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TR52 NUTS 2 REGION (Konya-Karaman)

2023 VISION REPORT

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THE PLAN OF FUTURE TOWARDS 2023

Global Trends and Expectations

Although the world order of bi-polar system transformed to a single polar system with the demolish of Berlin wall in a short time, the research for a political and economical balance has been going on in global level since the beginning of the 21.st century. As a result of this research, it is expected that a new balance with multi-polar will be established when the first quarter of the century is over.

In order to provide a new balance and maintain it in coherence, ecological developments such as functioning of global economic system, the development of the population of the world, economic and political competing power of the countries, rapid development in the technology and global warming besides developing geo-political balances become prominent as the factors of potential transformation factors.

The world economy hasn't reached to stability after the global crisis and this strengthen the tendency of decreasing the risks of the current system. It is thought that the global imbalance between Asia countries which give surplus production that is one of the most important risks and the USA which consumes more than it produces not only tightens the mutual dependency but also accelerates new searches for global economical management.

Multi-polarity reflects to the global economical institutions too. Alternative institutions that will be established by the participation of developing countries are expected to be added to the global financial system that is governed by the economic institutions of the previous century. Thus, it is though that a new economic system would be formed where international money funds and banks would be diversified, international currency system would become independent from a single currency, and international trade could be formed on different exchange baskets.

New institutions to be added to the financial institutions of the global management system are expected to increase its effectiveness on numerous topics such as foreign trade, work power, intellectual and property rights, health, the food security and environment. In this context, it is expected that the constraint will increase in many field from work power sector to the food sector and the effects of production on the environment and the distribution of this constraint will become fairer.

Especially after the crisis of Russia and Asia at the end of the century, it was understood that having political power in global level required a strong socio-economic infrastructure, the competition among the big actors moved ro economic field and political competition except some social sensitiveness would remain in the background. This fight of power on the economic field will lead to the increase in the importance of resistant financial structures against financial crisis; reshape of production areas and types according to work power costs; and the countries which are developing through high technology-based production have a say in newly forming balance. This situation gives important signs showing that the geography of economic value would keep on moving from the USA, EU and Japan which have serious share in the traditional production cake to East and South Asia, lower part of Indian continent and Russia on not only production and savings but also institutional meaning.

On the other hand, the population of the world which is about 6,9 billion now is expected to rise to 7,9 billion¹ in 2025 and the biggest contribution to the increase in the population will be

given by the Asian and African countries. As for developed countries, the population is rapidly growing older, and some of them show tendency of declining. This situation means that manpower deficit in the service sector of rich developed countries will be covered by the manpower surplus in the developing and less developed countries and the migration to the developed countries will continue. The increasing population also threatens the environmental health. The majority of the population growth will take place in the less developed poor countries; environmental pollution will take place in great amounts in those countries as well as developing countries. The industrial waste and increased environmental pollution due to the unprotected nature will speed up global warming and the climatic changes. The increasing heat will trigger the more severe droughts and lead to conflicts due to scarce water sources. The risk of losing fertile soil and forests may lead serious decrease in the agricultural production and tourism incomes. Related to this, environmental friendly sectors and products and relative increases in the prices of those products are expected to be necessitated.

Beside the effects of global warming, the worldwide increase in the demand for the food may put pressure on the prices of food on one hand, and it may turn into opportunities for the developing countries since the developed food exporting countries will fail in answering the increased demands. Increasing the agricultural productivity and performing the production planning according to the increasing demand will be an obligation for the food producing developing countries including Turkey.

New economic and financial system emerges depending on the liberalization in the trade and developments in the technology will bring an environment in which globally mutual dependencies increase unlike the previous century, not only the global actors but also economic power at every level gain importance in the system. Correspondingly, the associations against global economic collaborations such as G-20 will become stronger, and regional integrations such as Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and European Union (EU) will keep their importance.

Another effect of the increasing commercial liberalization and the developments in the technology will be on economic competence. The advantage of developing countries on the work power, the advantages of tax, overlooking the industrial wastes, trying to protect the customs wall brought the tendency to quit policies for increasing the competence power. Especially in those countries which have received a definite technological development, the efforts to establish a worldwide brand as seen in the developed countries, performing productions in the sectors of knowledge intensive, technology based, and with high added values will increase. Thus, sectoral composition of the developed and developing countries will exhibit a rapid transformation. Correspondingly, the production of international companies are expected to move to 3.rd world countries in the class of less developed countries which provide cheap raw material and manpower and agree to have industrial wastes from the developing countries.

The companies and countries that can finger on the pulse of the consumer quickly, have flexible structures to form their strategies for getting into market will be able to increase their compatibility on global levels. In order to succeed, following the developments faster; forming information infrastructure, organizational ability and institutional capacity; performing R&D and innovations will gain more and more importance.

The share of technology in the produced added value and established brand is on the increase and this highlights the influence on competing. In the following processes, the competition is

expected to be on the service sectors to facilitate the daily life of human such as the production of organic and safe food; production of removable energy through information, communication and transportation vehicles.

In rebalancing the global system, the share of the control of energy sources by the big powers will have a great role. Beside the need of the developed countries such as the USA, EU and Japan, the need of rapidly growing and developing countries such as China and India that are not petrol producers is increasingly going on and this shows that the pressures on the energy prices may continue. The underground such as petrol and natural gas are expected to be the main source for the need for global energy until the end of first quarter of this century. The countries which don't have natural energy sources are seen to be in tendency for the production of nuclear energy despite all types of risks they have besides re-generable energy types such as wind, sun and water.

One of the factors that is increasingly becoming more apparent in the formation of new global system is and the globally spreading of internet and internet-based communication vehicles. Communication through internet is possible through devices such as mobile phones and this fastens the communication of people on the numerous topics such as business world, media, trade, art, entertainment and politics and facilitates their organizations. Thus, the costs of forming socio-economic and socio-political pressure groups are in the tendency of declining. Similarly, the costs of global trade for goods and services and tourism costs are also decreasing due to the developments in the infrastructure of transport such as air and railways and developments in the communication technology.

Expected Developments in the Countries of European Union and in the Nearby Regions

The Developments in the European Union

The agenda of the European Union (EU) which is in the process of enlarging with its 27 members and having the most serious financial crisis in the history will be the pains of deepening in the first quarter of 21.st century. An important factor for its having difficulty in overcoming the crisis is being unable to give a definite decision related to the economic future of the union beside the intimidation of last two broadenings. In this sense, some of the member countries are independent in fiscal policies although they have turned over the authority for monetary policies and currency policies to European Central Bank, lacking of necessary coordination and legal and institutional infrastructure all increase the question marks on the future of EU as a global economic actor.

The economic growth decreased to the half of potential growth, unemployment increased and the EURO frayed out¹; thus the formation of institutional mechanisms to struggle with the problems on the EU level is an obligation. In order to eliminate the risk of increasing budget deficits of the EU countries and their worsening public finances, coordination of fiscal policies to be followed more tightly is another agenda item of the EU.

The EU is expected to overcome the basic problems such as the decrease of over-valued Euro and prolificacy that emerges as a result of the crisis, increasing the competing power that has been declining in global dimension, the changes of climate, worldwide population aging through adapting the role of "a social market economy". With this purpose, the EU is expected

to become an economy that provides employment in high quantities, productive, with high social adaptation, maintainable and inclusive in 2020.

With the aging of the population, active manpower will start to decrease after the year of 2013-2014; this shows that the EU gives the signs that it will provide its need for manpower in definite sectors from the developing countries in the long term. Especially, the increase in the manpower deficit in the EU may be an opportunity for the surrounding countries that send migrants to the EU. On the other hand, the generous social state spending and gradually aging population, in the rich EU countries will be a risk for the maintainability of retirement and social security systems. The EU that fails in competing with its global rivals due to the high salaries will keep the strategy of competing through big brands parallel to the increase of commercial freedom.

Although it is agreed, the base of the economic unity after the crisis is related to the “healthily functioning of domestic market”. In order to compete with its traditional rivals such as the USA and Japan besides the rapidly developing countries such as China and India, the EU will execute a growing model to increase its investments on R&D, education and informatics. It is expected during this period that the energy efficiency will be aimed through preferring renewable energy sourced, the transportation system will be renewed and SMEs will be supported, a more green and a greener and competitive economy will be enabled. Thanks to this, the EU will provide high employment, struggle with poverty, and turn into an economy that supports the regional coherence.¹

During the following period, one of the sectors that the EU policies emphasize to strengthen the EU policies will be the finance sector. The banking sector will begin to increase the credit extension, reforming regulative and supervisory frame related to the sector. Nevertheless, it is expected that an institutional structuring inside the EU similar to IMF in order to facilitate grasping the nettle that may arise in member countries. This shows that member or candidate member countries will be able to provide higher financial supports.

During this process, it is estimated that the image of a multi-speed Europe will continue rather than a unity of single voice not only in economy but also in the foreign policies. As seen in the entire important regional global crisis, there are no common attitudes and strategies of the EU countries against the latest developments in the Middle East and Africa since they haven't got any definite foreign policies. This situation slows down the shining out of the EU as a strong actor in a new global order which the tendency for multi-polarity is on the increase. As seen in the Euro crisis, the responses for the “Libya” crisis confirm the vision of a “differentiated” Europa. As a result of these developments, there is a tendency in the EU to extend the application of the “strengthened cooperation” mechanism that was developed in Lisbon Treaty; it means that a more flexible unification will be accepted.

Related to the energy sources, it is an obligation for the EU that is dependent on the Middle East countries and Russia to seal an alliance with alternative countries in providing the security of supply and diversification about the energy. This situation makes Turkey an essential strategically partner for the EU since its location on the passing route of petrol from the Middle Asia, Middle East and Azerbaijan. Especially, the latest developments in North Africa force the EU to form a new Mediterranean policy. In the application of this policy, the cooperation with Turkey which succeeded the economic development in a democratic way is rather important for the EU.

The Developments in Neighboring Countries

Although Greece which was affected from the global crisis most negatively received financial help of Euro 110 billion, it still fails in giving positive signals in economy for the future. The country whose rate of budget deficit to its GDP is over 10,5% and struggles with a heavy debt burden, strict financial precautions such as decreasing the retirement salaries and far-reaching increases of tax have caused a social discredit. Although the social movements that turned into an explosion seems settled down, there are losses of production and market in many sectors such as tourism which is the 15% of the GDP, food, textile and manufacturing industry; the unemployment rates of 12%, show that the crisis will keep on affecting social life negatively. In the country whose population of 11 million people in 2009 is in the tendency of decrease, the population is estimated as 10,7 million for the year of 2020. On the other hand, the potential growth has also decreased and this necessitated the precipitation of reforms to increase the competing power beside the reforms in social security and retirement systems. This situation shows that the following 10 year will be spent as a social transformation and recovering process.

Not feeling the crisis like in Greece, The economy gives recover the signals in Bulgaria after EU membership following the rapidly increasing foreign direct investments, such as unemployment of 10% reached the highest figures for a population of 7.5 million in Bulgaria. Declining since the 1990s, the country's population in 2025 estimated to drop 6.3 million, for 2020 within the framework of the strategy aims to improve the competitiveness of the economy within the next 10 years. This can be achieved to increase the weight given to the country's innovation capacity, especially as the increase in the productivity of labor force quality, and energy priorities are determined. Accordingly, the sectors expected to stand out are the clean technologies, biotechnology, health-related industries and high technology sector. In addition, a large proportion of investment in road and rail infrastructure and the establishment of treatment plants, water and sewerage networks are anticipated to be for the renewal.

Russia, whose population is 139 million people now and expected to decline in 128 million in 2025, is currently 10th in the world Largest economy, Russia, in 2020, aims to become the fifth largest economy. Free market economy to adapt to the ongoing process of economic development of the country's exports make up 70 percent of the energy and raw material resources is an important role in this. But it is also a major risk to external shocks in terms of sustainability of economic growth based on exports of raw materials that make up the next 10 year period to strengthen the economic structure of Russia are expected to turn in education, science and technology and finance sectors to improve competitiveness by increasing their investments. In this context, a \$ 1 trillion by 2020, infrastructure, innovation investments are a \$ 2.3 billion; major banks and energy companies to be privatized.

Azerbaijan, which is the country's fastest-growing economy among the neighbors of Turkey in the Caucasus countries, grew at a rate as high as 9.4 percent in the wake of the crisis. Exports of petroleum products make up 93 percent of Azerbaijan's economy dependence on natural resources are a significant risk for the future. Accordingly, the diversity of the country is expected to turn to production, particularly oil revenues, rather than consumption, physical infrastructure, health, education, finance, textile and metal-oriented manufacturing industry to go to the next period.

Armenia which is one of the other two neighbors in the Caucasus countries experiences with its neighbors in the last 20 years and consequently strives to maintain a closed economic

structure. According to the economic size in 2009 as a country at the 135th rank, the country from the Soviet Union maintained the diversity of industries and countries adversely affected by the global crisis. During the next period, a development will be provided with an outward-oriented reforms to the economy that could potentially occur if the financial, manufacturing and agricultural sectors.

Thanks to the EU's relations with Turkey and the Western-oriented policies and to develop a more open position, according to Armenia with Georgia, is located in the corridor of the transition energy between Asia and Europe. Being on the 123rd as the economic size, the country's agriculture, agro-industry, chemical products and textile sectors have potential for development.

Because of its nuclear program, which is facing international pressure, and the world's 30 largest economies in the area of Iran's population in 2025 is expected to increase to 90 million. The rapid growth of the domestic market, increased demands for community economic and social integration with the world makes Iran inevitable to open in the coming period. In this case, oil and petroleum products based on the production structure of agriculture and the growth potential of medium-level technology-based industries, textiles, and telecommunications and tourism sectors can provide diversification. Especially if the economy has become an open Internet-based communication sectors, in particular in the services sector is of a significant development potential.

After the war, Iraq still could not make its political stability and is expected to grow to 30 million to 40 million within the next 15 year period. Rapid population growth in the country in parallel with the expansion of the domestic market, a sector that is still growing significantly with the construction and physical infrastructure investments, livestock, food and textile products is expected to increase in the demand. In case a political stability is regained in Iraq, which as failed to diversify the production structure of many years, petroleum-based political stability in the coming period, oil-based industries, especially banking and telecommunications, health, education and transport services are expected to progress.

The economic reforms in Syria are expected to continue in Syria in the short and medium term which gas adversely affected by movements of people in the Middle East. In case the production structure according to the countries in the region of the country less dependent on oil production structure, created a long time before the industrial infrastructure, skilled labor and commercial experience, for the restoration of political stability restored, petroleum, textile, food manufacturing, tobacco, sheep farming and grain production due to the current economic structure, more development can also be provided. By 2015, the trend is expected to increase in Syria in contracting, infrastructure, energy, tourism and pharmaceutical sectors, and diversify its investment portfolio in this way.

The Expected Developments at the National Level

Of the most powerful, economic and political country, Turkey will play an important role in the emerging new global system. The geo-strategic position of the junction point of Middle East, the Caucasus and the Balkans, dynamic, strong and stable economy, educated human capital, historical and cultural background, and the basic determinants of diplomatic activity will be the role of the arcane.

Turkey, on the way of becoming a full EU member, has become more attractive country with the necessary reforms and regulations for development within the country by speeding up efforts to meet the rising economic power and financial stability in the wake of the crisis and the EU countries, mainly in countries with the potential growth rate has fallen for investors to trade, investment and tourism areas of the country.

Turkey, the coming of a great self-confidence, problem solving and mediation with developed foreign policy vision, which can be won in the mutual relations with its neighbors, has become the most powerful actor in determining not only the economy, strengthening but also with democracy becoming a major center of attraction. Turkey in the next period, the U.S., EU, China, like Russia, while maintaining a balanced relationship with actors, the Middle East, the Balkans, the Caucasus, Africa and Eurasia regions with the trade, investment and tourism, the volume is expected to develop and become permanent.

Aiming to be among the world's top 10 economies in terms of the size of the Gross Domestic Product in 2023, Turkey is estimated to reach \$ 2 trillion the main goal to reach 500 billion dollars in exports, at least the size of an economy. Turkey has successfully passed through Examination of the structure of the global crisis, eased the burden of debt in 2023 with its single-digit inflation and unemployment indicators at the global level down to natural levels, and reach the economic structure and size the with financial system robust, effective fiscal policies, and readiness to contribute to a profound.

In order to maintain Economic structure into these levels and move more quickly, human capital comes to fore in comparisons to in recent years. Knowledgeable, with an interdisciplinary perspective, use technology, specializing in an area at least as well as administrative features that can show they have gathered more competitive in the labor force will become more valuable.

The public policies in achieving the vision of Turkey's 2023 will be decisive in the applications to be applied. The public areas of sugar production and distribution of electricity to be completely withdrawn, electricity generation, telecommunications, ports, highways and bridges to reduce the share of operations are; idle status lost treasure, and the attribute of forest land that will be introduced into the economy, agriculture, transport and energy sectors and industries operating in their side will create new opportunities for private entrepreneurs. These opportunities will arise in the real sector, Istanbul has become one of the world's leading financial centers, ISE will support the increasing number of Turkish and foreign companies

In future years, public investments in highway, railway, airport, rail system, and information and communication technologies, such as dams and irrigation infrastructure, and tax policies to take the weight given to the entry of foreign direct investment, employment, investment and more incentives to support R & D activities are expected.

In order to achieve its goal, the competitiveness of export industries that require high-technology investments that will reduce import dependence will be completed. In addition, investment goods, intermediate goods and domestic investments will be encouraged to increase production capacity, exports and R & D-based innovation, brand activities which may be supported. In this way, when the first quarter of the 21st century is running out of the, a Turkey with "Industrial Strategy" as prescribed in the exports market and product diversification and added value generated within the country have kept, as it is capable of producing medium and high technology-based products has been a major manufacturing base in Eurasia, can be constituted. The leading sectors of exports of iron and steel, textile, garment

and apparel, machinery and automotive, electrical and electronics, chemicals, construction services and building materials is expected. Exports in the period ahead, it will be seen that not only the large companies that produce technology by SMEs in the hands of financial and project-oriented SMEs in order to be supported, encouraged the establishment of specialized but also small industrial sites to be supported.

Turkey to play an active role in the new global order as well as other global actors, the environment needs to ensure the safety and security of energy supply. Investments in power generation, renewable energy, as well as the establishment of nuclear power plants will be accelerated. In addition, Afsin-Elbistan Coal Basin and the Konya Basin Karapinar additional coal resources conducted for the conversion of electrical energy power plant investments are expected to be completed. Turkey's geo-strategic position as a transition from one side to the oil and natural gas is expected to continue the task of being a strategic energy corridor

The speed of communication and transportation, countries, companies and individuals steps the individuals forward in competition in the 21st century. Transport infrastructure, energy infrastructure, as well as the export-led growth is critical. By 2023, all the seas of Turkey, aimed at export-oriented growth, the main transfer ports, the existing railway lines to provide connections with neighboring countries and double main ports, railways, such as Ankara-Konya high-speed rail lines, new roads and divided by the maximum reach of 100 kilometers by road trip airports is expected to be made. Fixed and mobile communications, mobile broadband access infrastructure expansion to cover the entire population, all government services will be available in electronic form and broad band internet access infrastructure with the whole country is expected to further strengthening of the communication infrastructure.

Turkey is aiming to make the level of agricultural national income of \$ 150 billion, while exports of agricultural products around the world in terms of economic size of agricultural lending resources to \$ 40 billion, aims to be among the top 5 countries in 2023. To achieve that goal, the implementation of watershed-based production model for all products and regions, opening up the use of meadows and pastures of the private sector, the implementation of regional programs for the production of milk, meat, expansion of irrigable land to Konya and Cumra 3 Stage (COP) is expected to complete such projects. One of the trends is that the world's total agricultural production due to climate changes, the risk of falls, an opportunity for Turkey to turn in the Asian and European countries, fruit and vegetable markets, the EU's export of organic fruit and vegetable markets an opportunity. Meat and milk consumption in 2023 are projected to EU levels, to meet this demand in production and export levels are expected to be at their level. It is also expected to enter the Middle East market, especially in the white meat.

Rural and regional development policies to support the claim that Turkey's agricultural production during the next 15 years, concentrating are under question. In this context, it expected that the GAP, DAP, KOP, such as the completion of regional development projects, development agencies across the country through the implementation of the new regional development strategies and programs, especially in the villages' the physical and social infrastructure, create employment in rural areas will be completed and to support the activities.

Turkey's economic, social, and cultural tourism sector, which is one of the driving forces can be difficult by 2023, twice the current number of tourists exceeding 50 million and targeted to be among the top five countries in the world. To do this, except for summer tourism, health,

mountain, convention, cultural and thermal tourism cities such as required addressing these areas and also making efforts are the areas to establish priority. The increase in the investments in health and tourism in particular, geothermal, according to the cultural cities of the provinces for branding and strengthening the transport infrastructure in the tourist regions are expected.

The expansion in the existing health campuses across the country is expected in not only for an increase in health tourism, but also for increasing the quality of health services. It is also estimated that Turkey's health tourism in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Central Asia and Russia in 2023, depending on the goal of being a center nearly doubled the number of doctors and health workers will rise 1 million one hundred thousand people.

Significant changes are expected in urban and rural life in Turkey as the most advanced country in the year 2023. In this context, earthquake-resistant, strong technological infrastructure, the establishment of new cities is on the agenda. On the other hand, the number of TOKI's housing target of removing 1 million, the construction industry within the country is to remain in the importance of added value.

The Expected Development in the Regions close to Konya-Karaman

Konya-Karaman region, as well as future trends in the world and in Turkey, will be drastically affected by developments in the regions. Population growth, migration, urbanization, health, education, social and environmental factors such as the protection of the natural environment as well as agricultural, industrial, transportation, energy, basic industries such as tourism trends in the changes coming to live in the regional is expected to be decisive.

When the relationship of the migration which is the most important factor showing human interaction with the neighboring regions is examined, about half of its total annual immigration of Konya and Karaman are made from these regions and exchange and allow-migration and emigrate relationship is observed to be mainly with the Western Mediterranean Region and Ankara Region.

Table 1: The migration relationship of TR-52 (Konya-Karaman) Region with Neighboring Cities (2008-2009)

Region Code	Cities of Region	Emigrate	Allow Migration	Net Migration
TR33	Manisa, Afyonkarahisar, Kütahya, Uşak	2.480	2.234	-246
TR41	Bursa, Eskişehir, Bilecik	2.789	1.918	-871
TR51	Ankara	6.236	4.774	-1.462
TR61	Antalya, Isparta, Burdur	7.695	5.910	-1.785
TR62	Adana, Mersin	3.864	4.272	408
TR71	Kırıkkale, Aksaray, Niğde, Nevşehir, Kırşehir	3.603	3.521	-82
TR 52	Total migration relationship with 6 Neighboring Region	26.667	22.629	-4.038
	Total migration relationship with all Regions	54.932	49.397	-5.535

The population has decreased by 2 per cent in the TR33 region located in west of Konya-Karaman since 2000. This is largely due to 111 thousand of population lost Afyon province in the last 10 years,. Although Manisa city is maintaining to be the attraction center of the region,

the population of the province is expected to increase a little in the coming period. Approximately 61 percent average rate of urbanization being lower than the Turkey's average which is well below the 75 percent is directly related with the region's taking place in the 1st place in the region's agricultural value-added among level 2 regions. Agricultural production such as cereals, pulses, oilseeds and sugar beet and grapes, cherries, cherry, plum fruit play an important role in creating added value.

The development potential of the food industry and organic agriculture based on especially agriculture and animal breeding is high in the region in future. Manisa-centered production of electrical machinery and equipment, as well as throughout the region that are non-metallic mineral production in sectors other than agriculture in the region indicates that it is open to development. In manufacturing industry, leather, textile, marble and mine-based industries, give priority to increasing trend of branding, Manisa, Kütahya and Usak-centered, respectively, electric-electronic equipment, home textiles and ceramics manufacturing aggregations are expected to support. The unemployment in the region close to the average of Turkey, mining operations, especially air pollution caused by industrial enterprises in Turkey 1 indicates that cleanliness sector of the environment will improve in the coming period. The Manisa, Kütahya and cultural tourism in the region is expected to develop by establishing an international airport, and the thermal and health tourism in Afyon, at both national and international level. Its being on the high-speed train lines planned for Istanbul-Ankara-Izmir and Antalya indicates that internal trade and domestic tourism in the region will enliven up in the coming period.

TR 41 region located in the northwest of Konya-Karaman region is one of the regions with the annual percentage of 1.9 population growth immigration from outside and shows development with the urbanization rate of 87.5 per cent above the average growth rate of Turkey. In addition to enhanced social capital and economic development, the industry based on the export in many sectors such as textile and apparel, automotive, food, machinery, electrical equipment, cement and ceramic industries come to the fore. Chemistry, furniture, mining and metal industry in many sectors such as manufacturing are also significant

The share of economic pie of the Trade and services sectors in the region tended to increase and the share of the agriculture sector where, fruit, vegetable and grain production is made in the food industry being branded tends to decrease. Regional sea, road and rail transport, although a certain level of difficulties of access to the terminals are production parts. On the other hand, the transition in Gebze and Bursa-Izmir highway projects in the Gulf with the Ankara-Istanbul high-speed railway line is expected to be added to Bilecik-Bursa connection a positive impact on the logistics sector. The area of defense and aerospace industry, rail transportation, automotive, marine transport equipment, ceramic and marble clusters are planned to be given priority. In addition, the traditional production of technical textiles, advanced ceramics, electric cars and organic food products with high added value derivative appears tending to predominate. Winter in the region, the thermal-health, history, culture, faith, fair-congress, have the potential for the development of nature tourism at the international level. In the region, growing sectors of environmental protection and renewable energy sources come to the fore. Regarding the potential of hydropower is expected to increase investments in the energy sector, especially in Eskisehir

TR 51 region located in the north of Konya-Karaman region is the second largest after Istanbul receiving migration and having migration a maximum speed increase. Ankara, the capital Ankara-based economic and social structure of a region by region, distinguishes itself from the

other. Especially in the field of health and education services sectors, which is an important center in Turkey, Ankara, Istanbul, the financial center of the goal depending on the banking, portfolio management is likely to weight loss in competitiveness in areas such as R & D, innovation, information technology, higher education, healthcare technology and consulting competitive advantage in the areas of services is expected to continue.

By completion of the region's high-speed rail projects, shortening of the transport to Istanbul, Bursa, Izmir, Konya and Sivas, is planned; and air transport capacity, the increase in trade, tourism, agro-based industry is expected to continue and develop in areas. The region is of 5 organized industrial zones (OIZ) and the SME-intensive industrial structures of the region which are the successful samples of aggregation such as defense industry, business and construction machinery, medical devices. Construction and other industries, which are among the region's leading defense industry, are at the position whose export and import volume is high and charms the international investments. Evaluating the current potential of Ankara well in the future, it is likely to have a trend of making an important position potential of existing software, computing, electronics, telecommunications, medicine, medical, biomedical, advanced materials, biotechnology and energy sectors. It is the second granary of Turkey following Konya with the potential for crop production in Polatli, Haymana and the surrounding towns of Bala and has the authority in vegetation productions of onions, lettuce, cantaloupe, carrots, cherry and green lentil products, and animal production of the sheep, goat, angora wool, eggs and red meat. In the upcoming period, the sustainability is expected to continue in this position, which is important in producing agricultural products. Due to the geographical crossroads of the capital Transport networks and being the capital, Ankara will maintain the potential of eco-tourism areas besides of its history and culture tourism with its congress and fair tourism and health tourism, thermal, and nature tourism.

The population of TR 61 region which is located in the Southwest of Konya-Karaman region gets high rates of migration and takes place among the regions whose population is increasing rapidly. Agriculture, tourism, and trade are the leading sectors in the economy. Production of citrus and apple fruit weight, poppy, anise, grains, pulses and vegetable production, livestock, dairy, goat hair is the skeleton of agricultural production. Also, the food, mining, cosmetics-rose, textiles, garments, timber-wood products, machinery manufacturing industry and mining are among the advanced sectors.

In case Antalya-Istanbul and Antalya, Konya, in the coming realization of projects in the railway linking the port of Antalya region and actualize and new rail systems is linked to the rear part of the Taurus Mountains, an important contribution will be provided in particular at the development of commerce to the diversification of tourism activities. Renewable energy, medical and aromatic plants, mining, health and education sectors with a strong lake region, faith, health and thermal tourism areas such as the alternative, the production of raw materials for cosmetics industry, the production of alternative energy sources and environmentally friendly technologies for development of the region are among the sectors open to development.

TR62 Region which is located in the southeast of Konya-Karaman Regions is in the in the fourth in terms of population size and ranks first in terms of population density. In addition to the accumulation of knowledge and specialization in the region where the capital-owned competitive advantage in agriculture, food industry, chemistry, and textile-apparel sectors of advanced technology-based branding and production is planned.

In agriculture, fruit growing has an important place in addition to the field products of cotton production. Outside these sectors, the strengthening of the metal-goods sectors, logistics, paper products, furniture, renewable energy markets and development of tourism volume and organic farming is expected. Wholesale and retail trade, in particular transport, storage, communication, education, hotel, catering sectors can be shown as the increasing the added value of the region. The region is expected to continue to be the leading sector with 2 free zones, 2 technology development zones, and the ports of trade. Tbilisi-Mersin Mersin Container Port and Railway especially, Antalya-Mersin coast road to the realization of projects will significantly accelerate the region's trade. Although the summer (coastal), city, convention, exhibition, cultural-religious, health, and eco-tourism development in yacht tourism show a development potential, a significant leap is not expected in the tourism volume of the region in the coming period. The other hand, solar, wind, hydroelectric power is seen as the development trend of eco-friendly energy production.

The TR 71 region located in the eastern of Konya-Karaman provides out-migration; and the population density, population increase and urbanization rates are below the average of Turkey. Although agricultural workers are of the predomination, the efficiency and the total share of national income is below the average of Turkey in comparison to other regions. Potatoes, barley, sugar beet, alfalfa, sunflower, wheat, apples, walnuts, milk and milk products production and farming are in the forefront the region. Geo-based services, green house, organic agriculture and mining are the sectors open to development. Wholesale and retail trade and transport and storage sectors, services sector has an important weight. Food and beverages, metal products, machinery and equipment industry, non-metal products, automotive, textile and mining industries are the sectors which are of the future potential.

Cappadocia is one of Turkey's most important tourist attractions with its fairy chimneys, underground cities, churches, valleys, and thermal springs. Nature tourism in the region as well as thermal, culture, faith, balloon, is possibilities of Congress and hunting tourism, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism Strategy for 2023 under the Aksaray, Kirsehir, Nevsehir, Nigde provinces "Thermal Tourism in Central Anatolia", Aksaray, Kirsehir, Nevsehir and Kayseri provinces of the "Cappadocia Culture Tourism Development Zone", Nevsehir, the "City of Culture Tourism Brand" be declared to be the leading sector of tourism in the region is expected to continue. Although it is possible to get to the region by land, air and rail transport, only road transport is used effectively. This situation indicates that the necessary transporting will get importance for the increase in the volume of trade and tourism in the coming period.

BACKGROUND

In our country; **“Activating the Agricultural Structure”** was determined as one of the 10 strategical aim within **“Increasing Competitive Power”** that is one of the 5 Axis of Economic and Social Development determined in the document of the 9.th Development Plan (2007-2013) and goals were set in accordance with this purpose. The 9.th Development Plan was prepared in accordance with the vision of “ a Turkey which grows in a stabilized manner, shares its income equitably, having the capacity of competing in international levels, transforming into an information society, having completed the EU harmonization process” and Long Term Strategy (2001-2023).¹ In the determination of the Visional Strategies of Agricultural Sector, the plans and activities that were prepared in accordance with this before and after the 9.th Development Plan were also considered.

In this study, it was aimed to provide the participation of the institutions and individuals with ability and authority to comment on agriculture in TR52 Region through receiving their opinions. In this context, focus group meetings in all the districts within the TR52 Region. Focus group meetings were held in 31 districts of Konya and 5 districts of Karaman with a total of 36 districts and 1.824 people joined the meetings. The representatives of all the state institutions and organizations, the representatives of non-governmental organizations, the representatives of local administrations, leading businessmen of the districts, and opinion leaders joined the focus group meetings. Thus, the opinions and suggestions received from the districts were given in the report with reference to the formation of whole from the parts. The literature and data related to the report of agricultural sector was scanned after the district focus group meetings and all the data of the sector was confirmed using the findings obtained from the field. Thus, a sectoral report supported by scientific and statistical data was prepared and the final form was given to the report through sending it to all the shareholders and receiving their opinions and suggestions once more.

In conclusion, the general strategies, partial approaches in the TR52 Konya Karaman Level 2 Region related to their potentials were evaluated. Finally, the developments occur in the world agriculture, the process our country is experiencing and targets were numerically evaluated and the document of **“The Vision Strategy of Agricultural Sector for 2023”** was prepared related to the expected status of the TR52 Region in 2023 and the things that can be done to reach these targets.

¹ 9.th Development Plan (2007-2013)

AGRICULTURAL SWOT ANALYSIS OF TR52 REGION

AGRICULTURAL SWOT ANALYSIS OF TR52 REGION			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Existence of wide agricultural fields in TR52 Region	The existence of factors limiting the yields (the deepness of the soil, the slope of the soil, the structure of soil, the irrigation capacity, the antecedent precipitation, erosion and the scarcity of malleable fields on the mountainous regions) of TR52 Region	The increase in the irrigable lands within the Project for Konya Plateaus (KOP) and the projects for irrigating investments that continue in the region	Existing soil erosion and desertification in the region
The existence of TR52 Region in the heart of the country from the geographical aspects	The inadequacy of connections of TR52 Region to ports and the high logistic costs	Establishment of logistic village in Konya and the construction of the railway between Konya-Karaman-Silifke	
Different geographical aspects of TR52 Region (especially soil and climate) and the capacity to grow different products	The inappropriate use of the soil in TR52 Region in accordance with their capacities, the failure in forming the optimal product designing completely, the failure of the farmers in acting quickly related to the planting new products due to the low demand levels for the current products	Regarding organic agricultural applications in the region and related new agricultural products (eg. Physalis)	The changes in the climate due to the global warmth, the losses due to misuse of agricultural inputs and environmental pollution
The existence of natural water sources in the TR52 Region (lakes, rivers and underground water) and artificial water fields (dams, ponds and channels) and the irrigating capacity of the region	Most of the irrigable land in the TR52 Region cannot be irrigated due to the shortage of water, the inadequacy of infrastructure and unconscious water consumption	The activation of the Blue Tunnel in 2012 and irrigation investments of DSI	The depletion of surface water and underground water due to the global warming and misuse

AGRICULTURAL SWOT ANALYSIS OF TR52 REGION			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
The important status of TR52 Region in Turkey in relation with the production of grains, fruit-vineyard and vegetables, the existence of products that can be sold in domestic and international markets	The problems of products in the TR52 region related to prolificacy, costs, quality, standard and marketing	Increased demand for food and the broadening of agricultural production	
The natural conditions of the TR52 Region allows different agricultural application (organic agriculture, seed growing, apiculture and medical and aromatic plants)	Insufficient valorization of different agricultural potentials of TR52 Region, deficiencies in research and development, the inadequacy of enyetpreters	The increase of demand for organic agriculture, the potential of the region to be a base for seed growing due to the difference of heat between night and day and the existence of Bahri Dağdaş Institute in the region	
The convenience of TR52 Region for animal production (the existence of land, meadow-hayfields and the industry that provides income)	The existence of small scaled agricultural enterprises in TR52 Region, the problems of meadows and hayfields related to quality and use and high input costs	The big scaled enterprises are eager at making investments of dairying for meat and milk and animal products	
The existence of human resources that adopted the agricultural culture in TR52 Region, have been applying modern agriculture techniques and having experiences	In the countryside of the TR52 Region, the population is in decrease since the human resources move to the cities due to the shortage of income, the scarcity of employments and social needs	The Policies of Rural Area Development is being activated	The difficulty in keeping population with necessary quality and quantity in the rural area
The existence of necessary machineries, equipments and laboratory infrastructures required for the agriculture in the TR52 Region	Lack of consciousness among the farmers in the TR52 Region related to the use of machinery and equipments and the importance of analyzing soil-water-plants-food	The application of Agricultural Counselling and agriculture-related publications	

AGRICULTURAL SWOT ANALYSIS OF TR52 REGION			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
The existence of state institutions and organizations, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions that support and serve the agriculture sector in the TR52 Region	The lack of coordination between the institutions support thr agriculture sector in the TR52 Region and the existence of functionality problem od agricultural organizations	The establishment of KOP Administration	
The existence of industry that products inputs used in the agriculture sector in the TR52 Region (Agricultural machineries-equipments and fertilizers)	The existence of scale problems among the sectoral enterprises	The development of the industry in the region as a result of the growth trend of the economy in the country and increasing agriculture supports	The decay of macro-economic stability
The existence of industrial enterprises that process the agricultural products grown in the TR52 Region or come from other places (sugar beet, wheat, barleycorn, corn, apples, sour cherries, grapes, carrots, potatoes, tomatoes, milk and meat)	Lacking of full capacity working industrial enterprises and their lacking of technology	5 universities currently available in the region and agricultural university that will be established in the region	
The existence of food industry that processes the products that are grown in the TR52 Region or semi-finished products from the other places (sugar, flour, cracked wheat, semolina, dairies, meat products, oil and cacao)	The competing levels of the enterprises of the sector on the desired level	Konya Şeker Holding and local capitals located in the region are making investments in numerous districts of the region	

AGRICULTURAL SWOT ANALYSIS OF TR52 REGION			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>The existence of products with the capacity of brand in the agriculture and agricultural industry of TR52 Region (the apple of Karaman and Bozkır, the cherry of Akşehir, white cherry and black carrots from Ereğli, melon from Çumra, the carrot of Kaşınhanı, watermelon of Kazımkarabekir, the sheep from Karaman, sesame oil from Bozkır, grape molasses of Tuzlukçu, grapes and grape molasses of Hadim, walnut, halvah and grape molasses from Ermenek, and rock candy of Konya etc.)</p>	<p>Existence of promotion and branding problems</p>		

THE VISION OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN TR52 REGION

THE VISION OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN TR52 REGION				
Providing the maintainability of Natural Sources and Transforming the Agricultural Sector into a Competitive Structure				

THE STRATEGIES OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR				
1. Precise determination of agricultural capacity in the region considering the maintainability of natural sources				
Objectives	Activity	Responsible Institutions	Co-operating Institutions	Period
Revealing and mapping the significance of agricultural land in the TR52 Region	Completion of soil analysis and classification of the soil	GTHBKONKAR	KONKARÇŞB, TKGM, TKM, İÖİKONKAR, SÜ, TSKAEM, ZO, TB	2013
	The determination of hydration capacity of the lands on the basis of agricultural sub-regions	GTHBKONKAR, KOPIB	KONKARÇŞB, TKGM, TKM, İÖİKONKAR, SÜ, TSKAEM, ZO, TB, DSİ4BM	2013
	The determination of local water sources and the capacity of these sources to be used for agricultural lands	GTHBKONKAR, KOPIB, DSİ4BM	KONKARÇŞB, TKGM, TKM, İÖİKONKAR, SÜ, TSKAEM, ZO	2013
	The determination of climatic conditions and possible climatic changes on the basis of agricultural sub-regions	KMBM, GTHBKONKAR	SÜ, ZO, TB	2013
	Determination of land susceptible to erosion on the basis of agricultural sub-regions and determination of suitable product designs for these fields	GTHBKONKAR	ÇEMGM, SÜ, ZO, TB	2013
	Determination and renovation of the non-agricultural and salty land in order to make them agricultural	GTHBKONKAR	ÇEMGM, SÜ, ZO, TB	2013
	Preparation of the application plan of the lands for agricultural purposes	TRGMKON, GTHBKONKAR	SÜ, ZO, TB, İÖİKONKAR, ÜB	2013
	Determination and observation of pollution resulting from agricultural activities	GTHBKONKAR	KONKARÇŞB, DSİ4BM, SYGM, SÜ, ZO	2013
Activating the statistical information production	Quickening the activities for the Research of Agricultural Enterprises and remote perception	TÜİKKONB	GTHBKONKAR, SÜ, ZO, TB	2013

Providing coordination among the institutions and organizations that produce agricultural data	TÜİKKONB, KONKARVAL	GTHBKONKAR, SÜ, ZO, TB	2013
Determination of the potential of human resources in agriculture	TÜİKKONB	GTHBKONKAR, ÇSGBKONKAR, SÜ, ZO	2013
Recording and identifying the animal existence	GTHBKONKAR	ÜB	2013
Determination, restriction of the public meadows, summer pastures and hayfields and planning their use	GTHBKONKAR	TKM, İÖİKONKAR, ZO, TB	2013
Determination of agriculture caes on industrial capacity of the region	KONKARO, KONKARE	GTHBKONKAR, KONKARBSTB	2013

2. Overcoming the lack of physical infrastructure about evaluation of agricultural potential in Nuts II Region

Objectives	Activity	Responsible Institutions	Co-operating Institutions	Period
Completion of irrigation infrastructures of agricultural fields in the region, the popularization of modern irrigation systems and providing the effective use of water	Actualizing the Actual Plan for the Project of Konya Plateaus	KOPİB	DSİ4BM, İÖİKONKAR, SB, MEVKA	2020
	Completion of investments for regional artificial water fields (dams, ponds and channels) in the region except the Plan for the Project of Konya Plateaus,	DSİ4BM, İÖİKONKAR, SB	KOPİB	2020
	Updating the Master Plan for Basins in accordance with the use of the water and soil effectively and planning the investments	GTHBKONKAR, DSİ4BM	TKM, ÇOB, GAPİB, SÜ, MEVKA	2013
	Research for transforming current open irrigation system into the covered one and provide those transforms	DSİ4BM, İÖİKONKAR, SB	GTHBKONKAR, KOPİB SÜ, MEVKA,	2020
	Popularizing pressure-fed irrigation systems	GTHBKONKAR	İÖİKONKAR KOPİB, MEVKA	2020
	Transforming surface irrigation methods into springer irrigation methods and/or drip irrigation methods	GTHBKONKAR	İÖİKONKAR, KOPİB, MEVKA	2020
	Supporting the popularization of modern irrigation techniques	GTHBKONKAR, MEVKA, İÖİKONKAR, KOPİB	SB, SÜ	2020
	Supporting the maintenance and repair activities related to the active use of current covered systems	İÖİKONKAR, DSİ4BM	GTHBKONKAR, KOPİB, MEVKA, SB, SÜ	2020

	Preventing the illegal and unconscious use of underground water	DSİ4BM KONKARBEL	GTHBKONKAR, KOPIB, MEVKA, SB, SÜ	2013
	Preventing the pollution of underground and surface water	DSİ4BM, KONKARBEL	GTHBKONKAR SYGM	2020
	Encouraging the consumption of drain water after clarifying and raising awareness among the farmers for not using the drain water directly	KONKARBEL	GTHBKONKAR SYGM, MEVKA, SB, SÜ	2013
	Essentially encouragement of contemporarily controlled irrigation systems and in-field development services in the lands susceptible to the erosion	ÇEMGM, GTHBKONKAR	MEVKA, KOPIB	2020
Providing effective and efficient utilization of soil structure in the agricultural field in the region	Performing the activities of field assessment and prioritisation in order to cooperative popularization of the services for land consolidation and in-land development (irrigation, drainage and road building)	GTHBKONKAR	TKM, DSİ4BM, İÖİKONKAR, SÜ, MEVKA	2013
	Completion of the development services within the field (irrigation, draining, and road building), especially in the consolidated lands	GTHBKONKAR	TKM, DSİ4BM, İÖİKONKAR, SÜ, MEVKA	2023
	Supporting the protective tillage planting methods on the land susceptible to the erosion and protective plantings such as perennial plants-forage plants	GTHBKONKAR	İÖİKONKAR, SÜ, MEVKA KOPIB	2020
	Providing lands to the farmers through allocating the treasury lands to them in order to increase the scales of enterprises	GTHBKONKAR, KONKARMEM	SÜ, MEVKA	2023
Improving the infrastructure of animal breeding in the region	Providing the rehabilitation, protection and utilization of the meadows intended for the activation of animal breeding potential	GTHBKONKAR, KONKARMEM	İÖİKONKAR, SÜ, MEVKA KOPIB	2023
	Supporting the formation of artificial meadow fields	GTHBKONKAR	İÖİKONKAR, MEVKA KOPIB	2020
	Continuing the support to the animal holdings in order to enable them reach the EU standards	TKDK, GTHBKONKAR	İÖİKONKAR, MEVKA, KOPIB	2023

	Establishment of organized animal breeding sites in city centres such as Konya and Karaman and big towns such as Ereğli, Akşehir, Iğın and Çumra	GTHBKONKAR, KONKARMEM, KONKARBEL	İÖİKONKAR, SÜ, MEVKA, KOPIB	2020
	Actualizing “the Project for Sheep Breeding Basin” in the districts of Karapınar and Emirgazi and the projects for sheep and goat farming related to breeding goat in the districts such as Ermenek and Bozkır (providing site and supporting)	GTHBKONKAR, KONKARMEM, KONKARBEL	İÖİKONKAR, SÜ, MEVKA, KOPIB	2020
	The evaluation of waste from the poultry enterprises located in Konya and Karaman and utilization of them in the soil of the region as fertilizers	GTHBKONKAR	KONKARÇŞB, İÖİKONKAR, SÜ, MEVKA, KOPIB	2020
3. Making up the deficiencies of human infrastructure related to the evaluation of the potential for agriculture in the region.				
Objectives	Activity	Responsible Institutions	Co-operating Institutions	Period
Improving the capacity of the region in the agricultural sector for human sources	Determining the need for education on the basis of districts related to reaching a maintainable and competent agricultural sector and performing specific training applications	GTHBKONKAR	KKÜ, MEVKA, KOPIB, MEB	2020
	Increasing the coordination between institutions and organizations related to the training and employment of the staff required in the agricultural sector	GTHBKONKAR	KONKARVAL, MEVKA, KOPIB	2013
	Developing the agriculture high schools in quality and quantity considering the agricultural potentials in the region	GTHBKONKAR, MEB	KKÜ	2013
	Developing publication applications on the basis of districts and agricultural regions	GTHBKONKAR	KKÜ, MEVKA, KOPIB	2013
	Supporting the activities of entrepreneurship through giving co-education towards the young farmers that will be formed in the mutually complementary matters such as agricultural production,	GTHBKONKAR	KKÜ, MEB, MEVKA, KOPIB, KONKARKOSGEB, TB	2020

	marketing the agricultural products and entrepreneurship.			
Development of new applications to support agricultural activities	Improving and popularizing the application of agricultural counseling	GTHBKONKAR	KKÜ, MEVKA, KOPIB, TB	2013
	Adaptation of exterritorial innovative applications to the region and performing academic studies to develop new applications	GTHBKONKAR, KKÜ	MEVKA, KOPIB, TB, ÜB, ZO	2020
	Providing the visibility of good examples for the agriculture (organic agriculture, good agricultural applications and growing the products with high profit rates) and popularizing the desired applications in the agriculture	GTHBKONKAR, SÜ	MEVKA, KOPIB, TB, ZO, ÜB, İÖIKONKAR	2020
4. Planning the agricultural production and providing the entegration between agriculture and the industry				
Objectives	Activity	Responsible Institutions	Co-operating Institutions	Period
Completion of the entegration between agriculture and industry	Determination of agricultural production types on the basis of sub-regions considering potential production amounts, relative profitability of the products and their capacity for industrial entegration, and maintainable production opportunities and making production plannings	GTHBKONKAR, KKÜ	MEVKA, KOPIB, TB, KONKARO	2020
	Examining the relations between agriculture-based manufacturing industry and agricultural production capacity and provide a cooperation between the investors and agricultural producers	GTHBKONKAR	MEVKA, KOPIB, TB, KONKARO, KKÜ, ZO	2020
	Increasing contracted production in the agricultural production	GTHBKONKAR, ÜB	MEVKA, KOPIB, TB, KONKARO, ZO, ÜB	2020
	Establishment and supporting agriculture based on Specialized Organized Industrial Sites regarding agricultural production and other conditions in the region (such as orcharding in Akşehir –	GTHBKONKAR, KONKARBSTB,	KONKARBEL, MEVKA, KOPIB, TB, KONKARO, ZO, ÜB	2013

	Ereğli – Karaman, seed-growing in Ilgın and sheep breeding in Karapınar)			
	Providing coordination among the donation supports from different institutions (IPARD, MEVKA and the MINISTRY) for the investments on the process of the agricultural products, the packaging and storing them and increase the effectiveness of their supports	KONKARVAL	MEVKA, GTHBKONKAR, TKDK KOPIB, TB, KONKARO, ZO, ÜB	2013
	Supporting the activities of R&D and Innovation in order to transition to the products with higher value added products from the sectors with lower value added products such as the industry of biscuits, especially in Karaman	MEVKA, TÜBİTAK, KONKARKOSGEB, TKDK, GTHBKONKAR	KKÜ, TEKKON	2023
Increasing the operating scales in agriculture and agriculture-based industry and/or supporting the agricultural enterprises into the industry in their present status	Encouraging the developments of administrative scales	MEVKA, KONKARKOSGEB GTHBKONKAR, TKDK	TB, KONKARO, KONKARE, ZO	2023
	Providing equipment support related to milking, cooling and storing for transforming the milk produced in the animal breeding enterprises into quality raw material	MEVKA, GTHBKONKAR, TKDK	TB, KONKARO, ÜB, ZO, KONKARE	2020
	Increasing the capacity of Cold Storing	MEVKA, GTHBKONKAR, TKDK	TB, KONKARO, ÜB, ZO, KONKARE	2013
5. Providing maintainable food supply, food security and product certification				
Objectives	Activity	Responsible Institutions	Co-operating Institutions	Period
Providing the supply of maintainable agricultural product and food raw material in the region	Revealing the agricultural product ranges considering the maintainable utilization of soil and water sources and production of competitive agricultural products and food	GTHBKONKAR, KKÜ	MEVKA, KOPIB, TB, KONKARO, ZO, ÜB	2013
	Improving seed types that are resistant to drought and with high efficiency, providing the utilization through introducing the current developed types and increasing the efficiency	GTHBKONKAR, BDUTAE, TKKBB	SÜ, MEVKA, KOPIB, TB, ÜB	2020

	Increasing the use of certificated seeds and keep on supporting	GTHBKONKAR, BDUTAE, TKKBB	SÜ, MEVKA, KOPIB, TB, ÜB	2020
	Organizing the rotation system in accordance with maintainable agricultural production, high efficiency and profitability	GTHBKONKAR	KKÜ, MEVKA, KOPIB, TB, ÜB	2020
	Increasing the production of the items such as sunflower that has supply deficit in the region and the country and convenient to the product range of the region	GTHBKONKAR	KKÜ, MEVKA, KOPIB, TB, ÜB, KONKARO, ZO	2020
	Supporting the investments of the animal breeding enterprises related to the production of forage plants	GTHBKONKAR	MEVKA, KOPIB, TB, ÜB, KKÜ,	2023
	Supporting the activities related to the development of product diversity and productivity in apiculture	GTHBKONKAR	MEVKA, KOPIB, TB, ÜB, KKÜ	2023
	Providing the effective utilization of state agricultural enterprises in Sarayönü and Kadınhanı	TİGEM, GTHBKONKAR,	MEVKA, KOPIB, TB, ÜB	2020
Providing food security in the region	Raising awareness among the actors of food production chain (farmers, dealers, industrial enterprises related to the agriculture and salesman) through educating them on food security	GTHBKONKAR, KONKARO, ZO, TB	MEVKA, KOPIB, ÜB, KKÜ	2013
	Improving the infrastructures of control services related to the food security, increasing the inspections through providing laboratory accreditations	GTHBKONKAR, KONKARBEL	MEVKA, TB, ÜB, ZO, KKÜ	2020
	Establishing a system which effective accountability of agricultural raw material, food and forage productions	GTHBKONKAR, KONKARBEL	MEVKA, TB, ÜB, KKÜ	2020
	Supporting the requirements of agricultural enterprises and agricultural based industrial enterprises in providing the production requirements in accordance with food security	GTHBKONKAR, MEVKA, TKDK, KONKARKOSGEB	TB, ÜB, KKÜ, ZO, KONKARO, KONKARE	2023
Providing the certificates for the products	Encouraging and supporting of the manufacturers related to the product certifications such as ITU and GLOBALGAP	GTHBKONKAR, MEVKA, KONKARKOSGEB	TB, ÜB, ZO, KKÜ, KONKARO, KONKARE	2020

6. Providing the access of agricultural markets easily and with value added positions				
Objectives	Activity	Responsible Institutions	Co-operating Institutions	Period
Providing the production of competitive products	To make producers conscious of cultivating marketable products that has relatively high profitability.	GTHBKONKAR, ÜB, ZO	MEVKA, TB, KOPIB, KKÜ	2013
	Making necessary plans related to the production of agricultural products in required diversity, minimum amount and standard in order to increase its marketability	GTHBKONKAR, MEVKA	ÜB, TB, KOPIB, ZO, KKÜ	2013
	Developing the and applying the supportive mechanisms related to the products that are desired to be produced	GTHBKONKAR, MEVKA	ÜB, TB, KOPIB, KKÜ, KONKARO, KONKARE, ZO	2020
Ürünlerin pazara erişimindeki engellerin ortadan kaldırılması	Providing the production of the products that have underwriting through the help of manufacturer organizations and agriculture based manufacturing industry	ÜB, GTHBKONKAR, MEVKA	TB, KOPIB, KKÜ, KONKARO, KONKARE, ZO	2020
	Providing the establishment of buying centers and product exchange related to the selling of products in value added form	ÜB, GTHBKONKAR, KONKARBEL, MEVKA, TB	KONKARO, KOPIB, KKÜ, KONKARE	2020
	Supporting the projects related to the strengthening input supply channels in the region	GTHBKONKAR, MEVKA,	TB, KOPIB, KKÜ, KONKARO, KONKARBEL, TKDK	2020
	Especially supporting the local agricultural products and activities related to branding of manufacturing industry products that use these products as raw material	MEVKA, İGM, TKDK, KONKARKOSGEB	GTHBKONKAR, TB, KOPIB, KKÜ, KONKARO, KONKARE, ZO KONKARİTM	2023
	Forming the supportive mechanisms related to the producer organizations and farmers about forming the opportunities of selling abroad	MEVKA, İGM, TKDK, KONKARKOSGEB	GTHBKONKAR, TB, KOPIB, SÜ, KONKARO, KONKARE, ZO	2023

7. The completion of organizational structure that will direct the agriculture sector in an integrated manner				
Objectives	Activity	Responsible Institutions	Co-operating Institutions	Period
Increasing the institutional capacities of productive organizations	Providing the organizations standards through legal regulations related to the structures of the organizations, their management and activities	ÜB, GTHBKONKAR	TB, KOPIB, KKÜ, KONKARO, KONKARE, ZO	2013
	Providing the strengthening of organizations with similar objectives through gathering together and joining of unit organizations to the upper ones	ÜB, GTHBKONKAR, TKDK	TB, KOPIB, KKÜ, KONKARO, KONKARE, ZO	2013
	Performing the activities to educate and raise the awareness among the administrative and technical staff of the organizations	ÜB, GTHBKONKAR, TKDK	MEVKA, TB, KOPIB, SÜ, KONKARO, KONKARE, ZO	2013
	Increasing the support to the projects for the dialogue for social society that will provide awareness through infrastructure, education and seeing good examples for the productive organizations	ABB	MEVKA, TB, KOPIB, KKÜ, KONKARO, KONKARE, ZO	2013
	Supporting the organization of the producers according to their production activities	ÜB, GTHBKONKAR	MEVKA, TB, KOPIB, KKÜ, KONKARO, KONKARE, ZO	2013
Increasing the support of productive organization to the agricultural production	Encouraging the organizations to take effective role in the determination of the products to be produced	ÜB	GTHBKONKAR MEVKA, TB, KOPIB, SÜ	2013
	Providing the common action in the obtaining the inputs used in the agricultural production and decreasing the input costs	ÜB	GTHBKONKAR MEVKA, TB, KOPIB, KKÜ, ZO	2020
	Providing the organizations take active role in educating and raising awareness among the farmers	ÜB, MEVKA, GTHBKONKAR	TB, KOPIB, KKÜ, ZO	2013
	Supporting the production activities that the producer will perform with organizations	GTHBKONKAR	ÜB, MEVKA, TB, KOPIB, KKÜ	2020

Increasing the contribution of agricultural products into their marketing through developing the marketing infrastructures of productive organizations	Formation of standards for the suitable marketing units of producer organizations in convenience with market conditions and supporting them to set units	GTHBKONKAR	TKDK, ÜB, MEVKA, TB, KOPIB, KKÜ, ZO	2020
	Providing the supports of infrastructure, education and employment related to the improvement of service capacities of marketing units	GTHBKONKAR	TKDK, ÜB, MEVKA, TB, KOPIB, KKÜ, ZO	2020

BACKGROUND

When the production agricultural potential and economical development of the TR52 Region is examined, it is seen that the agriculture is a major importance. Hence, we are encountered a dual structure in the region. The industrial dependence of the Karaman and Konya provinces which compose the region are at the different levels. Analyzing this situation in detail becomes more of an issue in terms of determining the industrial strategies. For this reason, an agriculture centered method has been developed in the analyzing of the region as the industry and resorted to the analyzing by also grading the other important sectors. With this analyzing method, a full analyzing of the existing industry reorganization in terms of raw material resources – input provision seeing how the competitive manufacturing industry will be procured the raw material they are in need.

In our study, it is sorted out as the industrial sector, metal industry, manufacturing industry based on agriculture (getting its input from agriculture), manufacturing industry dependent on agriculture (providing its input to agriculture) and the other manufacturing industry and the industrial state are examined with the competition capacity of the industry. The capacity report data system of the Turkish Unions of the chambers and stocks is used in analyzes. As of May 2011, the companies which are registered in the TUCS capacity system are subjected to the analyzing in terms of their sectoral NACE 4 code basis activities, production capacities and number of the employees establishing in terms of counties.

Furthermore, the examinations and discussions made in the site have been utilized and the works realized by the partners towards the industry of the region have been taken into consideration.

Consequently, the developments in the world industry, the process we are experiencing as the country and the targets designated during this period are evaluated numerically, the competition capacity level of the industry sector has been analyzed and the strategies and targets of the industry sector in 2023 in the TR52 region have been put forward and the “2023 Vision Strategy of Industry Sector” document including the action plan intended to realize them has been prepared.

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE INDUSTRY SECTOR IN THE TR52 REGION

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE INDUSTRY SECTOR IN THE TR52 REGION			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
The TR52 Region's taking place in the center of the country as the geographic position	The deficiency of the port links of the TR52 Region and the height of the logistic costs	The establishment of the logistic village in Konya and The construction of Konya-Karaman-Taşucu railway remains on the agenda	
	Having no civil airports in the region	Linking the speedy train to the other cities other than Ankara as well	
The existence of a strong industry substructure with the Organized Industrial Region and Small industry Sites	Not being sufficiently effective in the site allocation for the investors especially in the city centers		Not being able to hinder the rent formation in the allocations of the Organized Industrial Zones
	Being not established the Free Zones and organized industrial zones in the region	The establishment of the Stockbreeding Organized Industrial zone	
The Region industry's having raw material input potential it is in need	The raw materials' procurement from the out-regions to great extent which are the need of the manufacturing industry opt out of the industry based on agriculture.	The existence of the industrial inputs such as bauxite, chrome, marble and gold deposits in the region	
The region industry's having energy input potential it is in need	The thermal plant investment costs' being high and the closed system operation costs	The existence of the lignite deposits suitable for thermal plants in Karapınar and Ilgin counties	
	The HES investment costs' being high	The existence of hydroelectric plants in Ermenek, Hadim and Bozkır counties	Water reserves decrease due to the global warming

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE INDUSTRY SECTOR IN THE TR52 REGION			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	The investment costs' being high and the photovoltaic technology and the supported purchasing price's not being at the expected level	The region's having a high solar energy potential, mainly Ayrancı and Karapınar counties	
The existence of human resources potential that the region's industry is in need	The industry's not finding intermediate staff demanded by the industry	5 universities and professional training centers which are existed and to be established	
	The insufficiency of the high quality human resources needed for R & D and innovation	The establishment of the science centers	
The existence of 5 universities in the region	The university and industry collaboration's not being at the expected level	The formation of the consciousness on the importance of the university and industry collaboration and the existence of the supports on the issue	
		The existence of Konya Technocity	
The region industry's being strong with the building and machinery equipment investments	The capacity usage ratios' being low	The increase in the demands of the home and foreign country markets	The economical crisis experienced in America and EU countries
	The advance technology use in the production's not being at the sufficient level	The corporations opened to the global competition with the export making advanced technology investments	

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE INDUSTRY SECTOR IN THE TR52 REGION			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	The production of the products such as food which has lower technology being produced intensively and the production of products such as medicine's being produced very little	The productions' shifting to the Anatolia due to the reasons such as the region's having less earthquake risk and the Marmara region's having no capacity as the industry	
Having production in the different sector for home and foreign countries in the industry of the region and the existence of competition potential	The greater investments' not being charmed to the region and the export capacity of the region's not being at the expected level	The existence of investment potential towards the medium and high technological products	The integration of the economies like China and India into the world's economy
The chambers and stocks structure's being powerful in the region	Having no industry inventory	The existence of public consciousness and the support mechanisms intended to the industry inventory making.	The existence of the grey economy
The existence of a vast number of SME's in the region	The existence of the institutionalization of the corporations in the region	The increase in the competition powers of the corporations based on the institutionalization	The resistance of the family companies against the institutionalization
	The scarcity of the national and international brands	The formation of the brand consciousness	The branding costs' being high

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE INDUSTRY SECTOR IN THE TR52 REGION			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	The R&D and innovation ability's not being developed	The formation of the consciousness on the importance of the R&D and innovation on the growth and the existence of the incentives on this issue.	The R&D and innovation expenditures' being high for the medium and advanced technology products
	The aggregation application's not being at the expected level	The increase in the competition power of the region based on the aggregation	The corporations' resistance against the aggregation
	The capital stock of the region's not sufficient for the bigger investments and accessing to the financing's being difficult	The establishment of the regional stock exchange and the foreign investors' charming to the region	

INDUSTRY SECTOR VISION OF TR52 REGION

INDUSTRY SECTOR VISION OF THE TR52 REGION
Bringing the Industry Sector into a competitive structure manufacturing high added-value products

STRATEGIES OF THE INDUSTRY SECTOR				
1. An exact establishment of the region's industry potential for a competitive industrial substructure				
Objectives	Activity	Responsible Organization	Organizations to be collaborated	Period
Issuing an industry inventory of TR52 Region	Formation of the road map related to the industry inventory works	MEVKA, KONKARO, TB, KONKARBSTB	TOBB, KONKARBEL, KONKARKOSGEB, KKÜ, KONKARE, GTHBKONKAR, KVDB, KARD	2013
	Performing the Industry inventory pilot schemes and supporting these activities	KONKARO, MEVKA	TOBB, KONKARBEL, KONKARKOSGEB, KKÜ, KONKARE, GTHBKONKAR, KVDB, KARD, KONKARBSTB	2013
	Publishing the Pilot scheme industry inventory outcomes, introduction of the participant corporations and regions, planning of national and international cooperation possibilities of the participants	KONKARO, MEVKA	TOBB, KONKARBEL, KONKARKOSGEB, KKÜ, KONKARE, GTHBKONKAR, KVDB, KARD, KONKARBSTB	2013
	Making the activities of consciousness, incentive and interoperations collaborations done for the Industry inventory	KONKARO, MEVKA	TOBB, KONKARBEL, KONKARKOSGEB, KKÜ, KONKARE, GTHBKONKAR, KVDB, KARD, KONKARBSTB	2013
	Performing the works for the industry inventory and inventory updating for the whole of the region	KONKARO, MEVKA	TOBB, KONKARBEL, KONKARKOSGEB, KKÜ, KONKARE, GTHBKONKAR, KVDB, KARD, KONKARBSTB	2013

Doing an input analysis of the raw material for the existing industrial plants established in the region or to be likely established	The determination of the agricultural production types, potential production quantities, relative profitability of products and industry integration capacities of the region by taking the sustainable production possibilities in sub-regions basis and making the production plans	GTHBKONKAR, KKÜ	MEVKA, KOPIB, TB, KONKARO	2020
	Except for the manufacturing industry based on the agriculture, carrying out a detailed study for the raw material, semi product and operation materials used by the region on the sectors' basis	MEVKA, KONKARO	KKÜ, KONKARBSTB, KONKARKOSGEB	2013
	Performing and updating the value chain analyzes for all the sectors existing in the region	MEVKA	KKÜ, KONKARO, KONKARBSTB, KONKARKOSGEB	2013

2. Completion of the substructure needs of the Industry of the Region

Objectives	Activity	Responsible Organization	Organizations to be collaborated	Time
Completion of the logistic substructure of industry of Konya Region	Konya Kayacık Logistic village's entering into service	UDHB	KONVAL, MEVKA, KONKARO, KONKARBSTB	2020
	Provision of Region organized industrial zones to link to the ports via railway and construction of Konya-Karaman-Taşucu railway lines	UDHB	MEVKA, KONKARO, KONKARBSTB	2020
	Converting the Konya airport to an international civil airport where the cargo transportation is made	UDHB	GKB, MEVKA, KONKARO, KONKARBSTB	2020
	Provision of the Konya speedy train line to link to other cities other than Ankara as well	UDHB	KONVAL, MEVKA, KONKARO	2020
	Provision of Ayrancı-Erdemli highway transportation network to be used effectively	UDHB	KARVAL, MEVKA, KONKARO, KONKARE	2013

Resolving the substructure needs for increasing the charms of the investment areas on the industry of the Region	Establishment of Konya Free zone	KONKARO	SBYYHGM, MEVKA, KONKARBSTB	2020
	The establishment of specialized organized industrial zones	KONKARO, KONKARBSTB	MEVKA, KONKARBEL, KONKARVAL	2020
	The extension of organized industrial zones, provision of substructure-purifying construction's completion	KONKARO, TB	KONKARBSTB, MEVKA, KONKARBEL, KONKARVAL	2020
	Increasing of the small industrial sites and provision of their superstructure-substructure constructions completion	KONKARO, KONKARE, KONKARBEL	KONKARVAL, KONKARBSTB, MEVKA	2020
Provision of the energy submission safety for the industry of the region	Establishment of Karapınar and Ayrancı solar energy production specialized region intended for renewable energy sources production	KONKARVAL, BSTB	KONKARO, KONKARE, KONKARBEL, MEVKA	2020
	Completion of Ermenek, Bozkır and Hadim HES investments intended for renewable energy sources production	DSİ4BM	KONKARVAL, OSİB, ETKB	2020
	Establishment of Karapınar, Ermenek and Ilgın thermal plants	ETKB	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, MEVKA, KONKARO	2020
3. Speeding up the transition period to the production of the high added-value products of the manufacturing industry				
Objectives	Activity	Responsible Organization	Organizations to be collaborated	Time
Development of Innovation and R&D Strategies	Provision of the individuals, organizations and corporation to become conscious on the importance of the Innovation and R&D.	KONKARKOSGEB, MEVKA, TEKKON,	KONKARO, İÖİKONKAR, KKÜ, TÜBİTAK	2013
	Promoting the employment of the qualified personnel to work in the organizations on R&D and innovation, employment of counseling and establishing the R&D units.	MEVKA, KONKARKOSGEB, TEKKON, İŞKONKAR	KKÜ, KONKARVAL, KONKARO, TB	2013

Incenting the expenses of the corporations on machinery-equipment and laboratory substructures they are in need on innovation and R&D issues.	KONKARKOSGEB, MEVKA, TÜBİTAK	KONKARO, TB, KONKARVAL, KONKARBSTB, KKÜ	2020
Promoting the corporations to monitor the developments in their sector, follow up the activities of the R&D centers, develop their national and international cooperation on this issue and use the information and communication technologies.	KONKARKOSGEB, MEVKA, TÜBİTAK	KONKARBSTB, KONKARO, TB	2020
Contributing to the development of the incentive mechanisms supporting the innovation and R&D activities such as TÜBİTAK, KOSGEB, the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology and the Framework Programs	MEVKA, KONKARO, KKÜ	KONKARKOSGEB, TÜBİTAK, KONKARBSTB,	2020
Providing the increase in the participation in the projects to increase especially foreign country cooperation on innovation and R&D issue.	KKÜ, MEVKA	ABB, TÜBİTAK,	2020
Increasing the effectiveness of the Konya Technocity on Innovation and R&D activities and completing their substructures.	TEKKON	KONVAL, KONKARO, TB, KONBEL, KKÜ	2013
The national and International corporations' promotion to establish their private R&D centers in the region.	MEVKA, KONKARKOSGEB,	TÜBİTAK, TEKKON, KKÜ, KONKARVAL	2020

	Contribution to the international projects such as Preparation of the National Intellectual and industrial property Rights Strategy certificate and constitution of the Productivity Policy and Strategy	MEVKA	KONKARO, TB, TEKKON, KKÜ	2013
	Completion of the Konya Science center	KONBEL	TÜBİTAK, KONVAL, KONKARO, TB, KOS	
	Supporting the R&D and Innovation activities for transiting to the added-value products in the sectors whose added-value and competitiveness is lower like biscuit industry especially in Karaman city	MEVKA, TÜBİTAK, KONKARKOSGEB, TKDK, GTHBKONKAR	KKÜ, TEKKON	2023
Promoting the investments for the productions with medium and advanced technology	Taking an active role in determination of the sectors to be supported in the region for the investments in terms of Governmental Aids and other supporting issues and contributing to the policy production processes	MEVKA, KONKARKOSGEB	TÜBİTAK, KBK, KONKARO	2023
	Supporting the activities intended for bringing the strategic and added-value investment such as investments of the Defense industry in the region	MEVKA	GKB, KONKARO, TEKKON, KKÜ, TÜBİTAK	2023
Charming the bigger industrial investments whose value-added is high to the region	Giving weight to introduction activities on charming the national and international capital to the region	KONKARO, MEVKA	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, TB	2023
	Providing a coordination between the related organizations for charming the national and international capitals to be invested in the region.	KONKARVAL	KONKARO, MEVKA, KONKARBEL, İÖİKONKAR, KKÜ	2023

4. Resolving the human resources, institutionalizing, introduction and branding problems of the region				
Objectives	Activity	Responsible Organization	Organizations to be collaborated	Time
Meeting the qualified personnel need of the industry	Carrying out activities on monitoring the growth process of the industry, envisaging and estimating of the human resources and developing a method on this issue	KONKARO, İŞKONKAR	KKÜ, MEVKA, KONKARVAL	2013
	Contributing to produce an policy on making a training planning of the human resources that the industry is in need and to be in need in future	MEVKA, KONKARO, KKÜ	TB, İÖİKONKAR, BSTB, ÇSGB	2023
	Provision of unqualified workforce to be employed by making them gain a qualification and increasing the effectiveness of the existing applications	İŞKONKAR, KONKARO, MEVKA	KONKARVAL, TB, ÇSGBKONKAR, KONKARBSTB, KKÜ	2020
	Increasing the collaborations between the corporations on training the qualified staff.	KONKARVAL	KONKARO, TB, KONKARE, İŞKONKAR, KONKARKOSGEB, KKÜ	2013
	The training of the present staff intended for the increase of their qualification and encouraging them to participate in the international training programs such as Leonardo da Vinci program	KONKARO, KONKARE, TB	KKÜ, MEB, KONKAREM, MEVKA	2020
	Encouraging of the institutionalizing of the industrial corporations	Rendering training and consultancy services for increasing the consciousness level on the importance of institutionalizing in terms of competitiveness in the corporations in the region	KONKARO, KONKARE, KONKARKOSGEB	KKÜ, MEVKA, KONKARBSTB

	Supporting the institutionalization works especially to be realized with the family corporations and contributing to the formation of the national supporting policies	KKÜ, KONKARO, KONKARE, MEVKA	BSTB, KONKARVAL	2013
	Generalizing the success stories on the institutionalizing	KONKARO	KONKARE, TB, MEVKA, KKÜ	2020
Encouraging of the introduction and branding processes of the industrial corporations	Rendering training and consultancy services intended for enhancing the conscious level of the introduction and branding in terms of competitiveness in the corporations taking place in the region	KONKARO	KONKARE, TB, MEVKA, KKÜ	2020
	Supporting the introduction and branding activities of the corporations bearing branding potential and contributing to their national support policy formations	MEVKA, KONKARKOSGEB, KONKARO	KKÜ, KBK, KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL	2020
	Generalizing the success stories on the branding	KONKARO	KONKARE, TB, MEVKA, KKÜ	2020
5. Providing an effective University and industry collaboration				
Objectives	Activity	Responsible Organization	Organizations to be collaborated	Time
Development of the University-industry cooperation ground and mutually acting culture	Increasing the consciousness level of the related sectors on mutual project development and university-industry corporation	KKÜ, KONKARO, KONKARE, TB	MEVKA, KONKARBSTB, KONKARKOSGEB, TEKKON	2020
	Development of the projects for providing the effectiveness in university-industry collaboration	KONKARO, KKÜ, TEKKON	MEVKA, KONKARKOSGEB, KONKARE, TB, KONKARBSTB, TÜBİTAK	2020
	Contributing to the development of the supporting mechanisms towards the university-industry collaboration	KONKARBSTB, MEVKA, TEKKON	KONKARO, KONKARE, TB, KONKARKOSGEB	2020

	University's actively taking part in the increase of national and international project experiences of the industry	KKÜ	KONKARO, KONKARE, KONKARBSTB	2020
	Putting an alternative platforms and organizations in transfer center, R&D centers and innovation centers for university-industry collaboration development into practice	KKÜ, KONKARO, MEVKA, TB	KONKARE, TEKKON, KONKARVAL, KONKARBSTB, KONKARBEL, TÜBİTAK	2023
Providing a collaboration on training staff in the fields the industry is in need	Carrying out requirement analyzes of the industry for intermediate and technical staff	KONKARO, KKÜ, KONKARE	MEVKA, KONKARBSTB, İŞKONKAR,	2013
	Synchronizing the human resource capacities of the universities in the region for training the staff the industry is in need	KKÜ	KONKARO, KONKARE, TB, KONKARBSTB, MEVKA	2013
	Bringing the needed department into being to the educational life of the region	KKÜ	KONKARO, KONKARE, TB, KONKARBSTB, MEVKA	2020
	Development of a policy on making the practicing and part-time job applications be effectively applicable in the industry	KONKARO, KONKARE, KKÜ	MEVKA, KONKARBSTB	2013
6. Increasing the competition power and export of the industry of the Region				
Objectives	Activity	Responsible Organization	Organizations to be collaborated	Time
Developing and application of the aggregation and aggregation-like strategies for competition capability	Determination of the aggregation potential of all the sectors	KONKARO, MEVKA	KKÜ, KONKARE, TB, KONKARİSD	2013
	Aggregation formation with the sectors bearing aggregation potential and aggregation activity realization	KONKARO, MEVKA	KKÜ, KONKARE, TB, KONKARİSD	2020
	Supporting the aggregation development activities for the established aggregations in the region	MEVKA, KONKARO	KKÜ, KONKARE, TB, KONKARİSD	2013

	Contributing to the development of the support mechanisms intended for competitive policies	KONKARO, MEVKA	KONKARE, KKÜ, TB, KONKARİSD	2020
Eliminating the capital problem of the industry of the Region	Furnishing the corporations with the information on accessing the fund sources they are in need during the investment, production and marketing	KONKARO, MEVKA, KKÜ, TEKKON	KONKARE, TB, KONKARİSD	2023
	Establishment of Regional Stock Exchange	KONKARO, SPK	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, KONKARİSD	2020
	Supporting the activities to encourage the mergers	MEVKA	KONKARO, KONKARE, KONKARİSD, TB, KONKARBSTB	2020
	Increasing the investment supporting office service capacity	MEVKA	KONKARO, KONKARE, KONKARİSD, TB, KONKARBSTB, KONKARVAL	2013
Development of the export capacity of the industry of the Region	Supporting the productions of the products having high added-value branding value	MEVKA, KONKARKOSGEB, TÜBİTAK	KONKARO, KONKARE, KONKARİSD, TB, KONKARBSTB, KKÜ	2020
	Supporting the export focused investment and marketing activities of the companies taking place in the Region	MEVKA, KONKARKOSGEB	KONKARO, KONKARE, KONKARİSD, TB, KONKARBSTB, KKÜ	2020
	Contribution to the policy production process for support mechanisms intended for export	KKÜ, KONKARO, KONKARİSD	MEVKA, KONKARE, TB	2020
	Supporting the activities oriented to actualizing the export potential of Karaman city in the sectors out of agriculture based industry	KTSO, KARTB	MEVKA, KARVAL, KMBÜ, KARKOSGEB	2020

BACKGROUND

It is possible for a country to attain sustainable development and achieve competitive economical objectives by putting its potentials into good use at highest level in the sectors, where it is strong at. While with increased welfare levels, human desires to live up his life which is caught between his work and home with tourism activities, and also to spend this short timeframe he allocates to himself at a place most appropriate for his limited budget, which he considers as having the utmost importance. Whereas, the countries in competition with each other in international tourism target to obtain the highest level of revenue by welcoming people who have the ability to spend the most. Parallel to this, they make and set long-term plans and goals for the tourism activities.

Turkey has identified its strategies and targets in the tourism sector with reference to 2023, and announced its 2007-2013 action plan in 2007. Also, targets relating to the period in question are set and strategies are adopted to accomplish these targets in the 9th Development Plan prepared in relation with 2007-2013 period. Within the framework of the studies carried out in 2011 to determine 2023 Vision and Strategies of TR52 Region, it is believed that the state of accomplishment of the targets in country plans and taking one's cue from the developments so far are important. Also, it is necessary to carry out a sub-regional work compatible with national plans.

Within the scope of the study, integrated approach of 2023 Tourism Strategy of Ministry of Culture and Tourism is evaluated together with fraction approaches emerged in parallel with the potentials of TR52 Konya Karaman Level 2 Region on the basis of district, province and region.

Ultimately, developments emerging in world tourism, competitiveness level of tourism sector, processes and targets we experience as a country are evaluated in numerical terms , and "Tourism Sector 2023 Vision Strategy" document is prepared with regards to where TR52 region should be in 2023 and what is required to be done to accomplish these targets.

TR52 REGION TOURISM SWOT ANALYSIS

TR52 REGION TOURISM SWOT ANALYSIS			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
TR52 Region being located in the centre of the country as geographical position	Region not having sea frontier		
High speed train service having been started between Konya-Ankara	Not being able to reach the desired speed on the current line due to substructure problems, and inadequacy of the number of services	Constructing high speed train links to other cities apart from Ankara	Time and cost disadvantages of the construction of high speed train line.
Commencement of passenger transfer from Karaman to Konya with high speed railcar services		Ongoing discussions about the construction of Antalya-Konya-Nevsehir high speed train line	
		Construction of an up-to-date, modern high speed train station in Konya in a near future.	
Current Istanbul-Konya flights	Non-existence of civilian airport in the region		
	Non-existence of international flights to/from the region		
	Non-existence of flights from the region to major cities (excluding Istanbul)		
	Inadequacy of the quality of the current airport		
Presence of income-generating tourism potential in the region	Number of accommodation days being small		
Region having many natural beauties	Inadequacy of tourism inventory	Inclusion of Konya in Lakes District Eco-tourism Development Region in 2023 Tourism Strategy	

TR52 REGION TOURISM SWOT ANALYSIS			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Region having rich historical and cultural values		Objective of brandization of Konya as Culture Capital in 2023 Tourism Strategy	
Mevlana Rumi having lived in the region and his shrine being in Konya	Mevlana Rumi brand being perceived just as a name , and tourism activities being demoted to a shrine visit	Mevlana Rumi name being a world famous brand	Total Integrated Marketing conception not yet being established
	Activities oriented towards understanding, telling and keeping alive Mevlana and his philosophy not being at an adequate level due to lack of infrastructure and facilities.	Mevlana Culture Valley Project	
	Inability to organize Konya tourism activities in a manner to benefit from the tourism activities at the highest level	Having many values relating to Mevlana in the region (such as Mevlana having lived in Karaman, and shrines of some of his family being there Mevlana visiting the churches located in Sille and meeting the men of the cloth there Mevlana visiting the thermal springs in Ilgın province and writing his works there, etc.)	
Yunus Emre having lived in Karaman	Yunus Emre memorial events not being at a desired level, and lack of infrastructure	Yunus Emre being one of the most important values of Anatolia	
Social-economic and social-cultural structure of Konya City Centre being strong	Inadequacy of physical infrastructure in terms of tourism, and lack of coordination in the planning of investments	Konya being declared as congress centre in 2023 Tourism Strategy	

TR52 REGION TOURISM SWOT ANALYSIS			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Konya being the capital city of Great Seljuk Empire	Not publicizing the Seljuk Civilization adequately	Organization of International Seljuk Symposiums in terms of publicity of the Seljuk Empire	
Karaman being the centre of Karamanoglu Beylic	Turkish Language activities not being at a desired level	Karaman being declared as the capital of Turkish Language	
Historical Catalhoyuk and Boncuklu Hoyuk settlements being in the region	Lack of publicity and organization		
Nasreddin Hodja having lived in Aksehir, and his shrine being there	Lack of infrastructure and facilities, and the activities oriented towards publicity of Nasreddin Hodja not being at a desired level		Being lost in the shadow of Mevlana brand
Shemsi Tebrizi having lived in Konya city centre, and his shrine being located there	Shems-i Tebrizi not being publicized adequately		
Sadreddin Konevi having lived in Konya city centre, and his shrine being located there	Sadreddin Konevi not being publicized adequately	Cultural link of Sadreddin Konevi with the African, European and Asian countries neighbouring Mediterranean	Being lost in the shadow of Mevlana brand
Ilgin thermal city being located in the region	Not establishing the transition from Turkish bath culture to thermal spring culture	Increase in the marketability of other products of the region along with thermal tourism, new investments in the region, and the ability to use the thermal spring water in heating of houses	

TR52 REGION TOURISM SWOT ANALYSIS			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Presence of world famous caves such as Tinaztepe, Incesu, Manazan and Meraspolis, etc. in the region	Lack of publicity and infrastructure		
Historic Southern Anatolian Silk Road connecting Mardin, Diyarbakir, Adiyaman, Malatya, Kahramanmaras, Kayseri, Nevsehir, Aksaray, Konya, Isparta, Denizli and Antalya centres to each other passing through Konya	Silk Road Tourism Corridor not covering Konya in 2023 Tourism Strategy		
Karaman being the ancestral motherland for many people who lived in Balkans and returned to our country	Connection of many famous people such as Kazim Karabekir, who are originally from the region, being cut off, and tourism not benefiting sufficiently from these values.		
Karaman being the homeland of many famous people such as Yunus Emre, Karamanoglu Mehmet Bey, Piri Reis and Kazim Karabekir	Not benefiting sufficiently from the positive contributions of the historical characters on the region		
Region having educated young population, presence of human resources working in the sector outside the region	Not putting the employment potential into good use due to inadequate development of tourism sector		

TR52 REGION TOURISM SWOT ANALYSIS			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Developed commercial infrastructure of the region	Non-existence of tourism sector integrated products	Increase in the investments made into the sector along with the increase in the profitability of tourism activities, increase in the number of domestic and foreign tourists	
Region having many local products supporting tourism sector	Production of local brand and products supporting tourism activities not being in desired quality and quantity	Support for the development of local products and micro-enterprises within the scope of IPARD	Disappearance of local products and handicrafts
Presence of various tourism activities which can be performed simultaneously	Tour operators' lack of interest in the region		

TR52 REGION TOURISM SWOT ANALYSIS			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Region having a geographical structure allowing diversification in tourism by neighbouring health Tourism and thermal tourism regions (Afyonkarahisar, Ankara, Aksaray), sea tourism regions (Antalya –Mersin), Phrygia culture and thermal tourism development region (Afyon), Cappadocia culture development region (Aksaray), eco-tourism region (west of Antalya towards inner parts, areas, where Antalya and Mersin merge on the skirts of Toros mountains) and Anamur coastal region tourism town	Lack of infrastructure, awareness, planning and marketing at the point of collaborative marketing of different regions in tourism sector	Investments in infrastructure allowing the regional tourism to be integrated with different regions, and positive changes being experienced in marketing perception.	
Region having many expats living abroad	Second generation expats coming less frequently to the region, and lack of tourism activities attracting these people to the region	Presence of an audience primarily preferring the region, despite its competitive disadvantage	

TR52 REGION TOURISM SECTOR VISION

TR52 REGION TOURISM SECTOR VISION
Transforming the Tourism Sector into a Competitive Structure and Ensuring Its Sustainability

TOURISM SECTOR STRATEGIES				
1. Identifying the tourism potential of the region fully and spreading the information				
Objectives	Activities	Responsible Institution	Institutions to be Collaborated	Period
Taking the tourism inventory of TR52 Region	Establishing a road map with regards to tourism inventory work	KONKARITM	MEVKA, KKU, KONKARBEL, KKVKBKM, TURSABKBY, TUBA, VGM, TTKB	2013
	Raising awareness, incentives and carrying out cooperative B2B activities for pilot scheme tourism inventory	KONKARITM	KONKARVAL, MEVKA, KKU, KONKARBEL, KKVKBKM, TURSABKBY, TUBA, VGM, TTKB	2013
	Carrying out tourism inventory pilot schemes and supporting these activities	KONKARITM	KB, MEVKA, KKU, KONKARBEL, KKVKBKM, TURSABKBY, TUBA, VGM, TTKB	2013
	Carrying out tourism inventory activities for whole region	KONKARITM	KB, KONKARVAL, MEVKA, KKU, KONKARBEL, KKVKBKM, TURSABKBY, TUBA, VGM, TTKB	2020
	Completing Turkish Cultural Heritage Database, and carrying out integration works with other databases	KONKARITM	KB, MEVKA, KKU, KONKARBEL, KKVKBKM, TURSABKBY, TUBA, VGM, TTKB	2020
	Ensuring utilization of database information in investment plans of the sector by transferring the database information into geographical information systems	KONKARITM	KB, MEVKA, KKU, KONKARBEL, KKVKBKM, TURSABKBY, TUBA, VGM, TTKB	2020
Ensuring the information to be shared and utilized at utmost level in the region	Carrying out training and awareness activities on subjects such as income generating potential of tourism sector, sector related business opportunities in rural areas, entrepreneurship and business administration	KONKARITM	KONKARVAL, MEVKA, KKU, KONKARBEL, GTHBKONKAR, TKDK, TURSABKBYK	2013
	Informing the investors, local players and the population living in rural areas effectively about the tourism sector policies, visions, national and local investment plans of governments	KONKARITM	KONKARVAL, IOIKONKAR, MEVKA, KKU, KONKARBEL, GTHBKONKAR, TKDK, TURSABKBYK	2013

	Establishing information points as of places of destinations	KONKARITM	MEVKA, KKKU, KONKARBEL, TURSABKBYK	2013
	Carrying out training and awareness activities on the subjects of values of tourism, utilization, preservation and development of these values	KONKARITM	KONKARVAL, MEVKA, KKKU, KONKARBEL, TURSABKBYK	2013
	Carrying out needs analysis for the sustainable utilization of tourism values, and ensuring the planning of investments together with priorities	KONKARITM	MEVKA, KKKU, KONKARBEL, TURSABKBYK	2013

2. Setting the tourism potential of the region into motion, and completing the deficiencies

Objectives	Activities	Responsible Institution	Institutions to be Collaborated	Period
Completing the transportation infrastructure of the region oriented towards tourism sector	Completing and putting into service the double highways being planned and under construction in TR52 region (Konya-Ankara, Konya-Karaman, Konya-Afyon, Konya-Eregli-Ulukisla, Konya-Aksaray, Konya-Seydisehir, Konya-Beysehir and Karaman-Mut-Silifke)	K3BM	KONITM KGM, UDHB, KONVAL,	2020
	Completing the infrastructure especially of the roads providing transportation to major cities and coast in a manner to allow safe, comfortable and fast transportation (including the region in highway axle, planning of Afyonkarahisar-Konya-Eregli highway and Konya-Hadim-Alanya road)	K3BM	KONITM KGM, UDHB, KONVAL	2020
	Completing the railway infrastructure of the region (construction of a rail-system-focussed integrated transit system, construction of an up-to-date, modern high speed train station, and construction of Konya-Antalya-Nevsehir high speed rail line)	TCDD	UDHB, KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, KONKARITM	2020
	Planning and making investments oriented towards development of airline passenger transportation in the region (tranforming the current airport into a civilian airport, ensuring Konya airport providing 24 hours service for domestic and intrnational flights, increasing the	UDHB	DHMI, GKB, DMIGM, KONVAL, KONISD KONO, MEVKAI, KONITM	2020

	number of flights to Istanbul and also putting into service the flights to Izmir, Trabzon, Gaziantep and Van cities, and expanding the capacity of the current airport)			
	Construction of rail transportation system from the airport to Konya city centre (Airport-KOS-Eregli Road-Kısla Avenue-Mevlana)	KONBEL	KONVAL, KARBEL, SELBEL	2020
	Completing transportation infrastructure and tourism roads of touristic sites located in rural areas such as Kilistra, Meke Lake, Catalhoyuk, Boncuklu Hoyuk	K3BM, IOIKON	KONVAL, MEVKA KONITM,	2013
Completing the deficiencies oriented towards turning the region into a tourism attraction centre	Encouraging the construction of motel and lodgings type facilities in the region	KONKARITM	KONKARVAL, MEVKA, TKDK, IOIKONKAR TURSABKBY	2020
	Providing support to increase the number of boutique hotels in the region	KONKARITM	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, MEVKA, TKDK, IOIKONKAR, TURSABKBY	2020
	Encouraging to increase number of 4-star and 5-star hotels in Konya and Karaman city centres	KONKARITM	KONKARBEL, KONKARO, KONKARISD, TURSABKBY	2020
	Increasing the direction signs and information signs oriented towards tourism in Konya and Karaman	KONKARITM, KONKARBEL	KONKARVAL, IOIKONKAR	2013
	Ensuring tourism information offices are set up in various parts of Konya and Karaman cities	KONKARITM	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, MEVKA	2013
	Ensuring Konya being included in Silk Road Tourism Corridor	KONVAL	KONITM, KONBEL, MEVKA, KONO, KONISD	2013
	Encouraging fair/exhibition tourism along with congress tourism in Konya, and turning Konya into an international fair/exhibition centre	KONVAL	KONO, KONISD, MEVKA, KONBEL, KONITM	2023
	Setting up Mevlana, Nasreddin Hodja and Yunus Emre Institutes in the region	KKU	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, KONKARITM, MEVKA	2013
	Initiating planning works oriented towards Mevlana ceremonies being held in a wider area	KONITM	KB, KONVAL, KONBEL, KKKU, MEVKA	2023
	Enhancing the tourism attraction aspect of the region by speeding up the archaeological excavation works in Konya and Karaman	KONKARITM	KONKARVAL, KKKU, MEVKA, IOIKONKAR	2023

	Ensuring Karaman to be included in tourism strategy document	KARVAL	KARITM, KARBEL, MEVKA, KARO, KARISD	2013
	Ensuring Karaman province being included in 2023 Tourism Strategy Document prepared by the Ministry with respect to culture and history tourism	KARVAL	KARITM, KARBEL, MEVKA, KARO, KARISD	2013
	Preparing tourism master plans oriented towards putting tourism potential of Konya and Karaman cities into good use	KONKARITM	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, KKU, KONKARO, IOIKONKAR, MEVKA TURSABKBY	2013
Completing infrastructure/ superstructure deficiencies oriented towards tourism in Konya city	Completing restoration works of historical places in Konya city (inns, baths, mansions, madrassas and mosques)	KONITM, KVBM	KONBEL, KONVAL, IOIKON, KKU	2020
	Construction of international congress hall oriented towards transforming Konya city into a congress capital	KONBEL	KONVAL, KONITM, KONO	2013
	Ensuring true-to-original reconstruction of historical places present in Konya city, but currently only the remains have survived	KONITM, KVBM	KONBEL, KONVAL, IOIKON	2023
	Ensuring historic fabric being unfolded in Konya city centre, especially of the site called Kale Ici (inner part of the fortress)	KONITM, KVBM	KONBEL, KONVAL, IOIKON	2023
	Giving weight to expropriation, construction and applications oriented towards revealing the historic fabric of Konya city centre	KONBEL, SELBEL, KARBEL, MERBEL	KONVAL, KONO, KONITM	2020
	Construction of shopping centre under the ground around Mevlana, where indigenous famous handicrafts can be presented	KONBEL	KARBEL, KONITM, KONVAL, KONO	2020
	Supporting the construction of airport hotel after ensuring Konya airport to provide domestic and international flight services as a civilian airport	KONBEL, KONVAL	KONO, KONISD, KONITM	2020
	Setting up art village in Sille	KONITM	KONVAL, SELBEL	2020
	Setting up City Museum in the area, where governor's building is located in Konya city	KMM, KONITM	KB, KONVAL, KONBEL, TURSABKBY	2020
	Encouraging eco-tourism in the area where Beysehir Lake is located	KONITM	BEYBEL, MEVKA, KONVAL, KB	2020

	Completing infrastructure works oriented towards utilization of Beysehir Lake for tourism purposes	KONITM, BEYBEL	KONVAL, IOIKON, KB	2020
	Supporting construction of facilities oriented towards thermal spring tourism in Ilgin and Ismil	KONITM	KONVAL, KONVBEL, KB, IOIKON, KONO	2020
Completing infrastructure/ superstructure deficiencies oriented towards tourism in Karaman city	Completing restoration works of historical places in Karaman city (inns, baths, mansions, madrassas and mosques)	KARITM, KVBM	KARVAL, KARBEL, IOIKAR, KKU	2020
	Increasing the number of facilities needed by tourism sector such as restaurants and service centres in Karaman	KARITM	KARVAL, KARBEL, KARO, TB, MEVKA	2020
	Development of eco-tourism in Taseli Plateau	KARITM	KARBEL, MEVKAI, KARVAL, KB	2020
	Setting up City Museum in Karaman city, where historical artifacts can be exhibited	KRMM, KARITM	KB, KARVAL, KARBEL, KKU	2020
	Completing infrastructure works to develop paragliding in Karaman city	KARITM	KARVAL, KARBEL, KB, IOIKAR, KKU	2013
	Developing speleological tourism by completing the tourism infrastructure of the touristic caves located in Karaman	KARITM	KARVAL, KARBEL, KKU, KB, IOIKAR	2013
Remedying human resources shortcomings of the region in tourism sector	Encouraging employment by bringing up trained personnel conforming to professional standards	KONKAREM	KARVAL, KARITM, KKU	2020
	Encouraging training activities oriented towards the current employees in the tourism sector	KONKAREM,	KARITM, KARVAL, KARBEL, IOIKAR, KKU	2020
	Development of tourism vocational schools in number and curriculum according to the needs of the region	KONKAREM	KARVAL, KARITM, KKU	2013
	Ensuring to bring up guides to render guidance services in Pure Turkish in Karaman	KAREM, KARITM	KARVAL, KARO, KKU, KARBEL	2020

3. Ensuring total integrated marketing in regional tourism

Objectives	Activities	Responsible Institution	Institutions to be Collaborated	Period
Performing professional marketing activities oriented towards the publicity of the region	Providing training and counselling services in the facilities located in the region oriented towards increasing the awareness level on importance of marketing from the point of view of competition	KONKARITM	KONKARVAL, KONKAREM, KONKARO, KONKARBEL, IOIKONKAR, KKKU, TURSABKBY	2013
	Ensuring effective communication and coordination in tourism activities	KONKARITM	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, IOIKONKAR, TURSABKBY	2013
	Encouraging marketing activities in tourism sector	KONKARITM, MEVKA, TKDK	KONKARVAL, TURSABKBYK, KONKARO	2023
	Encouraging publicity and brandization processes of tourism companies	KONKARITM, MEVKA, TKDK	KONKARVAL, TURSABKBYK, KONKARO	2023
	Staging launching ideas competition oriented towards publicity and brandization of regional tourism	KONKARITM	KONKARVAL, MEVKA, TURSABKBY	2013
	Publicity of the region by inviting international tourism agencies to the region	KONKARITM	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, IOIKONKAR, TURSABKBY	2013
	Carrying out activities to speed up the travel of national and international media representatives to the region	KONKARITM	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, IOIKONKAR, TURSABKBY, KONKARO	2023
	Ensuring tourism companies, which became a national brand, to take place in the region	KONKARITM	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, IOIKONKAR, TURSABKBY, KONKARO	2013
	Ensuring that the touristic and historical artifacts of the region take place in the advertising brochures of travel agencies	KONKARITM	KB, KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, IOIKONKAR, TURSABKBY, KONKARO	2013
	Setting up "Regional Publicity Agency" oriented towards brandization of the region and making use of tourism potential of the region	KB	KONKARVAL, MEVKA, KONKARBEL, KONKARO, TURSABKBY, IOIKONKAR	2013
	Enhancing the recognition of Aksehir Nasreddin Hodja activities	KONITM	KONVAL, TURSABKBY, MEVKA, KONO, AKBEL	2020
	Organizing at least 3 international congresses in Konya city until 2015	KONITM	KONVAL, TURSABKBY, MEVKA, KONO	2020
Carrying out	Development and implementation	MEVKA	KONKARITM,	2013

alternative activities oriented towards development of tourism sector of the region	of clustering and clustering like strategies for competitiveness		KONKARVAL, KONKARO, KKU	
	Supporting film industry and production activities in the region	KONKARITM	MEVKA, KONKARVAL, KKU, KONKARBEL, TURSABKBY	2020
	Supporting model projects such as “Taskent Houses” and “Infinite Thanksgiving Village”	KONKARITM	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, MEVKA, KKU, KB, IOIKONKAR	2020
	Setting in motion the tourism potentials such as “Salt Lake”, which have not been put into good use until now	KONITM	KONVAL, MEVKA, TURSABKBY, IOIKON, KKU	2013

4. Diversification of tourism activities in rural areas of the region

Objectives	Activities	Responsible Institution	Institutions to be Collaborated	Period
Development and diversification of activities oriented towards tourism in rural areas of Konya and Karaman	Ensuring tourism to develop also in rural areas by encouraging investments oriented towards rural tourism	KONKARITM	MEVKA, TKDK, KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, KKU	2020
	Encouraging production of local handicrafts and local products facing extinction in the region (Knife-making business in Taskent-Carpet business in Ladik and Koras, etc)	KONKARITM	MEVKA, TKDK, KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, KKU, KONKARO	2020
	Ensuring marketing of region-specific local products by carrying out publicity works	KONKARITM	MEVKA, TKDK, KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, KKU, KONKARO, TURSABKBY, IOIKONKAR	2020
	Contributing to increase the use of activities supporting tourism sector in rural areas such as IPARD programs	KONKARITM	TKDK, MEVKA, KONKARVAL, KKU, IOIKONKAR, TURSABKBY	2020

BACKGROUND

The energy sector is a strategic area of vital importance within the development policies of countries. Population increase, industrialisation, urbanisation and the increase in trade due to globalisation all around the world have increased the demand for natural resources and energy. While 3.20% of Turkey's electricity consumption occurs in TR52 Region, whereas, in view of Turkey's total installed power, only 0.29% of thermal power stations and 0,11% of hydraulic stations are located in the region. It is aimed to ensure the security of supply and diversification of energy to be utilized both in agricultural and industrial production and also to be offered to the consumption of residential households in Konya Karaman TR52 Level 2 Region in 2023. Decreasing the cost of energy input and increasing the energy efficiency in a manner to serve this purpose shall become an important factor in increasing the competitive power of the region. For this reason, it will be ensured that awareness level of the people of the region on the subject of energy efficiency is increased, and the efficiency level in the region is brought close to the OECD countries average of 0,18 enabling it to be above the Turkish average. In addition to current dams and power stations in the region, the potential for renewable energy will be investigated and investment in and use of renewable energy resources such as solar and wind power will be encouraged. And parallel to this, the way could be paved for the development of by-industries which would contribute to the production of renewable energy.

On the other hand, it will be made possible for the main underground resources of the region such as lignite and geothermal resources to be utilized in a more productive way and transformed into an economic advantage. The lignite sources in the region will be brought to the surface using cleaner technologies in a manner which will not harm the environment, in accordance with the environmental policies being carried out in general all around Turkey.

The evaluation of the region's geothermal potential will hold importance in the future from the aspect of the development of systems which will be used for heating appropriate regions and the city centres. Also, the process of placing all electricity grids in all the city centres underground will be completed, for the safer use of electricity and for the threat they hold to human life to be eliminated.

In this Project, as a method the participation of organisations and people with the authority and sufficiency to speak on the subject of energy in the TR52 Region has been desired, with the intention of getting their view points. In this context, focus group meetings have taken place in all the counties of the TR52 Region. Including 31 counties in the city of Konya and 5 counties of the city of Karaman, focus group meetings have taken place in 36 counties in total and 1,824 people in total have participated in these meetings. Representatives from all the public institutions and establishments, non-governmental organisations and regional managements, and business men and opinion leaders of great importance from every county in the region have all participated in the Focus Group Meetings. Due to this, with the reasoning that all the pieces of view points and suggestions collected from the counties should come together to make a whole, a report has been put together. The Energy Sector Report has been put together by the following literature of the County Focus Group Meetings and all the information of the sector has been confirmed with on site findings and a database search. So, a sector report has been created which is backed up by scientific and statistic data, and has been sent to all concerned, asking for further view points and suggestions therefore creating its final form. In this context, the relevant institutions have been taken into account as critical stakeholders and therefore have been asked for their preferred view points and suggestions.

In conclusion, within the scope of the study, countrywide strategies are evaluated together with fraction approaches emerged in parallel to district, province and region based potentials of TR52 Konya Karaman Level 2 Region. Ultimately, developments in world energy sector and the processes and targets we have experienced as the country are evaluated numerically, and an attempt is made to understand the structure and level of energy sector, and “Tourism Sector 2023 Vision Strategy” document is prepared with regards to where TR52 region should be in 2023 and what is required to be done to accomplish these targets.

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE ENERGY SECTOR IN THE TR52 REGION

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE ENERGY SECTOR IN THE TR52 REGION			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
TR52 Level 2 Region being considered among the areas that might benefit from wind power	Non-existence of wind power plants in the region	Investments are expected to be made to erect wind power plant in the region	High investment costs
Presence of 11 installed hydroelectric power stations in the region	Number of hydroelectric power plants in the region being considerably low, when the total installed power in Turkey is taken into account	HES to be constructed within the scope of KOP	Lessening of water reserves due to global warming
Presence of 8 installed thermal power stations in the region	Share of thermal power stations in the region being considerably low when compared with the total installed power in Turkey	Approximately 10% of total lignite coal reserves of Turkey being in the region Thermal power station installation works in Karapınar and Ilgın districts	High investment costs
Energy utilization potential of the region with its strong industry	External energy resources dependency of the region	Renewable energy potential and the presence of lignite coal deposits in the region	
	Non-availability of natural gas and petroleum production in the region		
Presence of 5 universities and a techno-city in the region	Private sector –university collaboration not being at adequate level	Establishing a technical university in the region being in the agenda	
	Inability of the universities devising adequate number of projects oriented towards the development of the energy potential of the region		
Presence of human resources required by the energy sector in the region	Non-availability of intermediate personnel with the qualifications required by the sector	Establishment of Vocational Training Centre being in the agenda	
	Inadequate number of high calibre human resources required for R&D and innovation	Establishment of Innovation Centre in the region being in the agenda	

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE ENERGY SECTOR IN THE TR52 REGION			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Region being among the areas utilizing the highest level of solar energy in Turkey	Photovoltaic technology and the supported purchase price not being at the desired level	Region, led by Ayranci and Karapinar districts, having high solar energy potential	High investment cost of obtaining electrical energy through photovoltaic technology
		Expectations for big investments being made in the region to obtain electrical energy through photovoltaic technology	
		Future development of solar panels, apparatus and other by-industries in the region	
Presence of geothermal energy in Konya	Inadequate number of geothermal facilities in the region	Opportunity to benefit from geothermal energy in thermal tourism and partial heating	
Current production of bio-ethanol in the region		Presence of 4 different sugar refineries in the region	

TR52 REGION ENERGY SECTOR VISION

TR52 REGION ENERGY SECTOR VISION
Maintenance of Security of Supply by Increasing the Energy Diversification in TR52 Region

ENERGY SECTOR STRATEGIES				
1. Contributing to maintenance of security of supply by increasing the share of renewable energy resources in energy supply				
Objectives	Activities	Responsible Institution	Institutions to be Collaborated	Period
Laying schemes for renewable energy resources in the region	Carrying out detail research on energy resources, and in particular lignite, coal wind, solar, water potentials of the region	MTA2, DSI4BM, EIEGM	ETKB, KONKARVAL, KKU, KONKARBEL, IOIKONKAR, DSI, MTA	2013
	Supporting activities oriented towards determining the renewable energy potential of the region	EIEGM, MEVKA, TUBITAK	ETKB, KONKARVAL, IOIKONKAR, DSI4BM	2013
	Incentive schemes for research, usage and investments into renewable energy resources	MEVKA, TUBITAK, KONKARKOSGEB, ETKB, EB	KONKARVAL, KKU, IOIKONKAR, DSI4BM, EIEGM, KONKARMEM, TEKKON	2023
	Supporting realization of pilot schemes in renewable energy	MEVKA, TUBITAK	EB, ETKB, KONKARVAL, KKU,	2013
	Supporting R&D and innovation activities in particular on the subject of renewable energy resources	MEVKA, TUBITAK, ETKB	EB, KONKARVAL, KKU, TEKKON, IOIKONKAR,	
	Contributing to development of incentive scheme mechanisms that are supporting innovativeness and R&D activities on the subject of renewable energy such as TUBITAK, KOSGEB, Ministry of Science Industry and Technology and Framework Programs	MEVKA, KONKARO, KKU	KONKARKOSGEB, TUBITAK, KONKARBSTB, ETKB	2020
Deploying the energy resources in the region	Preparing projects oriented towards development of water resources appropriate for production of hydro-electrical energy in the region	DSI4BM	ETKB, DSI, KKU, KONKARVAL	2020

	Carrying out reinforcement works on TEIAS electricity transmission systems in a manner to allow transmission of more renewable energy	TEIAS9	ETKB, TEUAS, KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, IOIKONKAR	2013
	Completing research and project development works oriented towards putting lignite reserves in Karapinar, Ermenek and Ilgin regions into good use, devising incentive schemes for the erection of thermal power stations	MTA2, EB, ETKB	KKU, KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, TEKKON, MEVKA, KKB, TEUAS, KONKARO	2020
Increasing the supply of renewable energy resources in the region	Setting up Karapinar and Ayranci solar energy production specialized zone oriented towards production of renewable energy resources	KONKARVAL, BSTB	ETKB, KONKARO, KONKARE, KONKARBEL, MEVKA, EIEGM, KKU,	2013
	Supporting installation of wind power station in places having wind potential in Konya and Karaman	ETKB, EB, MEVKA	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, KONKARO, KONKARE, EIEGM,	2020
	Completing Ermenek, Bozkir and Hadim investments oriented towards production of renewable energy resources	DSI4BM, TEUAS	DSI, ETKB, KONVAL, IOIKON	2020
	Supporting realization of power station erections similar to Dervish Project oriented towards production of renewable energy resources in the region through private sector	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, ETKB	MEVKA, EB, TEUAS	2020
	Supporting the wastes of livestock enterprises established in Konya and Karaman in the direction of biogas production, and starting energy production	ETKB, EB, MEVKA	GTHBKONKAR, TEUAS, KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, IOIKONKAR, KONKARO, KKU	2020
Supporting energy-oriented branches of the industry in the region	Supporting the relevant branches of the industry in the region by devising production plans oriented towards energy	MEVKA, EB	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, KONKARO, IOIKONKAR, TEDAS, MEDAS	2023
	Supporting design and engineering activities in energy sector in the region	KONKARKOSGEB, MEVKA, TUBITAK	TEKKON, KKU, ETKB, KONKARVAL, KONKARO	2023

	Carrying our promotional activities for drawing national and international capital to the region to make investment into energy sector	KONKARVAL	KONKARBEL, KONKARO, KONKARISD, KONKARE, ETKB, IOIKONKAR, K KU, MEVKA	2013
	Ensuring coordination between the institutions in the direction of national and international capital making investment into energy sector in the region	KONKARVAL	KONKARBEL, IOIKPONKAR, K KU, ETKB, MEVKA	2013
2. Development of university-private sector collaboration in the direction of increasing the renewable energy potential of the region				
Objectives	Activities	Responsible Institution	Institutions to be Collaborated	Period
Increasing University-private sector collaboration in energy sector	Heightening awareness level of the relevant segments as regards to joint project development and university-private sector collaboration	ETKB, K KU, KONKARO, KONKARE	KONKARVAL, MEVKA, KONKARBSTB, KONKARKOSGEB, TEKKON	2020
	Developing projects oriented towards ensuring effectiveness in university-private sector collaboration	KONKARO, K KU, TEKKON	MEVKA, KONKARKOSGEB, KONKARE, KONKARBSTB, TUBITAK, KONKARVAL	2020
	Universities playing active role in private sector gaining project experience as regards to renewable energy	KONKARO, K KU	KONKARBSTB, MEVKA, TEKKON, KONKARKOSGEB, KONKARVAL, EIEGM	2020
	Putting alternative platforms and institutions into effect in the form of energy innovation centre in the region oriented towards the development of university-private sector collaboration	ETKB, K KU, KONKARO, MEVKA	KONKARVAL, KONKARBSTB, KONKARE, TEKKON, KONKARBEL, TUBITAK, OSB	2023
	Enhancing the collaboration between the techno-city and the institutions showing activities in energy sector in the region	KONKARO, TEKKON	KONKARVAL, KONKARBSTB, KONKARE, OSB	2020

3. Increasing the energy efficiency of the region and minimizing the adverse effect of the activities in energy sector on environment

Objectives	Activities	Responsible Institution	Institutions to be Collaborated	Period
Increasing the energy efficiency of the region to the level of OECD countries and developing environmental friendly applications for production and utilization stages	Heightening the awareness level on the subject of energy efficiency	ETKB, KKU, KONKARVAL	TEDAS, MEDAS, TEIAS9, TEUAS, KONKARO, KONKARE, KONKARBEL	2013
	Supporting the activities oriented towards increasing energy efficiency in the region	MEVKA, ETKB, EB	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, KONKARO, MEDAS, TEIAS9	2020
	Moving the electricity grid underground in city centres	MEDAS	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, TELEKOM	2020
	Putting user friendly applications into effect in utilization of lignite resources in the region	TEUAS, TKI	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, KONKARÇSB, KKU, ETKB, MTA2	2023
	Encouraging natural gas usage and completing natural gas storage facility in Tuz Gölü (Salt Lake) oriented towards ensuring supply security	BOTAS	KONVAL, ETKB, KONBEL, IOIKON	2020
	Ensuring utilization of geothermal potential in a manner to decrease energy consumption in the region	ETKB	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, IOIKONKAR, KKU,	

BACKGROUND

One of the basic dynamics the modern economies are based on is the transportation of people and goods in a manner appropriate for the purpose. As mobility is the basic dynamic of the quality of life, necessity to establish a more effective transportation infrastructure comes into view to meet the new mobility requirements arising as a consequence of growing population and economy.

Transportation sector is one of the most basic elements of national economy with its highways, railways, airways, maritime lines and information-communication infrastructure. Having a structure continually affecting the community with its economical and social inputs, transportation sector occupies an important place within the economic structure of the countries from the point of view of making up an important part of production process and the effect created on the economy by sizeable investments.²

In this study, it is intended to ensure participation by receiving opinions of institutions and people formally having the authority and competency to have a word about transportation in TR52 region. In this context, focus group meetings are held in all districts within TR52 Region. Following district focus group meetings, all the data and future foresights of the sector are verified with the findings obtained in the field by carrying out literature and data scanning. Thereby, scientific and statistical data supported sector report is created, and it was given its final shape by sending it to all relevant stakeholders, and receiving their additional opinions and suggestions once again.

In conclusion, within the scope of the study; countrywide strategies are evaluated together with the approaches emerged on the basis of district, province and region. Ultimately, approaches and projects on the subject of world transportation and the process we have experienced as the country and 2023 targets are evaluated, and “Transportation Sector 2023 Vision Strategy” document is prepared with regards to where TR52 region should be in 2023 and what is required to be done to accomplish these targets.

² Turkey Transportation and Communication Strategy Target 2023, UDHB

TR52 REGION TRANSPORTATION SWOT ANALYSIS

TR52 REGION TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
TRANSPORTATION			
TR52 Region being positioned in the middle of the country in terms of its geographical location	Port connections of TR52 Region not being sufficient and high logistics cost	Setting up logistics village in Konya and construction of Konya-Karaman-Tasucu railway line being on the agenda	
	Transportation District Directorate not being located in the region		
	TCDD District Directorate not being located in the region		
Presence of scheduled Istanbul-Konya flights	Non-existence of civil airport in the region		
	Non-existence of international flights from the region		
	Non-existence of flights to major cities from the region (except Istanbul)		
	Capacity of the current airport being inadequate		
	Cargo transportation not being made from the airport		
Presence of Konya-Mersin railway line	Konya-Karaman-Eregli-Ulukisla-Mersin railway line not being bidirectional	Construction of Konya-Karaman-Tasucu bidirectional railway line for freight shipment being on the agenda	High construction cost of railway line
	Current Konya-Karaman-Eregli-Ulukisla-Mersin railway line not being suitable for freight shipment		Environmental conditions making the construction of railway line difficult
High speed train services being started between Konya-Ankara	Not reaching desired speed on current line due to infrastructure problems, and inadequacy of number of services	Construction of connecting lines of high speed train to other cities other than Ankara being in progress	Time and cost disadvantages of construction of high speed railway line
Passenger transportation with high speed railcars (rail-bus) being started between Karaman- Konya		Construction of Antalya-Konya-Nevsehir high speed railway line being on the agenda	

TR52 REGION TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
		An up-to-date modern high speed train station to be built in Konya	
Geographical distance of the region to other regions in road haulage	Region experiencing problems in transportation to other major cities	Konya ring road of vital importance in terms of freight shipment being carried into effect	Traffic congestion increasing in the future due to Karaman being at the junction point of road haulage
	Double highways connecting the region to other regions not yet being completed	Paving the way for Konya-Antalya road haulage by completing Konya-Hadim-Alanya highway	
	Road haulage with districts of Karaman being made through neighbouring cities	Making contributions to freight shipment by improving Ayranci-Erdemli highway	
	Non-existence of highways in TR52 Region	Completing Ankara-Pozanti highway Intent to include Afyonkarahisar-Konya-Eregli highway in the planning of highways to be built until 2023	
Utilization of tramway in public transport	Beginning to experience traffic problems in Konya, and the current number of car-parks being insufficient		Historical fabric of Konya and unplanned structuring in the past not allowing construction of new roads and widening of current roads
Attaching importance to bicycle transportation in Konya			Increase in the number of motor vehicles leading to traffic, environment and car-park problems

TR52 REGION TRANSPORTATION SECTOR VISION

TR52 REGION TRANSPORTATION SECTOR VISION
TR52 Region having an integrated transportation system with increased access and high standards

STRATEGIES OF TRANSPORTATION SECTOR				
1. Development of integrated access roads and planning of integrated transportation-logistics-production areas system				
Objectives	Activities	Responsible Institution	Institutions to be Collaborated	Period
Carrying out planning at the point of completing integrated access infrastructure of the region with neighbouring cities	Determining the deficiencies in TR52 Region highway, railway and airway infrastructures	KONKARVAL	UDHB, IOIKONKAR, KONKARO, KONKARISD	2013
	Carrying out R&D works oriented towards development of new access infrastructure connecting TR52 Region to other cities	KONKARVAL, IOIKONKAR	KKU, UDHB, KONKARO, MEVKA	2020
	Drawing up transportation/access master plan of the region and ensuring the revision of construction plans in this context	KONKARBEL	IOIKONKAR, MEVKA, KKU, KONKARO, UDBH	2013
	Planning the access of exurban districts and settlements in the region to main transportation axles	KONKARVAL, IOIKONKAR	UDHB, MEVKA	2013
Planning of transportation system in accordance with the economic infrastructure of the region	Ensuring the planning of transportation infrastructure of the region by taking the sectoral integration into account	KONKARVAL, KONKARO	KKU, MEVKA, UDHB, KONKARISD	2013
	Determining transportation-logistics focuses of the region having the nature of supporting raw material and product access infrastructure of the industry of the region	KONKARO, TB, ZO, KONKARVAL	UDHB, KONKARISD, KKU, MEVKA	2013
	Re-planning of industrial and agricultural fields of the region in a manner to allow full access to each other	KONKARVAL	KONKARO, KONKARBSTB, KONKARIKTM, GTHBKONKAR, MEVKA	2013
	Completing and putting Konya Kayacik Logistics village into operation	UDHB	KONVAL, MEVKA, KONO, KONISD	2013
	Ensuring integration of the region with Western Anatolia Logistics Project (WALP-BALO) that is	KSO, KTO, KONTB	MEVKA, KONISD	2013

	already on the agenda			
	Establishing Transportation District Directorate in Konya	UDHB	KONVAL	2013
2. Completing the Road Transport Infrastructure of the Region				
Objectives	Activities	Responsible Institution	Institutions to be Collaborated	Period
Completing and putting into service the double highways being planned and currently being under construction in TR52 Region	Completing the deficiencies of Konya-Ankara double highway, and providing fast, safe and comfortable transportation means	K3BM	KGM, UDHB, KONVAL	2013
	Completing and putting into service the Konya-Karaman double highway	K3BM	KGM, UDHB, KONKARVAL	2013
	Completing Konya-Afyon double highway	K3BM	KGM, UDHB, KONVAL	2013
	Providing uninterrupted service by completing deficiencies of Konya-Eregli-Ulukisla double highway	K3BM	KGM, UDHB, KONVAL	2013
	Completing Konya-Aksaray double highway	K3BM	KGM, UDHB, KONVAL	2013
	Completing Konya-Seydisehir double highway	K3BM	KGM, UDHB, KONVAL	2013
	Completing Konya-Beysehir double highway	K3BM	KGM, UDHB, KONVAL	2013
	Completing Karaman-Mut-Silifke double highway	K3BM, K5BM	KGM, UDHB, KARVAL	2013
Completing the infrastructure of the roads providing access especially to major cities and port in a manner to allow safe, comfortable and fast transportation	Enforcement of transportation infrastructure by including the region in highway axle	UDHB	KONKARVAL, KONKARO, MEVKA, KONKARISD	2020
	Planning of Afyonkarahisar-Konya-Eregli highway	UDHB	KONVAL, KONKARO, MEVKA, KONKARISD	2020
	Ensuring faster access to the port by completing the infrastructural deficiencies of Ayranci-Erdemli highway transportation network	K3BM, K5BM	KARVAL, IOIKAR, KTSO, KARISD, MEVKA	2013
	Facilitating Konya-Antalya road transportation by completing Konya-Hadim-Alanya highway	K3BM, K13BM	KONVAL, KONO, IOIKON, KONISD, MEVKA	2013
	Putting into effect the Konya ring road having vital importance in terms of freight shipment	UDHB	KONVAL, KONBEL, SELBEL, KARBEL, MERBEL, IOIKON	2020

3. Popularization of railroad transport in parallel to country's general strategies				
Objectives	Activities	Responsible Institution	Institutions to be Collaborated	Period
Planning and development of railroad infrastructure of the region	Carrying out R&D and technological development activities oriented towards development of rail system infrastructure and increasing investments, and supporting these activities	TCDD	KKU, KONKARVAL, MEVKA	2020
	Establishing rail-system-focussed integrated public transport system	TCDD, UDHB	KONKARVAL, MEVKA	2020
	Ensuring the integration of current rail system network with high speed train and suburban lines in order to meet exterritorial transportation with rail system in freight shipment and passenger transportation	TCDD, KONBEL, UDHB	KONKARVAL, MEVKA, KONKARO	2020
Completing the railroad infrastructure of the region	Establishing TCDD District Directorate in Konya city	TCDD	UDHB, KONVAL	2013
	Constructing an up-to-date modern high speed train station	TCDD	UDHB, KONVAL, KONBEL, SELBEL	2013
	Rehabilitating the current Konya-Mersin railway line in a manner to be appropriate for freight shipment	TCDD	UDHB, KONKARVAL, MEVKA, KONKARO	2013
	Improving the access to the port for freight shipment by putting into service Konya-Karaman-Tasucu bidirectional railway line	TCDD	UDHB, KONKARVAL, KONKARO, KONKARISD	2020
	Constructing Konya-Antalya-Nevsehir high speed railway line	TCDD	UDHB, KONVAL, MEVKA	2023
4. Popularization of airline transport				
Objectives	Activities	Responsible Institution	Institutions to be Collaborated	Period
Putting planning and investments into effect in the region oriented towards the development of airline passenger transport and freight shipment	Ensuring Konya to be the centre in airline logistics	DHMI, KONVAL	UDHB, KONO, KONISD, MEVKA	2020
	Construction of a civilian airport in a manner to cover Konya and neighbouring cities (converting the current airport into a civilian airport)	UDHB	DHMI, GKB, DMIGM, KONVAL, KONO, MEVKA	2023
	Ensuring that Konya airport provides 24 hour service for domestic and international flights	DHMI	UDHB, KONVAL	2013

	Putting into service flights to Izmir, Trabzon, Gaziantep and Van cities from Konya airport led by increasing the number of flights to Istanbul	KONVAL	THY, DHMI, KONO, KONISD, MEVKA	2013
	Expanding the capacity of the current airport	DHMI	UDHB, KONVAL, GKB	2013
5.Development of safe, modern, easily accessed, sustainable and public transport weighted transport infrastructure in inner-city transportation				
Objectives	Activities	Responsible Institution	Institutions to be Collaborated	Period
Doing planning to positively affect the urban development in inner-city transportation	Revising transportation master plan of Konya city	KONBEL	KKU, SELBEL, KARBEL, MERBEL, MEVKA, UDHB, KONVAL, IOIKON	2013
	Preparing transportation master plan of Karaman city	KARBEL	KKU, KARVAL, KARO, MEVKA, UDHB, IOIKAR	2013
	Encouraging public transport in inner-city transportation	KONKARBEL	MEVKA, KONKAVAL	2023
	Devising projects oriented towards solving car park problem in Konya city centre (mechanical car parks)	KONBEL, SELBEL, KARBEL, MERBEL	KONVAL, MEVKA, KKU,	2020
	Planning and putting into effect monorail project which would provide great convenience in public transport in Konya city	KONBEL	SELBEL, KARBEL, MERBEL, KONVAL, IOIKON, UDHB	2023
Putting into effect the infrastructure investments in inner-city transportation oriented towards contemporary urban life	Expanding current road and opening alternative road in a manner to minimize traffic congestion in inner-city transportation in the cities of the region	KONKARBEL	KKU, UDHB, MEVKA, KONKARVAL	2020
	Modernization of current rail system and used wagons in accordance with the present day conditions	KONBEL	UDHB	2013
	Putting rail system into effect on routes, where Konya inner-city traffic congests	KONBEL	KARBEL, SELBEL, MERBEL, UDHB, KONVAL	2020
	Carrying out special arrangements and improvements in public transport systems to enhance the access of the people with mobility restrictions	KONKARBEL	KONKARVAL, UDHB, MEVKA	2023

	Completing road construction works oriented towards bicycle transportation as the cities of the region is flat.	KONKARBEL	KONKARVAL, MEVKA,	2023
	Completing Konya ring road which would make great contribution to decrease traffic congestion in urban transportation	UDHB	KONVAL, KONBEL, SELBEL, KARBEL, MERBEL, IOIKON	2020

BACKGROUND

Attaining a sustainable development and competitive economical targets can only be possible by the utilization of a country in all her sectors from the potentials to their maximal extent. The synergy and multiplicity effects that they have formed with other sectors have become important beside the totals of the sectors in their economy of today and in the future rather than the total economy size which is constitutes with its contribution of the sectors to the GNP. Even, the fields in which their sectoral activities are nested will be the new extension areas of the branding and marketing.

It is an unquestionable reality that the development of a country goes over the importance they have given to education and the correct educational strategies. In order to increase the education quality in the developing world, different educational strategies and scientific methods are effectively used as days pass. These methods are continuously renewed according to the need of the society. The education sector today does not remain insensitive to the developments in the world and has apprehended the importance of acting within the structure which is sensitive to its demands, attaches importance to the participation, and makes its targets and priorities clear, transparent and effective.

One of the most important inputs to provide the achievement these targets is the labor power for a country and region having objectives in the 2023 vision. The mentioned labor power can be attained only by means of an educational system which runs healthily. In this study, the existing status of the world, Turkey and TR52 (Konya and Karaman) region and how it should have a development trend on the way to 2023 has been dealt with.

While the works intended to designate the 2023 vision and Strategies of the TR52 Region in 2011 are realized, the targets in the country plans and the realization status of these targets are of importance. The sub-region works of Level 26 Region 2 in Turkey complying with national plans need to be made and the plans of the regions for the year 2023 to be made and their targets are to be put forth.

In the education structuring to designate the direction of the labor force on the way to 2023, the evaluation primarily on the education sector in the axis of world, Turkey and TR52 region and what is its understanding and how its direction should be must be made. Comparing the education perspective that the Developed World countries with our country, we will evaluate in which direction the substructure of the labor power to provide a competition priority needs to develop .

In this study, the participation has been desired by getting the opinions of the corporations and individuals to have word on education in TR52 region as the method. In this context, focusing group meeting have been held in all the counties taking place in TR52 Region. Focusing group meetings have been held in 36 counties in total – 31 counties of Konya and 5 counties of Karaman and total 1.824 people have participated in these meetings. The representatives of all public corporations and organizations, representatives of the non-government organizations, representatives of the local governments in the counties, the leading businessmen in the counties and the opinion leaders have participated in these focusing group meetings. Hence, the opinions and suggestions taken on the counties basis has been made report acting with the logic to form the whole of the pieces. Furthermore, the other method in the education sector

report is that the related report and date of the sector is compiled and to provide the review of the report for the additional opinions and suggestions following the completion of the report of the related sharers' reports. All the data have been authenticated with the findings obtained from the site by scanning the education sector report in the literature and data following the county focusing meetings. Therefore, the scientific and statistical data supported sector report has been constituted and finalized by getting their additional opinions and suggestions again sending to all the sharers. In this context, the opinions and suggestions of the organizations such as directorates of province and counties, chambers and stocks, non-governmental organizations, etc. have been asked.

In conclusion, the part approaches revealed depending upon the potentials of the countrywide strategies and TR52 Konya – Karaman Level 2 region in county, province and region basis have been evaluated under the scope of the study. In the end, the developments in the education system of the world, the processes and targets we are experiencing as the country have been assessed figuratively, the level of the education sector has been tried to comprehend and the “The 2023 Vision Strategy of the Education Sector” document related to where the TR52 region should be in the year 2023 and what should be done to attain these has been prepared.

SWOT ANALYSIS OF EDUCATION SECTOR IN TR52 REGION

SWOT ANALYSIS OF EDUCATION SECTOR IN TR52 REGION			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
The Region's having an increasing population	Decrease in the population of the youngsters especially in the rural areas	The existence of the young population to educate	
Realization of the needed substructure for achieving the educational activities on large scale,	The number of the schools with combined classes in peripheries being more	The businessmen's contribution to the education under the 100% contribution to the education	
	The physical capacities of the governmental school dormitories being insufficient	The contributions to be made to the education's being under the incentive scope	
	The physical furnishing of the schools (art, music rooms, laboratory and library) being insufficient	The local governments existing in the region's being very sensitive to the education and support the educational activities	
	Duplet education's still being continued intensively		
The number of teachers and administrators being sufficient	The in-service training of the teachers and administrators needed to be carried out to eradicate the professional and pedagogic requirements' being insufficient	The completion of the permanent staff process needed for distribution and planning in the region	Having high educator mobilizations
	The region's vast and landscaping areas as the geographic area being very large	Having less rural population and more urban population	Dwelling lack and high rentals
	The insufficiency in the education level due to the reluctance experienced with the transition between the educational stages and in attending the education in the region		

SWOT ANALYSIS OF EDUCATION SECTOR IN TR52 REGION			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
The existence of a strong substructure on the information and communication technology	Not using the information communication technologies commonly and effectively in every field of the education		The existence of the internet cafes which are getting increased and insufficient inspection
Education's being easy-to-administer	The educational allotments to e appropriated being insufficient		The education policy's not being a state policy and shapes in accordance with the governments The change of the education curriculum too often
School types' showing variation to meet the selections of the students at great scale	The professional technical schooling rate to be low	The orientation to the technical schools in the high schools' increasing	Insufficiency in the employment of the young population
		The existence of the industrial organization where the Vocational school graduates find job	
Forming a strong cooperation with the Non-governmental organization in education			
Existence of 5 universities in the region	The university-industry collaboration's being insufficient		
Pre-school education's being compulsory	The pre-school education's not being at the requested level		
The existence of the private schools in the region	The private school fees' being high	The existence of supports given to the private education organizations	

TR52 REGION EDUCATION SECTOR VISION

VISION OF EDUCATION SECTOR IN TR52 REGION
To provide an educational substructure which has been unified with our overall educational concept, learned how to learn, be able to use the information and produce authentic information, self confident, taking creative decisions and to educate human resources to contribute to the development of the region as the TR52 region

STRATEGIES OF EDUCATION SECTOR				
1. The re-arrangement of the education system for educating the human resources needed in the region				
Objectives	Activity	Responsible Organization	Organizations to be collaborated	Period
Educating the manpower at the quality the TR52 region is in need in vocational education	Determining the labor force needs of the sectors which come to fore or to come to fore in the future in the region and planning the education formations in this way	KONKARO, KONKAREM, İŞKONKAR	MEB, KKÜ, KONKARVAL, MEVKA, KONKARİSD, TB, ÇSGBKONKAR, KONKARE,	2013
	Development of the cooperation and coordination between the vocational high school, university and industry	KONKARO, KONKAREM, KKÜ, KONKARVAL	MEB, MEVKA, KONKARİSD, TB, KONKARE, OSB, KONKARBEL, TEKKON, KONKARBTSB	2013
	Generalizing the Agriculture High school applications for educating the educated human resources needed by the agriculture and stockbreeding in the region especially in the counties	KONKAREM, KONKARVAL, GTHBKONKAR	MEB, TB, ZO, TTKBB, ZO, ÜB, MEVKA, KONKARBEL, KONKARİSD, KKÜ	2013
	Making the departments needed for the industry of the region gain to the educational life	KONKAREM, KONKARO, OSB	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, KKÜ, KONKARİSD, MEVKA, İŞKONKAR	2013
	Developing a policy on bringing the practicing and part-time job applications effectively applicable into life	KONKAREM, KONKARO	MEB, KONKARVAL, KONKARİSD, KKÜ	
Configuring the higher education organizations in the region as per the needs of the region	Opening the departments in the universities for educating the human resources needed by the labor force in the region	KKÜ, YÖK	KONKAREM, KONKARO, KONKARİSD, KAONKARVAL, İŞKONKAR, ÇSGBKONKAR, MEVKA,	2013

	The universities' involving in the problems of the region to support the local development and providing a specialization taking the needs of the region into consideration	KKÜ	KONKARO, OSB, KONKARE, KONKARVAL, KONKARİSD	2013
	Charming the participation in the lecturer, researcher and student exchange programs to the TÜBİTAK scholarship programs and under Erasmus program framework	KKÜ	TÜBİTAK, MEVKA, KONKAREM, KONKARVAL, YÖK	2020
	Establishment of the Agriculture university depending upon the development of the agriculture and stockbreeding in the region	KKÜ, YÖK	KONKARVAL, KONKAREM, KONKARO, KONKARİSD, KONKARBEL, GTHBKONKAR, TB, ZO, ÜB, SB, KOPIB	2013
	Establishment of the technical university in the region depending upon the development of the industry	KKÜ, YÖK	KONKARVAL, KONKAREM, KONKARO, OSB, KONKARE, KONKARİSD, KONKARBEL, KONKARBTSB, TEKKON, KONKARKOSGEB	2013
	Promoting the Foundation Universities in higher education in the region	YÖK	KONKARVAL, KONKAREM, KONKARO, KONKARE, KONKARİSD, KONKARBEL	2023

2. Development of the educational organizations in qualification and quantity by supplementing the physical substructure deficiencies in the region

Objectives	Activity	Responsible Organization	Organizations to be collaborated	Period
Improvement of the education quality by completing the physical substructure of the schools in the TR52 Region	Competing the information technology substructures of the schools for the purpose to enhance to the standards to make the human resource qualification compete with the world	KONKAREM	KONKARVAL, TÜBİTAK, KONKARİSD, KONKARO, TEKKON, İÖİKONKAR, MEVKA	2013
	Completion of the school, class, substructure and furnishing deficiencies intended for increasing the quality of the education	KONKAREM	MEB, KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, KONKARO, İÖİKONKAR, MEVKA	2013

	Completion of the gymnasium, conference hall, library and laboratory deficiencies except for the classes of the schools	KONKAREM	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, İÖİKONKAR, KONKARO, KONKARİSD, KONKARE, MEVKA	2013
	Making the guidance and leading systems effective so as to determine the abilities and individual differentials of the students in the earlier age	KONKAREM	KKÜ, KONKARVAL, MEB	2013
	Concentrate on the works of the children on intensifying on the different fields according to their concerns and abilities after the 4 th and 5 th year of the primary school	KONKAREM	KONKARVAL, MEB, KKÜ	2023
	Eradicating the inter-region quality differences by completing the physical substructure deficiencies especially in the county, town and villages	KONKAREM	MEB, KONKARVAL, İÖİKONKAR, KONKARBEL, KONKARO, KONKARİSD, MEVKA	2013
	Competing the physical substructure deficiencies to provide the transition to the singlet education in the educational organizations in the region	KONKAREM	MEB, KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, İÖİKONKAR, KONKARO, KONKARİSD	2013
Increasing the pre-schooling rate in the region to 100% in the year 2023	Carrying out the planning of the classes and pre-school teachers need that is necessary to achieve the 100% schooling rate in the pre-schooling	KONKAREM	MEB, KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, İÖİKONKAR, MEVKA, KONKARİSD, KKÜ	2013
	Increasing the alternative applications such as duplet education, mobile and summer nursery-school in order to generalize the preschool education in the rural areas and utilizing the common-public education	KONKAREM	MEB, KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, İÖİKONKAR	2013
	Increasing the social awareness using the written and visual communication means related to the importance of the preschool education	KONKAREM	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, KONKARO, KONKARİSD, KONKARBAS	2013

	Encouraging the private educational organizations in pre-schooling in the region	KONKAREM	KONKARO, KONKARİSD, KONKARVAL, MEB, KONKARVAL, MEVKA	2013
Increasing the primary school and high school schooling rate in the TR52 Region to 100%	School leave decreasing experienced in the primary schools in the region	KONKAREM	KONKARVAL	2013
	Establishment of high school student hostels – at least one for girls and one for boys- in each of the county by taking the population of the county	KONKAREM	MEB, KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, İÖİKONKAR, KONKARO, KONKARİSD	2020
	Encouraging of making the girls go to school	KONKAREM	KONKARVAL, KONKARO, KONKARİSD, KONKARBAS	2013
	Making the control system effective for the students who are not attending the primary school giving priority to the counties whose schooling rate is under 90% in the primary school in the TR52 region	KONKAREM	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, İÖİKONKAR	2013
	Giving priority to the counties in the region in order to catch up the target of 2023 in the high school	KONKAREM	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, İÖİKONKAR	2013
	Encouraging the private educational organizations at the primary and high school levels	KONKAREM	KONKARO, KONKARİSD, KONKARVAL, MEB, KONKARVAL, MEVKA	2020

Increasing the student share of the students attending to vocational schools in the high schools to 75% by bringing the vocational and technical education system effective	Resolving the physical substructure and teacher need of the organization rendering vocational education	KONKAREM	MEB, KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, İÖİKONKAR, KONKARO, KONKARİSD, KONKARE, TB	2013
	Increasing the collaboration and coordination with the workforce market to develop the functionality of the vocational education system	KONKAREM, KONKARO, OSB, İŞKONKAR	KONKARVAL, KONKARBEL, KKÜ, KONKARİSD, MEVKA, KONKARBTSB	2013
	Establishment of a vocational and technical education system taking the future needs of the speedy technological change, international unification, the increasing competition and information economy in the region into consideration	KONKAREM	KONKARVAL, KONKARO, TEKKON, KKÜ, MEVKA, KONKARBRBSB	2013
	Supporting the activities intended for the vocational education of the private sector, employee and employer organizations in the TR52 Region	KONKAREM	MEVKA, KONKARO, KONKARİSD, İŞKONKAR	2013
	Increasing the benefiting level from the Leonardo da Vinci program which is the vocational education program of EU	KONKAREM	MEVKA, KKÜ, TÜBİTAK, MEB	2020
	Strengthening the integration of the Vocational colleges with the vocational and technical high schools and make the vocational colleges much more functional	KKÜ, KONKAREM	YÖK, MEB, KONKARVAL	2013
	Establishment of Vocational Education Center (VEC) in the Konya and Karaman cities	KONKARO, KONKARVAL	KONKAREM, KKÜ, KONKARBEL, İÖİKONKAR, MEVKA, TB, KONKARE	2013

	Modernization of Apprenticeship Training centers and programs, providing an education of the vocational high schools and vocational colleges to be in collaboration with the workforce market	KONKAREM	KONKARO, OSB, KONKARE, KONKARVAL, MEVKA, KKÜ	2013
Giving importance to the educators in the TR52 Region	Incenting the in-service educations of the teachers to be given not only by the Ministry of the Education but also by the private organizations and corporations	KONKAREM	KONKARO, KONKARISD, KKÜ	2013
	Provision of the teachers to participate in the conferences, congress and symposiums organized related to their branches	KONKAREM	KONKARVAL, MEB, KKÜ, MEVKA	2023
	Encouraging the teachers to get their master degrees	KONKAREM	MEB, KKÜ, KONKARVAL, MEVKA	2023
	The encouragement of the lectures to participate in the congress and conferences related to their branches in the home and foreign countries every year	KONKAREM	MEB, MEVKA, KONKARVAL, KKÜ	2023

INTRODUCTION AND BRANDIZATION STRATEGIES

BACKGROUND

Mevlana Kalkınma Ajansı (Mevlana Development Agency) (MEVKA) demands services of counseling and assessment related to the education and preparation of the documents of strategy for the introduction of the region and determination of the strategies within the content of “Receiving Technical Support for the Preparation of Basic Framework of the 2023 Vision for Konya-Karaman (TR52) Region.

Following activities were performed related to the production of this service in this context;

- Performing Survey Activities (400 people in Konya and 400 in Karaman) related to the preparation of the Document for the Introduction of the Region and Branding Strategies
- Performing 2 Focus Group Meetings and awareness education for the conception of branding in city center of Konya and Karaman
- Organization of 2 assessment meetings in Konya and Karaman related to the evaluation and sharing the results

The results obtained from here were presented as a study of brand perception separately on the basis of each province and includes introduction and branding strategies.

Through these studies, some guidance was performed in order to determine the introduction of the region besides the results obtained from the other studies performed within the context of this project and this document with the name of “Introduction and Branding Strategies”.

THE RESEARCH FOR PERCEPTION OF BRAND IN KONYA AND KARAMAN

The Purpose and Content of the Study

The basic objective of the study is to present the current perception for brand in Konya and Karaman, determine the factors affecting the perception of brand, and develop strategies to provide branding the provinces of Konya and Karaman through those factors. The study performed with this purpose has two stages. In the first stage of the study, a focus group study was performed under the leadership of a moderator with the participation of 41 subjects in Konya and 29 subjects in Karaman. The aim of the focus group study is to present the ideas, perceptions and behaviors of the group included in the study in detail. Strict attention was paid to choose the subject to participate the study consisted of different occupational groups and every individual in the group was asked for their opinion. In the focus group study that took about three hours, the subjects were asked 10 open ended questions and a rich fund of knowledge was obtained. The questions that were asked to the participants and different answers obtained from them were reported through decoding. In the second part of the study, a survey based field study was carried out and the application was carried out in the city center of Konya and its provinces and Karaman city center and its provinces.

The Method for Gathering Data and Sampling

In order to provide necessary data for the study, the data collection system through surveys was used. This survey used in the study consists of three sections and 61 questions. The first part of the study consists of 47 expressions prepared in the type of 5 point likert scale that forms the base of the study. The aim to use these expressions is to determine various factors affecting the perception of city among the people of Konya. In the second part of the study, there are demographic questions such as the age, gender and education levels that were prepared to show the demographic profiles of the subjects. The final part of the study includes open ended questions that were prepared to determine the characteristics of the city and enabling the subjects express their ideas easily.

In order to determine the reliability of the scale used in the study, Cronbach's Alpha analysis was carried out and Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was estimated as 0,806; its significance level was 0,000. According to the obtained coefficient, it is possible to say that the scale is quite reliable.

The universe of the study consists of individuals at the age of 18 and over residing in the provinces of Konya and Karaman. According to data of Turkish Statistical Institute related to 2007 census, the universe of the study is 1.843.159 people. It was aimed to study with a confidence level of 95% and error margin of 5%. According to this, the sampling quantity that will be used in the study was estimated as minimum 385 people for each province.

In the determination of the subjects to be chosen for the study, the quota sampling method was used, the sampling was classified according to definite variants and the surveys were carried out in the city center of Konya and its provinces and Karaman city center and its provinces through face to face interviews. Since the basic purpose in the study is to present the perception of city among the people of Konya and Karaman, both individuals who were originally from Konya and Karaman and individuals from various strata who has been living in Konya and Karaman for a definite time of period were included. The sampling of the study consists of employees from different work groups, students, bureaucrats, top level administrators, academicians and craftsmen. At the end of field study, 403 surveys from Konya and 403 surveys from Karaman were evaluated, the obtained data was classified and analyzed using SPSS 16,0 program.

STRATEGICAL SUGGESTIONS ABOUT KONYA PROVINCE

1. The factors revealing the dimensions of the perception of brand were found as Social Structure, Culture and History, and Tourism and Demographic Structure.

Since Konya is a safe city to live in, this is the most important factor in the social structure of the city. Konya and its districts send immigrants to the different countries of Europe especially to Sweden and this shows that Konya has good interactions abroad and an advantage about the recognition. Related to the branding, it is important to have more than one university in the city. **The use of those social factors in the introduction of Konya has an important place.**

2. When the historical aspects are considered, the existence of Mevlana in Konya enriches it from historical and cultural dimensions. Numerous historical monuments and museums in Konya also support this idea. Since Konya was the capital city of Seljuks and the existence of numerous historical monuments for that reason, this makes it highly valuable from the historical aspects. **Shortly, the factor of History and Culture that contains Mevlana is on the first rank when the strategies for perception of brand were considered.**
Among the suggested ideas, extending the activities of Mevlana days which are performed for one week a year to the whole year and forming an original cultural street around the tomb of Mevlana are some of the suggested basic ideas.
3. The province of Konya has a rich structure of religious and cultural tourism and it is being visited by numerous domestic and foreign tourists every year. If this tourism, eg. Meram vineyards, spas and caves and the rich food culture can be gathered together, it is thought that the amount of tourists that visit it increases while the city has traditionalist and bigoted perception.
In order to turn Konya into a real city of tourism, Konya should be transformed into a city of attraction from touristic aspects. For this, a structural plan is needed for Tourism. All the facilities such as food & beverage, accommodation, and museums that are necessary to keep the tourist in the city should be revised and renewed, and creative projects should be produced. Existing monuments, parkas, sinkholes, and waterfalls should be made attractive. Renowned Aladdin Hill should be re-organized.
4. The most basic element identified with the Province of Konya is doubtlessly Mevlana. In our study, it was found that Mevlana had an important place for the perception of city among the population of Konya. **In our study for that reason, is the use of Mevlana for the introduction of Konya.**
5. Since it symbolizes the synthesis of both Eastern and Western, it is used as the institutions such as Konyaspor, Konya Municipality and Selcuk University; **it is possible that double headed Eagle can be used as a symbol besides the symbol of Mevlana.**
6. The existence of the colors of green and yellow among the colors is not a coincidence. The green was attributed to the aspiration of public for Mevlana, Islam, and the factors of peace. The yellow was associated with Konya as a granary, the droughty structure of the city, and continental climate that dominates the steppes. The harmony of these two colors was regarded as supplement of the symbols stipulated for Konya. **It is important to use these colors in the introduction of Konya.**
7. It was stated that tulip was grown in Konya in the biggest quantities in the world for the last 10 year and this flower was known as a plant inherited from Sejuks, so it should be among the symbols of Konya. **If the tulip is used as an introduction symbol, its color should be emphasized (eg. Yellow) and this color should be often used in various parts of the flower and various places.**

8. The perception of the city for the gender as “male” was attributed to the dominance of male prevailed culture in the city, its characteristics as strict humored and a strong city that is self-sufficient. We assume that this topic has no important place in the strategy of brand perception of the city.
9. Another important result that comes out in the study is 54,6% of the subjects believe that Konya has a negative impression throughout Turkey. When branding is considered, the efforts to correct this negative impression become important. **Primarily, the factors causing the negative impression should be researched and necessary precautions should be taken.**

STRATEGICAL SUGGESTIONS ABOUT KARAMAN PROVINCE

1. Factors affecting the perception of brand: Industry, Education, Culture and History, Tourism and Social Structure and Tourism.
The high industrial potential and innovative structure in the food industry are among the important factors that attract the investors’ attention in Karaman. The most important thing to do about this topic is this information that is not known out of Karaman should be highlighted during the introduction of the city and investments should be carried out to draw the attention of the potential investors.
2. High education level in a city affects the view of the point of the people for the city where they live, the appreciation and regarding towards it. This situation will cause the individuals spend more effort for the protection, introduction and development of historical, cultural, touristic and similar factors that the city possesses. **In branding, higher education level should be put forward as an advantage.**
3. Since it was the capital city of Karamanoğulları Principality, numerous buildings from that era and the Madenşehir ruins in Karaman besides Derbe tumulus, Binbir Kilise (Binbir Church), and Madenşehir Ruins that are given importance by the Christians all show the richness of the city from cultural and historical aspects. This will provide important advantages for the branding of the city. **Beside the conscious introduction campaigns to be carried out related to this topic, it is necessary to protect the current historical and cultural elements and make investments for a good city museum.**
4. Karaman is seen to have a great potential in sports tourism beside its capacity for historical and cultural tourism. The existence of Karadağ, a renowned place in the world for paragliding is an important factor that should be evaluated for the sports tourism. This topic is rather critical for attracting the attention of the tourist towards the city and its contributions to branding. It is suggested that various efforts should be spent to evaluate this potential of Karaman.
5. It was seen that Karaman sent great amount of immigrants to abroad, especially Holland. These foreign-based migrations and the interaction they cause can contribute to the introduction and increase the familiarity of Karaman. **In this context, finding brother cities from abroad through the people of Karaman residing abroad can be regarded as one of the introduction tools to be regarded.**

6. Although the Provincial Assembly accepted “Ongun- a kind of falcon” as the symbol of the city, the symbolizing the city with “Sheep” could be more advantageous in identifying with the city since “the Sheep” is among the first known symbols of the city. Although the existence of “the bird Ongun” in the flag of Karamanoğulları, it is also known as Phoenix, **the couple of Karaman-sheep has a more introductive power since they remind Karaman.** A group of participants stated that green apple of Karaman was also famous and it could be used as a symbol. However, it shouldn’t be disregarded that the apple mostly reminds Amasya.
7. The color of orange is seen to be used on the walls of the buildings, buses and numerous different places. The blue is seen to be identified with the slogan of Karadağ (a window that opens to the sky) that is famous for paragliding in Karaman. **It is thought that the collocation of blue and orange, a vivid color, in the symbols and signs of Karaman will provide a stylish harmony.** It is definite that Karadağ will provide great contributions in the branding of Karaman. However, necessary activities for facilities, infrastructure and introduction should be effectively carried out.
8. The snowdrop and field-poppy are the prominent flowers. **Since the field-poppy has a bright color and it is a wildflower, it is thought to accompany the other symbols of Karaman in numerous places.**

GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF TR52 REGION AND SUGGESTIONS FOR BRANDING STRATEGIES

The introduction and branding strategies that should be applied regionally in general besides the strategies separately given above on the basis of provinces in order to catch the targets of the region for the year 2023 were classified under the following topics.

1. The introduction of TR52 Region should be planned to cover all the needs of introduction in the region. Because, the development of the region is carried out through the effects of all socio-economic factors. During the introduction of the region;
 - The provinces of Konya and Karaman that constitute the region should be introduced to show the differences in competition in the context of geographical condition, natural sources, infrastructure, logistics, demographic structure, social structure, civil society, trade, culture and general economy.
 - While the town centers of the districts are introduced, detailed introduction plannings should be carried out for the important potentials of these districts.
 - The important points in the region (such as Organized Industry Site-Technocity-Scientific Center-University etc.) should also be introduced.
 - The introduction of the region on the basis of sectors should be carried out to express the sectoral competitive advantages.
2. Before the introduction activities, the scenarios of branding should be enabled to provide opportunity a totalitarian marketing from top level regional introduction to the sectoral introduction. During this activity, launching ideas which all the parts will determine cooperatively and/or agree on should be expressed. A synergism should be formed through expressing the partial introduction and branding activities in an integrated approach.

3. The aggregation and potentials of the institutions and organizations should be considered during the introduction and branding activities.
4. The future based thinking should be considered during the introduction and branding activities and a flexible structure should be established.
5. While forming the strategies of introduction and branding, the planning approach should be considered and the targets of the region shouldn't be disregarded.
6. All the activities should focus on the value-benefit that will be provided to the buyers during the introduction and branding activities.
7. In all the sectors, especially in tourism sector, the approaches should be in harmony with national introduction and branding strategies. Because, there is a great need for state institutions in gaining required for the infrastructure of the values to be introduced.
8. An infrastructure should be formed to provide coordination in the efforts of all the parts for the introduction and branding. At this point, a regional introduction agent should be established.
9. International cooperation should be considered for the introduction and branding. Network activities, visits, workshops and fairs should be evaluated in order to research and increase the opportunities for collaboration.

BACKGROUND

The sectors have been primarily analyzed in terms of export, employment and number of companies in the region and the sectors which come to fore have been determined.

Furthermore, the existing industrial status has been determined in qualification and quantity and its analyzing has been realized. In the study, the activity titles, number of activities, employment information and the capacity information existing in the TSCU Data Base has been utilized. NACE Rev.2-TR has been used in the analyzed. This information has been sorted out in the counties basis, authenticated in the site, and confirmed with county focusing meetings and other sharer visits.

Among the sectors which have come to fore, a study for selection of the sectors to be entreated to the consultancy related to the method on the value chain analyze and aggregation have been realized. In addition to the sectors which come to fore, the tourism sector has been entreated to the analyze which is demanded by MEVKA to be included in the analyzing.

At the end of analyzing made by the analytic hierarchy method, the sectors bearing an aggregation potential have been determined and notifications have been sent to MEVKA to make them place the decisions of the sectors to be entreated to the value chain and aggregation works among these sectors.

Consequently, it is decided to render a consultancy servicing for value chain analyzing and aggregation works to be realized concerning the selected 3 subsectors –Agriculture machines, Milk and Dairy products and Wood products and Furniture sectors.

1. KONYA MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS SECTOR VALUE CHAIN ANALYZING AND AGGREGATION

1.2. Value Chain Analyzing in Konya Milk and Dairy products Sector

1.2.1. Konya Milk and Dairy Products Value Chain Main Activities

1.2.1.1. Konya Milk and Dairy Products Sector Input and Supplying Structure

1.2.1.1.1. Substructure

50,89% out of the land of Konya province which is total 4.081.351,95 ha consists of agricultural land, 18,66% consists grass-pasture, 13,24% forest, heatland and 17,22% of it is the non-agricultural lands.

2.076.920,9 hectare (0,085 %) out of the total 24.435.984,8 ha cultivated land of Turkey in in the Konya province. 58,87% out of the agriculture lands of Konya province consists of field area, 35,44% is fallow area, 1,22% is vegetable area, 1,02% is fruit and 0,48% is the vineyard. When it is examined for total land area and their use ability in terms of milk production of these areas, the existence of a major substructure is seen for milk production in the Konya province.

1.2.1.1.2. Feed Production

1.2.1.1.2.1. Feed Plant Production

Total 14.587.601 da area has been allotted in turkey for feed plant sowing and clover is sown in 38,99% out of that area, vetch in 29,4%, silage maize in 19,5%, trefoil in 10,77% and the tare and other feed plants in the remaining 1,34%. 2,6 of the total feet plants sowing areas of Turkey is existed in Konya. In Konya, a total 380.030 da feed plants area is existed and clover is produced in 49,75% of this area.

In the unpublished Konya Milk report which has been composed by the Governorship of Konya in Konya province wide, an inventory works have been carried out in December 2010 at county basis in contradiction to TSI data and the animal existing of cattle in the 31 counties of Konya province, existence of milked animal numbers, the amount of the produced milk amount, cooled milk amount, the rate of the collectors taking place in transporting the milk from the organizations to the processing site, the barn structure of the organizations, and coarse feed production status of the organizations have been determined. The methodology followed up in here is; the organizations having 20 head and more animals which can be described as the milk organization in the in real terms have been described as quality organization and are stratificated according to the number of animals (20 head-<, 21-50 head, 51-100 head, 101-150 head, 151 and more), and in the same way, each village or residential area in the corporations existed in the village immethodically have been considered as corporation and described as village based organizations and stratificated according to the animal existence among themselves (0-100 head, 101-300, 301-500, 501-1000,1001->).

In the study, the coarse feed amount which is the need of the animals in village based organization and qualified corporations and the rate of the produced coarse feed to meet the need has been calculated. According to this; the rate of total coarse feed meeting is determined to be 27% in the village based corporations and only 15% for all the cattle. This rate is 37% and 24%, respectively in the qualified corporations.

As to be seen, a major overt is existed on coarse feed which is an important input for animal breeding in the Konya province.

1.2.1.1.2.2. Concentrated Feed Production

The production of concentrated feed includes the activities of the marketing of the food which the animals need in various period and is not possible to meet freely different times from the nature and being produced industrially. Due to its importance as an input, milk and meat prices as input, together with the profitable sector of the meat / animal feed and milk / feed pairs are used as the indicator. For dairy farming in the province of Konya, the need for concentrated feed sector, maize, barley, rye and wheat as the main raw materials are grown in sufficient amounts. Furthermore, milling by-products such as bran and molasses trade can be obtained in the region. However, the region shows an out dependence feature on protein-rich cotton, sunflower and soybean meal as feed inputs.

On the other hand, some raw materials such as corn feed used in industry in the province and the country town of Karapınar to be produced in places such as the Southeastern Anatolia Region and the coming to be provided at reasonable prices causes a fall in prices for livestock feed that is the most important input

According to the data base of TOBB, there are 79 manufacturing companies of concentrated şn the province of Konya, located and installed capacity exceeds 2 million tons.

1.2.1.1.3. Animal Existence

The most important elements of the production of milk are the naturally milk-giving animals. Therefore, the most important factor in the production of milk of an animal as a potential addition to the numerical presence of an animal to be highly efficient, it is important as the other inputs necessary for the production of milk

According to the statistics of 2010 for the existence of the existing animals in the province of Konya, the presence of 460,924 head of cattle, buffalo presence of 110 head, in the presence of 115,508 head of sheep and goats in the presence of the head was 1,349,248. These animals, 170,570 head of cattle, 56 head buffalo, 811,653 sheep and 51,895 head goats are milked. According to the TUIK data, the increase in the culture races is seen to be high as per other races by years.

A decline took place in the number of dairy animals in Konya in 2008; then this decrease turned to rise in 2009. However, the distribution of dairy animals according to species, a small increase in the number of animals is observed in local races.

When cattle and sheep are assessed in terms of the situation, a decreasing trend is monitored with the number of animals in the last 3-year period, but the rate of the animals which are milked as per the total number of animals goes even higher with each passing year. According to the unpublished data of the province of Konya Dairy Report from TSI as of January 2011, a total of 427,241 cattle, 128,068 cattle qualified businesses is available in the village-based enterprises for a total of 555,309 cattle, 147,519 head of their village-based enterprises, qualified businesses per 50,749 per 198,268 for a total of (35.7%) consists of dairy animals. Culture species of animals milked per 169,511, 20,499 and 8,258 per head of domestic animals consist of native animals.

1.2.1.1.4. Milk Production in the Konya Province

Konya and Turkey has increased considerably in the total milk production over the years. The share of total milk production, milk production in cattle and Konya in Turkey is at 90%. In addition, as seen in 2010, total milk production in Turkey increased by 7.98%, this figure has increased by 43.64% in the province of Konya. In terms of small ruminants milk, sheep milk production in the province of Konya, showed a decrease over the years, to be noted that an increase in the production of goat's milk

In the Unpublished Report on Milk of Konya, the total amount of milk produced is found to be 1,756,725 liters per day in the village-based enterprises in Konya province. Looking at the districts on the basis, Eregli takes first pace with 16.96% of the total amount of milk produced per day and Cumra with 11.7% and follows Meram with 6.43%. 306,151 total daily amount of milk produced in the amount of milk was found to be cooled. Judging on the basis of districts with 62.51% of the daily amount of milk cooled Eregli it took first place with 13.77% and 5.73% with Beysehir Meram is followed. The average sale price of milk was found to be TL 0.66. Looking at the average price of milk on the basis of counties, it ranks first in Hadim 0.71 with TL 0.92 with TL 0.68 in Eregli and is followed by Sarayonu. Total number of machine milking center is 19 and the number of milking units is determined to be 25,252 units.³

Also according to the Unpublished Report of Milk, when looked at the qualified enterprises in the Konya province, the daily total milk amount is at the 856,011 liters. Looking at businesses on the basis of organizations, Karapinar take first place with 21.33% amount of milk produced daily total, Eregli follows with 15.53% and Cumra county with 11.98%. The amount of 387,370 liters out of this total amount daily produced is cooled. Judging by the amount of milk cooled to-day basis with businesses Eregli county takes place first with 34.31%, Karapnar comes next with 24.52% and Emirgazi with 9.36%. When the qualified enterprises are examined, the number of total central milking unit is to be 221 units and the number of milking machine is 2,247 units

1.2.1.2. The Production Structure of Konya Milk and Dairy Products Sector

1.2.1.2.1. Milk Processing in Konya Province

In the "Milk and Milk Products Value Chain" as a theoretical study, milk and milk products sector, as well as a product itself is the main entry. This analysis makes it difficult to study the value chain. In order to clarify the production of milk, "Konya Milk and Milk Products Sector Input and Supply Structure" in examining the structure of production will be examined in the production of dairy products

There are 185 activities Konya province at 10:51 and 10:52 Nace code in total. A facility may have such as a single activity or may have more than one production activities. Therefore, the number of activities does not indicate the number of firms. The number of employments in these facilities is 8,760 people

As an industry production activities in the province of Konya, Cheese and curd (80), Butter and dairy spreads (37), and yogurt and other fermented or acidified milk or cream (30) is carried out predominantly titles. The capacity is 337,439,888 Kg in the Konya province with the title of "Manufacture of dairies and cheese making".

³ Quoted –Unpublished Konya Milk report, 2011.

White cheese produced in the region is the main product, there are 58 producers in total. Out of the White Cheese, there are 41 plants producing cheddar cheese, and yogurt, the number of butter producers are 45 and the number of other cheeses (cottage cheese, curd, etc..) Manufacturer is 34. In addition, 3 of the milk processing companies operating in Konya carries out the production of skimmed milk powder.⁴

1.2.1.3. Sale and Marketing Substructure of Konya Milk and Dairy Products Sector

1.2.1.3.1. Milk Sale and Marketing

The Milk collectors who are about 800 around the region purchase the milk from producers through their own carrier vehicles and drivers. While some of the bigger plants are buying their milk from the milk collecting centers directly, some of them have their cooling tanks, but their scale is limited. Milk collectors collect milk from the villages and enterprises through trucks having stainless steel tanks. Milk collecting process is carried out twice a day in Spring and summer and once a day in the winter. The large enterprises have collecting tanks in the villages, but they are limited in number. The raw milk is delivered the majority of enterprises by milk collectors. The amount varies according to the milk processing capacity of businesses they buy. The quality of raw milk in the region is lower than the Marmara and Aegean regions. While total bacterial count in milk is over 1 million, the fat and protein levels are at the average of Turkey. The raw milk quality analysis is done on-site by businesses. However, due to the existing collection methods, the origin of the milk cannot be followed up and thus, the quality problem cannot be resolved. The presence of a large number of the manufacturers makes the controls impossible in the origin of the milk actively. Some national companies that are not in the province purchase some portion of the unprocessed milk produced.⁵

1.2.1.3.2. Sale and Marketing of Dairy Products

Dairy products are delivered to the final after production processes through the wholesale and retail food chains. Parallel to the development of our country's economic and social change in consumption, patterns and consumption rates of consumption and marketing of dairy products also changed. Retail sales growth of chains, expansion, and many brands of the same product on the shelf for sale has begun the competition in the sector and accelerated product development process

An Organized retail marketing such as hypermarkets, supermarkets and discount stores instead of unorganized small points of sale in the province of Konya. These stores have been prevalent, and supports the sale of food products, especially dairy products, refrigerated cabinets and shelving systems, the spread has increased merchantability. However, bulk purchases of organized retail has forced the producers to make sales with low profit margins in this case. Increase in the percentage of total sales in the shops organized the formation of these points has led to competition among the manufacturers who want to market milk. Difficulties to compete with price, packaging, product quality and brand themselves in the direction of the milk producers has caused the emergence emerged that cause to develop a new situations.

This situation forced the Dairy farmers to create a separate sales channels and a small point cooperating with retailers. As the result, an increase in the number of milk producers has been observed in opening the retail sales point to sell their products.

⁴ TOBB Industry Database, Access: May 2011

⁵ Unpublished Konya Milk Report, 2011.

On the other hand the major retail groups, including dairy products from the process of creating their own branded products to market trends, and merge the profitability of production and retailing profits have increased the level of the competition.

1.2.2. Value Chain By-activities of Konya Milk and Dairy Products

Milk and Milk Products Sector is based on parts of the value chain has been studied here, and the main activities were examined on the basis of values and seeing the strengths and weaknesses of these values separately for the observations made by working in the competitiveness of the sector. In the same way, the "value chain, side-activities" supportings the activities of the sector will be analyzed in the following chapters.

1.2.2.1. Organization Structure of Konya Milk and Dairy Products Sector

While examining the Milk and milk products sector, the organizational structure of the "Milk" and "Dairy Products" manufacturers in the organizational structures will be studied in detail as a method. This organizational structure will be examined in detail with the industry's relationships and competitiveness on the determinations shall be made in terms of what should be done.

Milk producers in the province of Konya, a traditional village-based enterprises and businesses are divided into two categories as quality milk enterprises. The village-based businesses have been organized in the style of the family businesses, in terms of management practices and animal husbandry activities mainly carries out according to conventional methods. They bear a weaker character in learning and application points than tat of the qualified agricultural enterprises. On the other hand organizational structures are shaped in the style of a family business. Discrete operating structure of agriculture, agricultural production, agricultural production in rural areas in low income levels and difficulties in terms of additional income in the snese of encouraging the animal breeding determines the number of enterprises in the village-based dairy farming.

Qualified businesses, according to village-based enterprises actes to achieve higher profit motive. Therefore, the number of qualified animal farms, the size of shelters, feeding conditions and veterinary services develops in accordance with modern economy of scale. This leads to the organizational structure of enterprises with qualified workers, veterinarians and the management of the state of modern management. While the number of qualified business characteristics of animals are seen in the existing enterprices, the village-based enterprises features can be observed in other applications.

Dairy producers, as well as records of Chambers of Agriculture, operate under the Farmer Registration System and / or Animal Registration system. In addition, they act organized by means of milk producers' unions and cooperatives.

Most of the milk processing companies in the province of Konya are of SME quality and carry out in areas close to intensive dairy production, operate outside the industrial zone. Within the structure of these enterprices, the adequately trained technical personnel of enterprises are employed with the contibution of the legal obligations. In terms of management, adequate technical staff isis employed and the responsible personnel in the organization is employed as the capacity of food engineer or a veterinarian. In terms of administrative and marketing-sales, family-owned business structure is seen in many of the enterprises and professional managers

use cannot be commonly realized; the activities of the companies is actively carried out by the existing company managers in the implementation of the activities.

These companies operate under the registration of the Konya Chamber of Commerce, Konya Chamber of Industry, Trade, and the other Konya Commodity Exchange and / or Chambers of Industry in the region. The other chambers to which they are registered as listed below; Aksehir TSO, Cumra Chamber of Commerce, Eregli TSO, Ilgin Chamber of Commerce, Seydisehir Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Commerce of Beysehir

In addition, milk and dairy products manufacturers in the region operate their activities as a member of a national non-governmental organizations. Among civil society organizations, Packaged Milk Producers Association (ASÜD), Turkish Meat and Dairy Food Manufacturers' Association (SETBİR) and the All Meat and Dairy Cattle Breeders Association (TÜSEDAD) take place.

1.2.2.2. Human Resources Structure of Konya Milk and Dairy Products Sector

According to the TOBB industry data base, 8,707 people work in Konya the milk processing industry. 319 persons out of them are engineers and 369 are in the technicians position.

In the evaluation of the existence of human resources in enterprises operating in the TR52 Level 2 Region, engineers and technician staff is of importance to what extent they are employed. An average engineer employed per an enterprise is 1.72 and the number of technician is 2 level per farm. While the average of engineers and technicians in the manufacture of ice cream per enterprise is at 1 level, this ratio is determined to be 1,77 in the milk-processing enterprises for engineers and 2,07 for technicians. It is seen that Milk processing plants are employing adequate staff of engineers and technicians.

In a field experiment conducted in the Value Chain Analysis in the Milk and milk products sector, it is found that 5, and more engineer-technician personnel are employed. In Dairy products processing enterprises, high number of technical staff is high as they are obliged to employ a certain number of engineer-technician due to urgency in processing activities in organizations in terms of the food safety legislation introduced. This issue has been taken into consideration in the assessment of Engineer-technician averages

In Structural examination of the milk-producing enterprises, mainly small-scale dairy production in the structuring of animal existence is seen to be widespread. The ratio of the farms having 1-9 heads range is at 56.6% in our country, the ratio for 10-30 head is at the level of 25.2%. And the current situation observed in Konya and in our country negatively affects many factors such as the use of technological equipment, organization, dissemination of information, education, and commercial production.⁶

In Village-based dairy farmers, the production carried out in traditional methods and technical personnel are not employed in many business. The lack of sufficient technical personnel in the small-scale agricultural enterprises and inadequate number of enterprises in the region that provides technical consulting reveals the fact that the human resource structure of the milk-producing farms is too weak.

1.2.2.3. Technological Substructure of Konya Milk and Dairy Product Sector

⁶ Unpublished Konya Milk Report, 2011.

Generally speaking, there is no problem in the use of technology in the milk and milk products sector. Milking machines and milking units are used in a qualified business center in milk-producing enterprises in obtaining milk in the small village-based enterprises. In this regard, the effect of subsidies increases the use of machinery. In terms of equipment used to obtain the milk, the use of the milking unit I and the use of milking machines is 19, 25,252 units in small village-based enterprises. In Qualified business, while 221 pieces of central milking unit is being used, 2,247 pieces of used milking machine are used.

While the Cooling of milk in small village-based enterprises remains at the rate of 17%, because of widespread lack of cooled milk on the equipment use, this ratio is at the level of 45% in the qualified enterprises. The 26.5% portion of the milk produced is cooled on average, and this is also the indicator of the cooling of milk in the direction of the technological infrastructure is weak.

There are 2 companies that perform drinking milk production in the region; these companies produce drinking milk using UHT process technology. The actual production of the region which is the weight of cheese, yogurt and butter (sandwich spreads) the production, use of technology which is highly competitive technologies are preferred. The milk received by the Enterprises are processed using the production machines like separators, Pasteurizer, homogenizer, irradiator, oil making machines, production machines, cheese making machines and resting points.

1.2.2.4. Supplying Structure of Konya Milk and Dairy Products Sector

The province of Konya has a very rich structure in terms of Organizations providing animal husbandry services with the installed capacity of dairy farming and reflects an image of a self-sufficient in the milk processing. There are 151 businesses serving of milk production in the province of Konya. The suppliers of goods and services out of the enterprises procuring raw material are included in this group.

Livestock and livestock sub-activities that support the activities carried out in the province of Konya that supplies the input, depending on agriculture, manufacturing industry is shaped like the following.

In the Businesses operating in the processed milk products, it is observed that an adequate packing material and packing machine manufacturer in the region are available and there is lack of other machinery and equipment in the sense of production is Konya when machinery and equipment and packaging materials are analyzed in the supply infrastructure. However, there is no problem with the use of machinery and equipment and the provision of them.

1.3. SWOT Analysis of Konya Milk and Dairy Product Sector

SWOT ANALYSIS OF KONYA MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Region's having large agricultural lands supporting the milk production	The presence of yield limiting factors land (soil depth, land slope, soil type, watering capability, rainfall regime, soil erosion and mountainous areas, with the scarcity of arable land is fragmented) in agricultural lands in TR52 Region	The increasing of the irrigating areas under the ongoing in the region of Konya Plains Project (KOP) and irrigation investment projects	The existing soil erosion and deserting risk in the region
TR52 region's having irrigation potential with natural water sources (lakes, rivers and ground water) and artificial water areas (dams, ponds and canals)	A large proportion of irrigated fields region of TR52 water shortage, lack of infrastructure and water due to the unconscious use	The commissioning of the Blue Tunnel in 2012 and DSI's investment in irrigation	The depletion of surface and groundwater water resources due to Global warming and incorrect use
The region's being suitable for production of animal (the existence of industry providing input to the land, pasture-pasture and animal production)	The agricultural enterprises' being small in scale and high input costs in the TR52 region	The commitment to invest of the large-scale enterprises to the Region in the production of milk and milk products	
The region's having vast pastures for animal for the milk production	The pasture's having qualification and use of pastures problems and forage crops cultivation area's being low	Improvement of pastures and possibility of leasing	
The existence of Dairy cattle	Low productivity of native breeds of dairy cattle and animals in excess of the proportional		The limitations to be introduced full membership of EU
The existence of machinery-equipment and laboratory infrastructure necessary for the production of milk and milk products in the region	Lack of farmers' awareness about the importance of machinery and equipment use and analysis	Putting the Agricultural Advisory practice into and agricultural publications	

SWOT ANALYSIS OF KONYA MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS			
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
The presence of non-governmental organizations and educational institutions supporting the production of milk and milk products sector in the region and serving the public institutions and organizations,	Presence of lack of coordination and functionality problem between the organizations supporting the production of milk and milk products in the region		
The presence of the industry producing inputs used in the production of milk and milk products sector in the region, (agricultural machinery and equipment, milking machines and milk processing units)	The sector enterprises' having scale problems	Depending on the country's economy, the growth trend of the growing agricultural industry in the region and supports the development	Demolish of the Macroeconomic stability
The presence of industrial facilities in the region of the milk produced is processed	Not being able to work in industrial plants at full capacity and inability to provide high-quality milk	5 existing universities in the region and the agricultural university to be introduced into the region	
the presence of firms eengaged in manufacturing and selling its products nationwide in the region with the potential of branding	Finding the branding and introduction problems	The increasing potential of low milk consumption Per capita	The constant increase of the financing needed for branding
Presence of increasing demand for domestic products and foreign market	Not to be able to sell product to the EU market as a result of high input costs	Presence of the works for R & D and product development activities	The animal diseases, High input costs and the instability in the milk prices

1.4. The Developments Expected from the Market

Konya's population and per capita income continues to rise. The presence of the young population, consumption patterns change, and awareness of nutrition as well as across the nation on per capita milk consumption is increasing in the province of Konya.

Milk and milk products to the overseas market sales rates are low and the rate remained constant. The cost is high and the competitiveness of the sector in general, due to low short- and medium-term high levels of foreign demand is not expected to occur.

When imports of products made in milk and milk products sector are examined, the import figures are also seen to remain lower. One of the underlying causes of these products is that these products are being protected by high customs duties. Here, too, is not expected any significant changes.

Turkey's foreign trade of animal products and especially dairy product are at low levels. Last 10-year period of upward trend in the share of foreign trade in milk and milk products, even if the share of total exports and exports of agricultural products still remain to be too small

In our country, it seems that the market for dairy products will continue to expand due to population growth and changes in consumption patterns. Positive trends in consumer income in Turkey are expected to positively influence the expansion of the market.

1.5. The Competition Analyzing and Aggregation for Konya Milk and Dairy Products Sector

The Competition Apply work has been carried out for Milk and Milk Products Sector in Konya. The questions addressed to the national competition under the rule of 4 groups are studied. Their details consisting a basis to this analyze has been examined individually for the milk and dairy product under value chain work.

Input Requirements, firm strategies and local competition, demand structure and the related and supporting organizations that make up the value chain, the titles of all the values have been studied separately in the determination regarding the competitiveness.

The competition Diamond for Milk and Dairy Products Sector of Konya has been formed in the value chain as well as a summary of the key issues discussed as a complement. Therefore, the assessment will be given in the result section here again rather than to talk about competition superiority.

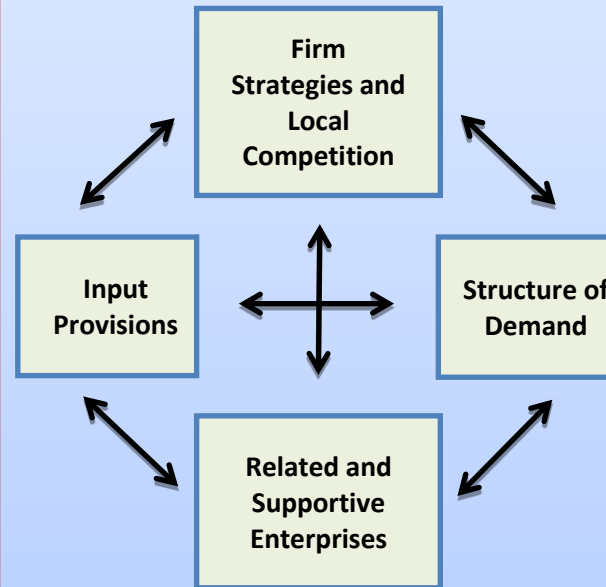
1.5.1. The Competition Diamond Konya Milk and Dairy Products Sector

THE STATE

- State of public organizations to support the aggregations **(average)**
 - The supports provided by public enterprises to make the aggregation more competitive and the bureaucracy state in the sector **(poor)**

- Collaboration and dialogue between the aggregation actors **(high)** - State of reaching to the number of the firms at minimum level required by being an aggregation, state of cooperation and dialogue development programs between the aggregation actors, the collaboration between the aggregation actors on local business networks for opening to the global markets, the existence of the supports on local business networks for opening the global markets, state of the funds supporting the mutual supply entrepreneurs, collaboration for public tenders and generalizing of the application to the partnership and multi-partner project **(average)**

- The existing of enough workforce possibility during production stage, The traceability of the raw materials to be used, analyzing of the raw materials in terms of quality standards **(high)**
 - Quality and sustainable raw material supply, finding qualified workforce on technology, existence of the finance resources, technology use in the enterprises and follow up the technology, access to the national and foreign funds in terms of R&D and innovation, existence of specialized brain power in terms of R&D and innovation, finding a qualified workforce on technology and existence of information on new markets and customers **(average)**



- The existence of regional demand for products of aggregation as product and semi-product, existence of national demand for products of aggregation as product and semi-product, existence of foreign country demand for products of aggregation as product and semi-product, existence of a privileged access to the product of the aggregation in public tenders and changes in the national demand structure **(average)**

- The enterprises rendering business development, R&D, innovation, product design, marketing introduction, branding, geographic marking, financial support means **(average)** – State of supports for university-industry cooperation development, qualified staff training programs, state of the supports for technology transfers, supporting state of the local universities on aggregation and activities of the non-governmental organizations to support aggregation **(poor)**

1.5.2. The Aggregation Map for Konya Milk and Dairy Products Sector

A meeting has been held with the participation of the interested parties for the Milk and Milk Products Sector in Konya, and hands-on training to develop the local capacity has been realized.

The value chain of works related to the sector has been completed through private sector representatives face to face interviews with companies, other studies conducted in the region, and secondary data sources during the ongoing process, aggregation map has been created.

In addition, definitions of the actors of the aggregation are expressed as a complement to the value chain.

1.5.2.1. Sectoral Enterprises

Sector of interest organizations, aggregation map, taking into account the following policy-making organizations (national and international organizations), education, information and R & D companies, service providers, business development, cooperation agencies, facility providers and fund providers are promoted briefly subjected to discrimination.

1.5.2.1.1. Policy Determiner Organizations

Milk and milk products with production set for the generated map, policy-making organizations, including national and international organizations have been classified in 2 parts. Of national institutions, the national scale or regional scale organizations operating in Turkey are also located, and among the international organizations, organizations in the national institutions being active on the on issues concerning our country's agriculture and food sector are included.

1.5.2.1.2. Education, Information and R&D Organizations

Milk and dairy products are created to map of aggregation, in favor of more strategic importance in the sector of information and service organizations have been classified

1.5.2.1.2.1. Education Organizations

Selçuk University, Faculty of Veterinary

Selçuk University, Faculty of Agriculture

Selçuk University, Vocational Colleges (Food Processing, Milk Technologies, Animal Breeding)

Selçuk University, Faculty of Engineering-architecture, Chemistry Department

Selçuk University, Faculty of Economy and Administrative Sciences, Management Department

Agriculture Vocational High Schools

1.5.2.1.2.2. Research-Development Organizations

Directorate of Bahri Dağdaş International Agricultural Research Institute

Universities (Selçuk, Konya, Karatay and Mevlana Universities)

General Directorate of Agricultural Enterprises (TİGEM)

Directorate of Province Control Laboratory (Konya)

Directorate of Konya Veterinaru Control and Research Institute

Konya Stock Exchange, Special Food Control Laboratory

Gen Laboratory

1.5.2.1.2.3. Other Education, Information and R&D Enterprises

Province Directorate of Konya Food, Agriculture and Animal Breeding

The Union of Konya Cattle Breeders

The Union of Konya Sheep and Goat Breeding

1.5.2.1.3. Business Development Service Providers

Konya Selçuk University, Technology Development Zone (Konya Technocity)

Presidency of Small and Medium Scaled Industry Development (KOSGEB)

Agriculture and Rural Development Supporting Organization (TKDK)

Mevlana Development Agency (MEVKA)

Introductory Group

Konya Commodity Exchange (KTB)

Branding and Introductory Companies

1.5.2.1.4. Cooperative Organizations

Union of Packed Milk Producers (ASÜD)

Union of Turkish Milk and Food Industries (SETBİR)

Union of All Milk, Meat and Cattle Breeders (TÜSEDAD)

Union of Cattle Breeders and Central Union

Union of the Sheep and Goat Breeders and Central Union

Agricultural Development Cooperatives

Unions of Animal Breeding Cooperatives and Central Unions (HAY-KOOP)

Unions of Village Development and Other Agricultural Purpose Cooperatives and Central Unions (KÖY-KOOP)

Konya Commodity Exchange(KTB)

Konya Chamber of Commerce (KTO)

Konya Chamber of Chamber of Veterinary

TMMOB Chamber of Agriculture Engineers and Konya Branch

Chamber of Food Engineers and Konya Branch

Unions of Milk and Central Unions of Turkish Milk Producers (TSÜMB)

Gıda-İş Syndicate

1.5.2.1.5. Plant providers

Konya Selçuk University, Technology Development Zone (Konya Technocity)

Organized Industry Zone (OSB)

Specialized Organized Industry Zone (Organized Agriculture and Animal Breeding Zone)

Small Industrial Sites

Directorate of Konya National Estate

1.5.2.1.6. Fund Providers

Turkish Agricultural Bank Inc.

Agricultural Credit Cooperatives

Banks

Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Animal Breeding (Rural Development)

Ministry of Economy (Incentive)

KOSGEB

Agriculture and Rural Area Supporting Association (TKDK)

Mevlana Development Agency (MEVKA)

Turkish Scientific and Technological Researches Institution (TÜBİTAK)

Turkish Technology Development Foundation (TTGV)

1.6. Conclusion

All stages of the sector has been examined with the Konya milk and milk products value chain work, the current data produced related to the region has been compiled and the milk value chain analyze has been completed. Milk and milk products production has been confirmed once again after this study which play a crucial role in the future of the region. An analysis of international competitiveness has been made by the help of the Diamond model analyzing related to the Milk and milk products sector.

When the Sector is examined in terms of input conditions, especially in terms of quality and sustainable supply sense, it is of a medium level competitiveness.

On the other hand, there is no problem with the finished or semi-finished products produced in the presence of regional and national demand. The international market demand is too low due to the reasons such as high costs of the input costs and entering the market obstacles. Although the firms in the sector to act together experience problems, they have a potential to bear an aggregation. Other organizations supporting the sector, even though there were a sufficient number, bear qualification problems.

While the most important input for dairy milk processing enterprises was milk, it is the fodder for dairy farms. Most of the time the cost of dairy products is determined by milk prices and feed price determines the price of milk.

The sector needs to minimize the costs of the values chain in these stages and eradicate the quality problems for the development.

The need of fodder, for Milk production sector can be met in grazing, fodder and concentrated feed form. As stated in the value chain, the province of Konya is a very rich area in terms of grassland and fodder production possibility. However, with the provision of active use of pasture improvement, fodder production should be increased.

Another important issue is the experiencing of the quality problems depending on the transport of milk, dairy products on the hot-chain. At this point, the industry must act together and stable. Number of animals in the region has been observed to increase in recent years in terms of both the qualifications and in figures. On the other hand, enterprises have transformed to qualified and quality of dairy enterprises from village-type businesses and thus, the cost of milk have decreased and quality has increased. All of these developments show that the sector should be focused on quality together with decrease in feed costs. Although, the costs are expected to make to the level possible to sell in the foreign markets in short term, the increasing domestic demand for milk and milk products will be sufficient for the development sector.

SUPPLYING METHODS OF INVESTMENT LOCATIONS FOR THE INVESTORS

BACKGROUND

Technical support services are requested related to the determination of the economical/industrial investment location and supply methods for the investor for the novel investment/investors following the evaluation and analyzing of the current qualification-quantity status of industry under the scope of “Purchasing Technical Support for preparation of Konya Karaman (TR52) Region 2023 Vision Key Framework by Mevlana Development Agency (MEVKA).

In this context, some activities have been carried out intended for the detailing of the TR52 Region initially and designating the regional properties. For producing services within this framework, the following activities have been carried out;

- Classification of the industry sector as metal industry, manufacturing industry dependent on agriculture (getting its input from agriculture), manufacturing industry dependent on agriculture (providing input to the agriculture), and other production industry and analyzing the status of the industry in qualification and quantity in county basis.
- The capacity report data system of Union of the Turkish Chambers and Stocks haven used in the analyzing. As of May 2011, subjecting the companies registered at TOBB capacity system by analyzing in terms of their sectoral NACE 4 code basis activities, their production capacities and number of employees by determining in respect from counties.
- Realizing Focus Group meetings by the participation of 1.824 people in total 26 separate counties – 36 of which is the counties of Konya province and 5 of it is in Karaman province. Getting opinions for the SWOT analyzes realized by the MEVKA experts previously during these meetings and carrying out SWOT activities again.
- Actualizing the 2023 Vision Development Workshop with the participation of 60 people from the Konya and Karaman provinces in total.
- Asking question concerning the sectors also existed in the country and the collection of the data providing analyzes in the sectors basis during the county focus group meetings.
- Arrangement of the 2 trainings for Entrepreneurship and 2 Innovation and R&D Strategies in the Konya and Karaman provinces and getting the stakeholder’s views before and after these trainings.
- Making 5 value chain training and detailed value chain analyzes in three sectors.
- Also, the examinations and discussions made in the site have been utilized and taking the activities the stakeholders have realized for the industry of the region into consideration.
- Actualizing the www.tr52.org website in terms of getting the contributions under the project scope and sharing the information and outputs of the project scope.

In addition to these activities, the data and reports prepared concerning the region have been examined and these information have been confirmed by getting the opinions of the stakeholders.

Consequently, anticipations have been made in counties and sectors basis. At the end of all these, the attached documents related to the status of the investment coations, distinguishing sectors, the location need of these sectors and supplying method of these investments for the investors have been prepared.

THE EVALUATION OF CURRENT STATE OF INDUSTRY IN KONYA

KONYA INDUSTRIAL SITES

9 OIZs are existed in the Konya province - 2 in the center and 7 in the country side. The 2nd and 3rd Organized Industrial Zones in the Konya province have been integrated and changed to Konya Organized Industrial Zone.

In addition to these, the Büsan Private Organized Industrial zone takes place within the border of Karatay County. The substructure and plot allocation works concerning the Konya 4th Organized Industrial Zone which is under the planning stage and book-buildings have been collected are going on.

The detail information related to the Organized Industrial Zones is given in the table below.

Table 2: The State Table for the Organized Industrial Zones located in Konya Province

NAME OF ZONE	NUMBER OF PLOT	NUMBER OF ACTIVE WORKPLACE	NUMBER OF PLOTS ALLOCATED	NUMBER OF PLOT TO BE ALLOCATED	AREA (Hectare)
KONYA 1. OIZ	150	150	-	-	134,4
KONYA OIZ	649	312	138	127	1.600
AKŞEHİR OIZ	138	4	43	90	155
BEYŞEHİR OIZ	76	3	15	61	100
ÇUMRA	73	1	73	73	100
EREĞLİ	61	44	61	-	100
KARAPINAR	185	-	23	162	208
KULU	-	-	-	-	400
SEYDİŞEHİR	53	-	9	44	150
BÜSAN PRIVATE OIZ (KARATAY)	-	460	-	-	120

Resource: The Konya Province Directorate, Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, 2011 and OIZ Information Site, 2011.

The statistics existed in the county related to the small industry sites and workshops are listed below.

Table 3: The State Table for the Small Industrial sites located in the Konya Province

LOCATION	NUMBER OF SITES	NUMBER OF WORKPLACE	EMPLOYMENT
CENTER	15	4.204	9.220
COUNTIES	23	2.596	6.110

Resource: The Konya Province Directorate, Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, 2011.

Table 4: The State of the Small Industrial Sites located in the Konya Province

Order No	Names of the Counties	OIZ	SIS
1.	Konya Center	Konya 1. OIZ Konya OIZ Büsan Private OIZ	Karatay SIS Anadolu Tech. SIS Meram SIS Zafer SIS Hizarcılar SIS En-San SIS Altınbaşak SIS Bakır ve Kal. SIS Keresteciler SIS Kıbrıs SIS Tırsan SIS Selçuk SIS Saygın SIS Mobilya SIS Kunduracılar SIS
2.	Ahırlı		
3.	Akören		Akören SIS
4.	Akşehir	Akşehir OIZ	Akşehirli SIS Akşehir SIS
5.	Altınekin		
6.	Beyşehir	Beyşehir OIZ	Y. Beyşehir SIS Oto SIS Üzümlü SIS/Üzümlü
7.	Bozkır		Bozkır SIS
8.	Cihanbeyli		Cihanbeyli SIS
9.	Çeltik		
10.	Çumra	Çumra OIZ	Çumra SIS İçeri Çumra SIS
11.	Derbent		
12.	Derebucak		
13.	Doğanhisar		Doğanhisar SIS
14.	Emirgazi		
15.	Ereğli	Ereğli OIZ	Ereğli SIS Ereğli Marangozlar SIS Ereğli Mahlukatçı SIS
16.	Güneysınır		
17.	Hadim		
18.	Halkapınar		

Order No	Names of the Counties	OIZ	SIS
19.	Hüyük		
20.	İlgın		İlgın SIS İlgın Ağaçlıları SIS
21.	Kadınhanı		Kadınhanı SIS
22.	Karapınar	Karapınar OIZ	Karapınar SIS
23.	Kulu	Kulu OIZ	Kulu SIS
24.	Sarayönü		Sarayönü SIS
25.	Seydişehir	Seydişehir OIZ	Seydişehir SIS Seydişehir Hiz. SIS
26.	Taşkent		
27.	Tuzlukçu		
28.	Yalıhüyük		
29.	Yunak		Yunak SIS

KONYA PROVINCE

SECTORS AND

INVESTMENT LOCATIONS

COME TO FORE IN

COUNTIES BASIS

At the end of the detailed analyzes made in all counties basis of Konya Province, the “The investment Locations and the Current Industrial State in Counties Basis” have been extracted.

The examinations have been made in existeng OIZs basis and the processes concerning the qualification and needs of the investment location have been analyzed by the SISs located in the counties into consideration.

The sectors come into fore in counties basis have been evaluated in terms of investment locations as per the the sectors eisted today and to be existed in the future by making a general state assesment.

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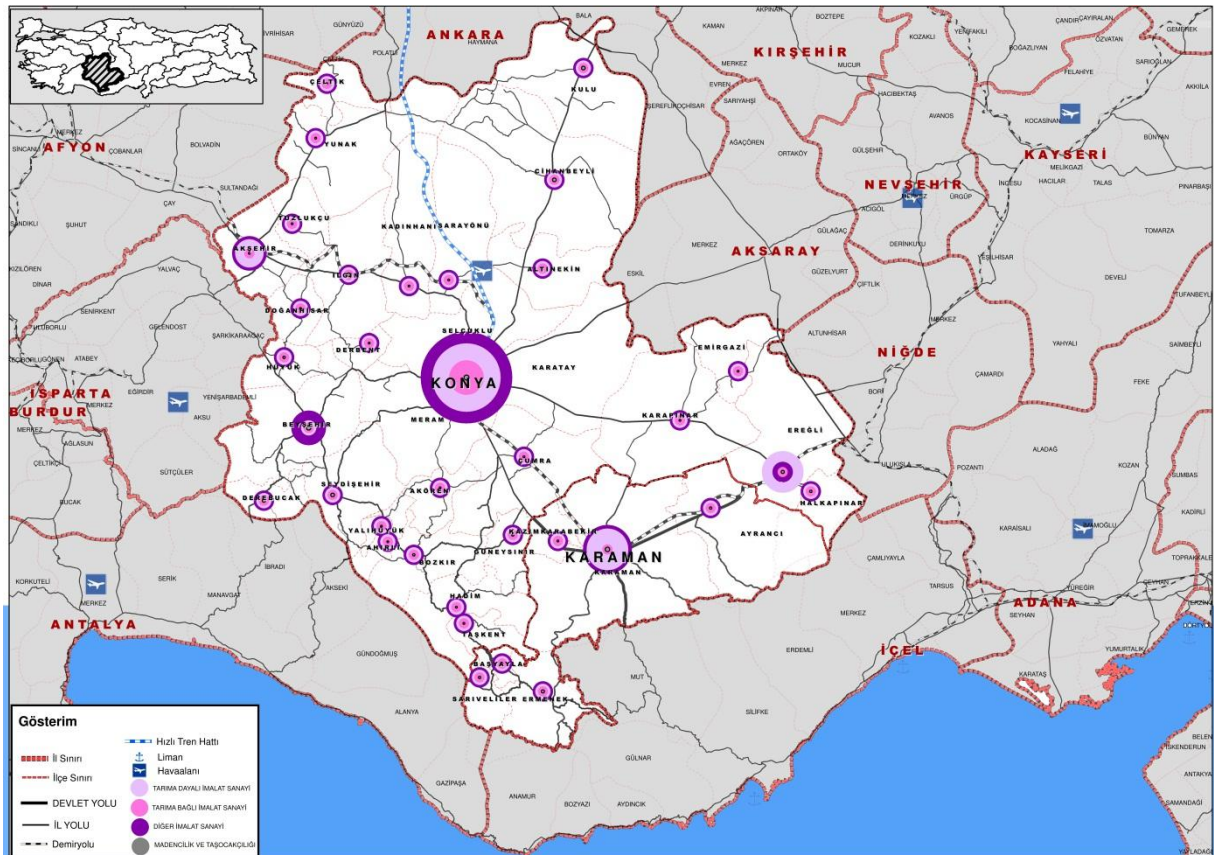


Table 5: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Ahırlı)

County / Province	Ahırlı / Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Number of Current Plots	Number of Plot with Allocation		Number of Vacant Plot to be allocated	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Number of Activity		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		-		-	
	Industry dependent upon agriculture		-		-	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		-		-	
	Other manufacturing industry		-		-	
Sectors come into fore	No activities other than the business realized in the businesses at the tradesmen level in the county can be actualized. The most important income source of Ahırlı County will be agriculture in the future as it is today.					
County Analyze	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The activities for the evaluation of the current apple and grape farming of the region should be supported. 2. Moreover, while the chickpeas, lentil, durum wheat and barley farming which are relatively profitable in the dry fields, the sowing of feed plants should be realized in the other areas. 3. The region is suitable for cattle breeding. The coarse meal production should be increased and the modern corporations should be supported for establishment of cattle breeding and milk production. 4. The projects for actuating the eco-tourism and tableland tourism potential of the region should be developed by integrating it to Seydişehir. 					
Investment Location Need	The development of the industry is not expected in the region.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 6: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Akören)

County / Province	Akören / Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Number of Current Plots	Number of Plot with Allocation		Number of Vacant Plot to be allocated	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Number of Activity		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		-		-	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		-		-	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		-		-	
	Other manufacturing Industry		-		-	
Sectors come into fore	No activities other than the business realized in the businesses at the tradesmen level in the county can be actualized. The most important income source of County will be agriculture in the future as it is today					
County Analyze	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The income source of the county is agriculture. 2. Viniculture bears an income potential for the county with its grape production more that Konya’s average and less water requirement. For this reason, the high system viniculture should be encouraged. Similarly, the organic agriculture potential of the country should also be evaluated beside the production of apple, cherry and lentil whose decare productivity is high. 3. The region should also be encouraged for cattle breeding for making side income point although it is not convenient enough. The coarse meal production increase should be provided. 					
Investment Location Need	The development of the industry is not expected in the region.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 7: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Akşehir)

County / Province	Akşehir / Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Number of Current Plots	Number of Plot with Allocation		Number of Vacant Plot to be allocated	
	Akşehir OIZ	138	48	392.423 m ²	90	288.808 m ²
	-	-	-		-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Number of Activity		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		1		3	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		58		855	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		2		16	
	Other manufacturing Industry		134		1.450	
Sectors come into fore	Milk and Dairy Products, Sugary Products, Fruit and Vegetable juices, Feed					
County Analyze	<p>1. Seed growing potential of the county is of an importance. The project intended for developing the hybrid seed growing (poppy, sunflower and grain) should be supported. At this point, the seed growing potential of the other counties in the region should be taken into consideration and the planning related to equilibrium distribution of the agricultural and industrial investment for seed growing should be made in the region.</p> <p>2. The activity groups concerning the cherries and cherry brand of the region must be created and a monolith approach should be developed for cherry production, marketing and development of the industry. The agency should play an active coordination role in this issue.</p> <p>3. While the clover and maize for silage is being sown as the animal breeding input, the production of products whose relative profitability is high such as sunflower and vegetable should be actualized.</p> <p>4. The region is convenient for cattle breeding. The cattle breeding and milk production is the most important potential of the region. The establishment of modern organizations and increasing the coarse meal should be supported in the region.</p> <p>5. While the sectoral activities are carried out for maintaining the other manufacturing industry in the region, the projects for the integration of industries in other cities mainly Konya to increase the competition power of the county industry should be developed.</p> <p>6. It takes place within the Region of Lakes Eco-Tourism Development Region with its Lake Akşehir, historical and natural riches and Hodja Nasreddin. Monolith projects concerning the marketing of the tourism values of the region should be developed, the integration possibilities for integrating with Konya and neighboring cities should be investigated and the sector should be encouraged.</p>					
Investment Location Need	<p>The industry weighted economical structure dependent on agriculture will continue in the industry of the region.</p> <p>The fruit processing, packing and cold storage, milk processing, seed processing and storage plants will be required in the county.</p> <p>The current OIZ seems to be sufficient.</p>					

Resource: OIZ Information Site-2011, TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 8: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Altinekin)

County / Province	Altinekin / Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Number of Current Plots	Number of Plot with Allocation		Number of Vacant Plot to be allocated	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Number of Activity		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		-		-	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		1		2	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		-		-	
	Other manufacturing Industry		-		-	
Sectors come into fore	There are no other activities except for “Flour” production which takes place under the title industry dependent on agriculture.					
County Analyze	<p>1. The county is rich in terms of agricultural product production. The grain agriculture is made in the 89.09% out of 77.966 hectare agriculture lands. The county production is higher in apple production by 120% than the province production, 62% in barley production, 46% in grape production and 30% in wheat production. Contractual seeding growing is common. For this reason, the grain seed growing should be continued and seed growing should be developed. While the clover and maize for silage is being sown as the animal breeding input, the production of products whose relative profitability is high such as sunflower, apple and grape should be actualized.</p> <p>2. Te region is suitable for cattle and ovine breeding. The cattle breeding, milk production and ovine breeding is the important potential of the region. Species and pasture improvement and the establishment of modern corporations should be supported.</p> <p>3. The activities for developing the seed growing and industry should schemingly be developed together with the other counties.</p>					
Investment Location Need	The Altinekin county is at the position of being an important vegetal production center. It is the potential for industrial oil dependent on agriculture, sugar beet and seed investments. There are no OIZ areas in the region. There are investment locations in the vicinity of the county.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 9: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Bozkır)

County / Province	Bozkır / Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Number of Current Plots	Number of Plot with Allocation		Number of Vacant Plot to be allocated	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Number of Activity		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		3		25	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		1		5	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		-		-	
	Other manufacturing Industry		-		-	
Sectors come into fore	Mining, Halva Production					
County Analyze	<p>1. The activities intended for using the agricultural lands in optimal level, increasing the soil analyze, irrigation lands, providing products whose relative profitability is high to be produced, generalizing pressured irrigation systems with better agriculture applications and organizational acting in agriculture should be supported in the county.</p> <p>2. The detail studies should be carried out for the evaluation of the apple and grape potential of the region and the projects should be supported. While the projects on modern viniculture is supported in the region, a regional collaboration should be provided for a fruit juice production plant where its raw material is procured together with the neighboring counties whose viniculture potential is high. The active cooperation of the agency should be provided between the contractual farmers of the region to do production and investor in this issue.</p> <p>3. The region is suitable for small cattle breeding. The projects on this issue are to be supported.</p> <p>4. The projects for making the tahina production that has been a brand of the region by integrating with grapes and thus pekmez (boiled grape juice) having a potential in the region needs to be supported.</p> <p>5. Bozkır bears an integrated eco-tourism property with its history and natural beauties together with Hadim, Taşkent, Sarıveliler, Başyayla and Ermenek. Especially, the projects intended for integration with the costal tourism through Manavgat and Alanya.</p>					
Investment Location Need	<p>The industrial investments dependent upon agriculture might come into question. The investment for fruit juice and pekmez production seems to be suitable. However, it seems to be suitable that this investment should be made on a location at the equal distance with the neighboring cities as the agricultural input of the county cannot be enough alone.</p> <p>Under the new investment incentive system, it is possible to grant the treasury lands with the establishment of easement.</p>					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 10: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Cihanbeyli)

County / Province	Cihanbeyli / Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Number of Current Plots	Number of Plot with Allocation		Number of Vacant Plot to be allocated	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Number of Activity		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		10		314	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		11		161	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		-		-	
	Other manufacturing Industry		6		344	
Sectors come into fore	Salt extraction, Flour, feed, Plastic layer-panel-tube etc. production, concrete and production for construction purpose, instant concrete and other minerals					
County Analyze	<p>1. The income source of the county is the agriculture. Therefore, the activities for benefitting the agriculture areas optimally, increasing the soil analyzing and irrigation areas, providing products whose relative profitability is high, generalizing the pressure water irrigations with better agriculture applications and acting with organization in the agriculture in the county should be supported.</p> <p>2. The region is suitable for cattle and small cattle breeding. The increase of the coarse feed production and the modern enterprises should be supported.</p> <p>3. While the grain is being cultivated in the dry lands, the sowing of cumin and sunflowers should be supported beside the development of seed types resistant to drought.</p> <p>4. Cihanbeyli is of a serious population who lives abroad. The tourism investments for the needs of this population, especially for their 2nd and 3rd generation, should be provided to be made in the region and be integrated with the tourism values of the region.</p>					
Investment Location Need	The region is of a substantial amount of agriculture lands. Its future will be agriculture again. The milk and dairy products plants can be established based on the animal breeding corporations. It seems that new enterprises intended for flour and feed industry can be opened.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 11: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Çeltik)

County / Province	Çeltik / Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Number of Current Plots	Number of Plot with Allocation		Number of Vacant Plot to be allocated	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Number of Activity		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		1		4	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		1		9	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		1		3	
	Other manufacturing Industry		-		-	
Sectors come into fore	The activities for sand quarrying in small scale, bakery products and agriculture trailer production are available in the county.					
County Analyze	<p>1. The activities for benefitting the agriculture areas optimally, increasing the soil analyzing and irrigation areas, providing products whose relative profitability is high, generalizing the pressure water irrigations with better agriculture applications and acting with organization in the agriculture in the county should be supported.</p> <p>2. The pulses (chickpeas and lentil) and sunflower production whose relative profitability is high should be encouraged in the region and the grain and sugar beets sowing must be continued as well. The planning concerning the development on especially seed growing of the region should be made.</p> <p>3. The investments intended for the benefitting of the seed growing potential better should be supported. In this point, the seed growing potentials of the other counties in the region should be taken into consideration and the plans concerning the equilibrium distribution of the investments to the region should be made.</p> <p>4. The projects for the animal breeding development should be supported in the region.</p>					
Investment Location Need	It is one of the rare counties of the region that has no water problem. Although it has many significant amount of agricultural production, its products are being processed in other regions. Together with instituting the seed growing, it seems possible to produce sugar production and oil manufacturing.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 12: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Derbent)

County / Province	Derbent / Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Number of Current Plots	Number of Plot with Allocation		Number of Vacant Plot to be allocated	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Number of Activity		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		-		-	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		-		-	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		-		-	
	Other manufacturing Industry		-		-	
Sectors come into fore	No activities for which a capacity report is prepared are available in the county according to the TOBB Industry Database.					
County Analyze	<p>1. The income source of the county is the agriculture. Therefore, the activities for benefitting the agriculture areas optimally, increasing the soil analyzing and irrigation areas, providing products whose relative profitability is high, generalizing the pressure water irrigations with better agriculture applications and acting with organization in the agriculture in the county should be supported.</p> <p>2. The chickpeas and lentil sowing whose relative profitability is high should be encouraged in the region beside the grain sowing. The projects for making the beans production economical should be developed.</p> <p>3. It will be suitable to generalize the viniculture activities as well as the fruit production development.</p> <p>4. The county is of historical and natural beauties. The county bears an eco-tourism region potential in terms of natural beauties. The projects intended for evaluating as an eco-tourism region besides integrating with the tourism of Konya, Beyşehir and Iğın.</p>					
Investment Location Need	The future of the region will be agricultural production. The products obtained from the county will not be at sufficient amount for the manufacturing industry dependent on agriculture. However, it will be able to make an important base where fresh fruit and vegetable sale is made to the Konya market.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 13: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Derebucak)

County / Province	Derebucak / Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Number of Current Plots	Number of Plot with Allocation		Number of Vacant Plot to be allocated	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Number of Activity		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		4		59	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		-		-	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		-		-	
	Other manufacturing Industry		3		13	
Sectors come into fore	Marble and Travertine Quarrying Olivine (Mineral Quarrying for chemical fertilizer purpose) and weapon-ammunition production (Rifle and munitions)					
County Analyze	<p>1. The income source of the county is the agriculture. Therefore, the activities for benefitting the agriculture areas optimally, increasing the soil analyzing and irrigation areas, providing products whose relative profitability is high, generalizing the pressure water irrigations with better agriculture applications and acting with organization in the agriculture in the county should be supported.</p> <p>2. Gembos Plain lodges important agriculture areas of the county. Grain is sown in these areas having no irrigation possibilities. However, better benefitting of these areas to be opened to irrigation in 2011 has importance in terms of the future of the county. In here, a committee should be established consisting of representatives form Directorate of Konya province of Agriculture, Selçuk University and private sector and a study should be carried out on how this plain to be benefitted. Likewise, this plain is an important opportunity in terms of maximizing the agriculture of Derebucak and live-hoods. Making qualified agriculture in Gembos Plain seems to be possible. In addition to the Gembos Plain to be irrigated completely, a product sale marketable especially in the Antalya market seems possible in case of making a production and marketing in centralized organizing..</p> <p>3. Small cattle breeding should be supported and the projects for making the animal breeding consciously should be developed.</p> <p>4. Derebucak bears an eco-tourism property with its history and natural beauties. Especially, the projects intended for integration with the costal tourism through Beyşehir and Alanya.</p>					
Investment Location Need	<p>The county will find a new opportunity in agricultural production of Gembos Plain and is at the position to sell the products it has produced to the Mediterranean coasts. In case the plain is correctly benefitted, a packing plant and cold storage can be established.</p> <p>The county is of rich marble deposits. However, these marbles are processes in Beyşehir, Konya and Mersin or subjected to sale in blocks due to the geographic position of the region.</p> <p>Any plant establishments are not expected.</p>					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 14: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Doğanhisar)

County / Province	Doğanhisar / Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Number of Current Plots	Number of Plot with Allocation		Number of Vacant Plot to be allocated	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Number of Activity		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		-		-	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		1		4	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		-		-	
	Other manufacturing Industry		1		4	
Sectors come into fore	There are no activities in the county other than paint-varnish-coating materials and the bakery products.					
County Analyze	<p>1. The income source of the county is the agriculture. Therefore, the activities for benefitting the agriculture areas optimally, increasing the soil analyzing and irrigation areas, providing products whose relative profitability is high, generalizing the pressure water irrigations with better agriculture applications and acting with organization in the agriculture in the county should be supported.</p> <p>2. The region is suitable for small cattle breeding. The project related to this point should be supported.</p> <p>3. The chickpeas and lentil sowing whose relative profitability is high should be supported beside the grain growing. Moreover, the projects making the tomato and bean production economical should be supported.</p> <p>4. The county is of historical and natural beauties. The county bears an eco-tourism region potential in terms of natural beauties. It should be integrated with the tourism of Ilgın, Akşehir and Beyşehir.</p>					
Investment Location Need	The future of the region will be agricultural production. The products obtained from the county will not be at sufficient amount for the manufacturing industry dependent on agriculture. However, it will be able to make an important base where fresh fruit and vegetable sale is made to the Konya market.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 15: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Central Counties)

County / Province	Center / Konya (Selçuklu, Karatay, Meram)					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Number of Current Plots	Number of Plot with Allocation		Number of Vacant Plot to be allocated	
	Konya 1. OIZ	150	150	1.024.000 m ²	0	0 m ²
	Konya OIZ	649	522	9.019.837 m ²	127	2.850.000 m ²
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Number of Activity		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		82		1.320	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		801		24.243	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		310		7.560	
	Other manufacturing Industry		6.144		70.909	
Sectors come into fore	Automotive Spare parts, Machine, Metal wares, Sugar and sugary products, Flour and cracked wheat, Semolina, Macaroni, Agriculture-Forest Tools and machinery, Natural stones (Marble and Travertine)					
County Analyze	<p>SELÇUKLU</p> <p>1. Most of all the industrial activities actualized in the Konya province wide are realized in the city center and in the Selçuklu county in the city center. The projects for planning the development of the county which lodges the major industrial zones and industrial development potentials in this way. Besides supporting the SMEs, the detail projects should be developed and supported for effective use of the supportive mechanisms such as universities, science centers, technocity, logistic center, etc. to make the enterprises a competition power.</p> <p>2. The activities for benefitting the agriculture areas optimally, increasing the soil analyzing and irrigation areas, providing products whose relative profitability is high, generalizing the pressure water irrigations with better agriculture applications and acting with organization in the agriculture in the county should be supported.</p> <p>3. As well as growing the products such as wheat and chickpeas having relative eminence in the region, supporting the vegetable growing for city consumption is important as there are irrigation possibilities.</p> <p>4. It will be convenient to support the projects for benefitting the potential of existing cattle breeding in the region and the incentives such as IPARD for bringing the enterprise scales into the European Union Standards should be continued; also the anima breeding activities in the city center should be disciplined and moved to the country side.</p> <p>5. It will also be suitable to plan tourism investments for Brand city Konya and suitable to Congress city Konya strategies and to project together with the central administration in the way to render service in the implementation of these strategies.</p> <p>KARATAY</p> <p>1. Most of all the industrial activities actualized in the Konya province wide are realized in the city center and in the Karatay county following the Selçuklu county in the city center. Besides supporting the SMEs, the detail projects should be developed and supported for effective use of the supportive mechanisms such as universities, science centers, technocity,</p>					

logistic center, etc. to make the enterprises a competition power.

2. The activities for benefitting the agriculture areas optimally, increasing the soil analyzing and irrigation areas, providing products whose relative profitability is high, generalizing the pressure water irrigations with better agriculture applications and acting with organization in the agriculture in the county should be supported.
3. As well as growing the products such as wheat and chickpeas having relative eminence in the region, the coarse feed production should be increased in the region.
4. It will be convenient to support the projects for benefitting the potential of existing cattle breeding in the region and the incentives such as IPARD for bringing the enterprise scales into the European Union Standards should be continued; also the animal breeding activities in the city center should be disciplined and moved to the country side. The actualizing the Organized Animal Breeding zone should be speeded up.
5. It will also be suitable to plan tourism investments for Brand city Konya and suitable to Congress city Konya strategies and to project together with the central administration in the way to render service in the implementation of these strategies. The activities for benefitting the Mevlana's brand should be taken out of tomb visit format and turned to a county visit in which the Mevlana's teachings are taught and experienced. The projects in this point should be prepared together with the Metropolitan Municipality of Konya and the other country municipalities. The vast area should be separated and the necessary plants should be projected. The integration with the other central counties (Selçuklu – Mevlana used to go to Sille and visit the Christian priests living there. Acting from this, the Mevlana brand and congress tourism), other counties (Ilgın – Mevlana used to go to Ilgın Spa and write his Mathnawi there. Acting from here, the Mevlana brand – thermal tourism) and Karaman (before Mevlana came to Konya, he lived in Karaman. The Mevlana brand and the Yunus Emre of Karaman and the philosophy of Come and Meet) and formation of launching ideas for an integral marketing should be provide.

MERAM

1. The activities for benefitting the agriculture areas optimally, increasing the soil analyzing and irrigation areas, providing products whose relative profitability is high, generalizing the pressure water irrigations with better agriculture applications and acting with organization in the agriculture in the county should be supported.
2. As well as growing the products such as wheat. Chickpeas and carrot having relative eminence in the region, the coarse feed production should be increased in the region.
3. It will be convenient to support the projects for benefitting the potential of existing cattle breeding in the region and the incentives such as IPARD for bringing the enterprise scales into the European Union Standards should be continued; also the animal breeding activities in the city center should be disciplined and moved to the country side. The actualizing the Organized Animal Breeding zone should be speeded up.
4. It will also be suitable to plan tourism investments for Brand city Konya and suitable to Congress city Konya strategies and to project together with the central administration in the way to render service in the implementation of these strategies. The launching ideas intended for introduction of Sadrettin Konevi brand beside Mevlana's brand should be

	<p>developed.</p> <p>5. The Meram vineyards brand should be avoided to be forgotten and be projected all these natural beauties for the tourists who accommodate in all the counties beside the city center under this brand and use the pass direction to Antalya and an increase in the plants should be increased. It seems possible in the county that the vast area premises with less building formation and more landscapes in which the teachings of Mevlana will be taught and lived may be constructed.</p>
<p>Investment Location Need</p>	<p>Konya, as the center, will be a point where the manufacturing industry will develop the most. The province center that makes production in many sectors is expected to develop simultaneously in many different industrial branches in the future.</p> <p>The region is expected to produce medium and high technology products with higher added value through the changes to be experienced in especially the automotive spare part and machine manufacturing sector which come to fore.</p> <p>Moreover, there are investment opportunities to reveal leading sectors in case the medicine and defense industry investments are brought to the region.</p> <p>The food industry and especially milk and meat processing will be an important sector for Konya in the future. In this point, The location allocations for the Animal Breeding Organized industrial zone still continue.</p> <p>The extension areas actualized by additional works with areas from Konya OIZ extension areas (referred as 4th OIZ) are expected to start up.</p>

Resource: OIZ Information Site-2011, TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 16: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Ereğli)

County / Province	Ereğli / Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Number of Current Plots	Number of Plot with Allocation		Number of Vacant Plot to be allocated	
	Ereğli OIZ	61	61	613.398 m ²	0	0 m ²
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Number of Activity		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		7		112	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		124		6.017	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		4		45	
	Other manufacturing Industry		15		272	
Sectors come into fore	Milk and Dairy Products, Sugary Products, Fruit and Vegetable juices, Feed, Meat processing and Meat Products, Agriculture-Forest Tools and Machines,					
County Analyze	<p>1. The county is at the position of agricultural products producing base. Therefore, the activities for benefitting the agriculture areas optimally, increasing the soil analyzing and irrigation areas, providing products whose relative profitability is high, generalizing the pressure water irrigations with better agriculture applications and acting with organization in the agriculture in the county should be supported.</p> <p>2. The county is of 73% grain production out the field lands, 66.894 cattle (14.51% of the city) and 125.600 sheep (9.31% of the city). 13.76 of the milk and 41.3% of the apple produced in the city is produced in the region. Hence, while the wheat growing continues in the dry lands, clover and maize for silage should be grown as the animal breeding input. On the other hand, the production of the products like chick beans and vegetable whose relative profitability is high should be supported.</p> <p>3. The region and suitable for the cattle and small cattle breeding. Cattle breeding, milk production and small cattle breeding is of the most important potential of the region. The species and pasture improvement and the establishment of the modern enterprises should be supported.</p> <p>4. The projects intended for the supporting of the production industry enterprises especially dependent on agriculture and the solution to capacity, quality, branding, qualified manpower, marketing and financing problems of the enterprises established already for the production of milk and meat products should be developed.</p> <p>5. The projects to integrate the tourism potential of the region with Konya, Karaman, Nevşehir and Aksaray should be produced.</p>					
Investment Location Need	The region is at a full agriculture region position. The manufacturing industry dependent upon agriculture is expected to grow more and more. Especially the milk processing plants are estimated to grow in scale with the increasing animal breeding investments in the region. Especially when the milk processing plants are considered to locate in the city center and being in dispersed structure, and lack of location in the current OIZs, it will be convenient to establish a specialist OIZ for milk processing.					

Resource: OIZ Information Site-2011, TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 17: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Beyşehir)

County / Province	Beyşehir / Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Number of Current Plots	Number of Plot with Allocation		Number of Vacant Plot to be allocated	
	Beyşehir OIZ	76	15	87.843 m ²	61	525.157 m ²
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Number of Activity		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		13		1.648	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		13		1.180	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		-		-	
	Other manufacturing Industry		96		2.800	
Sectors come into fore	Weapon and ammunition production, Textile and ready-wear, Food, Marble and travertine Quarrying and Processing Plants					
County Analyze	<p>1. The activities for benefitting the agriculture areas optimally, increasing the soil analyzing and irrigation areas, providing products whose relative profitability is high, generalizing the pressure water irrigations with better agriculture applications and acting with organization in the agriculture in the county should be supported.</p> <p>2. The Beyşehir county should create a mutual mind and make a plan for which product to produce, for which market and for the quantity to be produced within the rich product range. The agency should play a coordination role on this issue.</p> <p>3. While Clover and maize for silage is sown as animal breeding input, the production of the products such as sugar beet, chickpeas, and lentil and vegetable whose relative profitability is high should be actualized.</p> <p>4. The region is suitable for cattle breeding. The cattle breeding and milk production is the most important potential of the region. The establishment of the modern enterprises and increasing in the coarse feed production should be supported in the region.</p> <p>5. The private sector for the optimal use of the mineral deposits existed in the region should be encouraged. The projects intended for processing the marble reserves and the increase in the number of the quarries should be supported. Furthermore, the potential investors should be provided to come to the region for the development of the industry of the region.</p> <p>6. While the eco-tourism potential of the region is benefitted, the introduction of the region should be minded. The projects for integrating the region which is within the Region of Lakes Eco-Tourism Development Region should be developed to integrate with Mediterranean coastal tourism and Konya tourism. Also, the variation of the activities for the introduction of the region should be supported within the monolith marketing approach.</p>					
Investment Location Need	<p>Beyşehir county is a county having different choices as it is of fertile soils and alternative product patterns. A decision should be made on the agricultural production and just like Akşehir, the basin based product planning should be made. When the tourism potential of the county is considered, the organic agriculture is of an importance.</p> <p>It seems possible that the marble deposits of the region can be processed in</p>					

	<p>the county.</p> <p>For the cattle breeding, it seems possible that the meat and milk animal breeding is within the possibility especially in the region where suitable</p> <p>The existing OIZ areas are considered to be convenient for the investments.</p>
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Resource: OIZ Information Site-2011, TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 18: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Seydişehir)

County / Province	Seydişehir / Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Number of Current Plots	Number of Plot with Allocation		Number of Vacant Plot to be allocated	
	Seydişehir OIZ	53	9	124.712 m ²	44	847.086 m ²
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Number of Activity		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		10		1.512	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		18		201	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		-		-	
	Other manufacturing Industry		50		689	
Sectors come into fore	Textile and ready-wear, Furniture, Plastic, Food (Water and Meat Products) Bauxite and Chrome, Coal Mining, Marble and Travertine, Salt and Pumice stone					
County Analyze	<p>1. The activities for benefitting the agriculture areas optimally, increasing the soil analyzing and irrigation areas, providing products whose relative profitability is high, generalizing the pressure water irrigations with better agriculture applications and acting with organization in the agriculture in the county should be supported.</p> <p>2. Also, wheat sown should be continued in the dry lands. While Clover and maize for silage is sown as animal breeding input, the production of the products such as sugar beet, chickpeas, and sunflower and vegetable whose relative profitability is high should be actualized.</p> <p>3. The region is suitable for cattle breeding. The cattle breeding and milk production is the most important potential of the region. The establishment of the modern enterprises and increasing in the coarse feed production should be supported in the region.</p> <p>4. The private sector for running the plants established already and mine deposits optimally should be supported in the county. After primary aluminum production plants are operated, the sectors for other articles made of aluminum should be supported.</p> <p>5. While evaluating the eco-tourism potential of the region, especially the introduction of the caves is also valued. The most important is that the projects for integrating the region which is close to the Mediterranean Coast tourism and Regions of Lakes Eco-tourism development region on the way to Konya – Antalya pass route should be integrated with Antalya, Konya and Beyşehir.</p>					
Investment Location Need	The region is in an extremely suitable position for agricultural production due to the region's rain regime variation. It is also likely that the region which is suitable for meat and milk animal breeding is also within the					

	<p>possibility of charming the investments for this issue.</p> <p>Of course, the most important value of the region is the bauxite mineral and primary aluminum plants. In case the plants are operated actively, it seems that the industry using aluminum as input will develop speedily.</p> <p>The existing OIZ areas are considered to be sufficient for the investments.</p>
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Resource: OIZ Information Site-2011, TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 19: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Kulu)

County / Province	Kulu / Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Number of Current Plots	Number of Plot with Allocation		Number of Vacant Plot to be allocated	
	Kulu OIZ*	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Number of Activity		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		11		97	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		4		50	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		1		2	
	Other manufacturing Industry		7		108	
Sectors come into fore	Textile, Flour, Semolina and Feed					
County Analyze	<p>1. The income source of the county is agriculture. Therefore, the activities for benefitting the agriculture areas optimally, increasing the soil analyzing and irrigation areas, providing products whose relative profitability is high, generalizing the pressure water irrigations with better agriculture applications and acting with organization in the agriculture in the county should be supported.</p> <p>2. The region is suitable for cattle and small cattle breeding. The establishment of the modern enterprises and increasing in the coarse feed production should be supported in the region.</p> <p>3. While the grain is being cultivated in the dry lands, the sowing of lentil, chickpeas and cumin should be supported beside the development of seed types resistant to drought.</p> <p>4. Kulu and Cihanbeyli are of a serious population who lives abroad. The tourism investments for the needs of this population, especially for their 2nd and 3rd generation, should be provided to be made in the region and be integrated with the tourism values of the region.</p> <p>5. Active efforts are needed intended for charming the investors in benefitting the junction position of Kulu.</p>					
Investment Location Need	<p>Kulu is of a possibility to charm a great investment in terms of its location. This investment can be either a manufacturing industrial investment based on agriculture supplying its input or can be another investment.</p> <p>Kulu OIZ area will be suitable for these investments.</p>					

Resource: OIZ Information Site-2011, TOBB Industry Database-2011.

* The substructure works of the 400 hectare areas still continues in Kulu OIZ.

Table 20: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Çumra)

County / Province	Çumra / Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Number of Current Plots	Number of Plot with Allocation		Number of Vacant Plot to be allocated	
	Çumra OIZ	73	0	0 m ²	73	500.000 m ²
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Number of Activity		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		1		3	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		22		1.013	
	Industry dependent on agriculture		-		-	
	Other manufacturing Industry		6		31	
Sectors come into fore	Sugar and Sugary Products Egg Poultry, Animal Breeding					
County Analyze	<p>1. The county is at the position of agricultural products producing base. Therefore, the activities for benefitting the agriculture areas optimally, increasing the soil analyzing and irrigation areas, providing products whose relative profitability is high, generalizing the pressure water irrigations with better agriculture applications and acting with organization in the agriculture in the county should be supported.</p> <p>2. Besides growing products such as chickpeas and sunflower which has relative priorities, it is very important to support vegetable especially carrot production as it is of irrigation possibilities.</p> <p>3. It will be convenient to support the projects for benefitting the potential of existing cattle breeding in the region and the incentives such as IPARD for bringing the enterprise scales into the European Union Standards should be continued; also the animal breeding activities in the city center should be disciplined and moved to the country side.</p> <p>4. The agency should play an active role in the inter-enterprises cooperation for developing projects indented for evaluating the product potential and integration of the agriculture industry to occur in the region following the KOP project.</p> <p>5. An inter-enterprise collaboration should be made for benefitting the tourism potential of Çatalhöyük and the project activities of the local actors like Çumra Municipality should be actively supported for assessing all these potentials.</p>					
Investment Location Need	<p>The future of the county will agriculture and industry be based on agriculture at the rate constantly increasing together with the KOP project. The increase in the investment in meat and milk animal breeding and also meat and milk processing plants is expected in the region especially with the effect of Pankobirlik investments.</p> <p>The needs for packing and cold storage investments will emerge together with vegetable growing.</p> <p>The current OIZ seems sufficient in the first stage.</p>					

Resource: OIZ Information Site-2011, TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 21: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Karapınar)

County / Province	Karapınar / Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Number of Current Plots	Number of Plot with Allocation		Number of Vacant Plot to be Allocated	
	Karapınar OIZ	185	23	131.401 m ²	162	1.281.944 m ²
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Number of Activity		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		1		9	
	Agriculture based Industry		12		150	
	Agriculture based Industry		1		4	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		8		15	
Sectors come into fore	Flour, Silage, Layer Poultry, Automotive/Machines of Agriculture-Forest (Semi-trailers and Trailers), Hydraulic					
County Analyze	<p>1. The county is a production base for agricultural products. For that reason, the activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications and organized co-operation should be supported.</p> <p>2. Besides, growing wheat in dry lands should keep on. While trefoils and corns for silage are grown as the input of breeding, the products with high profitableness such as ryes and cumin should be grown.</p> <p>3. The region is convenient for cattle-breeding and sheep and goat breeding. Cattle-breeding and milk production and breeding sheep are the great potentials of the region. The improvement of races and meadows and establishment of modern enterprises should be supported.</p> <p>4. The projects should be produced to integrate the potential of the region for tourism with the provinces of Konya, Karaman, Nevşehir and Aksaray.</p> <p>5. The region is the candidate for being one of the energy bases of the future with its rich lignite pits and its potential for renewable energy sources.</p>					
Investment Location Need	<p>Karapınar is an agricultural base and it will continue to be so in the future. The enterprises that the agricultural products are processed are expected to be modernized and increase their capacity.</p> <p>The activity of an OIS which products such as panels related to the investments of renewable energy seems possible. However, the city center of Konya will be in a more competitive structure about the matter.</p>					

Resource: The OIS Informational Website-2011, TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 22: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Sarayönü)

County / Province	S arayönü/ Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area		Current Industrial Areas	
	-	-	-		-	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
Sectors come into fore	Industrial Sector Division		Current Industrial Investments		Industrial Sector Division	
	Mining and Quarrying		1		5	
	Agriculture based Industry		8		93	
	Agriculture based Industry		1		47	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		4		382	
Sectors come into fore	Textile and Ready-wear, Plastic/PVC, Meat Processing, Flour and Silage					
County Analyze	<p>1. The activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications and organized co-operation should be supported.</p> <p>2. It is important to popularize the growth of chick-peas, lentil and sunflower which have high profitableness in the fields of the county.</p> <p>3. The region is convenient for cattle breeding. The production of roughage should be increased, the establishment of modern enterprises for cattle breeding and milk production should be encouraged.</p> <p>4. It seems possible that the region can be a manufacturing point in relation with Konya regarding the contract manufacturing of clothes and shoes. In this direction, projects should be developed and entrepreneurship should be encouraged.</p> <p>5. The potential of the region for tourism and carpet business should be integrated and related projects should be developed.</p>					
Investment Location Need	It is a region with the advantage of drawing the attraction due to its convenience for the agriculture-based manufacturing industry, its closeness to the city center of Konya. For that reason, it attracts the investments such as textile and PVC and meat processing. It seems possible that coming of the different investments except the modernization of current agriculture based enterprises.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 23: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Emirgazi)

County / Province	Emirgazi/ Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area		Current Industrial Areas	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Current Industrial Investments		Industrial Sector Division	
	Mining and Quarrying		-		-	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		4		382	
Sectors come into fore	There is no activity in the county except the production of lead, zinc and stannum.					
County Analyze	<p>1. The activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications and organized co-operation should be supported.</p> <p>2. Since it is the region which receives the least rain in Turkey and due to the infertility of the soil, growth of crops will continue in the region. Developing site-specific seeds and planting ryes should be supported.</p> <p>3. The region has the capacity for sheep and goat farming. The Project of Sheep Breeding Basin should be speed up to develop the sheep breeding that is the most important earning option and improvement of races and meadows and establishment of modern enterprises should be supported.</p>					
Investment Location Need	Since the county receive little rain and due to wide but infertile lands, it doesn't have a capacity for the industrial investments. However, it seems to have capacity to extend with Ereğli and Karapınar within the sheep breeding basin project.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 24: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Güneysınır)

County / Province	Güneysınır/ Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area		Current Industrial Areas	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Current Industrial Investments		Industrial Sector Division	
	Mining and Quarrying		2		61	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
Other Manufacturing Industries		3		20		
Sectors come into fore	Quarrying and Processing Marble and Travertine, Manganese					
County Analyze	<p>1. The activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications and organized co-operation should be supported.</p> <p>2. It is important to popularize the growth of chick-peas, lentil and sunflower which have high profitableness in the fields of the county, besides planting barley and other crops with high productivity.</p> <p>3. In addition to the supporting the projects for modern viniculture in the region, cooperation should be established with the neighboring counties with high capacity for viniculture with regard to a juice production enterprises that its raw materials will be provided from those counties. Related to this, the active cooperation should be provided between the agent and the farmers of the region that will perform contracted growing.</p> <p>4. The region is convenient for cattle-breeding and sheep&goat farming. The projects related to this topic should be supported.</p> <p>5. Production of easily producible products such as hand-tools before the cumulating of the region for agricultural tools disappear and projects and investments to provide competing power to the industry of the region.</p>					
Investment Location Need	<p>Güneysınır is at the forefront with its agricultural production. It has the capacity to establish an enterprise for grapes and juice processing plant with Bozkır and Hadim.</p> <p>Existing production of agricultural tools in the county will have to disappear unless it renews itself and direct to alternative products.</p>					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 25: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Hadim)

County / Province	Hadim/ Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area		Current Industrial Areas	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Current Industrial Investments		Industrial Sector Division	
	Mining and Quarrying		1		38	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		1		0*	
Sectors come into fore	There is no activity in the county except mining and stone quarrying and production of plant-mixed concrete that are run by a sole firm.					
County Analyze	<p>1. The source of income in the county is agriculture. For that reason, the activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications and organized co-operation should be supported.</p> <p>2. Orcharding is an important source of income in the region. The projects related to increase the efficiency in the cherry production, develop the types of late harvested-trees and market the products should be supported. Besides, high system viniculture is convenient to the region and it is a completing production type for orcharding and water consumption.</p> <p>3. The region is convenient for sheep & goat farming. It should be maintained especially in the mountainous villages.</p> <p>4. With its natural beauties, Hadim carries the characteristics of eco-tourism region in integration with Sariveliler, Taşkent, Başayla and Ermenek. The projects related to the integration with coastal tourism over Alanya.</p>					
Investment Location Need	It seems hard to establish individual industrial enterprises in Hadim. A juice and molasse processing plant that may be established in a middle distance to Bozkır and Güneysınır seems possible.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

* Since the activities of Mining and Stone Quarry are together, their employment wasn't given.

Table 26: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Halkapınar)

County / Province	Halkapınar/ Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area		Current Industrial Areas	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Current Industrial Investments		Industrial Sector Division	
	Mining and Quarrying		3		19	
	Agriculture based Industry		1		5	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		-		-	
Sectors come into fore	There are no activities in the county other than that of Chrome mining and Lime stone quarrying.					
County Analyze	<p>1. The source of income in the county is agriculture. For that reason, the activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications and organized co-operation should be supported.</p> <p>2. Orcharding is an important source of income in the region. The projects related to increase the efficiency in the cherry and grape production and market the products should be supported.</p> <p>3. Although the region isn't convenient for the cattle breeding, it should be supported in relation with receiving supportive income. The production of roughages should be increased.</p> <p>4. Halkapınar has the historical and natural beauties. The projects related to the co-evaluation of İvriz rock monuments, natural beauties of the Taurus mountains and water levels of dams should be supported. The tourism in the county should be integrated with that of Ereğli.</p>					
Investment Location Need	Halkapınar is an oppressed county when its location and size are considered. Its future seems as agriculture and tourism in case it is planned well.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 27: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Hüyük)

County / Province	Hüyük/ Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area		Current Industrial Areas	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Current Industrial Investments		Industrial Sector Division	
	Mining and Quarrying		2		26	
	Agriculture based Industry		5		89	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		2		54	
Sectors come into fore	Barite/Barium Sulphate (With the purpose of producing chemical fertilizers), Processing Water Products, Flour, Bricks-Tiles- Construction Materials and Plant-mixed Concrete					
County Analyze	<p>1. The activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications, organized co-operation and increase the tourism based agriculture capacity should be supported. Since it is located on the lake basin, the activities of organic agriculture should be popularized.</p> <p>2. The productivity of the county is higher than the province in the rates such as 144% in grapes, 70% in barleys, 23% in the durum wheat and 20% in the cherry. The product design in the agricultural field related to the evaluation of this potential should be planned. Especially, high system viticulture should be developed.</p> <p>3. The cattle-breeding should be supported in the region in order to receive extra income. Production of roughage should be increased.</p> <p>4. The region with its natural beauties and eco-tourism capacity is within the Lakes District, Eco-tourism Development region. At this point, it has the characteristics of being an eco-tourism region integrated with Beyşehir. The projects to integrate it to coastal tourism over Manavgat should be supported.</p>					
Investment Location Need	It has a rich agricultural potential and product prolificacy. The investments for organic agriculture and related packaging and cold storage depots seem possible. Since the pickles of the region is famous and there is return on investment, the establishment of a pickle plant as an agriculture based manufacturing industrial investment in the future.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 28: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Ilgın)

County / Province	Ilgın/ Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area		Current Industrial Areas	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Current Industrial Investments		Industrial Sector Division	
	Mining and Quarrying		8		202	
	Agriculture based Industry		16		1.078	
	Agriculture based Industry		1		47	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		6		173	
Sectors come into fore	Lignite Mining, Candy Production, Flour, Silages, Meat Processing, Olastic Construction Materials, Plant-mixed Concrete					
County Analyze	<p>1. The activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications, organized co-operation and increase the tourism based agriculture capacity should be supported.</p> <p>2. Moreover, planting crops in dry land should continue and planting of seed should be developed. While clovers and corn for silages are planted as the incomes of animal breeding, the production of products with high relative profitability such as chick-peas, lentil and sun-flowers should be increased.</p> <p>3. The region is convenient for cattle-breeding and sheep & goat farming. Cattle-breeding and milk production and sheep & goat farming are the important potentials of the region. The reformation of races and meadows and establishment of modern enterprises should be supported.</p> <p>4. The activities should be carried out to provide a planned improvement in seed growing industry in cooperation with the other counties in the region.</p> <p>5. The projects should be developed in order to integrate the tourism potential of the region to Konya center, Beyşehir, Akşehir and Afyon. Ilgın which is the center of thermal tourism is the place where Mevlana visited and wrote his Meathnawi. This is very important as a totalitarian tourism marketing and launching idea. It is a good example for the integration of thermal tourism with other tourism types.</p> <p>6. The projects should be carried our in order to benefit from the reservoirs of lignite and leonardite in the region in maximum level.</p>					
Investment Location Need	<p>Ilgın is a rich region when its agricultural capacity is considered and has a sugar plant. On the other hand, the region which is a developing husbandry centers is expected to receive the investments for milk processing enterprises.</p> <p>It is possible to produce energy through a thermal plant and it will be a star city of the region as a city of thermal spring.</p> <p>It has an infrastructure which the enterprises of other counties can be established within the investments of seed growing.</p> <p>The county will need an Organized Industrial Site besides the investment of stockbreeding Organized Industry Site.</p>					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 29: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Kadinhani)

County / Province	Kadinhani/ Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area		Current Industrial Areas	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Current Industrial Investments		Industrial Sector Division	
	Mining and Quarrying		1		25	
	Agriculture based Industry		1		7	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		1		28	
Sectors come into fore	The manufacturing of Bricks- Tiles- Construction Materials, Milk Processing and Sand Quarrying					
County Analyze	<p>1. The activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications, organized co-operation and increase the tourism based agriculture capacity should be supported.</p> <p>2. The production of legumes (chick-peas and lentil) and sunflower should be encouraged and planting crops should go on. Planning should be carried out for the development of the region related to seed growing.</p> <p>3. The region has a potential for stockbreeding and especially dairy farming and sheep farming. The projects for the evaluation of this potential should be supported. The enterprises of meat and milk processing should be courage.</p> <p>4. The activities such as rest-areas etc. in order to enable the region benefit from the route it is located more should be supported.</p>					
Investment Location Need	It has capacity of agricultural industry. In the future, some investments on the topics such as milk processing and meat processing plants and seed growing industry.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 30: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Taşkent)

County / Province	Taşkent/ Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area		Current Industrial Areas	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Activity Number		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		-		-	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		-		-	
Sectors come into fore	In the county, there is no activity determined in an activity report according to the recordings of <i>TOBB Industry Database</i> .					
County Analyze	<p>1. The source of income in the county is agriculture. For that reason, the activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications, organized co-operation and the activities to increase agricultural potentials of the highlands should be supported.</p> <p>2. Orcharding is an important source of income in the region. The projects related to increase the efficiency in the cherry production, develop late-harvested trees and market the products should be supported. Moreover, high system viniculture is suitable for the region and it has importance as a completing product type when the fruit production and water consumption is considered.</p> <p>3. The region is convenient for sheep&goat farming. It should be maintained especially in mountainous villages.</p> <p>4. Taşkent has the characteristics of an eco-tourism region integrated with Sariveliler, Hadim, Başyayla and Ermenek and has natural beauties. The projects to integrate it through coastal tourism over Alanya.</p>					
Investment Location Need	It seems difficult to individually establish industrial plants. The growth of fruit and grapes, the production of molasses and dry grapes in workshop level can be carried out. This production can be integrated with eco-tourism activities and can be sold with a profit.					

Resource: *TOBB Industry Database-2011*.

Table 31: the Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Tuzlukçu)

County / Province	Tuzlukçu/ Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area		Current Industrial Areas	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Activity Number		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		1		11	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		-		-	
Sectors come into fore	There is no activity in the county except Limestone Quarrying.					
County Analyze	<p>1. The source of income in the county is agriculture. For that reason, the activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications and organized co-operation should be supported.</p> <p>2. Production of legumes (chickpeas) and forage crops should be encouraged and planting crops should be maintained. Planning should be carried out especially related to seed growing.</p> <p>3. The investments related to the evaluation of the seed growing potential should be supported. At this point, the seed growing potentials of the other counties in the region should be considered and planning should be carried out for a balanced distribution of the investments to the region.</p> <p>4. While projects to develop the production of Tuzlukçu grapes which have specific aroma are supported for the high system viniculture in the region, the brand of "Tuzlukçu Molasses" should be evaluated and the industry should be supported.</p> <p>5. The projects to develop the stockbreeding in the region should be supported.</p>					
Investment Location Need	It is one of the counties with weak opportunities of establishing despite its agricultural production capacity. Especially, processing and depositing enterprises can be established in coordination with neighboring counties.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 32: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Yalıhüyük)

County / Province	Yalıhüyük/ Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area		Current Industrial Areas	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Activity Number		Employment	
	Mining and Quarrying		1		11	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		-		-	
Sectors come into fore	There is no activity in the county except commercial activities performed in tradesmen's activity level. The most important source of income in the county will be agriculture as it has been before.					
County Analyze	<p>1. The most important source of income in the county will be agriculture as it has been before. For that reason, the activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications and organized co-operation should be supported.</p> <p>2. Since the region has transition climate, there are problems in orcharding and especially in growing legumes. However, the apple trees should be renewed and planting fields should be enlarged considering the high efficiency of apple and existing apple culture. Moreover, forage crops should be planted in the other fields while chickpeas, lentil and durum wheat with higher profitability in dry lands.</p> <p>3. The region is convenient for cattle-breeding. Roughages production should be increased; establishment of modern enterprises for cattle-breeding and milk production should be supported.</p> <p>4. Projects should be developed to activate the potential of the region for eco-tourism and tableland tourism and integrate with Seydişehir.</p>					
Investment Location Need	No development is expected in the industry of the region.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 33: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Yunak)

County / Province	Yunak/ Konya					
Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area	Current Industrial Areas	Description of Industrial Area		Current Industrial Areas	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Current Industrial Investments		Industrial Sector Division	
	Mining and Quarrying		1		26	
	Agriculture based Industry		4		41	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		1		3	
Sectors come into fore	Silages, Quarrying of Sand and Pebble Stones and Plant-mixed Cement					
County Analyze	<p>1. The activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications and organized co-operation should be supported.</p> <p>2. Planting legume (chick peas and lentil) and production of ryes in the region should be courage and planting crops also should keep on. Plannings should be carried out for the seed growing in the region.</p> <p>3. The investments for better evaluation of seed growing potential should be courage. At this point, seed growing potentials of the other counties in the region should be considered and planning should be carried out for the balanced distribution of investments in the region.</p> <p>4. Projects for the development of stockbreeding in the region should be supported.</p>					
Investment Location Need	Yunak has the agricultural production potential. The processing and storing plants can be established in cooperation with the neighboring counties especially about seed growing activities. However, it has disadvantages against the other counties at this point when its entrepreneur aspects and location is considered.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

THE EVALUATION OF CURRENT STATE OF INDUSTRY IN KARAMAN

INDUSTRIAL SITES IN KARAMAN

In the province of Karaman, there is 1 organized industrial site. Detailed information about the Organized Industrial Sites is given below.

Table 34: The Table for the Current State of Organized Industrial Sites in Karaman

NAME OF THE REGION	PARCEL NUMBER	ACTIVE WORKPLACE NUMBER	ASSIGNED PARCEL NUMBER	PARCEL NUMBER TO BE ASSIGNED	FIELD (Hectare)
KARAMAN OIZ	217	104	94	19	617

Resource: The OIS Informational Website of the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, November 2011.

Small industrial sites in the province and the statistics about them are given below.

Table 35: The Table of Status of Small Industrial Areas in Karaman Province

RESIDENCE AREA	NUMBER OS SITES	NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS	EMPLOYMENT
CENTRUM	2	728	-
COUNTIES	-	-	-

Resource: The Provincial Directory of the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, 2011.

Table 36: The Status of Small Industrial Areas in Karaman Province

Item No	Name of the Counties	OIZ	SIA
1.	Karaman Centrum	Karaman OIZ	Centrum Middle Anatolian SIS (1.st section) Centrum Middle Anatolian SIS (2 nd Section) Centrum Karaman SIS
2.	Ayrancı	-	-
3.	Başyayla	-	-
4.	Ermenek	-	Ermenek SIS

KARAMAN PROVINCE

SECTORS AND

INVESTMENT LOCATIONS

COME TO FORE IN

COUNTIES BASIS

“The Investment Sites on the Basis of Counties and Current Industrial State” were determined after detailed analysis performed in all the counties of the province Karaman.

Current OIS’s were analyzed and SIA’s were also considered during the evaluation and the efficiency of the investment site and process related to requirements were analyzed too.

Distinguishing sectors in the counties, the competitiveness of the counties, and a general status of the county were evaluated and the investment areas in accordance with current and future sectors.

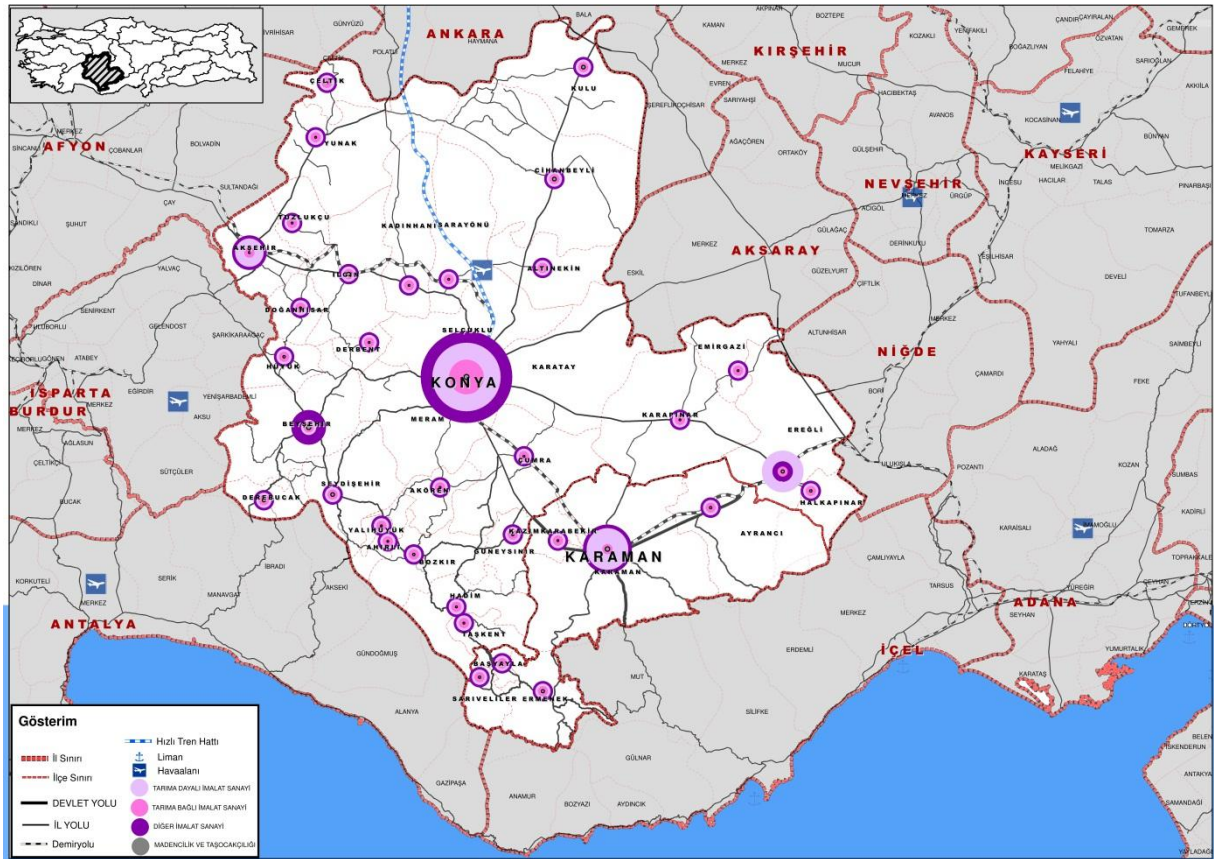


Table 37: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Karaman Centrum)

County / Province	Centrum/ Karaman					
Current Industrial Areas	Definition of Industrial Site	Current Parcel Number	Assigned Parcel No and Field		Number of Empty Parcels to be Assigned	
	Karaman 1 st OIZ	217	198	3.418.633 m ²	19	313.188 m ²
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Current Industrial Investments		Industrial Sector Division	
	Mining and Quarrying		14		328	
	Agriculture based Industry		218		58.066	
	Agriculture based Industry		14		161	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		165		3.218	
Sectors come into fore	Biscuits, Wafers, Muffins, Chocolate and Candies, Pasta, Products of Wood and Forest, Lignite Mining, Marble and Travertine					
County Analyze	<p>1. Although there are 5 counties in the province Karaman with 8.821,9 km² land area, the industrialization is seen to take place in the centrum of the province. It is seen that 411 sectoral activity of total 429 with Nace (quaternary sectoral activity code) in Karaman province. Total 95.9% of the activities occurs in the provincial center and 4.1% of them in the counties. This tendency seems to continue in the future. Thus, activities should be maintained to accomplishing the projects to develop the industrial infrastructure in the provincial center and increase the competing levels of the enterprises.</p> <p>2. Karaman has the capacity to employ 32.956 people in the agriculture based production industry. It is spectacular that 97.9% of those people (32.256 people) work in the sector of food products. The most important food production sectors in Karaman are the active in the sectors such as biscuits, muffins, wafers, chocolate and candy. While the rate of agriculture and agriculture based total industry to the other total industry is 29,2% in Konya, it is 55,2% in Karaman. As it is seen, the economy in Karaman has an agriculture based development tendency. The employment capacity of Other Production Industries in Karaman province is 3.230 people and its rate to general employment is 5,1%.</p> <p>3. Although there are differences of rate in Karaman province, the competing levels of all the sub-sectors are seen in the moderate level. Especially, the competing levels of sectors that intensively use the raw materials from out of the region or import them and have higher logistic expenses are lower. It is important to plan the transition to the production of food products with high added value in the production of biscuits-muffins-chocolates that intensively uses the incomes such as palm oil, cacao and glucoses and work labor-intensively. R&D and feasibility activities should be carried out.</p> <p>4. According to data of TUIK for the year 2009, the amount of apples harvested in Karaman province was 340.375 Kg and 12,2% of the apple production in Turkey was obtained in Karaman. According to the temporary data for 2010, total apple production in Karaman was 165.040 tons and it is</p>					

	<p>6,34% of the production in Turkey. When the temporary data is considered, a decline has been noticed in the production of apples recently. Despite its important production potentials, the production of fruit juice is integrated with Bursa and Konya Ereğli. In addition to the current apple production in Karaman, modern apple production areas established in Karaman-Ayrancı line can be increased after the transition to covered system modern irrigation in the region. In these circumstances, developments will be possible in the agriculture based industry and in the production of fruit juice and processed fruit. Karaman Organized Industrial Site is a convenient place for the investment. Related to this, the region needs to create a food brand or convince a national brand to invest in Karaman. In this circumstance, the aging trees in Sariveliler, Başyayla and Ermenek will be rejuvenated and the production will be boosted related to the contracted orcharding; thus, the opportunities of the rural areas will be increased. Besides apples, industrialization of the production sites of cherry and grapes can be performed and developed similarly in Karaman. However, the opportunities to transport the products of the region to the coastal line and tourism market through Alanya and Manavgat should be evaluated due to the route of Taşeli plateau towards Karaman.</p> <p>5. The research for the medical aromatic plants with a potential value in Taşeli plateau is in progress. The opportunities of this potential to integrate with functional food industry that will produce in the centrum of Karaman should be studied.</p> <p>6. The activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications and organized co-operation should be supported.</p> <p>7. Moreover, planting crops in dry land should continue and planting of seed should be developed. While clovers and corn for silages are planted as the incomes of animal breeding, the production of products with high relative profitability such as chick-peas, lentil and sun-flowers should be increased.</p> <p>8. The region is convenient for cattle-breeding. Cattle-breeding and milk production and sheep & goat farming are the main potentials of the region. The improvement of races and meadows and establishment of modern enterprises should be supported.</p> <p>9. The province Karaman can host for many types of tourism with its rich history and natural beauties. Projects should be created to integrate the touristic potential with Konya, Mersin, Antalya, Nevşehir and Aksaray.</p> <p>10. Karaman has the important brand names such as Yunus Emre, Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey and Piri Reis. Moreover, Hz. Mevlana lived in Konya for a short time before he moved to Konya. His mother is buried here. Thus, it has got potential touristic values to be integrated with Konya tourism. While the efforts to provide integration with Konya are carried out for a totalitarian marketing approach, suggestions should be presented through the agency for making necessary changes related to Karaman in the Document for Strategy 2023.</p>
<p>Investment Location Need</p>	<p>Karaman is a center which the investors are provided land with the code of law numbered 5084. The investments of biscuits, muffins and chocolate will continue to come to the region and the existing one will keep on growing. It will be better to broaden the existing OIS area.</p>

Resource: The OIS Informational Website-2011, TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 38: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Kazımkarabekir)

County / Province	Kazımkarabekir / Karaman				
Current Industrial Areas	Current Industrial Areas	Definition of Industrial Site	Current Parcel Number		Assigned Parcel No and Field
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division	
	Mining and Quarrying		1	19	
	Agriculture based Industry		-	-	
	Agriculture based Industry		-	-	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		_*	_*	
Sectors come into fore	-				
County Analyze	<p>1. The activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications and organized co-operation should be supported.</p> <p>2. Moreover, planting crops in dry land should continue and planting of seed should be developed. Paşa brand water melons should be planted as a product of interim periods and they should be marketed especially in the coastal tourism.</p> <p>3. The stockbreeding and the increase of roughage production in the region should be supported.</p> <p>4. The activities such as accommodation facilities etc. related to the utilization from the route where it is located should be supported.</p>				
Investment Location Need	Kazımkarabekir county is an exporting city with it's a macaroni production plant. Its potential in the future will be the agriculture. The agriculture based industry will develop.				

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

*There is a macaroni plant in the city, but it seems to be dependent to Karaman centrum when the capacity is considered.

Table 39: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Ayrancı)

County / Province	Ayrancı/ Karaman					
Current Industrial Areas	Current Industrial Areas	Current Industrial Areas	Current Industrial Areas		Current Industrial Areas	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Current Industrial Investments		Industrial Sector Division	
	Mining and Quarrying		3		34	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		-		-	
Sectors come into fore	Quarrying of Marble and Travertene and Quarrying of Sand and Pebble					
County Analyze	<p>1. The activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications and organized co-operation should be supported.</p> <p>2. Besides, growing wheat in dry lands should keep on. It is important to develop the types of seeds that are resistant to draught. While trefoils and corns for silage are grown as the input of breeding in accordance with Çatak Project, planting the products with high profitableness such as ryes and cummins should be encouraged.</p> <p>3. Big apple farms should be established with the increase in the opportunity of irrigation and the projects for integration of the products obtained here with the food enterprises in Karaman and Ereğli should be supported. Thus, the apple farming which is carried out in Karaman centrum with numerous farmers in small portioned fields can be done in the county with big farms in small quantities and the sector can have an advantage of competition.</p> <p>4. The region is convenient for cattle-breeding. Cattle-breeding and milk production are the important potentials of the region. At this point, projects should be carried out to raise livestock enterprises to the standards of European Union, reduce the costs of production, produce good quality milk and process the milk in the county and/or provide its integration with the food sector in Ereğli or Karaman.</p> <p>5. The Agency should have an active role in the evaluation of the production of solar energy in the region and should provide coordination in attracting the investors to the region.</p>					
Investment Location Need	<p>The county has a rich potential of milk production with its potential to establish modern orchards, apple production and the existence of animals. Its industry has been integrated with Ereğli and Karaman.</p> <p>Moreover, its marble-quarries, its potential of solar energy and the common coal quarry with Karapınar show a lot of future.</p> <p>There are efforts to assign lands to the private sector for the production of solar energy.</p>					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 40: the Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Başyayla)

County / Province	Başyayla/ Karaman					
Current Industrial Areas	Current Industrial Areas	Current Industrial Areas	Current Industrial Areas		Current Industrial Areas	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Current Industrial Investments		Industrial Sector Division	
	Mining and Quarrying		-		-	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		-		-	
Sectors come into fore	In the county, there is no activity that a capacity report was organized according to the Industrial Database of TOBB.					
County Analyze	<p>1. The most important source of income in the county is the agriculture. For that reason, the activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications and organized co-operation should be supported.</p> <p>2. Orcharding is an important source of income in the region. The projects to increase the productivity in the production of cherries and apples that are grown during the transition periods should be encouraged.</p> <p>3. Although the region isn't convenient for cattle-breeding, it should be supported from the aspect of receiving supportive income. The production of roughage should be supported.</p> <p>4. Başyayla is an eco-tourism region integrated with Hadim, Taşkent, Sarıveliler and Ermenek with its historical and natural beauties. The projects about its integration with coastal tourism via Alanya should be supported.</p>					
Investment Location Need	The future of the county which is located in the Taşeli plateau seems as orcharding, organic agriculture and livestock. There is no potential of establishing enterprises.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 41: The Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Ermenek)

County / Province	Ermenek/ Karaman					
Current Industrial Areas	Current Industrial Areas	Current Industrial Areas	Current Industrial Areas		Current Industrial Areas	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Current Industrial Investments		Industrial Sector Division	
	Mining and Quarrying		5		1.138	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		1		12	
Sectors come into fore	Quarrying of Hard coal and Lignite, Marbles and Travertene, Mil Processing, Flour, and Ready-mixed Concrete					
County Analyze	<p>1. The most important source of income in the county is the agriculture. For that reason, the activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications and organized co-operation should be supported.</p> <p>2. Orcharding is an important source of income in the region. The projects to increase the productivity in the production of cherries and apples that are grown during the transition periods should be encouraged. Especially, the ways to integrate those products to the industry established/will be established in Karaman provincial center.</p> <p>3. The region is convenient for sheep & goat farming. For that reason, projects should be developed to maintain it especially in the mountainous villages.</p> <p>4. Since more parts of Ermenek dam with numerous coves than the other dam lakes in Turkey will be opened for fishing, it has a capacity of 75.000 tons; projects should be prepared for the development of fishing and to direct the investors to the profitable fields such as fish processing industry and raising seed fish.</p> <p>5. Ermenek is an eco-tourism region integrated to Hadim, Taşkent, Başayla and Sarveliler with its natural beauties. The projects for its integration with coastal tourism over Silifke, Alanya and Manavgat should be supported.</p> <p>6. The region will become an energy production base with its coal beds, water power, potential for solar energy and the wind power. At this point, public investments and private investments should be planned cooperatively, investment areas should be determined and investors should be taken to the region.</p>					
Investment Location Need	Ermenek is an important agricultural city. It has a potential for establishment with its orcharding, sheep & goat farming and fresh-water fishery. Convenient investment areas are required especially for the processing plants for the water products. An expertise field should be planned considering environmental conditions.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

Table 42: the Table of investment locations and current state of the industry in Counties basis in the Konya Province (Sarveliler)

County / Province	Sarveliler/ Karaman					
Current Industrial Areas	Current Industrial Areas	Current Industrial Areas	Current Industrial Areas		Current Industrial Areas	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
	-		-		-	
Current Industrial Investments	Industrial Sector Division		Current Industrial Investments		Industrial Sector Division	
	Mining and Quarrying		2		79	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Agriculture based Industry		-		-	
	Other Manufacturing Industries		1		0*	
Sectors come into fore	The quarrying of Limestone and Sand and Pebble stones					
County Analyze	<p>1. The most important source of income in the county is the agriculture. For that reason, the activities to the use of agricultural fields in the county in maximum levels, the increase of soil analysis and the size of irrigable fields, provide growing the products with higher relative profitableness, popularize the pressure irrigation through good agricultural applications and organized co-operation should be supported. Agricultural activities that will be performed on the wilderness to be opened for irrigation should be decided with the participation of public and private sectors.</p> <p>2. Orcharding is an important source of income in the region. Projects to increase the yield of cherry and apples and market the products should be supported.</p> <p>3. Although the region isn't convenient for cattle-breeding, it should be supported to obtain supportive income. The production of roughages should be increased.</p> <p>4. Sarveliler is an eco-tourism region integrated to Hadim, Taşkent, Başyayla and Ermenek with its natural beauties. The projects for its integration with coastal tourism over Alanya should be supported.</p>					
Investment Location Need	Sarveliler is a county with orcharding potential. On the other hand, it is possible to plan an enterprise related to the medical aromatic plants. Moreover, cold rooms and fruit packaging plants are the enterprises that can be established in the future.					

Resource: TOBB Industry Database-2011.

* Since the activities related to the Mining and Stone quarrying are included in the other Production Industries, its employment values weren't given.

ANNEX- ABBREVIATIONS IN GOALS AND STRATEGIES

ABB	Ministry For EU Affairs
AKBEL	Akşehir Municipality
ATİM	Altınova Administrative Directorate of Agriculture (Kadınhanı)
B	Prime Ministry
BDUTAE	Bahri Dağdaş Central Anatolia Agricultural Research Institute
BEYBEL	Beyşehir Municipality
BOTAŞ	Petroleum Pipeline Corporation - BOTAS
BSTB	Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology
BTİK	Information and Communication Technologies Authority
BTSB	Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology
ÇEMGM	General Directorate for Combating Desertification and Soil Erosion
ÇSGB	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
ÇSGBKAR	Ministry of Labour and Social Security Provincial Directorate of Karaman
ÇSGBKON	Ministry of Labour and Social Security Provincial Directorate of Konya
ÇSGBKONKAR	Ministry of Labour and Social Security Provincial Directorates of Konya and Karaman
ÇŞB	Ministry of Environment and Urbanism
DHİMİ	General Directorate of State Airports Authority
DMİGM	Turkish State Meteorological Service
DSİ	General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works
DSİ4BM	General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works Directorate of 4. Region
EB	Ministry of Economy
EİEGM	General Directorate of Electrical Power Resources Survey and Development Administration
EPDK	Energy Market Regulatory Committee
ETKB	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
GAPİB	Ministry of Development Southeastern Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration
GKB	Turkish Armed Forces / Turkish General Staff
GTHB	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
GTHBKAR	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Provincial Directorate of Karaman
GTHBKON	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Provincial Directorate of Konya
GTHBKONKAR	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Provincial Directorates of Konya and Karaman
GTİM	Gozlu Administrative Directorate of Agriculture (Sarayönü)
İB	The Ministry of Internal Affairs
İÇŞM	Ministry of Environment and Urbanism / Provincial Directorates
İGM	General Directorate of Exportation
İÖİKAR	Karaman Special Provincial Administration

İÖİKON	Konya Special Provincial Administration
İÖİKONKAR	Special Provincial Administrations of Konya and Karaman
İSD	İş Adamları ve Sanayici Dernekleri Associations of Businessmen and Industry
İŞKONKAR	Turkish Employment Organization / Provincial Directorates of Konya and Karaman
K13BM	General Directorates of Highways / Directorate of 13. Region
K3BM	General Directorates of Highways / Directorate of 3. Region
K5BM	General Directorates of Highways / Directorate of 5. Region
KARBEL	Karatay Municipality
KARÇŞB	Ministry of Environment and Urbanism / Karaman Provincial Directorate
KARD	Karaman Revenue Office
KAREM	Karaman Provincial National Education Directorate
KARİKTM	Karaman Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
KARİSD	Associations of Businessmen and Industry in Karaman
KARKOSGEB	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization Karaman Provincial Directorate
KARMEM	Karaman Provincial Directorate of National Real Estate
KARO	Karaman Chambers of Commerce and Industry
KARTB	Karaman Commodity Exchange
KARVAL	Governorship of Karaman
KB	Ministry of Culture and Tourism
KBK	Ministry of Development
KGM	General Directorates of Highways
KKB	Ministry of Development
KKÜ	Universities in Konya and Karaman
KKVKBKM	Konya Region Directorate for Cultural Heritage Conservation
KMBM	Konya Regional Directorate of Meteorology
KMBÜ	Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University
KMM	Konya Museum Directorate
KONBEL	Municipalities in Konya Province
KONÇŞB	Konya Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanism
KONEM	Konya Provincial National Education Directorate
KONİKTM	Konya Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
KONİSD	Associations of Businessmen and Industry in Konya
KONKARBAS	Press and Broadcasting Organizations in Konya and Karaman
KONKARBEL	Municipalities in Konya and Karaman
KONKARBSTB	Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology / Konya and Karaman Provincial Directorates
KONKARÇŞB	Ministry of Environment and Urbanism / Konya and Karaman Provincial Directorates
KONKARE	Association of Tradesmen and Artisans in Konya and Karaman
KONKAREM	Provincial National Education Directorates of Konya and Karaman
KONKARİKTM	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism of Konya and Karaman
KONKARİSD	Associations of Businessmen and Industry in Konya and Karaman

KONKARİTM	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism of Konya and Karaman
KONKARKOSGEB	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization Provincial Directorates of Konya and Karaman
KONKARMEM	Provincial Directorates of National Real Estate of Konya and Karaman
KONKARO	Konya and Karaman Chambers of Commerce and Industry
KONKARVAL	Governorships of Karaman and Konya
KONMEM	Konya Provincial Directorates of National Real Estate
KONO	Konya Chambers of Commerce and Industry
KONO	Konya Chambers of Commerce and Industry
KONTB	Konya Commodity Exchange
KONVAL	Governorships of Konya
KOPIB	Konya Plain Project Administration
KOS	Directorate of Konya Organized Industrial Region
KOSGEB	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization
KRMBEL	Karaman Municipality
KRMM	Karaman Museum Directorate
KSO	Konya Chamber of Industry
KTİM	Konuklar Administrative Directorate of Agriculture (Sarayönü)
KTO	Konya Chamber of Commerce
KTOKÜ	Karatay University
KTSM	Directorate of Konya Soil, Water and Combating Desertification Research Station
KTSO	Karaman Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KÜ	Konya University
KVBM	Konya Regional Directorate of Foundations
KVDB	Konya Directorate of Tax Office
MB	Ministry of Finance
MEB	Ministry of National Education
MEDAŞ	Meram Electricity Distribution Company
MEGM	General Directorate of National Real Estate
MERBEL	Meram Municipality
MEVKA	Mevlana Development Agency
MTA	General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration
MTA2	General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration Directorate of 2. Region
MÜ	Mevlana University
OSB	Directorates of Organized Industrial Region
OSİB	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
SB	Irrigation Associations
SBYYHGM	General Directorate of Free Zones, Foreign Investment and Services
SELBEL	Selçuklu Municipality
SPK	Capital Markets Board
SÜ	Konya Selçuk University

SYGM	General Directorate of Water Management
TAPGM	General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policy
TB	Commodity Exchange
TCDD	General Directorate of Turkish State Railways
TEDAŞ	Turkish Electricity Distribution Company
TEİAŞ	Turkish Electricity Transmission Company
TEİAŞ9	Group Directorate of 9. Transmission Plant and Business
TEKKON	Konya Technopolis (Selcuk University Technology Development Zone) Technology Development Services, Inc.
TELEKOM	Turkish Telecommunication Company
TEÜAŞ	Turkish Electricity Generation Company
TİGEM	General Directorate of Agricultural Enterprises
TKDK	Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development Support Council
TKDKKON	Konya Provincial Coordinating Unit of Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development Support Council
TKGM	General Directorate of Land Registry
TKİ	General Directorate of Turkish Coal
TKKBB	Agricultural Credit Cooperatives Directorate of Konya Region
TKM	Directorates of Land Registry
TMO	General Directorate of Soil Products Office
TOBB	The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey
TRGM	Directorate General of Agricultural Reform
TSKAEM	Directorate of Soil and Water Resources Research Institute
TTKB	Directorate of Turkish Historical Society
TÜBA	The Turkish Academy of Sciences
TÜBİTAK	The Scientific Research Council of Turkey
TÜİK	Directorate of Turkish Statistical Institute
TÜİKKONB	Konya General Directorate of Turkish Statistical Institute
TÜRSABKBYK	Association of Turkish Travel Agencies / Konya Regional Executive Board
UB	Ministry of Transportation
UDHB	Ministry of Transportation, Maritime Affairs and Communications
ÜB	Manufacturer Association
VGM	Directorate General of Foundations
YÖK	The Council of Higher Education
ZBGM	General Directorate of Ziraat Bank
ZO	Chambers Of Agriculture