



KONYA

The Power of Anatolia



1882

KONYA TİCARET ODASI
KONYA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

KONYA

The Power of Anatolia

KONYA - 2018
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF KONYA

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THE INTRODUCTION BOOK OF KONYA

KONYA

KONYA

Preface



Konya is an extraordinary city which carries the cultural inheritance coming from its strong historical background; where the messages on world peace, brotherhood and philanthropy messages are given and modesty and grace prevail.

of comradeship which is established by the public institutions, non-governmental institutions, chambers and stock exchange of Konya where unity and solidarity have been established as the life philosophy has established a great synergy in the name of ensuring economical, social and cultural development of our city.



The countries with the goal of becoming a great country must keep up its goals higher. In this sense, we have the goal to be among one of the ten biggest economies of the World in 2023 which is the 100th foundation anniversary of our Republic. The central government, local administrations, non-governmental organizations and private sector carry out their activities by clamping together on that goal. We continue our activities with the belief and confidence that we will be able to achieve our 2023 vision as private sector.

If, we look into the recent economical history of Turkey, we see the outward-oriented economical model has been adopted after 1982. Turkey has increased its exportation from 3 billions of US Dollars to 160 billions of US Dollars in the last thirty years and increased the share of industrial products in exportation up to 95 percent. Turkey which has improved its fragile points and continued its growth after the global economical crisis in 2001, has eluded the 2008 global economical crisis through public-private sector cooperation rapidly with the least loss and our country has achieved a rapid growth after that date. Our economical management which has kept the domestic market alive during the crisis period, has also supported production and opening international markets for overcoming the crisis rapidly. Turkey has achieved to attract the attention by being the most developed second economy of the world in 2011. In recent years, the reforms in social and political fields as well as economy have provided great contributions in development of Turkey.

One of the biggest advantages we have succeeded in the last thirty years is to begin establishing new production centers in Anatolia. From this point of view, one of the cities to bear the production burden of Anatolia is Konya with its economical growth and potential.

Konya as one of the cities of Turkey in respect of economical performance for the term of last three years with its historical and cultural background, geographical characteristics and entrepreneurs, provides great contributions to the goals of our country as a city in the center of its region. Konya, continuing its rise in economical aspects hosts opportunities for the international investors and businessmen with its socio-economical advantages.

Selçuk ÖZTÜRK
The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Konya

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General Information

(population, acreage, number of districts, geopolitical position, administrative structure and etc.)



Konya has maintained its importance and prestige because it is a place of settlement since the ancient ages and one of the important stations of the world famous Silk Road which used to be the economical resource of Turkish civilizations and passes through the entire Anatolia. Konya is located at the south of the Central Anatolia Region in the middle of the Anatolia Peninsula which connects Asia and Europe. It is located on a strategic position because it is on an intersection which connects the north and south and east and west of Anatolia.

As of 2017, Konya is the biggest province of Turkey with its 38.873 km² of acreage (except the lakes) and it is located at about 1016 m of altitude.

Konya as the 7th biggest city of Turkey in respect of population has 2.3 millions of residents.

There are 31 districts

in total in the borders of the Metropolitan Municipality of Konya as Ahirli, Akoren, Aksehir, Altinekin, Beysehir, Bozkir, Cihanbeyli, Celtik, Cumra, Derbent, Derebucak, Doganhisar, Emirazi, Eregli, Guneysinir, Hadim, Halkapinar, Huyuk, Ilgin, Kadihani, Karapinar, Kulu, Sarayonu, Seydisehir, Taskent, Tuzlukcu, Yalihuuyuk and Yunak in addition to the central districts as Karatay, Meram and Selcuklu.

The province of Konya does not show great diversity in respect of ground formations. Almost two third of Konya consists of terraces of the Central Anatolia. The Taurus Mountains lay at the south and southwest of the city. There are plateaus at 1100-1200 meters altitude at some mountainous parts and plains at 800-1000 meters altitude at the other parts of the province. The plains as the grain silos of our country consist of Konya Plain, Cihanbeyli Plateau and Obruk Plateau.



Historical and Cultural Characteristics of Konya

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Konya is one of the cities which does not have subjected to any name change since the ancient eras. It is claimed that the name of Konya comes from "Icon" which means "Holy Depiction". The names of Konya throughout the history are "Claudiconium, Colonia Selie and Augusta Iconium". Other names of our city which is called as "Tokonion" in the Byzantine records are as in the following: "Ycconium, Conium, Stancona, Conia, Cogne, Cogna, Konien, Konia..."

Our beautiful city which is called as "Kuniya" by the Arabs, has not changed again during the Seljuks and the Ottoman period and attained its current name which has come to our time as: Konya...

The permanent settlement in Konya and its vicinity begins from the prehistoric era. During this era, the ruins from the cultures of Neolithic-Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Ages are observed. The tumuluses as the settlement places of this era are inside the border of Konya. The findings of the Neolithic Age (B.C. 7000-5500) have been found during the archeological excavations of Catalhoyuk. The ruins of the Hittites are seen at Karahoyuk which is located in the borders of the province of Konya.

After the Battle of Manzikert in 1071, most of the Anatolia including Konya was included inside the borders of the Turkish state. The Sultan of the Anatolian Seljuks, Suleyman Shah made Konya as the capital city of the state in 1076. In 1080 the capital city was been moved to Iznik and in 1097, the 1st Kilij Arslan made Konya again the capital city of the Seljuks. Konya has been the capital city of the Anatolian Seljuks from 1097 to 1277.

Konya has maintained its glamour and prestige during the Ottoman Empire. Fatih Sultan Mehmed Khan (Fatih the Conqueror) has established the 4th Province of the Empire as Karaman with Konya as the central city in 1470 after the provinces of Rumelia (Sofia), Anatolia (Kutahya) and Roman (Tokat).

Konya is one of the important centers of the Islamic world and a city where the great philosophers and scientists as Rumi, Shams and Nasreddin have lived with historical and cultural assets as Catalhoyuk, Kilistra, Sille and Alaeddin Hill.

Catalhoyuk of Cumra is not known just in our country but also known throughout the World as the center where the food culture has begun for the first time, fire has been used, permanent settlement has begun and joint defense against animal attacks has been established. Catalhoyuk is a Neolithic center, Erbaba and Karahoyuk are Chalcolithic and Alaeddin Hill is an Old Bronze Age center.

The historical works of Konya before the Turkish-Islamic Era could not come to our age. As a result of the excavations, some ruins from the Hittites, the Roman and the Byzantine eras have been found but all the still standing artifacts have been constructed during the "Turkish Era". One of the most important artifacts of them is the Museum of Rumi which is considered as the symbol of Konya.

Alaeddin Mosque, Sahip Ata Social Complex, Karatay Madrassah, Ince Minareli Madrassah, Sircali Madrasah, Kubadabad Palace, Zazadin Inn, Obruk Inn and Kiziloren Inn are the works of the Seljuks Era. The most famous works of the Ottoman Period of Konya which has several mosques, baths, fountains, bridges, dervish lodges, caravansarais, hospitals, aqueducts and other infrastructures from the Seljuks Era and the Period of Principalities are Sultan Selim Mosque and Aziziye Mosque.

During the first half of the 12th Century and during and after the era of the Sultan



Alaeddin Keykubat (1219-1236), Konya has become one of the science and art centers of the World. The scientists and artists from the four corners of the Turkish-Islamic World have come together in Konya. The philosophers, scientists and sufis as Bahaeddin Veled, Muhyiddin Arabi, the Rumi, Sadreddin Konevi, Shams Tebrizi, Kadi Burhaneddin, Kadi Siraceddin,

Urmemi and etc. have prepared their works in Konya and brought light to the world. This characteristic of Konya which can be defined as "the Golden Age of Konya" has continued until the middle of the 14th century. Selimiye Mosque, Yusufaga Library, Piri Mehmet Pasha Mosque, Serafettin Mosque, Kapu Mosque, Hadji Fettah Mosque, Nakiboglu and Aziziye Mosques and Sheikh Halili Shrine are some of the architectural artifacts of Konya.

22 historical and cultural inheritances of Konya: The Museum of Rumi, the Ivriz Kaya Monument, Meke Lake, Klistra, Catalhuyuk, Esrefoglu Mosque, Nasreddin, Plato's Spring, Fasillar Monument, Aya Elena Church, Tinaz Hill Cave, Kubad-Abad Palace, Kosk Hot Springs, Karapinar Sinkholes, Salt Lake, Thin Minaret, Karatay Madrassah, Ilgın Hot Springs, Alaeddin Mosque, Yer Kopru Waterfall, Oymali Underground City and Aziziye Mosque.

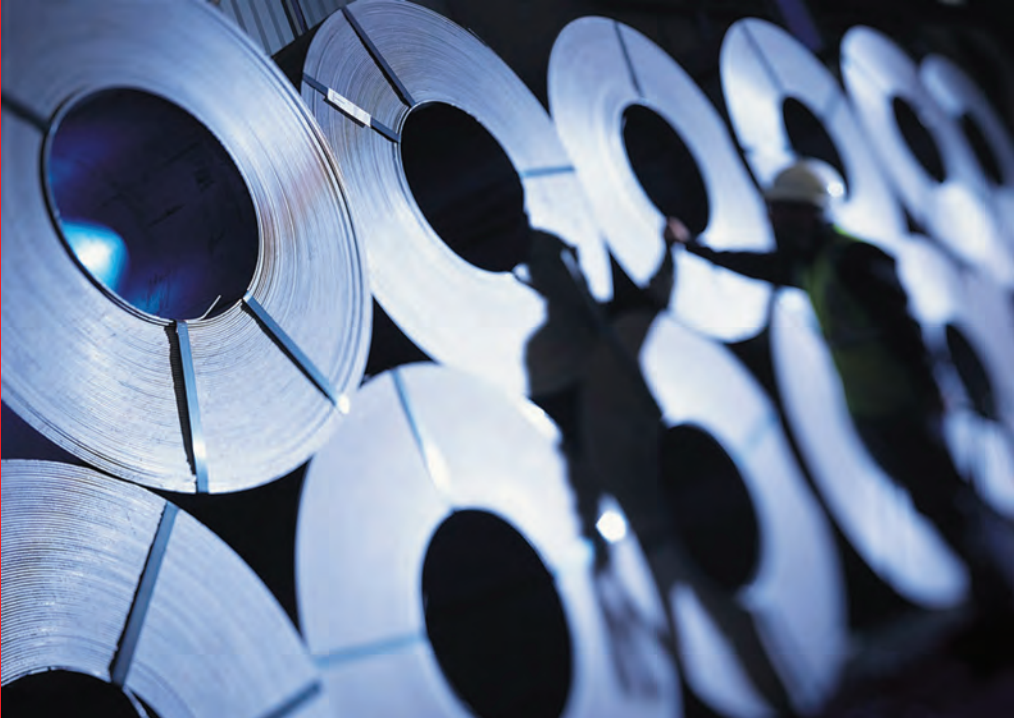




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General Overview on the Economy of Konya





for several cities of Anatolia with its unique spirit and culture of entrepreneurship. This spirit of entrepreneurship has not been limited with developing a few sectors like in some cities, it has enabled performing production in a large product-range and sectoral diversity in production.

Konya which has succeeded in economical development with its own capital, is among the cities which host the most SMEs with its Organized Industrial Zones and Special Organized Industrial Sites. There are 40,000 SMEs existing in Konya.

The strong form and diversity of industry and service sectors of Konya bring together advantages such as a miscellaneous and flexible structure, ability to be influenced from crisis at minimum level, a dynamic and positive presence in national and international markets and strong export potential.

The automotive industry of Konya has the capacity to meet 80% of the parts needed for vehicles manufactured in our country. Konya which has 65% of the tractor and agricultural machine-equipment manufacturing market of Turkey, also performs 45% of exports in that sector. In respect of the casting sector, 18% of total cast production of Turkey is provided by Konya.

The suitable geographical conditions in respect of logistics services and the projects such as the Logistics Center Project, Konya-Karaman-Tasucu railroad freight transport project and etc. will ensure that Konya becomes an important Logistics base of the region.

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Foreign Trade of Konya



Konya, with its approximately 1.6 billions of US Dollars of exportation is one of the important export centers of Turkey.

Konya exporting more than 160 countries acts as the playmaker in several fields from industry to agriculture, raw materials to a u t o m o t i v e , transportation to logistics. Today, a major part of the goods manufactured in Konya are exported to foreign countries.

While the exportation of Konya

has been 424 millions of US Dollars in 2005;

it has increased up to 994.5 millions of US Dollars in 2010 compared to 2005 by rising 134,5%.

As of 2017, our exportation has approximately increased up to 1.6 billions of US Dollars.

In 2017, our exportation has increased in our city like our country. Our exportation which was approximately 1.4 billions of US Dollars in 2016 has approximately increased up to 1.6 billions of US Dollars at the end of 2017. With such figures in exportation, Konya has taken its place at the 13 th row among the top exporting cities of Turkey.

Similar to Turkey, this increase in exportation has also been observed in the number of export firms. The number of export firms which was 1.350 in 2013 has nearly reached up to 1.450 in 2014 and 1700 in 2015. Konya is at the 5th place of Turkey in respect of the number of most exporting firms.

In respect of performance of diversity in exportation, Konya is at the 4th place after Istanbul, Izmir and Ankara with its 150 different goods. This shows that the ability of Konya has the opportunity to produce more than one goods and export them competitively.

Konya is on the 4th place among 81 provinces of our country in respect of Qualified Leaping Structure in Exportation. This can be expressed in a way that Konya has a high potential of doing high-quality exportation for various sectors with its current industrial structure and ability.

Konya is a province which increases its exportation capacity every year. Certainly, these figures are not satisfying. There, the exportation of Konya has been targeted as 2 billions of US Dollars at the end of 2018 and 10 billions of US Dollars in 2023.

The number of export firms of our province is rapidly increasing. Today, there are almost 1.900 export firms in Konya. It is aimed to increase that number to 2.000 in 2018 and 5.000 in 2023.



5

Industry



Konya has a very strong industrial infrastructure in respect of its employment and added value contribution to our country and is one of the most important centers of Turkey. Konya which has succeeded in economical development with its own capital, is among the cities which host the most SMEs with its Organized Industrial Zones and Special Organized Industrial Sites and has reached up to a significant potential in the field of employment. There are 40,000 SMEs existing in Konya.

The manufacturing sector enterprises positioned at 9 Organized Industrial Zones, 44 small-scale industrial districts and 27 private industrial sites of Konya consist 4% of the enterprises registered in Turkey and Konya is at the 5th place in respect of the number of firms performing industrial production.

The sectoral diversity of the number of enterprises carrying out their activities in Konya attracts attention. The machine industry mainly consists of the automotive sub-industry, agricultural machinery, milling machines and metal processing machines, casting industry, food industry, shoe industry, the plastic products, furniture, textile-clothing, salt, aluminum and marble are the prominent industrial sectors of the city.

The sectoral diversity of the industry of Konya brings together particular advantages.

The sectoral diversity of the industry of Konya brings together particular advantages. These can be listed as in the following:

- **Miscellaneous and flexible formation of Konya industry**
- **Being influenced from crisis at minimum level**
- **Dynamic structure**
- **Mobility in the national and international markets**
- **Wide sectoral investment infrastructure for the investments with larger production capacity**
- **Export potential**



One of the most important indicators of development of the industrial infrastructure of the city is the sufficiency of the Organized Industrial Zones of the province in respect of quality and quantity. Organized Industrial Zones are the areas which are specially designed for industrial activities where the infrastructure facilities such as transportation, energy and other public services are provided. Therefore, Organized Industrial Zones provide development for the Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) and provide better production facilities for them.

There are 11 organized industrial zones in Konya with two of them located in Konya. There are approximately 4.130 firms carrying out their activities in the Organized Industrial Zones of Konya as 167 in the 1st Organized Industrial Zone, 556 in the Organized Industrial Zone of Konya, 862 in BUSAN Private Organized Industrial Zone and 121 in KONSAN Private Organized Industrial Zone.

Approximately, 5.500 people are employed in the 1st OIZ of Konya. If, we consider the firms carrying out their activities in the 1st Organized Industrial Zone of Konya, we see that most of these enterprises carry out their activities in "the Automotive Sub-Industry" sector. The firms of machine and replacement part manufacturing industry and the firms of agricultural equipment and machinery follow the automotive sub-industry firms.

The Organized Industrial Zone of Konya (shortly, KOS) has become one of the areas important in



respect of economy of Konya. The firms which are separated around an area of 23 millions of m2 mainly perform machine and equipment production, motorized land vehicles and trailer production, production of rubber and plastic goods and production of food products. Approximately, 31,000 people are provided employment.

BUSAN Private Organized Industrial Site is the Number One Private Industrial Site of Turkey and the 6th of the world. Approximately, 30.000 people are provided employment at BUSAN Organized Industrial Zone. While, the goods produced in BUSAN Organized Industrial Zone are exported to 100 different countries from 7 continents, 60% of the goods produced there are exported. If, the production is analyzed on sectoral basis, 40% of the production consists of automotive and machine replacement parts industry, 30% consists of plastics package, food, material sales and trade and the remaining 30% consists of manufacturing other industrial products.

There are almost 10.000 enterprises in 44 small-scale industrial sites at the center and districts of Konya, the employment capacity of these enterprises are approximately 26.000 people.

Furthermore, there are 17 small-scale industrial sites in Konya which have been established by the support of the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology. Totally 4.600 enterprises carry out their activities in these industrial sites and approximately 14,500 people are employed at these sites.





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Prominent Sectors

Automotive Sub-Industry

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During, the last ten years, Konya has increased its share in the world market. There have been great developments in the automotive replacement parts industry in respect of quality and production capacity. Automotive sub-industry of Konya has begun in small sized enterprises through manufacturing various parts mainly bodywork. The developments in the automotive sector of our country have directed the existing industrial infrastructure of our city towards automotive sub-industry. The automotive sub-industry production which has begun at small scale industrial sites has grown out of its capacity and it has begun to be performed by large-sized enterprises located in Organized Industrial Zones which export all or major part of their production.

The products manufactured by the Automotive Sub-Industry are marketed to the present automobile factories of Turkey or foreign markets. Today, the most important engine valve, engine piston, engine sleeve, crank, gear and gasket factories of our country are in Konya. Other than the aforementioned products, any kinds of parts and accessories the first things which spring to the mind when automotive word is mentioned such as manifolds, complete axle parts, trailers, car heater units and equipment, brakes and mechanisms, hydraulic pumps, hydraulic and pneumatic systems, suspension parts, safety parts, vehicle windows/glass, vehicle seats, cast and forged parts are also manufactured in Konya. Replacement parts of any vehicle from every brand and model available in the world are manufactured and they are exported mainly to the EU countries then South America, North and South Africa, Middle East, Turkish Republics and Far East countries.

There are almost 2000 firms in Konya carrying out activities in the automotive sub-industry. Almost 500 of them are the enterprises which do export to international competitive markets and perform production for technologically advanced OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) firms. There are currently 185 international partnership in the sub-industry. The automotive sub-industry of Konya has the capacity to meet 70% of the parts needed for vehicles manufactured in our country. Most of our firms supply parts to the world's giant firms in automotive. 50% of our firms hold the quality certifications accepted in international markets which must be held for exportation. Furthermore, the manufactured products are value added items. Today, the automotive firms performing production in the world can supply any replacement part they need from Konya. Automotive sub-industry is the second biggest industry of Konya in respect of export capacity.



Machine Manufacturing Industry

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If, the development of industry in Konya is taken into consideration, it is possible to find traces of the pre-republic era. Because, the determining factor for economical structure of the province is agriculture, the agriculture oriented industries have been a starting point for developing industrial structure. Hence, it is known that there used to be 22 active mills in Konya before republic era and there were 8 active factories in 1923. According to the census in 1927, the sector with the highest number of enterprises in Konya is the agriculture based manufacturing industry.

As Konya is an important agricultural center of the country, the agriculture based industry has been a priority for mechanization efforts of the industry. Directing the income acquired from agricultural activities of Konya towards industry, efforts for turning the regional agricultural products into use and trying to meet the tool and machine requirements of the agriculture sector of the city internally have caused the development of agricultural machinery, milling machinery, food and other industrial sectors.

It is seen that the number of facilities of Konya industry has increased from 17 to 91 between 1950-1960. Due to the intensive demand for agricultural machinery, the production of agricultural machines has been started in Konya for the first time in Turkey beginning from 1960s in order to meet that demand by domestic production.

The place of machinery and equipment required by the agriculture sector and agriculture-based manufacturing industry of the region is significant in implementing machine industry of Konya. The "production of milling machines" under the title of "food, beverage and tobacco processing machines manufacturing" intended for producing flour and semolina is the most typical example of the region in that respect. The roller manufacturer firms have developed their technologies and time and come to a point where they sell their products to four corners of the world. Similarly, the machines used in manufacturing process of the machines manufactured in the region have begun to be manufactured in the region. "Production of metal processing machines" and "other workbenches" are good examples in that respect.

Today, the machine manufacturing industry is at the first place in exportation of Konya. It consists approximately 22% of overall exportation of Konya. Konya has 45% of the Turkey market in metal processing field of the machine manufacturing industry. Konya has quite advanced in hardtop equipment industry which is another field of the machine manufacturing sector. In this field with high exportation level, Konya can manufacture 70% of the hardtop equipment needed by Turkey. In the Agricultural Machinery and Tools Sector, Konya manufactures 90% of the parts used in tractors and 100% of the parts used in agricultural machinery. Konya has 65% of the Turkey market in that sector. 45% of the agricultural machinery and tools exportation of Turkey is performed by Konya. The city has a quiet significant potential in respect of employment in the machine manufacturing industry.

The province of Kona is one of the most important centers of Turkey in respect of agricultural machinery. Especially, the large farmlands of the province have increased the requirements for the soil cultivation tools and machinery. Consequently, the agricultural machinery sector consists one of the developed industrial fields of Konya. Konya is also an appropriate province for supplying the raw materials, semi-products and end products needed by the sector and the city has a sufficient infrastructure for that production.

Agricultural Machinery Manufacturing Industry



In respect of manufacturing agricultural machines, trailer (farm cart), sprinkler machine, chemical fertilizer distribution machine, combined grain planting machine, tractor - dual axle (51-70 HP), pulverizator driven by tail axle, cream machine, grain planting machine towed by tractor, disc plough towed by tractor, disc stubble plough (one way), beet lifting machine, straw conveyor and unloader, stubble plough, banking machine, straw baling machine, combined beet harvesting machine, selector (fixed or mobile), reaping machine, flail mulcher, lawn mover, straw elevator, stubble blaster, leveling shovel, corn forage harvester, precision lawn mover, weed-eater, trailer, one way, digger, straw loading net, banking machine, disk harrow, roller, straw aspirator, plough, hoeing machine, chisel, sub-soiling machine and tractor are manufacturing in Konya.

In the Agricultural Machinery and Tools Sector, Konya manufactures 90% of the parts used in tractors and 100% of the parts used in agricultural machinery.

Konya has 65% of the Turkey market in that sector. 45% of the agricultural machinery and tools exportation of Turkey is performed by Konya.

There is not any manufacturing facility of combined harvester which has a significant place in developed agricultural countries. There is 1 tractor factory in the province of Konya, this factory has great importance in satisfying the tractor demands of the domestic market.

Konya is approximately dominant over 65% of the Turkey market in the Agricultural Machinery sector. The number of firms manufacturing any kinds of agricultural machinery and mechanisms registered in the Chamber of Commerce of Konya and the Chamber of Industry of Konya is over 400. The number of personnel employed in the sector is approximately 8.500. Konya is the second province of Turkey in respect of the number of tractors.



Shoe-making Industry

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The Shoe-Making Sector of Konya is a sector going back many years where the foundations laid in previous years bring results in having a voice in Turkey. It has become a sector which approximately employs 15.000 people where 60.000 people earn their keep.

In Turkey, there are 12.500 small-sized, 1.100 medium-sized and 350 large-sized enterprises in that sector. 50% of these enterprises are in Istanbul. Other provinces where manufacturer are concentrated are Izmir, Konya, Bursa, Ankara, Gaziantep, Manisa and Denizli.

Konya becomes prominent in the shoe-making industry mainly with its man shoes and has 20% of the Turkey market.

The consignments left by the craftsmen who sell their products by embroidering their workmanship through their handicrafts are put into best use and presented to the customers by using the innovations of technology with an approach where the customer service and high-quality are prioritized; these enterprises carry out their activities in Aykent Shoe-Makers Industrial Site which is one of the modern and exemplary industrial sites of Turkey and they give their all to present the best service to their customers.

Konya Shoe-Making Sector which has paved a great way on the path of industrialization currently consists of 50 fully mechanized factories, 350 medium-sized enterprises and 500 small-sized enterprises. Hence, the sector has a say in Turkey Man Shoes sector as well as takes firm steps forward in having a say in international markets.



The sector which has 80 millions of pairs of annual production capacity increases its national and international market shares day by day. Currently, the sector operates almost at 50% capacity. It continues improving its institutionalization, exportation and production capacity by means of aggregation activities. If, it is to indicate the production diversity and rates; it is 70% mandrel, 20% garcon, fillet, 5% loafer and 5% fabrication rubber.

In addition to these, Konya has paved a great way in the field of Shoe-Making Sub-Industry. The machine shops which have close relationship with the shoe-makers manufacture the products such as automatic stamping machines, hydraulic cutting presses, air compressors, universal sole attaching machines, shocking, cold and hot sewing and milling cutter machines, paint whitening and leather polishing machines, shoe molding machines, small and large size workbenches needed in workshops, safety cabinets and baskets in our city and present to the use and benefit of our tradesmen and city.

In the education field, the formal and practical trainings on shoe-making and design are provided by the Vocational High-School of Shoe-Making and the University of Selcuk.



Casting Industry

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Konya is one of the leading provinces of Turkey in respect of raw material. The city is the leader province of Turkey in respect of the number of cast iron, nodular cast iron and steel cast enterprises. Some part of Iron Foundries in Konya perform steel casting operations and aluminum casting operations while a large part perform cast iron operations. The agricultural machinery manufacturing Konya have an important role in developing the machine manufacturing industry of Turkey. Along with the development in the agricultural machinery manufacturing sector, the casting industry shows great development. The importance of the casting industry is recognized more and more with the increasing rates of cast materials used in machines.

There are 285 firms carrying out their activities in the casting sector of Konya. It is assumed that at least 40% of all the enterprises in Konya are a part of the metal casting value chain. Furthermore, the casting sector of Konya has 63% share in the exportation of Konya while 78% of industrial exportation of the city. 25% of the iron foundries in Turkey are in Konya. 65% of the production in Konya is cast iron, 25% is steel and 10% nonferrous casting.

Konya performs approximately 250.000 tons of production in a year with 450 firms carrying out their activities in the casting sector. %20 of the overall cast metal production of Turkey is implemented in Konya.

33% of the iron foundries are registered as grey cast iron foundries, 27% are other cast iron foundries, 25% are steel, 9% are valve, 4% are aluminum and 2% are bronze foundries. The average employment in grey cast iron and other iron foundries is 21 persons, for steel foundries 19, valve foundries 18, aluminum foundries 38 and bronze foundries 16 persons. The foundries with the highest employee density are the aluminum foundries and the second highest one are the cast iron foundries.

The main market for cast materials is Europe where 50% of all cast exportation is done. The biggest customers are Italy with 15%, Greece with 12% and Germany with 9%. While, the largest market in respect of exportation for the overall sector of the country is Germany, it is observed that Italy has the biggest market and Germany comes at third. Other important export markets are Iran with 6%, Russia with 6% and Iraq with 2%. Approximately 135 countries are exported in that sense.

Hardtop Equipment Industry



There are 1.500 enterprises in Turkey carrying out their activities in the vehicle and hardtop equipment sector. The firms performing their productions in hardtop sector such as dumper, compressive shrinkage truck haulage, fuel tank, fire truck and etc. manufacture more than 30 items. Even, the compressive shrinkage truck haulages are not imported in anyway and 100 percent domestic

productions are preferred. Even, the enterprises performing hardtop equipment consist of small-sized firms, they provide employment for more than 100 thousands of people in the sector.

There are more than 30 items in vehicle and hardtop equipment sector. These items consist of vehicles and hardtop equipment such as lifts, funeral vehicles, fuel tanker trucks, akut search and rescue, garbage semi-trailers, dumpers, meat carriage haulages, food transportation haulages, hydraulic compressive shrinkage garbage vehicles, fire trucks and accessories, snow plovers, combined channel digging vehicles, water tanker trucks, telescopic platforms, medical waste, sewage pumps, road cleaning trucks and etc. Especially, the over-the-vehicle hydraulic lift manufacturing is at a very good position in Konya. The sector has almost 40% of Turkey market.

Today, the machine manufacturing industry is at the first place in exportation of Konya. It consists approximately 22% of overall exportation of Konya. Konya has 45% of the Turkey market in metal processing field of the machine manufacturing industry. Konya has quite advanced in hardtop equipment industry which is another field of the machine manufacturing sector. In this field with high exportation level, Konya can manufacture 70% of the hardtop equipment needed by Turkey. It also has almost 75% of Turkey market.



Beginning from wood production, the furniture sector covers all furniture, seating groups, kitchen and office furniture and etc. manufacturers, the industrial enterprises supplying these manufacturers machinery, other investment materials, raw materials and other materials, the sub-industry enterprises and contract manufacturers. Furniture is a non-erectable product and the sector cannot take any share from another product or sector while it is developing.

The furniture sector of Turkey is concentrated at particular regions where the market is intensive and forest products are vast. The most important furniture production regions are respectively as Istanbul, Ankara, Bursa (Inegol), Kayseri, Konya, Izmir and Adana.

The furniture industry of Turkey has an appearance where there are workshop type, small-scale enterprises carrying out their activities usually through traditional methods. On contrary, the number of medium and large-scale enterprises carrying out their activities mainly in office furniture has especially begun increasing since 1970s as well as the small-scale ones.

Konya is a province which has an important part in Turkey in respect of household furniture especially office furniture. In Konya, generally office furniture, kitchen furniture, seating groups, dining room furniture, bedroom furniture and other goods required for home decoration are manufactured. Approximately 2% of overall exportation of Konya consists of furniture sector.

Furniture Manufacturing Industry

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Plastic Manufacturing Industry

There are lots of manufacturers in Konya carrying out their activities in plastic and rubber products manufacturing sector. Konya is one of the prominent provinces of our country in respect of manufacturing plastic construction materials.

It is observed that the firms of the sector mainly perform the productions of the pliofilm, plate, tube and profile productions intended for plastic doors and windows, plastic package materials (nylon bags,

bottles, containers and etc.), rubber products and the sub-branches of manufacturing other plastic products. The total employment provided by the firms in that group for the province of Konya is more than 9.000 people. There are plastic door and window manufacturer enterprises in the sector performing medium and small scale production/assembly activities under the sub-branches of materials intended for manufacturing plastic doors and windows and plastic construction materials.

In addition to these, there are lots of firms which perform production of irrigation system equipment and plastic irrigation pipes. In Konya, approximately 250 firms carry out their operations in the sub-sector of production rubber and plastic materials. In the sector, mainly the productions of plastic pliofilms and profiles, plastic package materials (bags, packages, nylon bags, sacks, containers, carboys, bottles, rollers and etc.) and plastic construction materials are performed.

In national sense, There are 2 large-scale firms (Ladik and Selcuklu) performing production of PVC construction materials in the city and they provide significant amount of employment for our country.

Plastic and Rubber Sector which has a medium-low technological level becomes prominent as one of the sectors increasing competitive advantage of the region in respect of Konya

manufacturing industry. It is observed that the endorsement/employment rate which is accepted as the indicator of sectoral efficiency of Konya is quite higher than the average rate of Turkey for 2009.

The plastic and rubber products manufacturing sector does not show any aggregation characteristic in 2009 while it has been bestowed a star by rising the employment level of the sectoral employment of the region 2012 over the threshold value of the regional overall employment level and become a candidate aggregate.



Because, it is necessary in the food sector that the production of food materials must be close to the raw materials, Konya as a city which is on the first place for growing several agricultural goods has an important place in that sector.

Konya is on the 1st place of Turkey with its wheat, sugar beet, dried beans, carrot and chicken egg production. In addition to these, the city takes place near the top of production of meat, milk and milk products as well as barley, chickpea, potato, sunflower and mushroom. Consequently, the city is a prominent center of production in these fields.

There are 4 sugar factories in our province as Konya Merkez, Cumra, Ereğli and Ilgın. These factories provides approximately 35% of overall sugar production of Turkey.

In addition to this, there are several grain products processing facilities in Konya which is known as the grain silo of Turkey.

The province of Konya also has an important place in pasta production. The daily pasta production capacity of the province is 250 tons in other words 500 thousands of packages. Pasta is approximately exported to 80 countries.



65% of the salt requirements of our country is supplied from the salt in Salt Lake. The share of Konya in salt exportation of Turkey is 20%.

The recent developments in the milk and milk products industry and the sugar and sugar products industry have increased the share of Konya in these sectors and made the province the biggest supply center of the country.

In Konya, there 650 firms carrying out their production activities in the food sector and nearly 15.000 people are employed in these firms.

The exports of the food sector consists 15% of the overall exportation of Konya.

Konya takes place near the top of the milk and milk products production of Turkey. 60% of produced milk is used in producing white cheese. The rate of milk used in producing yogurt, butter and milk powder is 25% while the rate of milk used in producing cedar is 15%. Cheese (white cheese, cheddar, bryndza and processed cheese) and yogurt (standard and strained yogurt) takes the biggest part in production.

Approximately 2.500 people are employed in 57 firms performing production of milk and milk products.

Food Industry

(milk, milk products, pulse, dried nuts and fruits, oil and etc.)



Flour Production Industry

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Konya is one of the prominent provinces of Turkey in respect of its flour production sector. Flour production industry has an important place in production industry and food production industry of Konya. The flour producers of Konya consists 12 percent of the food production industry of Konya while 15% of the employment in that sector. Total share of Konya flour producers in overall production industry is 2.4 percent. The part in employment in overall production of the city is 4 percent.

There are 102 firms carrying out flour production in Konya and the most firms in this field in other words 7.9 percent of the all flour production firms of Turkey are in Konya. In respect of flour products, there are 45 enterprises which take 4 percent of the overall number of Turkey.

The distribution of flour produced in Konya to local chain markets, national markets and grocery stores is quite limited. The produced flour is not presented directly to the customers, it is delivered by wholesalers, dealers or distributors. 64.9 percent of the produced flour is given to wholesalers, dealers or distributors and the total rate distributed to national and local markets, grocery stores or factory outlets is just 6 percent.

17.6 percent of the produced flour finds customers in Konya while 79.3 percent throughout the country. The external sales are made to Karaman, Istanbul and Giresun. The percentage of exported flour is around 15 percent. The highest exportation is performed to Iraq and Niger.

75 percent of the used machines and equipment are supplied locally from Konya. This rate increases up to 95 percent in respect of replacement part and maintenance services. The enterprises preferring imported replacement parts prefer Germany in that respect. 6 percent of maintenance services are provided from other provinces. Ankara and Istanbul become prominent in external relations.

If, the raw materials and semi-products are taken into consideration, it is observed that the highest rates are obtained from Konya. 80 percent of the raw materials and semi-products of the flour sector is provided from Konya as 65 percent from local farmers and 15 percent is provided from the local tradesmen in Konya.



20 % of the overall egg production of Turkey is implemented in Konya. 12 millions from nearly 110 millions of layer hens in Turkey are in Konya. According to this, we are the province which produces the most eggs with 11% rate. In respect of exports, Konya is the top province of Turkey in egg exports.

Averagely 3.5 billions of eggs are produced in Konya in a year.

The Egg Producers Union has been established in Konya in 2006 for the first time in Turkey and it has reached up to 16 unions throughout Turkey in time. With the participation of these unions the Central Union of Egg Producers (Yum-Bir) has been established.

Egg
k

Konya is one of the important cities of our country with its chocolate and sugar goods production. There are several active firms in halva, Turkish delight, sugar products and pastry. If, the exportation of confectionery of Turkey is taken into consideration, it is seen that Konya is one of the top five cities in that respect. If, the exportation of sugar products is taken into consideration, it is observed that Istanbul takes the first place with 50% share. After Istanbul, respectively Gaziantep takes the second place with 16% and Konya takes the third place with 8%.

The total annual capacity of chocolate production firms of Konya is approximately 30.000 tons. 60% of total production consists of chocolate while 40% consists of other sugar products.

There are nearly 100 firms in Konya performing confectionery and chocolate production. 70% of the sector firms carry out their production activities for the domestic market while the rest 30% works for exportation.

Chocolate and
Confectionery

Textile sector has an important place in the industry of Konya. The most experienced problem of textile in Konya is inability to ensure branding by contract manufacturing. Textile sector is mostly a labor-intensive sector. The intensive labor demand of Konya is a positive characteristic generally for increasing overall employment and particularly the employment of women. However, labor-intensive characteristic of the sector brings cheap labor approach for our city and country and the competition in the sector might bring cheap labor to a more important position.

Textile
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In all economical sectors the foreign capital is used as a financing instrument and resource. Konya gradually increases its foreign capital investments with its developing economy, growing industrial structure and appealing advantages presented to these investors.

There are totally 310 foreign-invested firms in Konya. The first foreign-invested firm entered the Konya market in 1987 is from United Kingdom and today it currently carries out its activities in the chemical industry. The second foreign-invested firm which has come to Konya in 1989 is also from United Kingdom and it currently carries out its activities in the textile industry. The third foreign-invested firm which has come to Konya in 1990 is from Iraq and it currently carries out its activities in the automotive industry.

The country with the highest number of firms among the foreign-invested firms of Konya is Syria. German, English, Iraq, American, Bulgarian, Chinese, Russian, French and 50 different compaines exist in Konya. If, the foreign-invested firms are analyzed in sectoral basis; the wholesale trade and brokerage activities come at the first place with 49 firms, 16 retail trade and repairing personal and household items firms follow that sector while the construction sector comes at the third place.



8

Agriculture



10% of total agricultural production of Turkey is provided by Konya. With its 2.6 millions of hectares farmlands, Konya has a very significant rate of total agricultural fields of the country as 11.2%. 2.659.890 hectares of overall acreage of the province are suitable for agricultural activities.

The most flour factories of Turkey are in Konya. While 25% of sugar production of country is provided by four separate sugar factories in Konya, 65% of total salt production of our country is also performed in our province. The most part of agricultural production of Konya which plays an important role by providing the most part of grain, sugar beet and pulse demands of our country is performed for industrial plants. The plant which has the highest part in industrial production is sugar beet. Konya is the province which performs the sugar beet production of Turkey at the highest rate. In respect of grains, approximately 10% of overall production of Turkey is grown in Konya. In this respect, wheat and barley take the first place. Chickpea, dried beans, green lentil and red lentil lead the way in respect of pulses.

In respect of agricultural production of Turkey, Konya supplies 11% of the Common Wheat, 25% of Durum Wheat, 14% of Barley, 35% of Sugar beet, 8% of Corn, 10% of Dried Pulses and 9% of Sunflower on its own.

The organic farming activities of our province have been continued at a very advanced level. Organic farming is especially performed at the districts of Aksehir, Eregli, Doganhisar and central villages. According to the experience acquired from the villages which have begun organic farming, a village produces 1 millions of TRY added value in a year. It should be considered that this village could not produce 1/10 added value compared to that rate.

Seed growing and seed production of Konya are also at quite an advanced level. The province is at the first place in Turkey with its 38% share in seed production. Approximately 280.000 tons of seeds are grown on 650.000 decares of area by 6.550 farmers.

The acreage of farmland planned to be irrigated by KOP (the Konya Plains Project) which will develop Konya and its region in agricultural field is 602.509 hectares. When, the KOP project is implemented, it will provide significant contribution to the economy of the province. By means of this project, diversity in agricultural production, yield increase, development in agricultural industry and competitive strength in national and international markets will be ensured. The number of forage plants, animal husbandry and integrated facilities will increase. The yield increase and other acquisitions which will be provided by beginning irrigated farming of 300 thousands of hectares of field to be opened additional irrigation, minimum 600 millions of TRY will be provided for our economy in a year only by that part. And just this figure how this project is important for our country. It might be expected that this figure will reflect on the province of Konya at least 60% (360 millions of TRY/year).

9

Animal Husbandry





Animal husbandry sector has a very important place for our country in respect of its adequate and balanced nutrition, its contribution on national income, provided foreign currency and foreign currency savings and as a means of living for a significant part of rural population.

Animal husbandry has a special position in agricultural activities of Konya. The areas of Konya separated on a large geography create a suitable environment for animal husbandry activities. Konya with significant contributions in meat, milk, egg, honey and water products production through its bovines, ovine, poultry and etc., provides important contributions in development of animal husbandry with its large pastures and vegetal production fields. In recent years, the interest on livestock sector of Turkey especially on bovines and ovine has been decreased. However, the incentives applied on animal husbandry in recent years, red-meat production deficiency and increasing foreign demands have caused an increase in the number of ovine.

Konya is at the first place of our country with nearly 3 millions of ovine (native sheep). The bovine capacity of the province is almost 1 million. Averagely 1 million tons of milk is produced in a year.

Especially, the share of province in production of sheep milk is extremely high and sheep milk is a demanded product for producing yogurt and cheese. In addition to this, the interest on milk goat breeding has been gradually increasing in Konya and new enterprises performing intensive breeding are established.

The shares of the province in producing fleece wool, bristle and angora are parallel to the number of animals. In recent years, parallel to the increasing investments on bovine breeding, the cattle presence of Konya has shown almost 30 percent increased.

Konya as the second province which provides the most contribution in laying hen breeding, has approximately 12. percent share in overall production with its 12.5 millions of laying hens. Nearly, 3 billions of eggs are produced in the province.

10

Energy



Konya with the highest area of Turkey is an advantageous province in respect of wind and sun as renewable energy resources.

If, we take electricity generation into consideration, there are 13 electricity generation plants in Konya and 4 of them are hydro-electric power plants while 9 of them are thermal power plants. 12 of these electricity generation plants are active; 4 of these active power plants are generation corporation plants while 8 of them are auto-producer plants. Cumra TES Thermal Power Plant is in investment phase and will carry out its activities as an auto-producer.

Konya has the advantage to generate electricity from wind power at its southern districts such as Seydisehir, Taskent, Ermenek, Sariveliler and Basyayla. The potential total power capacity for wind power plants to installer is approximately 2.000 MW for Konya.



The province of Konya is one of the prominent regions of our country in respect of its current status in the wind power sector and its potential. Due to the reasons such as high sun radiation values and availability of suitable fields, the province has significant competitive advantages for supporting these investment as suitability for solar farm investments and having several firms carrying out their activities in solar power sector.

The activities to establish the biggest solar plant of the world has been initiated in Karapinar District of Konya. 6 billions of US Dollars of investment will be made for the solar power plant with 3 thousands of MW capacity. This will accelerate the economical development and growth of our country parallel to Konya and the region.

The solar power vision of Konya;

"Making Konya the most important host of solar power based electricity generation plant investments of Turkey" and an industrial region where the goods, services and technologies needed for these investments are produced and provided, new and further solar power technologies are developed and developed technologies are exported."

"A Special Energy Industrial Zone" has been declared in Karapinar District and three separate fields with **61.585.762 m²** total area which have extremely low alternative costs have been determined for allocating to solar power investments. If, the solar radiation values are taken into consideration, the amount of electricity to be generated from any solar farm to be established on the determined fields, will be 60% more than Bayern region of Germany where the biggest solar farm investments of the world are made.





11

Transportation

(land, air, railroad)

Konya is an important province where the highways ensuring access between the provinces at north and south and east and west pass through and due to its central geographical position, Konya has always been an important commercial and accommodation center throughout the history.

The highways towards the direction of north, northwest, west, south, east and northeast which pass through the center of the province connect Konya to other provinces. The Konya-Afyonkarahisar, Eskisehir-Bursa-Istanbul and Konya-Ankara Highways connect the province to Ankara and the Northwestern provinces, Konya-Aksaray Highway to the province of Nevsehir and northeastern provinces and the Konya-Beysehir Highway towards west ensures the connection of the city with Izmir through Isparta-Denizli-Aydin. The southern Konya-Karaman highway ensures access to Mersin and Adana. In addition to this, by means of this road which is connected to Ankara-Adana highway through Eregli, the access to Adana and the southeastern provinces and to the provinces of the Black Sea Region through Kayseri is ensured. Konya-Seydisehir Highway provides access for Konya and the Central Anatolia Region to the southern coastline through the shortest routes.

The length of railroads passing through the provincial borders of Konya which has the railroad as a means of transportation as well as highway transportation, is approximately 800 km. There is 12.000 railroad network in Turkey and 6.6% of that network are inside the borders of the province of Konya.



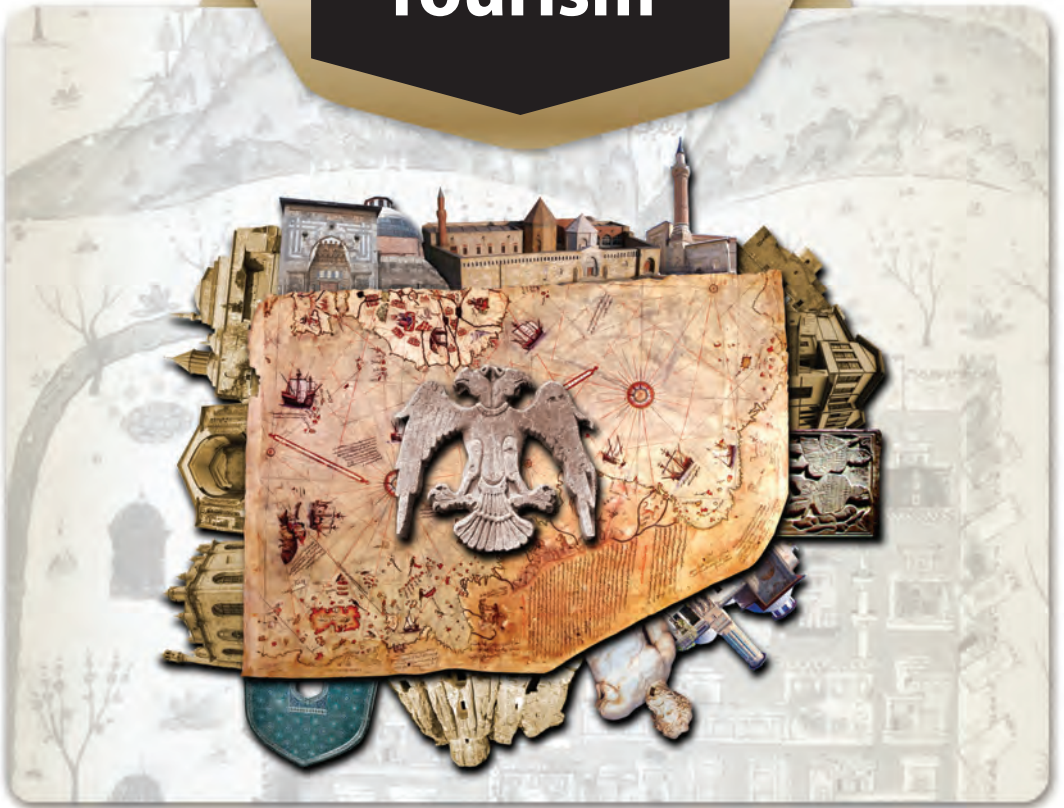
The railroad axle which is connected to the south and southeastern, western provinces and Istanbul is in Konya. The railroad transportation of Konya is provided by the High-Speed Train (Konya-Ankara/Konya-Eskisehir/Konya-Istanbul) the Taurus Express (Istanbul-Konya-Gaziantep), the Blue Train of Central Anatolia (Eregli-Konya-Istanbul) and Meram Express (Istanbul-Konya) railroad lines.

It is possible to go Ankara and Eskisehir in 1.5 hours while to Istanbul in 4 hours by the high-speed train. The operations for establishing the Konya-Antalya high-speed train line are continued. This line will be activated in a few years.

The aviation gradually increases its importance for Konya every passing day. There is a military-civil airfield in Konya. The airfield which is open to international air traffic as a border gate is 20 km to the city center. There are regular flights to Izmir and Istanbul every day. During the summer season, there are direct flights to various locations of Europe.



Tourism



12

Religious Tourism

Konya with a tremendous important position in respect as its main branches as tourism. In this frame, the of nature tourism, tourism, hunting tourism and high.

tourism potential, is at an of alternative tourism as well religious and cultural potential of Konya in respect speleological tourism, health congress tourism is quite

The Museum of Rumi which contains the shrine of the humanist, pacifist and great beacon for all humanity, Rumi has an important role for Konya to be known all around the world and become a center of religious tourism by attracting tourists from a wide geography from the USA to Korea.

While, the Museum of Rumi is visited thousands of local and foreign tourists every year, the "Ultimate Union Ceremonies" which are performed during the Rumi Week at 07-17 December attract tremendous attention. The local and foreign visitors come to Konya by tour companies and on their own increase the occupancy rate of hotels during this week up to 100%. The lovers of Rumi rush into Konya from four corners of the world for "the Ultimate Union Ceremonies" which are sold out weeks ago.

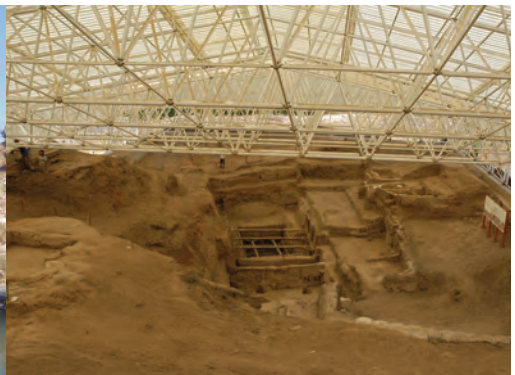
The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has accepted the year 2007 as "the Year of Rumi" because it was the 800th birthday of Rumi. Alaaddin Mosque, Aziziye Mosque, Two-Minaret Mosque and Madrassah, Iplikci Mosque and Madrassah, Sahip Ata Social Complex, Lala Mustafa Pasha Social Complex, Esrefoglu Mosque and the Shrine of Nasreddin around the Museum of Rumi are the places of Konya which can be visited in the frame of religious tourism.



Konya has been the cradle of several cultures and rooted historical background. Christian settlements and a significant potential in

Cultural Tourism

The important historical assets such as Sille, Ala Elena Church, Kilistra Ancient City, Eflatunpinar Hittite monument, Catalhoyuk, Karahoyuk, Ivriz Rock Reliefs, Bolat, Necropolis and Bouleterion show the potential of Konya in respect of cultural tourism. In addition to these, the traditional handicrafts and folkloric assets of Konya are another important parts of cultural tourism. The handicrafts such as felt making, carpet weaving, gunsmith, pitcher making, the art of tile making and calligraphy of Konya attract the attention of foreign tourists. Whirling, folklore and Sufi music are other major folkloric assets of Konya.



Nature Tourism

Meke Lake which is defined as biggest freshwater lake of Turkey the nest of natural beauties of for nature tourism.

Other than these, the districts on of Konya are very suitable locations Furthermore, hunting tourism performed at the mountainous and forest parts of Konya such as Beysehir, Seydisehir, Hadim, Taskent and Ilgin.

There are some important areas in Konya for bird watching which is within the scope of nature tourism. The bird areas such as Aksehir and Eber Lakes, Cavuscu Lake, Uyuz Lake, Samsam Lake, Kozanli Gokgol Lake, Kulu Lake, Eregli Reeds, Karapinar Plain, Beysehir Lake, Sugla Lake, Hotamis Reeds, Bolluk Lake, Tersakan Lake and Salt Lake are located in the province of Konya.

"Amulet of the World" and the "Beysehir Lake" both are located in Konya are quite appropriate places

the slopes of the Taurus Mountains for trekking with their plateaus. (mostly for foreign tourists) is



Speleological Tourism

Balatini Cave which is located in Derebucak District of Konya which has significant potential in respect of speleological tourism, attracts attention with its 1830 meters length. The cave which has two entrance at doline and source locations contains spectacular beauties such as travertine and gigantic hot spots.

Korukini Cave located at Camlik Quarter attracts the attention of local and foreign tourists with its 1250 meters length and Uzunsu Stream passing inside it. In addition to these, Sulu Cave, Sakaltutan Cave, Susuz Cave as well as 1650 meters Tinaztepe Cave with an inner lake located at Seydisehir and Pinarbasi Cave at south of Beysehir Lake are other spectacular and worth-seeing natural beauties of Konya.



Ilgin District of Konya which springs and baths are flooded by Ilgin hot springs which are Ilgin and within the municipal diseases and disorders with their contents.

Health Tourism

attracts attention with its hot local and foreign tourists. The located at the southern side of borders are curative for several rich mineral and vitamin

Curative waters of these hot springs which contain chemical characteristics of Potassium, Sodium, Ammonium, Calcium, Magnesium, Ferro, Aluminum, Chloride, Nitrate, Sulfate and Hydro-carbonate are transparent, colorless and odorless. It is also known that they resemble the famous hot springs of the world with their small amount of salt content.





13

The International Expo Center of the Chamber of Commerce of Konya

Every year averagely 10 international expos in several sectors such as Machinery, Food, Shoe-Making Sub-Industry, Fashion, Construction, Natural Gas, Package, Plastic, Rubber, Decoration, Automotive and etc. as well as the biggest Agricultural Expo of Turkey are organized at the International Expo Center of the Chamber of Commerce of Konya (CCK).

The International Expo Center of the Chamber of Commerce of Konya (CCK) hosts the Turkey's biggest and the Europe's third big Agricultural Expo. Every year nearly 2.500 firms and/or firm representatives of approximately 800 firms from almost 60 countries participate in that expo organized in "the Agricultural Capital of Turkey", Konya. By means of this expo, the strength of Turkish agricultural industry is presented to the whole world.

The International Expo Center of the Chamber of Commerce of Konya (CCK) is the Turkey's 3rd and the Anatolia's biggest expo center with 6 halls and 86.000 m² area in total as 66.000 m² covered and 20.000 m² open area. Furthermore, there are several infrastructure facilities in our expo center as 4 congress halls each with the capacity for 400 people, 4 VIP halls, simultaneous interpretation center, restaurants, cafes, press room and etc.

The project which has been put into action by the Chamber of Commerce of Konya in order to implement the 2023 vision of our city, is not only the physical structuring of the expo area, it is also a project which will make Konya the expo center of Turkey in 2023. Konya has completely been becoming a center of attraction.



14

Universities

There are 3 state and 2 foundation universities in Konya. These are Selcuk University, Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya Technical University KTO - Konya Karatay University and the Konya Food and Agriculture University. There are nearly 130.000 students in the universities of Konya.





KTO KARATAY ÜNİVERSİTESİ

The KTO-Karatay University which is named after the Karatay Madrassah which is the first higher education institution established by the Seljuks in 1251, has been established in 2009 by the Chamber of Commerce of Konya which has been established in 1882 and is one of most deep-rooted commercial chambers of Turkey. In order to resolve problems, the KTO-Karatay University sets its target as educating graduates familiar with the market who know at least two languages and do not have any employment concern through an intensive practical training without any profit making motive and through cooperation with all parties.

At Karatay University, there are the Computer Engineering Department, Electric-Electronic Engineering Department, Mechatronics Engineering Department, Mechanical Engineering Department, Civil Engineering Department and the Material Science and Nano Technology Engineering Department at the Faculty of Engineering, the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Law, the Business Administration and International Trade Department, the Energy Management Department and the Insurance and Social Security Department at the Faculty of Economical and Administrative Sciences, the Social Services Department at the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences Faculty, the Interior Architecture and Environmental Design Department, the Architecture Department, the Graphical Design and Traditional Turkish Arts Department at the Fine Arts and Design Faculty and the Vocational High-School of Law, the Vocational High-School of Health Sciences Department and Post-Graduate Programs.

Mission

Becoming an university which trains and educates qualified graduates who have leadership qualities, innovative and can do critical thinking, aim global approach and leads in the scientific field.

Vision

As an elite institution which leads the society in high-quality education, training and scientific studies at universal level, playing a role in development of our country and providing contribution in shaping future.



15

**Science Center
Techno City**





The Science Center of Konya constructed on 100.000m² area with 26.000m² covered area has the characteristic to be the first TUBITAK supported science center. The center consists of 3 separate buildings as the Planetarium, the Main Building and the Observation Tower. The main building has the formation of a geodesic dome and the Planetarium and the Observation Tower are connected to the main building by bridges. The main building consists of exhibition areas, training workshops, congress halls, libraries, a souvenir shop and a cafe.

The objectives of Konya Science Center are as in the following;

- **Becoming the center of attraction of the city with 1 millions of visitors in a year,**
- **Encouraging local suppliers and industrialists for exhibition production,**
- **Organizing international and national science shows,**
- **Hosting international science conferences such as ECSITE, NAMES and etc. in order to represent Turkey on the international area,**
- **Getting an important place in the National Education System.**

Konya Techno City which has been established in 2004 is the fastest developing techno city of Turkey. There are more than 100 firms and entrepreneurs under its roof. Konya Techno City is one of the 3 technology development centers of Turkey while the Techno City is a member of the International Techno Cities Association located in Spain.



16

Licensed Warehousing

The Commercial Exchange of Konya carries out the infrastructure activities for "the Commodity Exchange" system. The project which has been begun to be carried out by the Licensed Warehousing System as the most important first step of the project has been implemented. This licensed warehousing project consists of a facility with 300 thousands of tons of capacity and 40 silos in total each one with 2.500 tons capacity.



Electronic Sales Hall of the Konya Commercial Exchange

This hall is the first electronic sales hall of Turkey. It has 600 tons of average transaction capacity in a year.



Konya Exchange
KONYA EXCHANGE Electronic Commodity Stocks Sales Platform.



17

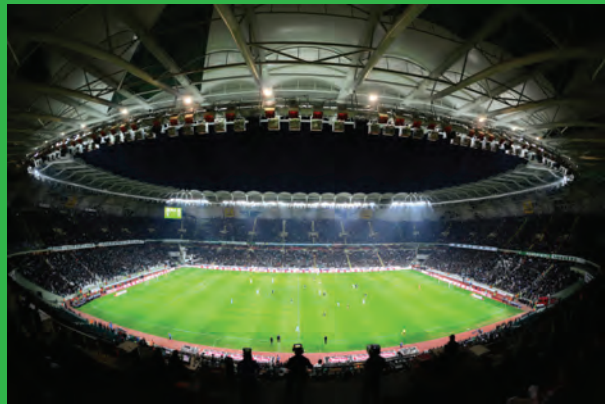
Congress-Sports Center / Stadium

Congress and Sports Centers:

After Istanbul, the biggest congress and sports centers of Turkey are in Konya. There are two huge congress and sports centers in Konya. The first of them is Selçuklu Congress Center which occupies 38.500 m² of area and covers 33.000 m² construction area; has been designed to take advantage from a synergy where social integrity and cultural sharing are central through an approach considering independent masses assigned to various functions under a single roof. There is a Congress and Concert Hall for 2200 people, a Theatre and show hall for 800 people, a Meeting Hall and Ballroom for 1000 people, 5 Seminar Halls (each one for 25-30 people), 1 Chamber Theatre, 1 Movie Hall, 1 Electronic Library, 5 Meeting Halls (each one for 40-110 people) 1 VIP Meeting Hall and 1 Restaurant. The other one is the Congress and Sports Center of the Metropolitan Municipality of Konya. It has 83.000m² area as 23.500m² of covered space has a capacity for 10.000 people and a parking lot for 1000 vehicles.

Torku Arena Stadium of the Metropolitan Municipality of Konya:

The stadium has been established by the Metropolitan Municipality of Konya with 126 millions and 450 thousands of Turkish Liras tender value is constructed on an areas of 400 thousands of square meters. The stadium positioned on 90 thousands of square meters of covered space has a capacity for 42 thousands of spectators. The stadium which completely consists of covered tribunes, has under-soil heated field, heated seats and lodges. In addition to these, there are shopping centers, restaurants, training fields to be allocated for amateur sport clubs, offices and 84 tourniquets and 22 elevators. The stadium is the cutting edge stadium of Turkey with the most advanced technology.



18

The Future Projects of Konya

a. Konya Logistics Center

300.000 m² of the Logistics Center which will be established on 1.000.000 m² total area has been expropriated while the expropriation of 700.000 m² has been at the final phase and the value determination studies have been going on.

The Logistics Center of Konya will be established at a site which is almost 25 km to the city center. Within the scope of the project, there are the 320.000 m² concrete area, 13.600 m² high unloading platform, 83.000 m² vehicle parking lot, warehouse structures, social facilities, customer service offices, wagon and locomotive maintenance workshops, observation tower and other service buildings. The overall covered area of the center will be 22.500,00 m². The construction tender of the project has been put in 2014 and the preliminary qualification analysis process has been going on.

b. KPP - Konya Plain Project

The Regional Development Administration (KPP Administration) of Konya Plain Project has been established as an affiliated institution of the Ministry of Development and a central agency in order to accelerate the development of the KPP Region consisting of the provinces of Aksaray, Karaman, Konya and Nigde.

supervision and evaluation activities by coordinating the plan and also the investment projects executed in the region by the public institutions in the frame of the KPP Action Plan which has been prepared in order to ensure Regional development.

in Konya has begun its activities in November 2011 through the slogan "Development, Our Common Denominator" and intensively continues its activities.

50 districts, 263 vicinities and 1002 villages which are the field of duty of the KPP Administration.

The KPP Region consists nearly 8.5% of overall acreage of Turkey with 65 thousands of square meters of area and 4% of the total population of Turkey with 3 millions of residents.



C. The Vocational Training Center of the Konya Chamber Of Commerce

Konya which develops everyday with its industrial and commercial volume needs qualified workforce in order to develop its product and service standards and increase its quality. The reasons as the never-ending need of the business world for qualified and trained personnel and the increasing number of unqualified workforce and the unemployment rate have revealed the necessity to establish a Vocational Training Center in Konya.

In this frame, the Chamber of Commerce of Konya has begun establishing a Vocational Training Center. The Vocational Training Center of the Chamber of Commerce of Konya which will be completed in 24 months will carry out its activities as a course center which will provide the intermediate staff needs of the business world by means of short-term trainings. At the Vocational Training Center, the trainings will be provided in 9 branches of the industrial sector and 6 branches of the service sector

Estas profesiones comprenden:

Industrial Sector	Services Sector
Casting Welding CNC Lathe Operator CNC Milling Cutter Operator CNC Sheet Plate Processing Operator Sheet Plate Metal Moulding Computer Aided Design and Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAD-CAM) Plastic Injection Operator Industrial Automation Systems (Hydraulic, Pneumatic, PLC Programming)	Computer Aided Accounting Sales and Marketing Computer Aided Graphic Design 3D Modeling Executive Assistance Cashier

The Vocational Training Center has 8.000 m² of area in total. There are 28 classrooms, 2.500 m² workshop area, 5 computer laboratories, a sports center, a conference hall, a cafe and social activity facilities in the center. It is planned to provide 50.000 hours total training to nearly 2.000 trainees in a year. In addition to this, a 4.600 m² accommodation facility with the capacity of 130 people will be established next to the training center.

d. Karapinar Thermal Power Plant

The biggest lignite reserves of Turkey with 1.8 billions of tons are located in Karapinar District of Konya. This is a capacity which will be sufficient for running the power plant for 30 years. It is planned to generate 5.250 MW of electricity with a thermal power plant to be established here. The total installed capacity will be nearly 62.000 MW.

If, the thermal power plant planned to be established in Karapinar is implemented, it is planned to increase the total installed power capacity of Turkey at 10% and installed power capacity based on import coal, anthracite and lignite at 47%. It is estimated that approximately 2 thousands of people will be provided employment for mining activities. If, it is taken into consideration that most of the employees to be working at the power plant will be from other cities, Karapinar will let in great deal of immigrants in that sense.

The Ultra Super Critical Thermal Power Plants planned to be established at Karapinar which will be nature, environment and ecology friendly, will be constructed and established as environment-friendly power plants by equipping with the cutting-edge technology. Therefore, this power plant will not create any environment related problem for Karapinar.

e. Karapinar Solar Power Plant

The province of Konya is one of the prominent regions of our country in respect of its current status in the wind power sector and its potential. Due to the reasons such as high sun radiation values and availability of suitable fields, the province has significant competitive advantages for supporting these investment as suitability for solar farm investments and having several firms carrying out their activities in solar power sector.

The activities to establish the biggest solar plant of the world has been initiated in Karapinar District of Konya. 6 billions of US Dollars of investment will be made for the solar power plant with 3 thousands of MW capacity. This will accelerate the economical development and growth of our country parallel to Konya and the region.

"A Special Energy Industrial Zone" has been declared in Karapinar District and three separate fields with 61.585.762 m² total area which have extremely low alternative costs have been determined for allocating to solar power investments. If, the solar radiation values are taken into consideration, the amount of electricity to be generated from any solar farm to be established on the determined fields, will be 60% more than Bayern region of Germany where the biggest solar farm investments of the world are made.

The solar power vision of Konya;

"Making Konya the most important host of solar power based electricity generation plant investments of Turkey" and an industrial region where the goods, services and technologies needed for these investments are produced and provided, new and further solar power technologies are developed and developed technologies are exported."





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Why Konya?

Konya as one of the favorite investment centers of Turkey whet the appetite of investors with the advantage of its large acreage and rapidly developing economy.

The reasons such as the geopolitical position of Konya, its young population advantage, its surface formations convenient for industrialization, its characteristic as an university city, an important center for agriculture, industry and commerce increase the appeal of Konya.

- Konya is the most important agricultural, industrial and commercial regions of Turkey.
- Konya is known as the capital city of the Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) with nearly 35 thousands of firms.
- 30 percent of Automotive Sub-Industry Firms of Turkey are in Konya.
- Five universities Selcuk University, KTO-Karatay University, Konya Necmettin Erbakan University and Konya Technical University carry out their educational activities and the Food and Agriculture University of Konya.
- Konya is 4 hours to Istanbul and 1.5 hours to Ankara and Eskisehir by high-speed train.
- Konya is the biggest city of Turkey in respect of its area.
- Konya is on the 1st place in respect of the length of provincial and state roads.
- Konya is the city with the lowest unemployment rate of Turkey.
- Konya is at the 5th place in respect of the number of schools and students in vocational education and training.
- The city has dynamics such as its Techno City, Regional Innovation Center, Vocational Training Center, International Expo Center and etc.
- There are nearly 1.900 exporter firms in the city.
- The city is at the 1st place of Turkey with its 44 Small-Scale Industrial Sites. The city is at the 3rd place of Turkey with 9 Organized Industrial Zones.
- Konya takes place at the top of Turkey in respect of total farmlands.
- The city is at the first place of Turkey in growing and production of wheat, sugar beet, carrot, dried beans and chicken egg.
- Konya is at the 2nd place in respect of production of barley, red meat and sheep milk and the number of sheep.
- The Museum of Rumi is the 1st most visited museum of our country and Konya is at the 2nd place in respect of number of museums and museum visits of Turkey.
- One of the most important advantages of the city is the rate of its young population as 65%.
- The city is on the 5th place in respect of brand registration.
- The biggest "Science Center" of Turkey is in Konya.



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Access to Konya?

Konya is at a very advantageous location in respect of means of transportation because the province is located in the center of Turkey. Konya is an important intersection of our country with its highway connections towards east-west and north-east which provide main access of our country.

Highway Transportation

The highway access of Konya is quite easy and comfortable. The province is the intersection point of the highways towards east-west and north-south. Konya is a transition point of several travel firms of Turkey in addition to its own travel firms.

Some Travel Firms

Name of the Firm	Phone	Web
Kamil Koç	+90 332 265 01 18	www.kamilkoc.com.tr
Kontur	+90 332 265 00 80	www.kontur.com.tr
Lüks Aksel	+90 332 265 01 08	www.luksakselseyahat.com
Lüks Ereğli	+90 332 265 02 12	www.lukseregli.com.tr
Metro	+90 332 265 00 40	www.metroturizm.com.tr
Özkaymak	+90 332 265 18 42	www.ozkaymak.com.tr
Ulusoy	+90 332 265 01 10	www.ulusoy.com.tr

Konya – İstanbul: 668 km

Konya – Ankara: 258 km

Konya – İzmir: 560 km

Konya – Antalya: 250 km

Konya – Mersin: 280 km

Railroad Transportation

The railroad transportation activities of Konya have been going on actively since 1898. The railroad transportation has developed and modernized by years.

The railroad transportation lines of Konya:

Place of Departure	Place of Arrival	Departure Time	Arrival Time	Period
Konya	İstanbul	07:00	11:21	Everyday
Konya	İstanbul	17:45	22:05	Everyday
İstanbul	Konya	07:30	11:56	Everyday
İstanbul	Konya	18:15	22:41	Everyday
Konya	Ankara	06:30	08:22	Everyday
Konya	Ankara	09:15	11:07	Everyday
Konya	Ankara	11:30	13:17	Everyday
Konya	Ankara	14:10	16:02	Everyday
Konya	Ankara	16:20	18:09	Everyday
Konya	Ankara	19:00	20:52	Everyday
Konya	Ankara	21:15	23:07	Everyday
Ankara	Konya	06:45	08:40	Everyday
Ankara	Konya	08:55	10:50	Everyday
Ankara	Konya	11:40	13:32	Everyday
Ankara	Konya	13:50	15:45	Everyday
Ankara	Konya	16:35	18:30	Everyday
Ankara	Konya	18:40	20:35	Everyday
Ankara	Konya	21:40	23:35	Everyday
Konya	Eskişehir	07:00	08:39	Everyday
Konya	Eskişehir	17:45	19:25	Everyday
Eskişehir	Konya	10:13	11:56	Everyday
Eskişehir	Konya	20:58	22:41	Everyday



Aviation

Konya has gradually been providing better services in aviation by every passing day through its new modern airfield.

THY – Turkish Airlines / <http://www.turkishairlines.com>

Place of Departure	Place of Arrival	Departure Time	Arrival Time	Period
Konya	İstanbul	07:10	08:35	Everyday
Konya	İstanbul	09:25	10:55	Everyday
Konya	İstanbul	16:10	17:35	Everyday
Konya	İstanbul	20:55	22:20	Everyday
İstanbul	Konya	07:15	08:30	Everyday
İstanbul	Konya	13:35	14:55	Everyday
İstanbul	Konya	18:45	20:00	Everyday
İstanbul	Konya	23:50	01:05	Everyday

Pegasus Airlines / <http://www.flypgs.com>

Place of Departure	Place of Arrival	Departure Time	Arrival Time	Period
Konya	İstanbul	07:15	08:25	Everyday
Konya	İstanbul	09:30	10:40	Everyday
Konya	İstanbul	20:15	21:25	Everyday
İstanbul	Konya	10:10	11:25	Everyday
İstanbul	Konya	18:40	19:55	Everyday
İstanbul	Konya	21:00	22:15	Everyday

Anadolu Jet Airlines / www.anadolujet.com

Place of Departure	Place of Arrival	Departure Time	Arrival Time	Period
Konya	İstanbul	10:10	11:30	Everyday
Konya	İstanbul	20:35	21:55	Everyday
İstanbul	Konya	08:30	09:40	Everyday
İstanbul	Konya	18:50	20:05	Everyday

Sun Express Airlines / www.sunexpress.com.tr

Place of Departure	Place of Arrival	Departure Time	Arrival Time	Period
Konya	İzmir	09:15	10:30	Everyday
Konya	İzmir	09:15	10:30	Everyday
İzmir	Konya	07:35	08:45	Everyday
İzmir	Konya	07:35	08:45	Everyday



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There are 50 hotels in total in Konya. These consist of 5, 4, 3, 2-star hotels and hotels with special certifications.



Accommodation

Hotels

Name	Class	Phone	Web
Anemon Otel	Five Star	+90332 235 14 14	www.anemonhotels.com
Bayır Diamond Otel	Five Star	+90 332 224 12 00	www.bayirhotels.com
Dedeman Konya	Five Star	+90332 221 66 00	www.dedeman.com
Grand Hotel Konya	Five Star	+90332 221 50 00	www.grandhotelkonya.com
Ramada Plaza Otel	Five Star	+90332 248 40 00	www.ramadaplazakonya.com
Novotel	Five Star	+90332 223 42 00	www.novotel.com
Balıkçılar Otel	Five Star	+90332 350 94 70	www.balikcilar.com
Bera Otel(Merkez)	Five Star	+90332 238 10 90	www.bera.com.tr
Dündar Otel	Five Star	+90332 236 10 55	www.dundarotel.com
Hilton Inn Garden	Five Star	+90332 221 60 00	www.hilton.com.tr
Özkaymak Otel	Five Star	+90332 237 87 20	www.ozkaymakotels.com
Seçuk Otel	Five Star	+90332 353 25 25	www.otelselcuk.com.tr
Seçuk Otel Şems-i Tebrizi	Five Star	+90332 352 70 70	www.otelselcuk.com.tr
Adnanbey Otel	Five Star	+90332 352 58 55	www.adnanbeyhotel.com
Baykara Otel	Five Star	+90332 353 60 30	www.baykarahotel.com
Garra Hotel	Five Star	+90332 350 31 41	www.garrahotels.com.tr
Gherdan Otel	Five Star	+90332 251 41 41	www.gherdanotel.com.tr
Hotel Ney	Five Star	+90332 353 77 04	www.hotelney.com
İbis Otel	Five Star	+90332 223 03 00	www.ibis.com
Meram Sema	Five Star	+90332 322 15 10	www.otelsema.com.tr
Mevlana Sema	Five Star	+90332 350 46 23	www.otelsema.com.tr
Paşa Park Otel	Five Star	+90332 444 5 705	www.pasapark.com.tr
Rumi Otel	Five Star	+90332 353 11 21	www.rumihotel.com

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Restaurants

Name	Phone	Web
Hacı Şükrü Fırın Kebabı	0332 241 37 07	www.konyafirinkebab.tr.gg
ATA Kebap Salonu	0332 350 50 48	www.atakebab.com
CEMO Restaurant	0332 235 40 16	www.cemoetliekmek.com
TAKA Restaurant	0332 237 88 04	www.taka.com.tr
Hacıbey Restaurant	0332 350 04 75	www.konyalihacibey.com
Asya Lahmacun	0332 238 58 20	www.asyalahmacun.com
Öz Konya Mutfağı	0332 257 16 16	
Havzan Etliekmek 3	0332 236 14 14	www.havzaneliekmek.com.tr
Kule Sini	0332 237 58 53	www.kulesini.com
Akyokuş Park Konya Mutfağı	0332 323 25 10	www.akyokuskonya.com
Yörük Obası	0332 325 24 60	www.meramyorukobasi.com
Sille Konak	0332 244 92 60	www.sillekonak.com
Japon Kyoto Mutfağı	0332 261 23 03	www.japonpark.com
Aydıncavuş	0332 325 23 43	www.aydincavus.com
Tavusbaba Kafeterya	0332 325 08 84	
Dar-ı Lezzet	0332 237 06 00	www.darilezzet.com

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Important Phone Numbers

Name	Phone
The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey	0312 218 20 00
The Chamber of Commerce of Konya	0332 221 52 22
The Chamber of Industry of Konya	0332 251 06 70
The Commodity Exchange of Konya	0332 342 14 44
The Directorate of Security of Konya	0332 237 64 00
The Governorship of Konya	0332 310 20 11
The Metropolitan Municipality of Konya	0332 221 14 00
The Bus Station of Konya	0332 265 01 95
The High-Speed Train of Konya	0332 322 36 70
Konya Airfield	0332 239 13 43



**KONYA
OSB**

Automotive Industry,
On-Vehicle Equipment,
Machinery, Casting,
Plastic products
23 million m2
*556 companies



**KONYA
1.OSB**

Automotive Industry,
Agricultural Machinery
1,3 million m2
167 companies



AYKENT INDUSTRIAL ZONE

Shoe, bag and leather products
manufacturing
300 Thousand m²
1,343 companies



FOUNDRIES INDUSTRIAL ZONE

Cast, turnery,
model and mold manufacturing
165 thousand m²
70 companies



**KONSAN
PRIVATE
INDUSTRIAL ZONE**

Vehicle-mounted cranes and
machinery production
450 thousand m2
121 companies



**MODESA
INDUSTRIAL ZONE**

Furniture, electronic
automation systems,
textile, shoe manufacturing
450 thousand m2
121 companies



CONFECTIONERS INDUSTRY ZONE

Candies, cakes,
chocolate manufacturing etc.
168,300 thousand m²
130 companies



BÜSAN PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL ZONE

Automotive supplier industry,
vehicle top mounted equipments,
machine manufacturing
1,25 million m²
862 companies



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