign currency asset/liability position of monetary items	373.741	50.154	620	185.622	13.678	6.855	2.360

NOTE 38 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS(CONT.)

- **Foreign Currency Risk(Cont.)**

Association is exposed to currency risk mainly in US Dollars, Euros.

The table below shows the Association's sensitivity to a 20% increase or decrease in US Dollar and Euro exchange rates. The 10% rate is the rate used during the reporting of the exchange rate risk within the Association to the senior managers, and this rate represents the possible change expected by the management in the exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis covers only the outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items at year-end and shows the effects of a 20% change in foreign currency exchange rates at the end of the year. A positive value represents an increase in profit/loss and other equity items.

	Profit/(Loss)		Equity	
	The appreciation of foreign currency	The depreciation of foreign currency	The appreciation of foreign currency	The depreciation of foreign currency
31.12.2020				
In case of appreciation/depreciation of USD against TRY at 20%				
1- USD net asset/liabilities	73.631	(73.631)	73.631	(73.631)
2- Part of hedged (-)	--	--	--	--
3- USD net effect (1+2)	**73.631**	**(73.631)**	**73.631**	**(73.631)**
In case of appreciation/depreciation of EURO against TRY at 20%				
4- EUR net asset/liabilities	1.117	(1.117)	1.117	(1.117)
5- Part of hedged (-)	--	--	--	--
6- EUR USD net effect (4+5)	**1.117**	**(1.117)**	**1.117**	**(1.117)**
In case of appreciation/depreciation of other currency against TRY at 20%:				
4- Other currency net asset/liabilities	--	--	--	--
5- Part of hedged (-)	--	--	--	--
6- Other currency net effect (4+5)	--	--	--	--
TOTAL (3+6+9)	**74.748**	**(74.748)**	**74.748**	**(74.748)**

	Profit/(Loss)		Equity	
	The appreciation of foreign currency	The depreciation of foreign currency	The appreciation of foreign currency	The depreciation of foreign currency
31.12.2019				
In case of appreciation/depreciation of USD against TRY at 20%				
1- USD net asset/liabilities	16.251	(16.251)	16.251	(16.251)
2- Part of hedged (-)	--	--	--	--
3- USD net effect (1+2)	**16.251**	**(16.251)**	**16.251**	**(16.251)**
In case of appreciation/depreciation of EURO against TRY at 20%				
4- EUR net asset/liabilities	9.118	(9.118)	9.118	(9.118)
5- Part of hedged (-)	--	--	--	--
6- EUR USD net effect (4+5)	**9.118**	**(9.118)**	**9.118**	**(9.118)**
In case of appreciation/depreciation of other currency against TRY at 20%:				
4- Other currency net asset/liabilities	3.670	(3.670)	3.670	(3.670)
5- Part of hedged (-)	--	--	--	--
6- Other currency net effect (4+5)	**3.670**	**(3.670)**	**3.670**	**(3.670)**
TOTAL (3+6+9)	**29.039**	**(29.039)**	**29.039**	**(29.039)**

NOTE 38 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS(CONT.)

- **Foreign Currency Risk(Cont.)**

According to the foreign currency position in the statement of financial position as of 31.12.2020, if the Turkish Lira had appreciated / lost 20% against foreign currencies and all other variables had remained constant, the exchange rate difference consisting of foreign currency assets and liabilities in the accounting period ending on the same date. net loss as a result of profit/loss would have been higher/lower by TRY 73.631 for USD and TRY 1.117 for EUR. (31.12.2019: TRY 16.251 for USD, TRY 9.118 for Euro and TRY 3.670 for GBP).

NOTE 39 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES)

- **Fair value of financial instruments**

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by the Association using available market information and appropriate valuation methods. However, estimates are necessary in interpreting market data to determine fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented here may not represent the amounts the Association could realize in a current market transaction.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments:

Financial Assets

It is anticipated that the registered values of financial assets, which are shown at cost value including cash and cash equivalents, are equal to their fair values because they are short term.

It is foreseen that the registered values of trade receivables reflect the fair value together with the relevant impairment provisions.

Financial Liabilities

The fair values of short-term bank loans and other monetary instruments are expected to be close to their recorded values due to their short-term nature.

- **Fair value estimation**

The association classifies the fair value measurements of financial instruments reflected at fair value in the financial statements according to the source of the inputs of each financial instrument class, using a three-level hierarchy as follows.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices)

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

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

NOTE 40 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Association has established the Mediterranean Conservation Society Research Consultancy and Organization Economic Enterprise in order to conduct all kinds of scientific studies and analyzes related to its field of activity, to collect data, and to conduct research and development (R&D) studies on 12.03.2021.

NOTE 41 - OTHER MATTERS THAT MAY HAVE A MATERIAL EFFECT ON, OR PREVENT THE CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

None. (31.12.2019: None).

NOTE 42 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Safe	1.397	1.573
Banks	384.767	1.630.820
- Demand deposit	384.767	165.631
- Time deposit	--	1.465.189
Total	**386.165**	**1.632.393**

As of 31.12.2020, the Association has no time deposits. 31.12. As of 2019, the maturity of time deposits in TRY is 35 days on average and the interest rate is between 0.7%-19%. The average maturity of time deposits in USD is 30 days and the interest rate is between 0,3% and 3,5%.

There are no restrictions on the Association's bank deposits.

NOTE 43 – DISCLOSURES OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

The effects of the changes in accounting policies explained in Note 2 and the effects of other comprehensive income/expenses that will not be reclassified as accumulated profit/loss account and other comprehensive income are shown in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity.
