



# INVESTMENT GUIDE FOR SERVICE SECTOR OF KARAMAN



The Door of  
Imaret Mosque



Yunus Emre



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Imaret Mosque

"The Gate is Widely Open to Whoever Comes  
Our Meal is Halal Whoever Eats It"

# INVESTMENT GUIDE FOR SERVICE SECTOR OF KARAMAN



## **Investment Guide For Service Sector**

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**Murat KOCA**  
*Governor of Karaman*

## **PREFACE**

Karaman is a province which has strong historical heritage from the past over thousands of years and dominates love and tolerance with its vision of looking future confidently. Karaman has the speciality of being a crossover linking the Mediterranean and Central Anatolia in terms of strategic location. Karaman, which ranks the second in production by providing 20% of our country's total apple production, is a province which has the most variety of products from the agricultural in the KOP region. With its having been completed high-speed rail infrastructure and having the lowest risk of earthquakes features provide Karaman added value.

When considered in terms of tourism potential, Karaman has hosted civilizations, starting from Phrygian, Hittite, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk, Karamanoğulları to Ottoman. In Karaman there are scenic hiking areas, caving tourism and ruins such as Karadağ, Manazan and İncesu Caves, Değle, Derbe, as well as Rumi's mother and her son's mausoleums, Yunus Emre and his family's tombs which are the available open rich areas to religious tourism. Karaman has various facilities such as hunting tourism, together with the natural beauty of the Taurus offers mountain tourism, cave tourism, mountain tourism in terms of rural tourism potential in our city.

Having high levels of education and required vocational schools for supplying the needs and the existence of vocational schools are major advantages for our province in terms of human resources. At the same time, the Project Technology Transfer Office in Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, which gives training service to many faculties,

colleges and vocational schools, plays an effective role on carrying out projects. As educational institutions are institutions that contribute to the creation of intellectual capital on this issue, there is always in need of these investments.

Karaman is an alivable city because of low level of public prosecutions, having low unemployment rate comparative to Turkey avarage, the presence of facilities for all kinds of sports. In terms of investors, Karaman has more varied opportunities such as existence of the sub-structure completed the appropriate fields inside and outside OSB, raw materials production and supply to be input process in the food industry, government support to employment, the presence of organic production. Karaman has the potential solar energy and wind energy in terms of renewable energy. It is an indicator that this potential is productive / profitable level to be established "Special Energy Zone" in the province.

Additionally, these considerations, when analyzing guide, it will be understood that Karaman has many advantages in the service sector investments areas. I wish that this guide book will lead to those who make investments in services sector in Karaman and contribute to the achievement of the 2023 targets of Turkey with Karaman. I express my sincere thanks to the university's worthy academics who involved in preparing work which MEVKA directly supports the activities funded under the program and to the authorities of all public institutions and private organizations who provide support to the work in the province



## **PRESENTATION**

Karaman which has many alternatives in terms of the service sector has the ability of a historic bridge from past to present. Karaman is a position of treasure in terms of both the advantage of the geographical features and historical and cultural background. However, this potential hasn't been evaluated as necessary. This guide has been prepared to introduce the available potential and the possibilities which service sectors offered to the investors in the province.

Karaman service sector investment guide book, provides information on the following terms of content. In the title of General Information; Population Information, Employment, Climate, Natural Inventory (Lakes, dams and ponds, Water Resources), Socio-Economic Development, Agriculture and Livestock (Agricultural Production, Livestock) Mineral and Energy Resources (Natural Ingredients, coal-lignite, Electric Power Potential and use, natural gas), Renewable Energy (Wind, Solar Energy, Geothermal) Industry have been referred. In addition, available investment opportunities are referred.

In the title of Service Sector; Education (National Education Data, Higher Education Data), Construction and Social Fittings, Wholesale and Retail Trade (Domestic Trade, Foreign Trade), Banking, Transport (Road, Rail Transport, Air Transport), are evaluated under the tourism headings. Faith and Culture Tourism;( Mosques, Shrines, Castles, Inns, Bath, Bridges, Fountains, madrasahs, Ruins and Mounds, Churches, Cultural Heritage) Karaman Crafts, Ecotourism (Cave Tourism, Events and Recreation Areas, Hunting Tourism, Silk Road Tourism, Mountaineering and Hiking, Birdwatching, Paragliding,) plateau tourism, congress tourism, Museums, City Urban Areas Accommodation, Food, Sports (Available in Karaman City Center Sports Complex, City Gym, Investment Programs), Health, Environmental issues are mentioned.

In addition Potential Investment Areas Analysis topics about Service Sector are processed. Incentives and Supports under the heading, New Incentive System, Regional Incentive Applications, Large-Scale Investment Promotion, Strategic Investment Promotion, General Incentive Applications and reflection are discussed. In addition to these points, general information about the organizations which provide to investors service provides are presented. Contact addresses of the chambers with governments and institutions are provided. In the last part, SWOT analysis of Karaman region in terms of the Service Sector was carried out. I voice my gratitude and send my thanks to authorities of the public institutions and organizations and private organizations and institutions for supporting to the preparation of this guide.

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## I. OVERALL INFORMATION

Karaman province whose historical background lies to 8000 B.C. according to archaeological excavations has had strategic importance on account of its geographic location. It is between 36° 26' and 33° 39' north latitude and 32° 27' and 34° 09' east longitude in which the most important ways pass that connect Analolia to Mediterranean shore especially Çukurova. Its acrage is 8.851 square kilometer.



The majority of land locates on the South part of Konya closed basin. Toros Mountains rough the South part of the province. The most important ridges are Karadağ (2.271 m.) which is an extinct volcanic cone and Yunt Mountain (3.227 m.). The intercommunicaiton to Mersin harbour, which connects Middle Anatolia with Mediterranean, is supplied by Sertavul Strait.



The neighboring cities are Konya on the North; Mersin and Mut on the South; Ereğli and Silifke on the East and Antalya on the West. The altitude above sea level is 1.033 meters. Karaman is generally in the form of plain and its two out of three is highlands.



The center of the city is established on the plain. There is prolongation of Toros Mountains right the South.



**Table 1. Karaman Province Identification**

Acreage	8.851 km <sup>2</sup>
Population (2013)	237.939
Annual Population Growth Rate (2012-2013)	%1,06
Population Density (2013)	27 person/km <sup>2</sup>
Population Distrubition (2013)	%70,9 Town % 29,1 Village
Literacy Rate	%97,14
Average Height	1033 meter
Total Settlement Number	6 District, 16 Municipality, 158 Village
Maximum and Minimum Average Temperature	12.2, 37.4, 20.2
Average Annual Rainfall	350 mm
Earthquake Position	5th Degree Seismic Zone
Land Use Position	%37 Agricultue, %33 Pasture- Range, %23 Forest / Heaths, %8 Other
Socio-Economic Range of Development (SEGE 2012)	32
Working Population (2013)	60.225
Unemployment Rate	% 6
Main Crops	Apple, Sugar Beet, Wheat, Barley, Grapes, Pea, White Beans

**Reference:** [www.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuik.gov.tr) and data from Karaman Chambers and Commerce and Industry



Karaman, which became a province in 1989, is made up of totally 6 districts; Ayrancı, Başyayla, Ermenek, Kâzımkarabekir and Sarıveliler one of which is central district; 10 towns and 154 villages. 107 of them are forest villages.



The central district is the largest one among the districts.





## 1. Population Information

As to Address-Based Population Registration System while Karaman was the 66th in terms of population numbers, it was the 72nd in terms of annual population growth and it was the 49th in terms of the rate of population increase in 2012. While the population was 235.424 in 2012, this number reached to 237.939 with the %1,06 rise in 2013.

**Table 2. Karaman Province Population Statistics**

		Population in 2012			Rate of Province and District Center Population in Total Population 2012		Population Density in 2012		Annual Population Growth Rate 2011-2012	
Code	Province	Rate	Range	%	Range	Person/km²	Range	%	Range	
TR522	Karaman	235 424	0,31	66	70,33	25	27	72	0,605	49

Reference: [www.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuik.gov.tr)

**Table 3. Province and Village Population of Karaman Province as to Address-Based Population Registration System**

Years	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Rate of Province and Village Population in Total Population	
				Urban	Rural
2010	232.633	159.834	72.799	68.71	31.29
2011	234.005	162.487	71.518	69.44	30.56
2012	235.424	165.564	69.860	70.33	29.67
2013	237.939	-	-	-	-

Reference: [www.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuik.gov.tr)

In accordance with 2012 data, while the %70,33 of Karaman population live in province and district centers, %29,67 of them live in villages and towns. The genral population of Karaman in 2012 shows %0,61 increase according to the previous year. It is seen that province population increased %1,89 and village population decreased %2,32 in 2012. The degradation in village population arises from migrations related to social and economic reasons.



## 2. Employment

Karaman is under Turkey average (2013; August 9,1) with %6 on unemployment rate.

**Table 4. Konya-Karaman Province Employment Data**

	Population of 15 and over	Labour	Employment	Unem ployed	Population Exterior to Labour	Attendance Rate to Labour	Unempl oyment Rate	Employment Rate	Non-agricultural Unemployment Rate
	(Thousand)					(%)			
<b>2010</b>	1 593	820	751	69	773	51,5	8,4	47,2	11,9
<b>2011</b>	1 608	796	742	54	812	49,5	6,8	46,1	9,7
<b>2012</b>	1 613	789	741	48	824	48,9	6,1	45,9	8,3

Reference: [www.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuik.gov.tr)

**Table 5. TR 52 Konya-Karaman Region Sectoral Dispersion of Employee**

	Total	Agriculture	Industry <sup>(1)</sup>	Service	Agriculture	Industry <sup>(1)</sup>	Service
	(Thousand)				(%)		
<b>TR Turkey</b>							
<b>2010</b>	22 594	5 683	5 927	10 985	25,2	26,2	48,6
<b>2011</b>	24 110	6 143	6 380	11 587	25,5	26,5	48,1
<b>2012</b>	24 821	6 097	6 460	12 264	24,6	26,0	49,4
<b>TR52 Konya, Karaman</b>							
<b>2010</b>	751	264	185	303	35,2	24,6	40,3
<b>2011</b>	742	257	179	306	34,6	24,1	41,2
<b>2012</b>	741	234	184	323	31,6	24,8	43,6

<sup>1</sup> Building trade is evaluated in industry sector.

Reference: [www.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuik.gov.tr)

The economic activity branches of employment dispersion is as such; %31,6 of Konya –Karaman Region is agriculture, %24,8 of it is industry and %43,6 of it is service sector. It is seen that employees condense mostly on service sector and least on industry sector.



### 3. Climate

Typical continental climate reigns over Karaman. Winters are cold and sweep and summers are hot and drought. Continental climate reigns over highlands on high hill stations. Mediterranean climate feature is seen on plains through which Göksu River passes. Temperature decreases to 17°C in winter months. Average temperature is 30°C in summer months.





**Table 6. Meteorological Data Relating to Karaman Through Years**

KARAMAN	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average Values in Long Periods (1960 - 2012)												
Average Temperature(°C)	0.4	1.6	6.0	11.3	16.1	20.4	23.5	22.9	18.5	12.8	6.7	2.6
Average Max. Temperature (°C)	5.4	7.0	12.3	18.0	23.0	27.7	31.1	31.0	27.1	20.8	13.5	7.6
Average Min. Temperature(°C)	-4.0	-3.0	0.2	4.8	8.5	12.2	15.0	14.4	10.0	5.6	1.0	-1.7
Average Sunshine Duration (hour)	3.4	4.3	6.3	7.6	10.0	12.0	12.5	12.1	10.3	7.4	5.3	3.3
Average Rainy Day Number	10.2	10.0	9.5	8.4	8.7	4.9	1.5	1.1	1.8	6.1	7.0	10.2
Monthly Total Average Amount of Rainfall (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	41.6	35.6	36.2	37.1	36.7	21.0	4.6	4.2	6.9	27.5	33.0	45.5
Max. and Min. Values That Occur in Many Years (1960 - 2012)*												
Maximum Temperature (°C)	21.2	21.1	28.7	32.3	34.4	37.5	40.4	40.4	37.9	33.2	25.8	22.3
Minimum Temperature °C)	-26.8	-28.0	-20.2	-8.3	-3.1	3.1	6.4	3.6	-1.0	-8.5	-21.2	-26.1

Reference: [www.mgm.gov.tr](http://www.mgm.gov.tr)

#### 4. Nature Inventory

The vegetation cover is step by reason of the fact that land of the province is in moorland. %21,2 of the land is woodland and the rest is covered with maquis. Most of the forest is destroyed. There are oak, pine, spruce, cedar, turpentine and juniper trees in extant forests. The fourty-three years' annually rain average is calculated as 332,5 mm in provincial wide. Karaman has been an important settlement for approximately 10.000 years due to its geographical location, climate and vegetation cover.



As a passive volcano, Karadağ consists of andesite and desite and as a result of this, lava constituted surface features. Karadağ, located in Karaman-Konya-Ereğli basin, is



the biggest crater in the region and it is on Mihaliç Cone whose large part is devastated.



The other cones in the region consist of trachyte, andesite and haematite tuff. Two main arms of Göksu River unite with Middle Toros and they form steep and deep cliffy Taşeli Plateau.

#### **4.1. Lakes**

The west and south of Karaman and inner sides of Middle Toros are open basin due to transmitting their water to sea. For this reason, this natural feature allows to lake creation. However, the region where Karaman center districts and Ayrancı district take place does not have opportunity to reach their water to sea. For this reason, rivers here route their water to Karaman Plain through narrow valleys and they vanish from these plains. By reason of these waters' generating large spates and causing huge damage, the necessity for making dam and pond occurred. For this purpose, Ayrancı Dam was completed in 1958 whose construction started in 1954.



### ***White Lake***

This lake is a natural beauty which is located in Ayrancı outskirts. Its acreage is 29.8 km. It's the deepest point is 2 meters. Its elevation from sea level is 990 meters. This lake became a marsh in consequence of flowing Ereğli district's evacuation water into it. It is determined that there are almost three hundred bird species in the lake which is a natural bird sanctuary. The lake which faced off losing its natural beauty, has taken under prevention of Karaman Governorship. It was introduced fishing ban in 1995 and taken in the scope of a "Natural Park".

### ***Süleymanhacı (Bitter Lake) Lake***

It is the only natural lake in Karaman provincial border. It is near Süleymanhacı village in central district border. Its other name, which is known by local people, is "Bitter Lake". The lake reached its highest level in 1948 and village houses submerged that have the same name with the lake. It is made use of fish, sedge need and hunting. The lake is approximately 2.5 km<sup>2</sup> heigh, average depth is 4,5 meter and the deepest place is in the middle with 6,35 meter. Its acreage is 1,7 km and its elevation from sea level is 987 km. Lake surrounding was planted in 1994 by Karaman Governorship. Pleistocene climate changes generayed important alterations in arid and subarid basins in our homeland. Especially in humid and rainy pleistocene epoch, it is set forth by the researchers that there was a big lake in Ereğli-Karaman-Konya basin. Hotamış Lake out of provincial border Akgöl and Süleymanhacı Lake in provincial border are the ruins of this big lake (inland sea).

## 4.2. Dams and Ponds

### *Dokuz Yol Pond*

It was built with the aim of watering in Ayrancı district border. Its height is 16 meter that was built as homogeneous rubble-typed. Maximum capacity is 390.000 m<sup>3</sup> and volume of rubble is 97.500 m<sup>3</sup>. It has 30 hectare irrigation capacity.

### *Gödet Dam*

It was built with the aim of watering and preventing flood on Gödet River which is 7,5 km far from central district. Its main canal long is 24.000 meter which waters 16.000-hectare land. The height of the dam is 64,7 meter and its acreage is 6.828.000 meter which was built as rock rubble type. Its rubble volume is 5.700.000 m<sup>3</sup> and has 158 million meter water capacity. Gödet Dam was put into service in 1998 and is in the first gradation of Karaman Plain Watering.



### *Ayrancı Dam*

It is in Ayrancı district border. Its construction was completed in 1962. It was done with soil rubble on Kocadere and its acreage is 2.368.050 m<sup>2</sup>, its height is 36 meter, maximum lake volume is 30.900.000 m<sup>3</sup> and rubble volume is 2.300.000 m<sup>3</sup>.





#### ***Delicey Dam***

Its construction started in 1993. Its storage volume is 25,6 million meter and height is 34 meter which is in the first gradation of Karaman Plain Watering.

#### ***Ermenek Dam***

It was built on 59 km<sup>2</sup> area which is the fourth largest in Turkey with 4.5 billion m<sup>3</sup> water capacity and the second largest and Europe's sixth largest dam with 210 meter height.

### **4.3. Water Resources**

Karaman is poor in aboveground water resources and rich in underground water resources. Two main arms of Göksu River which is on the west of Kazınkarabekir, a district of Karaman, and Toros Mountain side of Ermenek, Başyayla and Sarıveliler district and other rivers transports water to sea by slashing deeply these mountains. There are streams and brooks whose water decreases gradually in summer months on Karaman Plain and on Middle Toros whose height is not much which face central Anatolia. These are Berendi Stream, İbrala Brook, Gödet Stream and Deli Stream.

**Table 7. Water Surface and Water Resource Quantity of Karaman Province**

Water Resource	Footprint (ha)	Water Resource	Quantity (million) m <sup>3</sup> /year
Natural Lake Surface	3.601,00	Aboveground Water	1813,9
Dam Reservoir Surface	920	Underground Water	182
Pond Reservoir Surface	10	Total	1995,9
Stream Surface	103		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.634,00</b>		

Reference: [www.kop.gov.tr](http://www.kop.gov.tr)

## 5. Socio-Economic Development

When Karaman province is evaluated in terms of social structure, it is the 32<sup>nd</sup> about developing and competing on socio-economic throughout Turkey. It has a strategic importance in terms of socio-economic and socio-cultural for the reason that it is near heart provinces of Central Anatolia. When International Rivalry Researches Institution (URAK) works are analysed it is seen that Karaman is the 43th most competitive city in the country in point of manpower and life quality and especially it became prominent with success percentage of higher education examination (YGS). It is also seen that schooling rate is high in all education grades (preschool, primary school and secondary school) on city basis. Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, which locates in the city, has importance of being the 43th on Intercollegial Entrepreneurship and Innovativeness which was announced by Ministry of Science, Industry, and Technology. Still, the existence of the university raises the increasing number of young and dynamic population. It also has higher levels of security and peace.

The existence of ahi community brings social solidarity and mutualization into the forefront. The conscious of voluntary participation and common action on humanistic and social issues is an important indicator in the sense of social status of the city.

As to incentive system which was become valid in June, 2013 Turkey is divided into six regions in terms of socio-economic development. According to new incentive system Karaman is among the 3<sup>rd</sup> developed cities in terms of socio-economic development.

In recent years Karaman became the first among the developing cities in the sequence to progress fast.

It is the 34<sup>th</sup> city in terms of acreage with 8.851 km<sup>2</sup> and it is the 2<sup>nd</sup> city among the KOP Region cities. The 230.358 ha (%25.8) of the city is plain, 658.039 ha (%73.7) of the city is highland and 4.003 ha (%0.4) of the city is wetland.

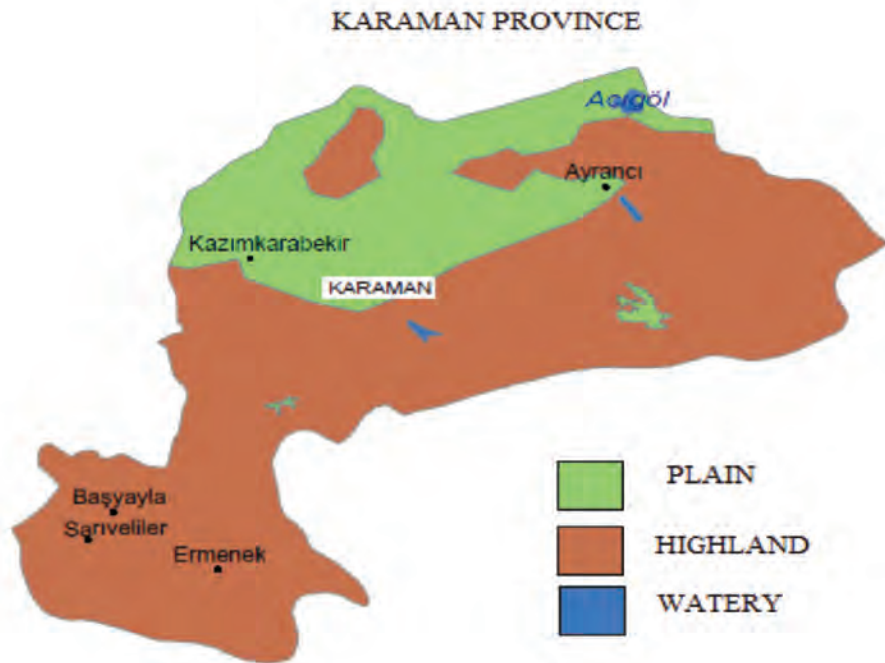


Figure 1. Land Distribution Map of Karaman Province

Reference: [www.kop.gov.tr](http://www.kop.gov.tr)

Population density and population growth rate of Karaman is under Turkey average whose urbanization rate is %74,9. Karaman is in the 35<sup>th</sup> place in the rank of migration-receiving provinces according to tables. When checked education status, literacy rate and literacy rate of male-female population are over Turkey average.

**Table 8. Socio-Economic Indicators of Karaman Province**

	Turkey	Karaman	
GENERAL (2012)			
Municipality Number	2.934	16	
District Number	957	6	
Village Number	34.434	154	
POPULATION (2012) )			Rank
Total Population	75 627 384	235424	66
Province Population in Total Population (%)	%77,3	%70,33	25
Population Density	98	27	72
Total Age Dependency Rate (%)	48	51	33
Annual Population Growth Rate (Thousand)	12.01	6.05	49
Gender Rate (%) Male/Female	1,007	0,985	66
EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION (2012)			
Literacy Rate (%) +6 age	%95,78	%96,95	17
Literacy Rate (%) +15 age	94,9	96,39	
MIGRATION (2012)			
Clear Migraiton			
Clear Migraiton Speed (‰)		0,0035	35

Reference: [www.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuik.gov.tr)

## 6. Agriculture and Livestock

### 6.1. Agricultural Production

Karaman territories are quite fertile in terms of agricultural crops. Besides, one of the main important means of living of the city is agricultural activity. As well as apple, cherry, wheat, pepper, lettuce, tomato and bean, pomegranate, fig, olive, walnut and pistachio which are the crops of different climatic changes are produced.







Regular increase is seen both greenhouse cultivation amount and organic cultivation amount by years in Karaman.

**Table 9. Greenhouse Vegetable and Fruit Cultivation Amounts of Given Crops**

	Total	Pepper	Lettuce	Tomato	Bean (fresh)	Cucumber	Marrow	Tons Other
2008	139	-	2	81	-	56	-	-
2009	137	-	3	78	--	56	-	-
2010	139	-	3	80	-	56	-	-
2011	147	10	1	46	-	62	-	28
2012	147	10	1	46	-	62	-	28

Reference: [www.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuik.gov.tr)

**Table 10. Greenhouse Cultivated Area in Respect of Quality**

	Total	Glass Greenhouse	Plastic Greenhouse	High Tunnel	Low Tunnel	Tons
2008	9	3	6	-	-	
2009	7	3	4	-	-	
2010	6	3	3	-	-	
2011	11	4	4	3	-	
2012	11	4	4	3	-	

Reference: [www.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuik.gov.tr)

**Table 11. Organic Vegetative Production (including period of transition)**

	Number of farmer	Manufacturing area(1) (Hectare)	Production (Tons)
2008	91	919	1.824
2009	88	908	1.997
2010	114	263	878
2011	73	154	2.337
2012	95	282	1.490

Reference: [www.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuik.gov.tr)

## 6.2. Livestock

In the city there are suitable places proper for apiculture, poultry farming, bovine and ovine breeding and these activities has been sustained fertileley.

### *Apiculture*

In the table below there is bee hive number (piece) and natural honey production (kg) belonging to 2010-2011 years.

**Table 12. Apiculture Data**

Years	Number of bee-hive (New Procedure) - Quantity (pcs)	Natural Honey Production (Kg)	Honey Production Growth Rate
2010	42.721	820.388	-
2011	46.245	824.276	%0,47

Reference: [www.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuik.gov.tr)

### *Poultry Farming*

2010-2011 years poultry farming numbers are seen in the table. There is %14,52 rise in layer hen, %19,29 rise in turkey number, approximately %58 rise in goose number and %159 in duck number.

**Table 13. Poultry Farming Data**

Production Type	2010	2011	2010/2011 (%)
Layer Hen – (Number)	1.082.281	1.239.455	14,52
Turkey- (Number)	3.043	3.630	19,29
Goose-(Number)	789	1.245	57,79
Duck- (Number)	480	1.245	159,38

### *Bovine and Ovine Breeding*

In the following table 2010-2011 years ovine and bovine numbers and their alteration rates are given. When compared with previous year, ovine breeding number has %35,29 rate rise but bovine breeding number has %15,79 rate fall.

**Table 14. Bovine and Ovine Breeding Data**

Production Type	2010	2011	2010/2011 (%)
Sheep	201.274	230.817	14,68
Merino Sheep	73.427	97.760	33,14
Goat	39.208	91.809	134,16
Angora Goat	3.437	8.938	160,05
Ovine (Total)	317.346	429.324	35,29
Cultivated	19.839	15.533	-21,7
Crossbreed	17.330	15.379	-11,26
Domestic	1.145	1.350	17,9
Mandate	40	34	-15
Bovine (Total)	38.354	32.296	-15,79

There are livestock numbers of 2008-2012 years below.

**Table 15. Livestock Data**

	Cattle	Mandate	Sheep	Goat	Barnyard Fowl	Horse, Mule and Donkey
2008	10.859.942	86.297	23.974.591	5.593.561	249.043.739	515.623
	35.112	-	304.396	35.973	991.467	4.713
2009	10.723.958	87.207	21.749.508	5.128.285	234.082.206	452.483
	35.241	-	240.611	34.588	905.687	4.328
2010	11.369.800	84.726	23.089.691	6.293.233	238.972.961	414.307
	38.314	40	274.701	42.645	1.086.593	4.027
2011	12.386.337	97.632	25.031.565	7.277.953	241.498.538	398.975
	45.996	34	328.577	100.747	1.245.194	3.475
2012	13.914.912	107.435	27.425.233	8.357.286	257.505.341	377.416
	52.058	69	372.888	112.147	1.280.875	3.295

(Coloured areas represent Karaman Data)

Reference: [www.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuik.gov.tr)

## 7. Mine and Energy Sources

### 7.1. Mines That Subject to Mine Law and Natural Maretiels That Subject to Quarry Statute

Mine sources and their conditions in province borders are summed up in the table below.

**Table 16. Industrial Mines in Karaman Province**

Mine Type	District	Village Position	Tenor Quality	Reserve	Other Information
Barite	Center	Habiller Yalamıktepe Kaletepe Yangıldere	BaO: %62	Coming	Not economical
Barite	Center	Ağaçobaköyü	BaO: %62	Coming	Insufficient edute
Bentonite Kaolin	Ermenek	Esentepe Köyü Kasımoğlu mev.			Insufficient edute
Magnesite	Kazımkarabekir	Sodur (Sinci) Deveyatağı Kızılkırtepe Gökyataktepe	MgO: %46,6 SiO <sub>2</sub> : %1,68 CaO: %1,35	Likely 3.480.000 t. Apparent 197.500 t.	Filonial type mineralization in serpantinized peridotite
Magnesite	Kazımkarabekir	Erentepe (Sodur)	MgO: %46,6 SiO <sub>2</sub> : %1,68 CaO: %1,35	Likely 4.640.000 t. Apparent 316.700 t.	Similar Quality

Reference: Mineral Resarch and Esploration General Management, Central Anatolia II. Regional Directorate Data 2013

**Table 17. Metallic Mines in Karaman Province**

Mine Type	District	Village Position	Tenor Quality	Reserve	Other Information
<b>Aluminium</b>	Ayrancı	Çatköy Gerdekkirise	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> :%53,2 SiO <sub>2</sub> :%2,2 Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> :%31 TiO <sub>2</sub> :%3,4	Apparent 1.000.000 t. Likely 2.000.000 t.	Gem mineral is diasporite and it can be used as refractorand abrasive.
<b>Iron</b>	Ermenek	Kazancı Sarıvadi			Besides iron mineralization, it is seen in chromite and titanium.
<b>Iron</b>	Ermenek	Kazancı	Fe:%3-50	Apparent 60.000 t.	Gem mineral is limonite and hematite. Production is made in past years.
<b>Lead-Zinc</b>	Ermenek	Göktepe Sarıpınar Position Mevliat Grave	Pb: %3,85 Zn: %1,11 Cd: %0,01		Mineralization is galenite and sphalerite situated in poor zones.
<b>Lead-Zinc</b>	Ermenek	Muzvadi Beran Mah.			Barite, florite and pyrite companion to Pb-Zn minarilizaiton.
<b>Manganese</b>	Merkez	Taşkale Position	Mn: %4-40 SiO <sub>2</sub> : % 20-28	No reserve	Minarilization is psilomena and it is shaped in lense and band.

**Reference:** Mineral Resarch and Esploration General Management, Central Anatolia II. Regional Directorate Data, 2013

**Table 18. Energy Mines in Karaman Province**

Mine Type	District	Village Position	Tenor Quality	Reserve	Other Information
<b>Coal</b>	Center	Pınarbaşı			There are collapsed gallery and wells said to run in the past. There is not any coal mostra.
<b>Coal</b>	Ermenek	Halimiye	AID 4.063 kcal/kg	Apparant 2.000.000 t. Likely 3.900.000 t.	Avarage coal thickness is 3,5 m. and depth is 67 m.
<b>Coal</b>	Ermenek	Boyalık	AID 3.262 kcal/kg	Likely 1.700.000 t.	Avarage coal thickness is 4 m. and depth is 150 m.
<b>Coal</b>	Ermenek	Muzvadi	AID 5.500 kcal/kg		There is a coal seam in Çiğdemtepe ,the south of Muzvadi village, which is in permian old grit whose thickness can be alter between 0,3 and 1,3.

**Reference:** Mineral Research and Exploration General Management, Central Anatolia II. Regional Directorate Data, 2013

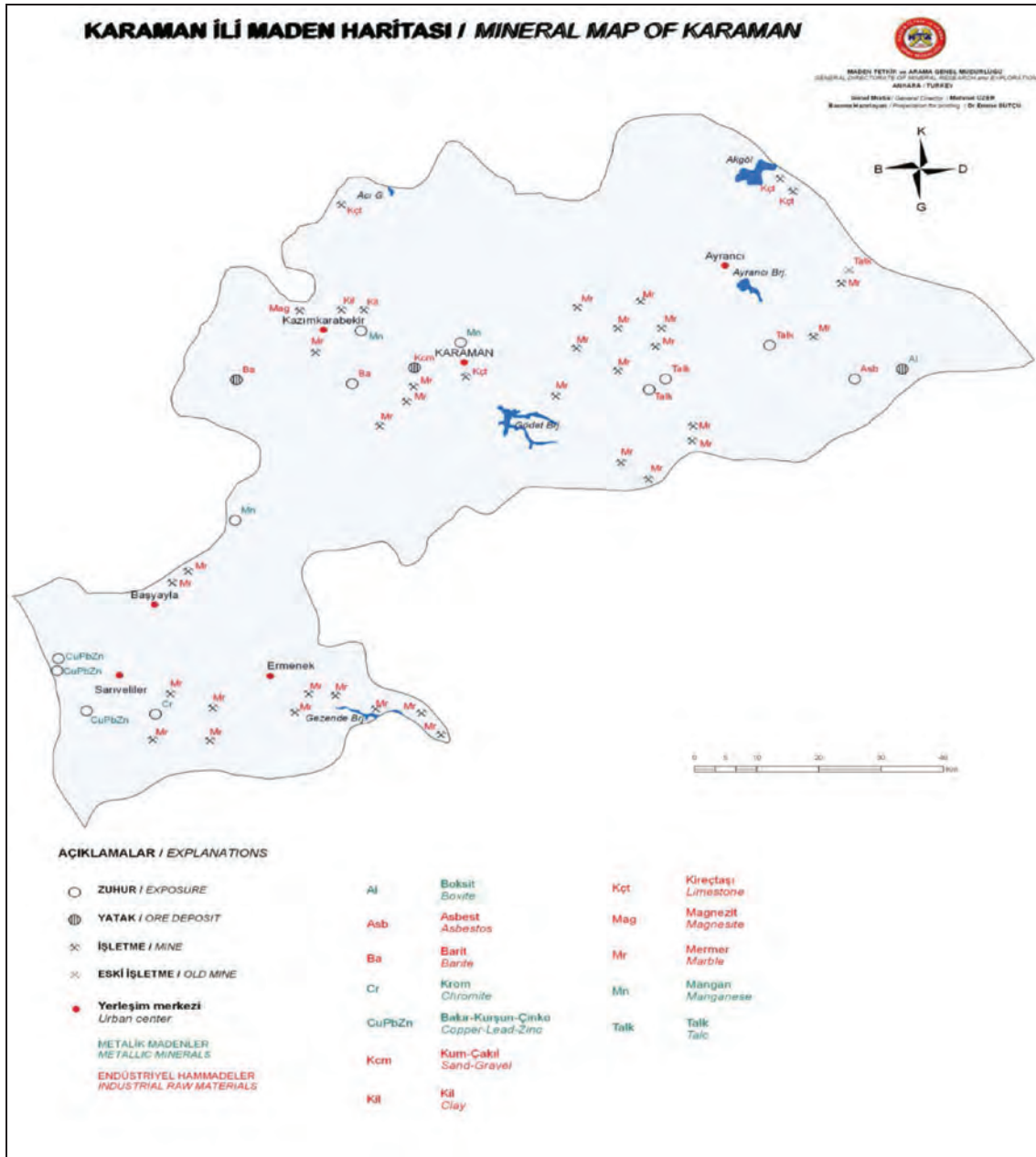


Figure 2. Mineral Map of Karaman Province

Reference: M.T.A., 2013

## 7.2. Coal - Lignite

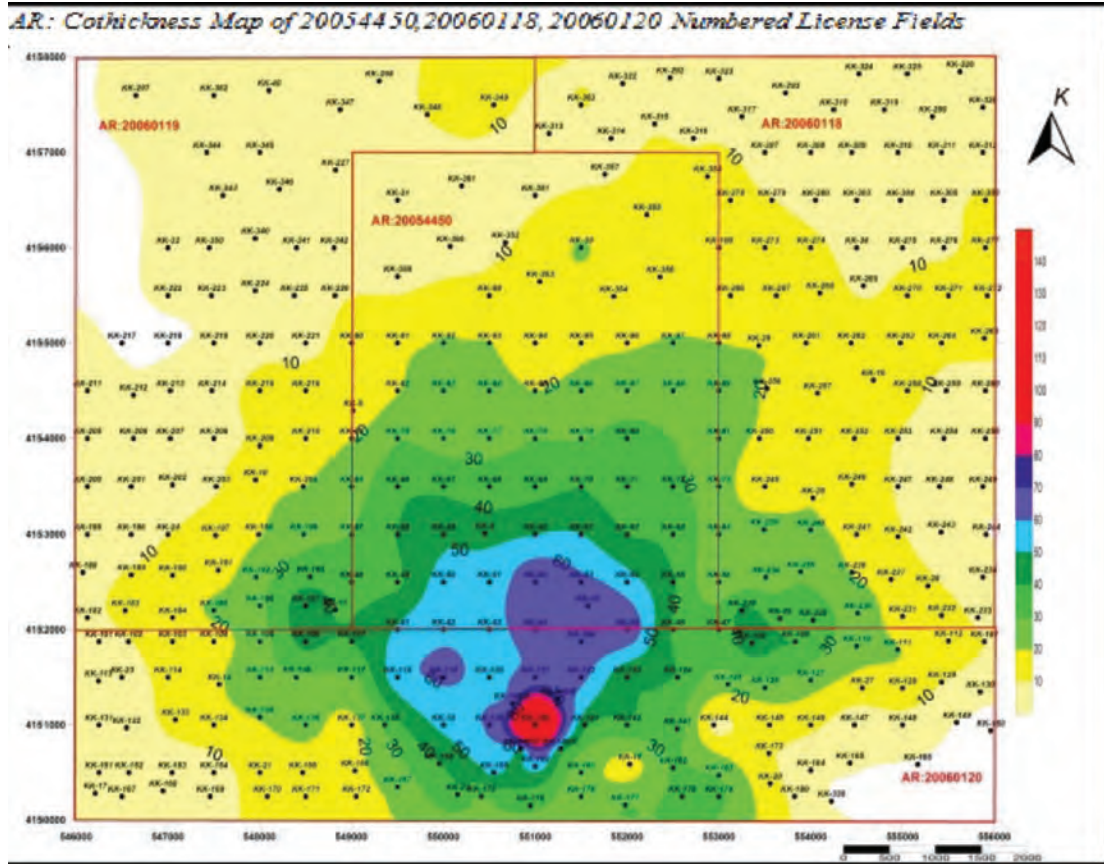
Table 19. Coal – Lignite Mineral Stratum

Journal Place	Chemical Features (%)				Reserve (1. 000 Tons)				Explanation
	Water	Ash	Sulphur	AID KCal/kg	Gör.	Muh.	Müm.	Jeo	
Ermenek-Tepebaşı	22,90	13,30	4,42	4.063	2.010	3.908			Open and Closed Running
Ermenek-Boyalık	14,59	37,44		3.262		1.700			Open and Closed Running
Karapınar-Beşkuyu		> 50.0							Operable

Reference: [www.mta.gov.tr](http://www.mta.gov.tr)



In addition to data in the table, it is determined by the head of feasibility department that **part of 2/3 of 1.832 billion tonnes of coal reserves in Konya-Karapınar licensed area is in around province of Karaman.**It is estimated that his reserve will be enough approximately 30 years with a 5250 MW power thermal plant. Besides, rock gas potential is stated in the province economic value of which is high and confirming the exact value of it has been studied.



Basin licenses, drilling areas and coal cothickness dispersion

### 7.3. Electrical Energy Potential and Usage

#### *Annual Energy Needs:*

*The energy need is as below.*

2004 year 1.349.040 kw.	2014 year 2.960.880 kw.	2024 year 5.518.800 kw.
-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------

There are two transformers that provide electrical energy of city center and it maintains 154 kV voltage by aerial line.

- Transformer Central (TM-1) Installed Power: 100 MVA
- Organized Industry Sanayi Transformer Central (OSB.TM) Installed Power: 75 MVA

#### *154 kV Energy Transmission Line Lengths:*

- Çumra-TM 1 Distance: 59 km.
- TM 1-Mut Gezende Power Station Distance: 76 km.
- TM 1-OSB.TM Distance: 15 km.
- OSB.TM-Ereğli TM Distance: 86 km.

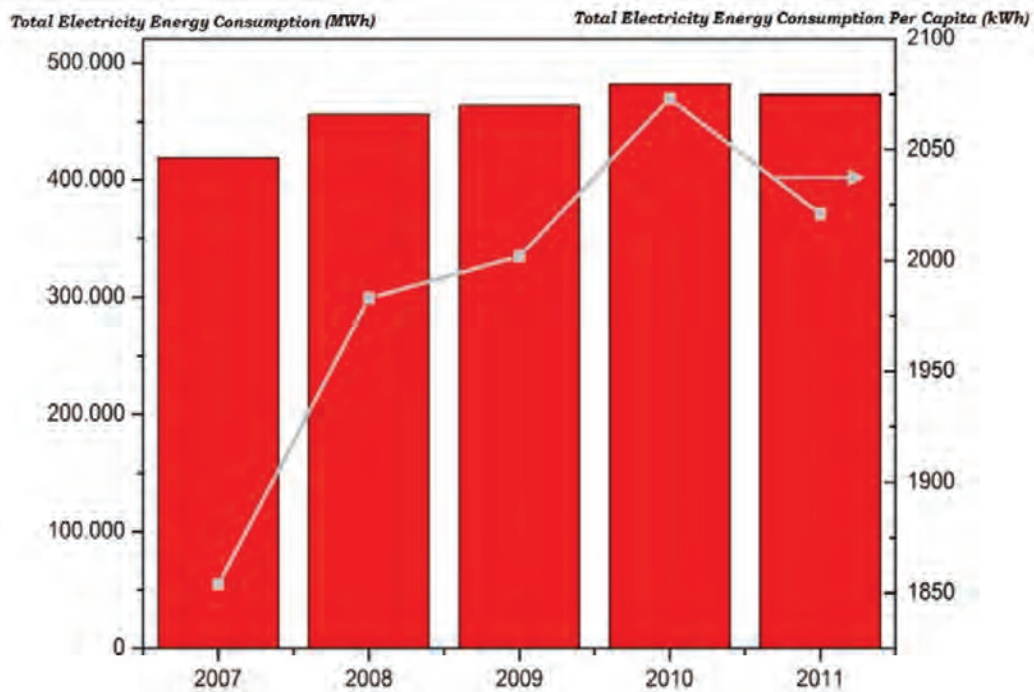


Throughout Turkey, annual production per capita is 1.200-1.450 Kwh and annual consumption per capita is 1.000 Kwh. 2010 year annual consumption per capita is 1650 Kwh (TEİAŞ – 9. Transmission Running Group Management Data, 2013). While the total consumed electrical energy value in the city in 2005 was 344.891 MWh, this energy in 2011 reached 472.984 MWh value. In six years time electrical energy demand of the city showed %38 increase. There was %10 rise in annual consumption per capita between 2007 and 2011. This rate is %13 for total electricity consumption in the same years. When the dispersion of total electrical energy consumption which is actualised as 472.984 MWh in 2011 was done in terms of places, 180.052 MWh of it comprised of industry business. One of the points to take into account is that 57.609 MWh electrical energy was consumed in 2011 for agricultural irrigation and this value was 114.800 MWh in 2010. The main reason for the fall in 2011 is the electrical energy consumption decrease in agricultural irrigation. Energy need essential for irrigation in most agricultural land is ensured from solar energy and energy consumption has decreased by alternating irrigation system (dripping) in new agricultural lands.

**Table 20. Electrical Energy Consumption Dispersion of Karaman Province in 2011 Year**

Government Agency (MWh)	11.404
Industrial Enterprise (MWh)	180.052
Business Firm (MWh)	59.326
Residence (MWh)	90.265
Agricultural Irrigation (MWh)	57.609
Street Lightening (MWh)	12.469
Other (MWh)	61.769
<b>Total Consumption (MWh)</b>	<b>472.894</b>

Reference: [www.tuikapp.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuikapp.tuik.gov.tr)



**Graphic 1. Electrical Energy Consumption Values of Karaman Province**

Reference: [www.tuikapp.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuikapp.tuik.gov.tr)

Electrical consumption is used mostly in industry, after agriculture irrigation then residences and businesses. As of years, rise in electrical consumption is observed from 2002 to 2008. Regardless of fall in electrical consumption of industrial business in 2008, rise in electrical consumption for agricultural irrigation was experienced (2023 Vision Report, 2011).

Industry electricity consumption values per capita in the province are under the Turkey average. When subscriber numbers and total electricity consumption changes in Karaman are analyzed, the %20 raise in subscriber numbers do not reflect total electricity consumption.

20 units of power stations are founded or in installation phase four of which are run by HES (Hydroelectric Power Station). One thermal power station and 1 biogas station are in construction phase. While 964,44 MW power is produced in present stations, 110,40 MWelectricity is produced with systems in businesses.

#### 7.4. Natural Gas

By the year 2011, there is one Organized Industrial Site, 5 eligible consumers, 27 public institute and various residence held to Karamangaz in the province. The user numbers reached to 7 in eligible consumers, 45 in public institutes by 2012. When annual consumption is examined it is seen that Organized Industrial Site used 31.100.000 m<sup>3</sup> natural gas in 2011 and 36.600.000 m<sup>3</sup> in 2012. Eligible consumers used 13.800.000 m<sup>3</sup> natural gas in 2011 and 15.300.000 m<sup>3</sup> in 2012. While residences used 23.400.000 m<sup>3</sup> natural gas in 2011, this number reached 25.600.000 m<sup>3</sup>.

**Table 21. Forest Land**

Exploitation Management	Karaman
Spoilt Forest	118.351,5
Normal Forest	24.428
Total Forest Area	142.779,5
Forestless Area	1.002.550
General Area	1.145.329,5
Exploitation Management	Ermenek
Spoilt Forest	54.992
Normal Forest	34.248
Total Forest Area	89.240
Forestless Area	107.631
General Area	196.871

Reference: <http://konyaobm.ogm.gov.tr>

## **8. Renewable Energy**

Karaman can not use its energy potential adequately, especially renewable energy sources. An important economic and social development can be ensured in recovery by investing renewable and clean energy technologies.

Karaman has high production potential in terms of wind and solar energy, especially Ermenek, Sarıveliler and Başıyayla districts have high wind energy potential.

Karaman is among the lucky provinces in terms of solar energy which is the most popular renewable energy source. It is determined that the average annual total hours of sunshine of Turkey is 2.741 hours ( daily total 7,5 hours) because of its geographical location, and annual total radiation value is 1.527 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>-year (average daily total). Solar radiation value of Karaman was measured as 1.663,8 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> and this value is higher than Turkey total solar radiation value which is 1.527,5 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>. Total hours of sunshine of Karaman is over Turkey average with 3.011,4 hours accordingly, it is open to solar power investments (Electricity Works Etude Administration General Directorate, 2010)

### **8.1. Wind**

There is electricity production opportunity by wind energy due to evolvement of turbine technology which can produce electricity in different wind speeds in south districts such as Ermenek, Sarıveliler and Başıyayla that have middle level wind existence. Total installed power capacity, which wind energy station can be founded in the region, is 933,6 MW for Karaman.

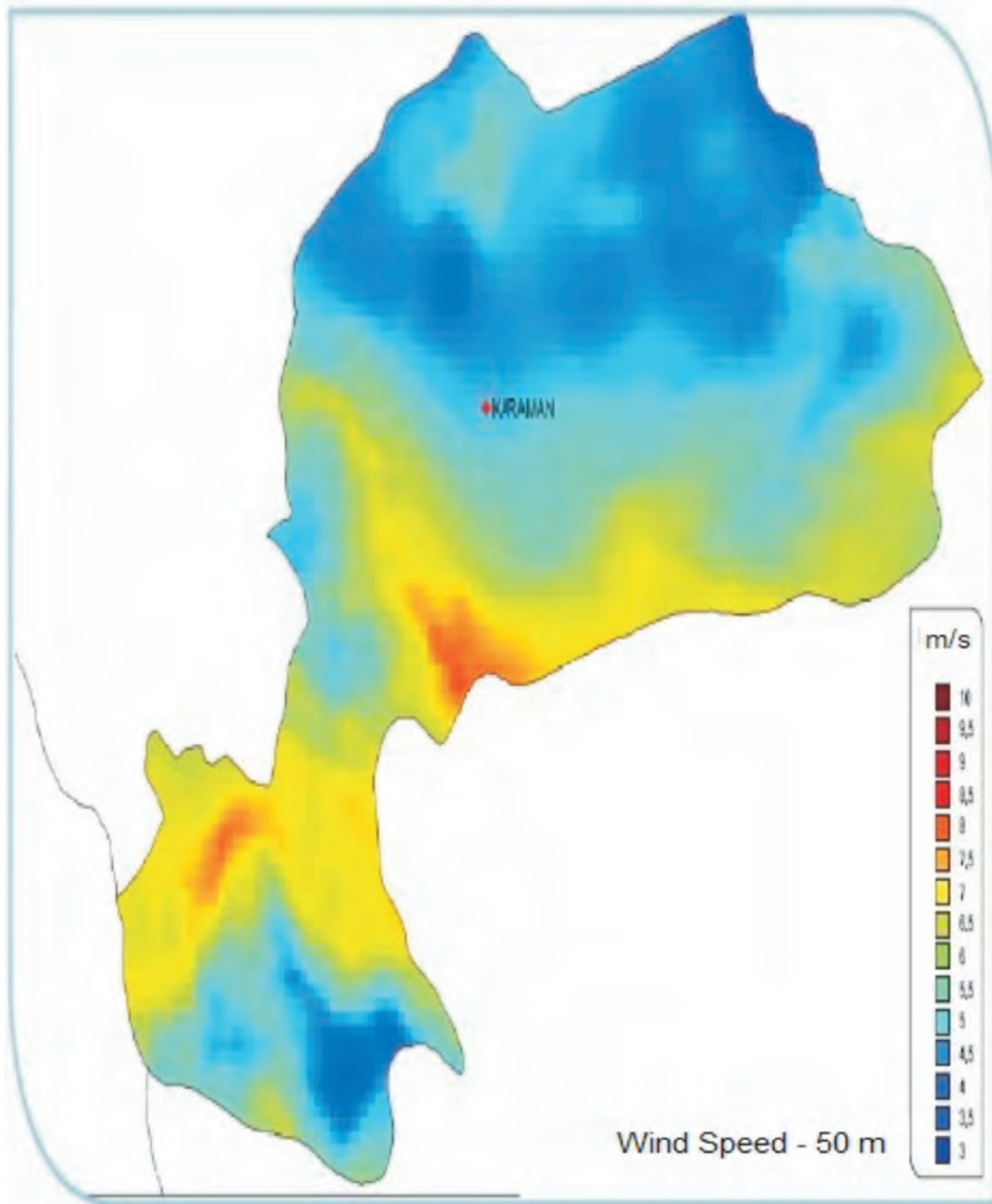


Figure 3. Wind Map of Karaman Province

Reference: [www.eie.gov.tr](http://www.eie.gov.tr)

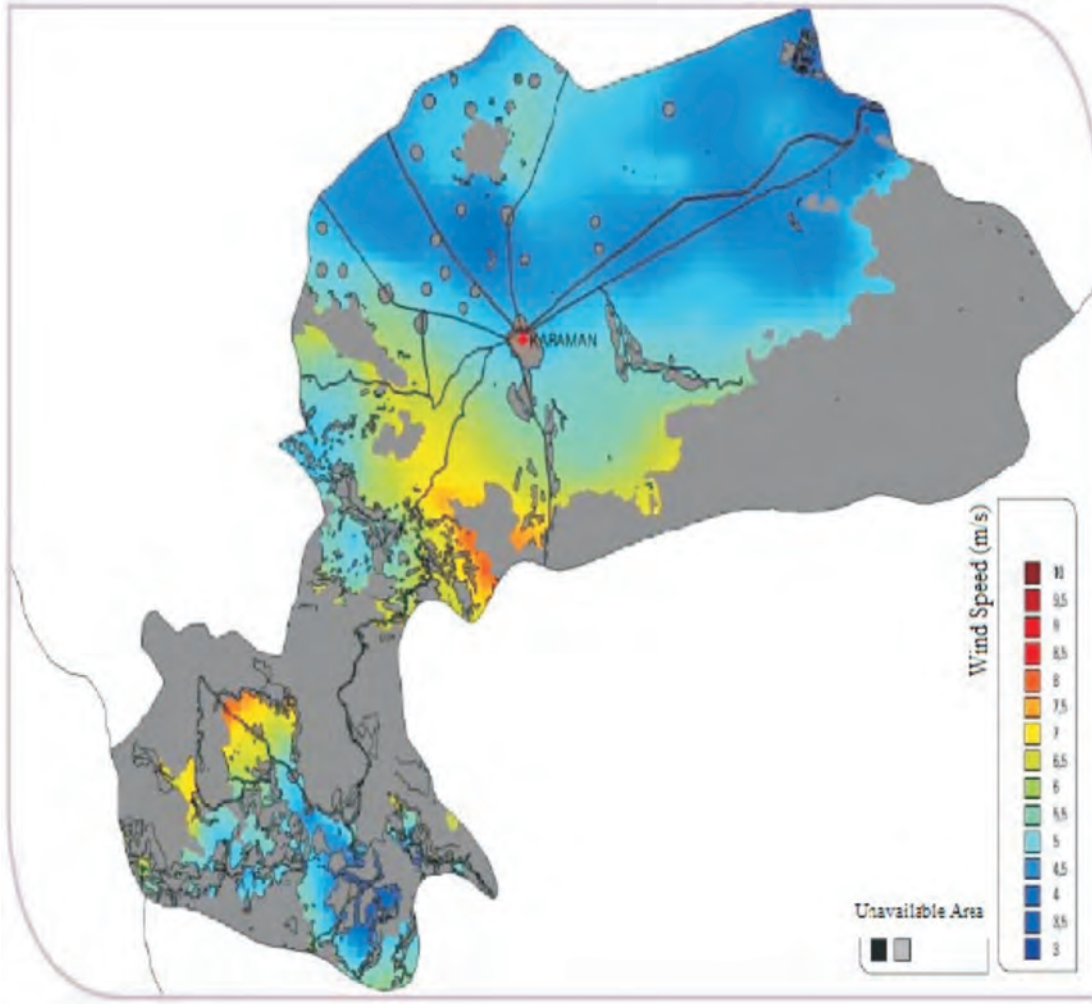


Figure 4. Unavailable Area

Reference: [www.eic.gov.tr](http://www.eic.gov.tr)

## 8.2. Solar Energy

The main factor that affects fertility on converting both heat and electricity energy to solar energy is solar radiation impetus and geographic construction. Karaman is the border region between Mediterranean Region and Central Anatolia Region and it is on the zone where solar radiation is the highest as seen on Turkey solar energy map. Annually over 1650 kWh/kW<sub>p</sub> electrical energy production is on the nail in regions that are in the province border.

There is public domain in Ayrancı Region which can not be used for agriculture and stockbreeding. Because of the rocky floor in the region, there is less dust cloud than other regions which prevents dust formation on the concentrators of solar energy systems.



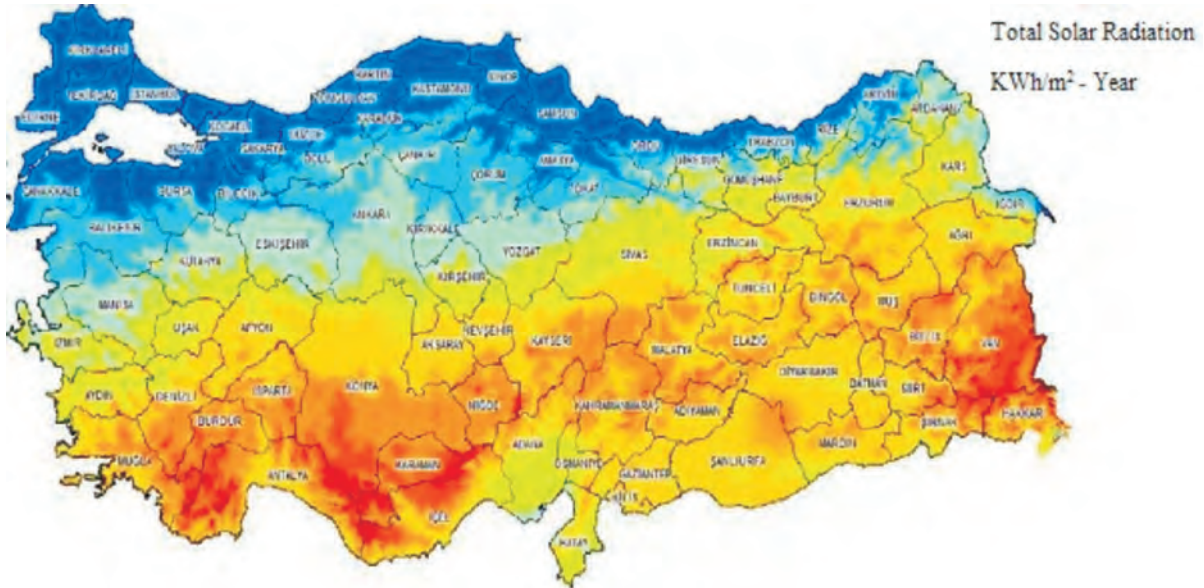


Figure 5. Turkey Wide Solar Energy Potential

Reference: [www.eie.gov.tr](http://www.eie.gov.tr)

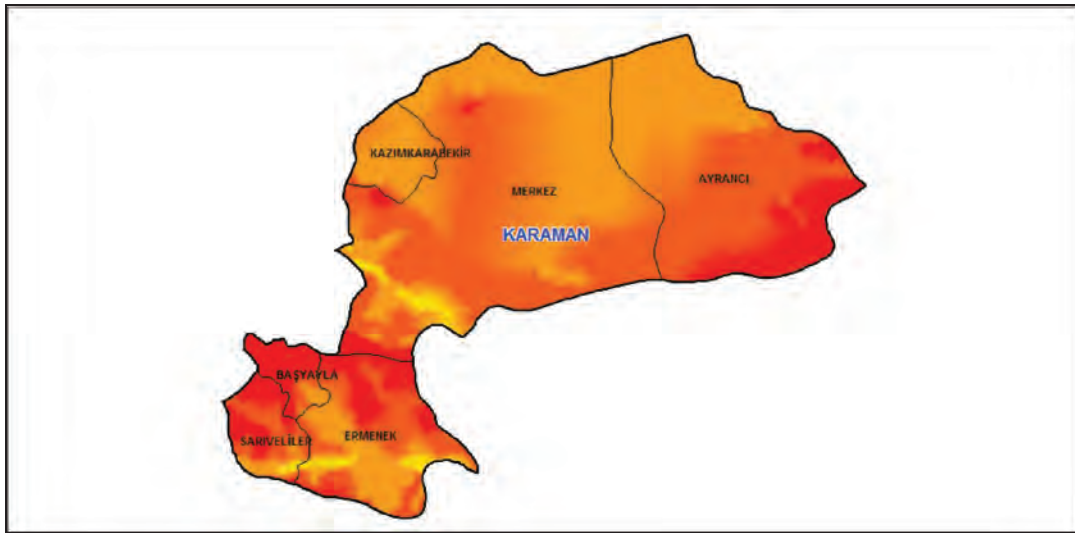
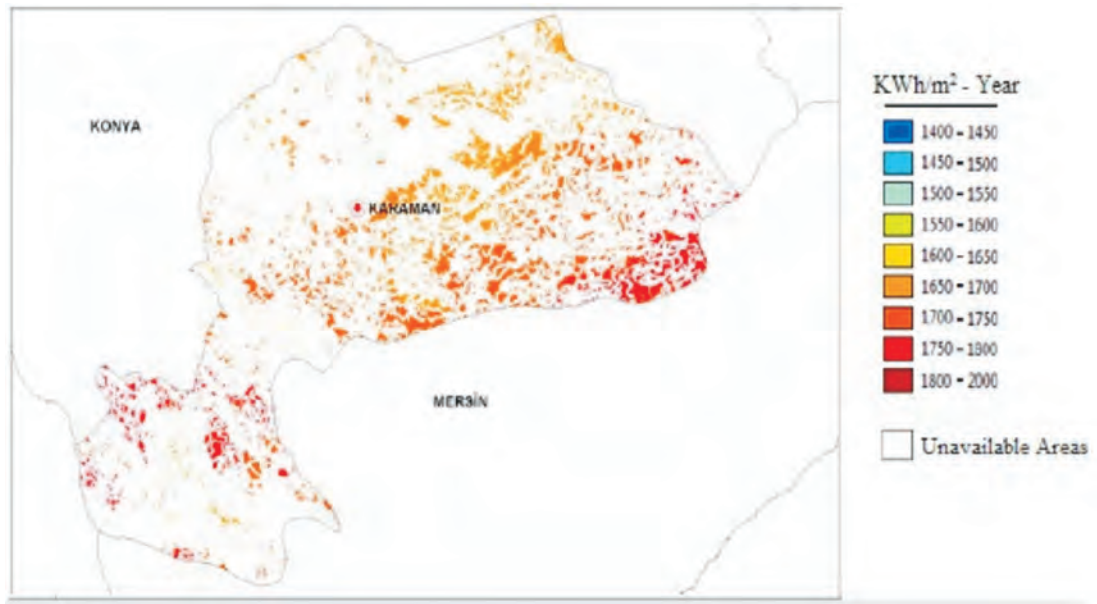


Figure 6. Karaman Solar Energy Potential

Reference: [www.eie.gov.tr](http://www.eie.gov.tr)

Besides, the absence of any woodland and highlands which can cause shade effect, paces the way for using direct sunlight without loss. It is one of the most suitable lands to be chosen in Turkey whose land slope is close to zero degree and which hasn't obstacles for establishing solar heat electricity station such as being far from residential area, highway and railway; the absence of natural parks, protected area, environment protection area, high forests, plantation areas, private forests, nurseries and reeds. As seen on the below figure, lands close to Ayrancı region do not have a location that can constitute an impediment to establish solar stations. Moreover, the absence of any natural source with fossil origin in the land prevents large scale expropriation studies that can come out in the future.



**Figure 7. Available Areas for Solar Energy Centrals of Karaman Province**

Reference: [www.eie.gov.tr](http://www.eie.gov.tr)

Production of electrical energy from the sun are administered in the province at Government House , Ermenek. The installed power of the system is 40 kw, 174 kW daily, 5,310 kw monthly, 63,700 Kw annual. The applied system is working as 10 grid and electricity need of the building is proved In parallel with system.



### 8.3. Geothermal

A drilling was done in Konya-Karaman-Karadağ region. This is seen on the table below.

**Table 22. Drilling Works Done in Karaman Province**

Place	Year	Depth (m)	Temperature (°C)	Flow (l/s)
Konya-Karaman-Karadağ	2009	304	22	-

Reference: www.kop.gov.tr

The existence of operable geothermal source is confirmed around Karadağ on account of being a volcanic mountain. It is a charming option for investors.

### 9. Industry

In spite of having six districts with 8.821,93 km<sup>2</sup> acreage, industrialization is added in city center. 441 of total 429 sectoral activities in the city occur in city center. %95,9 of the activities are in the city center and %4,1 of them are in districts.

While there are not any manufactures that do not have capacity report in Başyayla district, there is one activity unit in Kâzımkarabekir, three in Ayrancı and Sarıveliler and 11 in Ermenek.

**Table 23. Industry Table Status in Terms of Districts**

Districts	Activity Number**	NACE Rev.2-TR*	Industry Branches	Activity Number**
Ayrancı	3	B	Mining and Quarrying	3
Başyayla	0	-	-	0
Ermenek	11	B	Mining and Quarrying	5
		C	Manufacturing	6
Kâzımkarabekir	1	B	Mining and Quarrying	1
Sarıveliler	3	B	Mining and Quarrying	2
		C	Manufacturing	1
Karaman Center	411	B	Mining and Quarrying	14
		C	Manufacturing	394
		D	Electricity, Gas, Steam and limatization Production and Distrubition	0
		E	Water Supply; Sewage, Waste Water Management and Recruitment Activities	3
Karaman II Count	429	B	Mining and Quarrying	
		C	Manufacturing	
		D	Electricity, Gas, Steam and limatization Production and Distrubition	
		E	Water Supply; Sewage, Waste Water Management and Recruitment Activities	

\* Statistical CClassifying of Economical Activities in European Community, \*\* Instead of firm numbers NACE Rev.2 Code was taken notice because data system is directed to production activities.

Reference: TR52 Level 2 Region 2023 Vision Report



**Karaman has an important potential in terms of mine sources and installations.**

The most important mine source is coal reserve in Ermenek. These reserves are run by closed system managership. Apart from marble area in Ayrancı, some parts of lignite pit explored recently in Karapınar places in this region. Besides, there are aluminium and manganese reserves in the region and existing magnesite pit has been run.

**Table 24. Mine and Stone Pits State Table**

NACE Rev.2-TR*	Mining and Quarrying Branches	Existing Industry State			Ration in Capacity (%)	
		Activity Number**	Capacity	Employment	In Province	In Region (TR52)
B	MINING AND QUARRYING					
05	Mine and Lignite Mining		Kg			
05.10	Anthracite Mining	1	64.480.000	268	100	2,98
05.20	Lignite Mining	2	592.675.000	1.240	100	62,86
08	And Other Mining and Quarrying		Kg/m <sup>3</sup>			
08.11	Ornament, Building Stone and Limestone, Chalk and Slate Mining (Marmer and Travertine)	13	327.591.000 Kg	73	100	14,89
			9.715 m <sup>3</sup>		100	30,16
08.12	Gravel and Sandy Quarry Activities; Clay and Kaoline Extraction	9	1.767.840.000 Kg	153	100	8,18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>1.734</b>		

\* Statistical Classifying of Economical Activities in European Community, \*\* Instead of firm numbers NACE Rev.2 Code was taken notice because data system is directed to production activities.

**Reference:** TR52 Level 2 Region 2023 Vision Report



**Agriculture based manufacturing industry is an important sector in the city and manufacturing industry has a high share as %51,98.**

The manufacture industry activity number is 223 whose input is agriculture based. All manufacturing branches have the raw material from the region except from manufacturing industry number 17 title “*paper and paper works manufacturing*”. On the other hand, forest resources main for cellulose institution is abundant in the area.

32.956 people are employed in manufacturing industry based on agriculture. The remarkable point is that %97,9 of the employee works for food products works. The most important food products works are in service on biscuit, cake, wafer, chocolate and sweetie production.





**Table 25. Agriculture Based Manufacturing Industry State Table**

NACE Rev.2- TR*	Agriculture Based Manufacturing Industry Branches	Available Industry State			Capacity Ration (%)	
		Activity Number**	Capacity	Employment	Province	Region (TR52)
C	MANUFACTURING					
10	Food Products Manufacturing		Liter/Kg			
10.32	Vegetable and Fruit Juice Manufacturing	2	2.736.000 lt	275	100	2,10
			49.469.000 kg		100	99,06
10.39	Processing and Storing Fruit and Vegetables That Have not Classified Elsewhere (Onion)	2	6.403.000 kg	100	100	2,99
10.41	Liquid and Solid Oil Manufacturing	1	3.825.000 kg	5	100	1,13
10.51	Dairy Industry and Cheese Manufacturing	16	24.624.000 lt	772	100	100,00
			35.989.935 kg		100	9,64
10.52	Ice-cream Manufacturing	1	102.000 kg	9	100	20,53
10.61	Grinded Creal and Vegetable Products Manufacturing	28	653.709.000 kg	1.339	100	14,82
10.71	Bread, Fresh Pasrty Products and Fresh Cake Manufacturing	14	41.565.418 kg	4.178	100	42,78
10.72	Rusk and Biscuit Manufacturing; Durable Pasrty Products and Durable Cake Manufacturing	58	200.997.118 kg	13.335	100	91,14
10.73	Pasta, Noodle, Couscous and Alike Bakery Products Manufacturing	1	66.707.000 kg	130	100	28,76
10.81	Candy Manufacturing	1	6.500.000 kg	24	100	0,19
10.82	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sweetie Manufacturing (Tahini Halva)	40	94.263.681 kg	11.803	100	43,14
10.89	Other Foodstuss Manufacturing That Has not Classified Elsewhere (Egg)	2	53.189.140 kg	27	100	36,38
10.91	Ready Feed for Livestocks Manufacturing	16	171.233.758 kg	259	100	7,88
11	Beverage Manufacturing		Liter			
11.01	Distillation, Sublimation and Blending of Alcoholic Drinks	1	4.300.000	33	100	100,00
16	Tree, Tree Products and Mushroom Products Manufacturing (Except Furniture); Stuff That are Made by Knitting with Reed, Hay and Alike Manufacturing		mVmVKg/Unit			
16.10	Cutting and Planinng Trees	1	22.406 m <sup>3</sup>	7	100	16,32
			388.800 m <sup>2</sup>		100	36,93
16.21	Veneer Panel and Tree Based Panel Manufacturing	3	12.863 m <sup>3</sup>	65	100	12,52
16.22	Laminated Flooring Manufacturing	9	3.110.400 m <sup>2</sup>	159	100	78,51
	Joinery and Carpentry Product		39.592 adet		100	10,29
16.23	Manufacturing	14	12.077.720 kg	38	100	76,20
16.24	Wooden Container Manufacturing	8	590.840 adet	138	100	28,89
			1.184.600 kg		100	23,31
17	Paper and Paper Works Manufacturing		Kg			
17.12	Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing	2	40.476.000	130	100	59,01
17.21	Fluted Paper and Cardboard Manufacturing and Conservations made by Cardboard Manufacturing	1	5.809.000	36	100	12,30
17.22	Household goods made by Paper, Medical Material and Toiletry Manufacturing	1	6.983.741	53	100	85,50
17.29	Other Procuts Manufacturing Made of Paper and Cardboard	1	740.000	41	100	11,53
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>223</b>		<b>32.956</b>		

\* Statistical CClassifying of Economical Activities in European Community, \*\* Instead of firm numbers NACE Rev.2 Code was taken notive because data system is directed to production activities. **Reference:** TR52 Level 2 Region 2023 Vision Report

According to TÜİK data, while apple production amount was 372.919 tons (%14,89 of the Turkey Production) in 2008, it was 571.479 tons in 2013 (%18,3 of the Turkey Production). Karaman is the most producing apple second rovince in Turkey.



**Agriculture based industry in the province has not been reached to overall positon in the imdustry.**

The activity number is 14 that are in agriculture based industry in Karaman. 13 of them are agriculture and forestry machines business.

**Table 26. Agriculture Based Manufacturing Industry State Table**

NACE Rev.2-TR*	Agriculture Based Manufacturing Industry Branches	Available Industry State			Capacity Ration (%)	
		Activity Number**	Capasity	Employment	Province	Activity Number**
20	Chemicals and Chemical Products Manufacturing		Kg			
20.15	Chemical Fertilizer and Nitrogen Compounds Manufacturing	1	6.912.000 kg	3	100	7,44
28	Machine and Equipment Manufacturing That Have not Classified Elsewhere		Unit			
28.30	Agriculture and Forestry Machine Manufacturing	13	86.953	158	100	0,72
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>		<b>161</b>		

\* Statistical CClassifying of Economical Activities in European Community is given together with production numbers related to agricultural industry. \*\* Instead of firm numbers NACE Rev.2 Code was taken notive because data system is directed to production activities.

**Reference:** TR52 Level 2 Region 2023 Vision Report

**While there are 237 agricultural based manufacturing industries, there are 167 other manufacturing industry in the province.**

The economy of the province is on the agriculture axes tendency. The total agricultural based and agricultural bounded industry rate is %55,2 in the province. The employment capacity on other manufacturing industry is 3.230 people and it the %5,1 of the total rate.

**Table 27. Other Manufacturing Industry State Table**

NACE Rev.2- TR*	Other Manufacturing Industry Branches	Available Industry State			Capacity Ration (%)	
		Activity Number**	Capacity	Employment	Province	Region (TR52)
C	MANUFACTURING					
14	Clothing Manufacturing		Unit			
14.13	Other Outwear Manufacturing	1	276.480	49	100	8,19
18	Printing and Multiplicaiton of Registered Media		m <sup>2</sup>			
18.12	Other Typography	6	15.776.520 kg 2.132.352 m <sup>2</sup>	182	100 100	65,74 0,87
19	Coking Coal and Refined Petroleum Products Manufacturing		Kg			
19.20	Refined Petroleum Products Manufacturing (Coal)	2	19.350.000	40	100	4,39
20	Chemical and Chemical Products Manufacturing		Kg			
20.11	Industrial Gases Manufacturing	1	3.792.000	33	100	100,00
20.14	Other Organic Main Chemicals Manufacturing	2	2.874.000	691	100	32,39
20.16	Primary Type Plastic Raw Material Manufacturing	1	1.116.000 kg	16	100	17,91
20.59	Other Chemical products That Has Never Been Classified	2	3.436.000	40	100	1,22
22	Rubber and Plastic Products		Kg/Unit/m <sup>2</sup>			
22.21	Plastic Covering, Plaque, Tube and Profile Manufacturing	6	4.187.644 kg 900 unit	79	100 100	1,81 0,01
22.22	Plastic Bag, Bag, Sack, Box, Flagon, Glass, Reel etc. Packing Material Manufacturing	4	1.895.200 kg	79	100	5,57
22.23	Plastic Building Material Manufacturing	23	6.799 kg 681.964 m <sup>2</sup>	330	100 100	0,27 23,37
22.29	Other Plastic Material	2	316.591 unit	53	100	0,22
23	Other Non-metallic Mineral Products Manufacturing		m <sup>2</sup> /Unit/Kg/m <sup>3</sup>			
23.19	Other Glass Manufacturing and Processing (Including Technic aimed Glass Stuff)	1	162.057 m <sup>2</sup>	15	100	100,00
23.61	Building Aimed Concrete Products Manufacturing	8	147.456 unit 219.740.160 409.096 m <sup>2</sup>	85	100 100 100	5,95 14,77 100,00
23.63	Ready Mixed Cocrete Manufacturing	6	1.367.744.000 64.000 m <sup>3</sup>	93	100 100	14,18 74,07
23.69	Other Products Made of Concrete, Gypsum, and Cement Manufacturing	2	14.976 kg 32.508.000 m <sup>3</sup>	28	100 100	2,89 4,95
23.70	Cutting, Shaping and Finishing Stone and Marble	4	7.077.400 kg 632.532 m <sup>2</sup>	107	100 100	0,73 46,64
24	Main Metallis Industry		Unit/Kg			
24.10	Main Iron and Steel Products and Ferro Alloy Manufacturing	1	73.760 unit	18	100	4,67
24.33	Cold Shaping or Folding	2	5.312.000 kg	19	100	32,50
25	Fabrication Metallic Product Manufacturing (Except Machine and Outfit)		Unit/m <sup>2</sup> /Kg			

**Table 28. Other Manufacturing Industry State Table (Cont.)**

25.11	Metallic Construction and Construction Pieces Manufacturing	3	3 units	50	100	0,00
			3.233 m <sup>2</sup>		100	54,49
			262.000 kg		100	0,38
25.12	Door and Window Production Made of Metallic Manufacturing	5	45.394 unit	112	100	17,41
			5.440 m <sup>2</sup>		100	13,41
25.29	Other Tank, Reservoir and Container Made of Metallic Manufacturing	1	184.000 Kg	5	100	0,35
25.62	Constructing and Shaping of Metallics in Machine Manufacturing	3	592.000 Kg	31	100	4,57
25.99	Other Fabrication Metalliv Products That Have not Classified Elsewhere Manufacturing	1	408.000 Kg	28	100	1,83
27	Electrical Equipment Manufacturing		Unit			
27.12	Electrical Delivering and Control Equipment Manufacturing	1	750 unit	15	100	1,08
27.52	Household Non-electrical Appliances Manufacturing	4	75.573 unit	47	100	8,76
			45.280 Kg		100	1,17
28	Machine and Equipments That Have not Classified Elsewhere That Have not Classified Elsewhere		Kg/Unit			
28.12	Equipments That Works with Fluid Power Manufacturing	1	116.000 Kg	3	100	0,78
28.21	Bakery, Oven (Industry Ovens) and Burner (Hearth Firer) Manufacturing	4	21 unit	69	100	0,02
28.22	Elevation and Carrying Equipments Manufacturing	1	20 unit	33	100	0,03
28.25	Alienation and Ventilation Appointments Manufacturing, Except Used in Homes	4	25.263 unit	80	100	11,26
28.29	Other General Aimed Machine Manufacturing That Have not Classified Elsewhere	5	248.000 Kg	44	100	0,55
			138 unit		100	0,00
28.93	Food, Beverage and Tobacco Tillage Machine Manufacturing	32	2.123 unit	386	100	0,82
28.99	Other Special Aimed Machine Manufacturing That Have not Classified Elsewhere	1	10 unit	* * *	100	0,00
29	Motor Land Vehicles, Kara Taşıtı, Treys (Trailer) and Half Treys (Half Trailer) Manufacturing		Kg			
29.32	Other Pieces and Accessories for Motor Land Vehicles Manufacturing	1	91.000	2	100	0,08
31	Furniture Manufacturing		Unit/Meter			
31.01	Office and Shop Furniture Manufacturing	1	100 unit	4	100	0,01
31.02	Kitchen Furniture Manufacturing	6	5.420 unit	102	100	16,49
31.09	Other Furniture Manufacturing	16	38.807 unit	234	100	9,04
			8.120 m		100	100,00
E	WATER SUPPLY, SEWER SYSTEM, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND BETTERMENT ACTIVITIES					
38	Activities of Gathering, Emending, Eliminating of Waste; Recovery of Substances		Kg			
38.32	Recovery of Sorted out Materials	3	15.918.000	28	100	8,39
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>167</b>		<b>3.230</b>		

\* Statistical CClassifying of Economical Activities in European Community, \*\* Instead of firm numbers NACE Rev.2 Code was taken notive because data system is directed to production activities.

\*\*\* Employment is indicated in other industry branches.

**Reference:** TR52 Level 2 Region 2023 Vision Report



The dispersion of the export of Karaman on the basis of main sectors between 2008-2012 years is figured in the table below and manufacturing industry export has a %93-96 share. Karaman has manufacturing nominated construction and this situation is reflected to export. Marketing and distributing of products that are kept out of manufacturing sector and the trading of intermediate goods and wholesale and retail trade sectors such as electricity, gas and water service investments are evaluated as open to investment.

**Table 29. Export in Term of Economic Activities (ISIC Rev. 3) (1.000 ABD \$)**

	Total	Agriculture and Forestry	Fishery	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas and Water	Wholesale and Retail Commerce	Real Estate Rent and Work Activities	Other Social, Communal and Personal Service Activities
<i>TR Türkiye</i>									
2008	132.027.196	3.936.711	240.330	2.155.150	125.187.659	73.324	430.465	1.882	1.675
2009	102.142.613	4.347.483	188.990	1.682.915	95.449.246	139.740	330.550	1.248	2.440
2010	113.883.219	4.934.710	156.014	2.687.124	105.466.686	181.375	451.656	2.037	3.617
2011	134.906.869	5.166.596	186.017	2.805.449	125.962.537	148.789	631.901	583	4.997
2012	152.461.737	5.188.858	190.340	3.160.765	143.193.911	190.211	534.800	544	2.307
<i>TR52 Konya, Karaman</i>									
2008	1.029.605	38.924	-	7.327	981.034	-	2.320	-	-
2009	881.698	30.864	-	4.906	844.201	-	1.727	-	-
2010	1.156.795	49.515	18	19.485	1.085.860	-	1.917	-	-
2011	1.400.317	75.988	-	20.147	1.300.654	-	3.528	-	-
2012	1.554.314	91.637	-	8.989	1.449.919	-	3.769	-	-
<i>TR522 Karaman</i>									
2008	158.382	5.293	-	-	153.078	-	12	-	-
2009	145.701	4.773	-	74	140.854	-	-	-	-
2010	176.694	5.553	-	29	171.113	-	-	-	-
2011	231.719	8.252	-	13	223.454	-	-	-	-
2012	278.689	15.349	-	30	263.310	-	-	-	-
2013	331.607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Reference:** [www.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuik.gov.tr)

The dispersion of the import of Karaman on the basis of main sectors between 2008-2012 years is figured in the table below and it is seen that while the most part of the import is manufacturing in by years, manufacturing share regressed to %55 in the following years. Due to the beginning of import on Agriculture and Forestry and Mining and Quarrying fields manufacturing share is decreased. Conversely, it is seen that manufacturing export field is quite high in the above table.

**Table 30. Import in Term of Economic Activities (ISIC Rev. 3) (1.000 ABD \$)**

<i>TR</i> <i>Türkiye</i>	Total	Agriculture and Forestry	Fishery	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas and Water	Wholesale and Retail Commerce	Real Estate Rent and Work Activities	Other Social, Communal and Personal Service Activities
2008	201.963.574	6.391.914	41.125	35.649.704	150.252.335	15.492	9.578.987	1.696	32.320
2009	140.928.421	4.593.839	31.217	20.624.650	111.030.525	17.256	4.608.026	1.345	21.564
2010	185.544.332	6.456.707	33.322	25.932.549	145.366.975	20.471	7.703.896	2.284	28.128
2011	240.841.676	8.895.184	48.717	37.331.370	183.930.287	86.576	10.496.278	4.462	48.803
2012	236.545.141	7.446.641	56.206	42.246.825	176.235.027	255.377	10.258.094	838	46.135
<i>TR52 Konya, Karaman</i>									
2008	824.795	184.792	-	14.905	616.680	-	8.399	-	18
2009	626.780	101.244	-	24.890	495.956	-	4.672	-	19
2010	894.874	136.741	-	46.159	704.705	-	7.248	-	21
2011	1.291.746	227.559	11	27.555	1.027.334	-	8.995	261	32
2012	1.277.236	230.930	44	40.123	995.805	835	9.194	2	304
<i>TR522 Karaman</i>									
2008	49.377	10.902	-	-	38.475	-	-	-	-
2009	43.297	2.620	-	-	40.676	-	1	-	-
2010	92.033	2.480	-	42.689	46.864	-	-	-	-
2011	120.882	20.668	-	22.676	77.538	-	-	-	-
2012	123.462	16.446	-	35.265	71.751	-	-	-	-
2013	136.186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Reference:** [www.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuik.gov.tr)

## II. SERVICE SECTOR

TÜİK (Turkish Statistical Institute) takes Karaman and Konya into account together in terms of regional gross value added with main prices according to economical activities. Karaman and Konya region showed %52,29 rise between 2007 and 2011. When this situation is evaluated in terms of Turkey wide, it raised %52,50 between 2007 and 2011. Consequently, Karaman and Konya region shows the same rise with Turkey wide. In this respect Karaman and Konya region is one of the most contributing one to gross value added.

**Table 31. Regional Gross Value Added With Current Price - (Basic Prices in Terms of Financial Activity Branches, 2007-2011)**

	Years	Agriculture	% Share	Industry	% Share	Services	% Share	Gross Value Added
<b>TR Türkiye</b>	<b>2007</b>	64.331.717	9	209.515.201	28	480.537.624	64	754.384.542
	<b>2008</b>	72.274.585	8	232.475.082	27	549.835.548	64	854.585.214
	<b>2009</b>	78.775.886	9	218.623.211	25	567.050.589	66	864.449.686
	<b>2010</b>	92.739.021	9	259.022.057	26	628.785.937	64	980.547.016
	<b>2011</b>	103.635.252	9	316.326.396	27	730.491.491	63	1.150.453.139
<b>TR52 Konya, Karaman</b>	<b>2007</b>	3.605.921	20	4.095.627	23	10.006.375	57	17.707.924
	<b>2008</b>	4.056.912	20	4.519.005	22	11.694.460	58	20.270.377
	<b>2009</b>	4.530.212	22	4.393.561	21	12.005.299	57	20.929.072
	<b>2010</b>	4.403.430	19	5.187.915	23	13.143.768	58	22.735.113
	<b>2011</b>	6.079.820	23	6.359.910	24	14.527.588	54	26.967.317

Reference: TÜİK,2014

Within the scope of Social Security Institution; Retirement Fund, Insuranced Self-employed Institution, people who are looked after and population numbers out of social insurance scope and their population rate are in the table;

**Table 32. Employee Rate in Terms of SSI Data**

<b>Rate of Active Working Number to Population</b>	<b>%25,58</b>
Retired Numbers in the Scope of SSI	<b>%14</b>
People who are looked after in the Scope of SSI	<b>%45,95</b>
population out of SSI scope	<b>5.945</b>

Reference: Karaman Chamber of Industry and Trade

**Table 33. Active Employee Number Within the Scope of Social Security Institution (2013)**

	Active Employee Number Within The Scope Of SSS				Rate of Employees Within the Scope Of SSI to Province Population
	Retirement Fund(4/c)	Insured Self-employed Institution(4/b)	SSI(4/a)	TOTAL	Percentage (%)
<b>2011</b>	8.214	14.194	33.736	56.144	24,13
<b>2012</b>	8.636	14.263	36.580	59.479	25,42
<b>2013</b>	8.602	13.625	37.998	60.225	25,58

Reference: Karaman Chamber of Industry and Trade

**Union of Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen**

- ❖ Barbers and Coiffeur Chamber
- ❖ Tailor – Outfitter – Leather Products Sewing and Clothing Accessories Chamber
- ❖ Grocery and Dealer Chamber
- ❖ Cafehouse – Kiosk – Cafeteria Chamber
- ❖ Traveler Miliner – Herborists – Glasswearer and Iron Monger Chamber
- ❖ Bakery – Pastery – Virtualler and Foodstuff Producer Workplaces Chamber
- ❖ Metal Turner – Welder – Auto and Engine Mechanic Chamber
- ❖ Carpenter and Furniture Dealer Chamber
- ❖ Chauffeur and Automobiler Chamber (Ermenek)
- ❖ Chauffeur and Automobiler Chamber ( Karaman)
- ❖ Craftsman’s Association Chamber (Sariveliler)
- ❖ Craftsman’s Association Chamber (Ayrancı)
- ❖ Craftsman’s Association Chamber (Ermenek)
- ❖ Craftsman’s Association Chamber ( Karaman)
- ❖ Greengrosser and Stallholder Chamber
- ❖ Electric-Electronic and Plumber Chamber

**Karaman Province Central District Trade Association List**

- ❖ Karaman Grocery and Dealer Artisans Chamber
- ❖ 50<sup>th</sup> Region Karaman Pharmacist Chamber
- ❖ Karaman Chauffeur and Automobiler Chamber
- ❖ Karaman Commerce and Industry Chamber
- ❖ Karaman Commercial Change
- ❖ Karaman Medicine Odası
- ❖ Karaman Bakery – Pastery – Virtualler and Food stuff Producer Workplaces Craftsman Association Chamber
- ❖ Karaman Independent Accountant and Financial Advisor Chamber
- ❖ Karaman Tailor – Outfitter – Leather Products Sewing and Clothing Accessories Craftsman Association Chamber
- ❖ Turkish Architects and Civil Engineer Chamber Karaman Representation
- ❖ Karaman Bar
- ❖ Karaman Veterinary Surgeons Chamber

**Associations**

Active association numbers in the province are presented below.

**Table 34. Association Numbers**

For Religious	50
For Education	24
For Socio-cultural	181
For Sportive	81
For the Public Weal	14
Hunting and Shooting	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>360</b>

Reference: Karaman Province Associations Directorate



## 1. Education

Literation rate is high in the province. It is because importance and support to education is much. According to 2013 year Address-based Population Registration System results 6 and over year - olds education status is higher than Turkey wide values.

**Table 35. Province and Turkey Wide Shares of Literacy Degrees**

Completed Education Degrees and Population in Terms of Gender (6 + age) - 2013				Education Degree Share in Total	
Degree	Total	Male	Female	Karaman	Türkiye
Illiterate	6.147	1.091	5.056	%0,286	
	2.654.643	449.328	2.205.315		%0,23
Literate but not completed a school	39.891	18.904	20.987	%18,53	
	14.053.831	6.459.316	7.594.515		%0,28
Primary School Graduate	60.116	24.864	35.252	%27,93	
	14.994.232	6.454.722	8.539.510		%0,4
Elementary Education Graduate	49.345	26.419	22.926	%22,92	
	13.018.720	7.317.838	5.700.882		%0,37
Secondary Schools and Their Equivalents Graduate	6.687	4.407	2.280	%3,10	
	2.828.299	1.720.425	1.107.874		%0,23
High Schools and Their Equivalents Graduate	31.329	17.990	13.339	%14,57	
	12.085.335	6.976.694	5.108.641		%0,26
Academy or Faculty Graduate	17.709	10.671	7.038	%8,24	
	6.706.780	3.762.530	2.944.250		%0,26
Master Graduate	932	599	333	%0,43	
	532.757	313.397	219.360		%0,18
Doctorate Graduate	225	148	77	%0,10	
	154.180	93.407	60.773		%0,15
Unknown	2.827	1.560	1.267	%1,32	
	1.706.368	873.453	832.915		%0,13
Total	215.208	106.653	108.555	%100	
	68.735.145	34.421.110	34.314.035		%0,31

Reference: www.tuik.gov.tr

### 1.1. National Education Data

There are totally 219 schools and 2.701 classrooms including pre-school in the province and this shows the importance given to education. There are nearly all educational institution in our province suitable for every learning types.

- Anatolian High School
- Science High School
- Visual Arts High School
- Social Sciences High School
- Health Vocational High School
- Tourism Vocational High School
- Commerce Vocational High School
- Anatolian Religious Vocational High School
- Female Vocational High School
- Multi Programmed High School
- Open Education High School

- Industry Vocational High School
- Anatolian Teacher Training High School

Besides, studies are at the last stage on opening Police Vocational High School and Civil Aviation Vocational High School.

There are schools that give education in different quality. Data belonging school tied up to Ministry of National Education is seen on the below table.

**Table 36. Data Belonging Schools Tied up to Ministry of National Education**

INSTITUTION TYPE	Classroom Number	Class Number	Teacher Number	Nursery Student Number	Disabled Student Number	Student Number	TOTAL STUDENT NUMBER
Primary School	908	985	769	1938	61	15627	17626
Anatolian High School	219	249	270	0	0	5342	5342
Anatolian Tourism and Hotel Management Vocational High School	0	8	14	0	0	176	176
Anatolian Teacher High School	42	26	45	0	0	753	753
Anadolu Technical High School (ETÖGM)	24	25	31	0	0	562	562
Anatolian Commerce Vocational High School	18	22	26	0	0	496	496
Nursery School (Pre-school Education General Manager)	44	44	57	843	0	0	843
Multi Programmed High School (ETÖGM)	79	67	68	0	0	926	926
Multi Programmed High School (Female Tec. Tea.. Gn. M)	16	11	22	0	0	174	174
Multi Programmed High School (Com.. Tur. Tea. Gn. M)	12	18	17	0	0	291	291
Industrial Vocational High School	15	33	56	0	0	776	776
Science High School	33	22	24	0	0	539	539
Fine Arts High School	10	8	17	0	0	127	127
Religious Vocational High School	64	77	88	0	0	2092	2092
Religious Vocational Secondary School	37	40	58	0	0	1051	1051
Female Vocational High School	18	28	45	72	0	640	712
High School	8	4	6	0	0	21	21
Vocational and Technic Education Center (ETÖGM)	6	27	32	0	0	422	422
Secondary School	469	551	727	494	52	12.235	12.781
Private Education Work Administration Center (3rd Grade)	0	3	2	0	0	24	24
Private Education Vocational Education Center(Mentally Retarded 3rd Grade)	0	3	6	0	0	21	21
Private Education Administration Center (1st Grade)	18	5	7	8	0	22	30
Private Education Administration Center (2nd Grade)	0	3	4	0	0	12	12
Private Turkish Primary School	30		45	211	0	591	802
Private Turkish Nursery Institution	10		6	138	0	0	138
Private Turkish Secondary School	88	0	53	0	0	771	771
Social Sciences High School	0	8	9	0	0	189	189
Sport High School	0	7	2	0	0	101	101
Trade Vocational High School	12	1	0	0	0	33	33
Regional Secondart Boarding School	97	55	88	0	0	1.267	1.267
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.277</b>	<b>2.330</b>	<b>2.594</b>	<b>3.704</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>45.281</b>	<b>49.098</b>

Reference: Provincial Directorate for National Education 2013

## 1.2. Higher Education Data

The academic and administrative personel numbers of Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University is 661 and their titles are showed in the table below.

**Table 37. K.M.U. Akademik and Administrative Personel Numbers**

Akademic Title	Number
Professor	8
Associate Professor	14
Assistant Professor	68
Teaching	99
Research Assistant	230
Instructor	13
Specialist	6
Administrative Staff	224
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>662</b>



The student numbers and gender dispersion on the basis of faculty, academy, vocational academy and institution of Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University are given below.



Table 38. Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University Student Numbers (2014)

STUDENT NUMBERS													
FACULTY	New Enroll	Discharged	Graduate	Departer Total	Daytime Education		Evening Education		Total		Total Student Number		
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
FACULTY of ECONOMICS and ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES	40	28	0	28	1.009	736	1.745	793	874	1.667	1.883	3.412	
FACULTY of LITERATURE	11	11	0	11	438	223	661	195	374	569	812	1.230	
FACULTY of ENGINEERING	3	1	0	1	130	101	231	38	57	95	139	187	326
KAMİL ÖZDAĞ FACULTY of SCIENCE	0	0	0	0	117	66	183	16	34	50	82	151	233
FACULTY of ISLAMIC SCIENCES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FACULTY of EDUCATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total of Faculties	54	40	0	40	1.126	1.694	2.820	1.042	1.339	2.381	2.168	3.033	5.201
SCHOOL of PHYSICAL EDUCATION and SPORTS	0	0	0	0	122	206	328	49	26	75	255	148	403
SCHOOL of HEALTH	4	0	1	1	227	105	332	0	0	0	105	227	332
Total of Schools	4	0	1	1	311	349	660	49	26	75	360	375	735
TECHNICAL SCIENCES VOCATIONAL SCHOOL	0	5	3	8	295	699	994	298	138	436	997	433	1.430
ERMENEK VOCATIONAL SCHOOL	0	6	1	7	213	386	599	81	61	142	467	274	741
HEALTH VOCATIONAL SCHOOL	1	2	0	2	184	49	233	58	193	251	107	377	484
SOCIAL SCIENCES VOCATIONAL SCHOOL	4	2	1	3	120	139	259	114	80	194	253	200	453
KAZIM KARABEKİR VOCATIONAL SCHOOL	2	0	0	0	181	119	300	58	48	106	177	229	406
Total of Vocational Schools	7	15	5	20	1.392	993	2.385	609	520	1.129	2.001	1.513	3.514
INSTITUTION	New Enroll	Discharged	Graduate	Departer Total	Master		Doktorate		Total		Institution Total		
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
INSTITUTE of SOCIAL SCIENCES	0	0	2	2	100	60	160	2	1	3	102	61	163
INSTITUTE of SCIENCES	0	2	1	3	56	40	96	3	8	11	59	48	107
Total of Institutions	0	2	3	5	156	100	256	5	9	14	161	109	270
TOTAL STUDENT NUMBERS of THE UNIVERSITY													9.720



**Table 39. Academic Units of Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University**

Unit	Number
Faculty	6
School	2
Vocational School	5
Institution	4
Research and Application Centers	5

## 2. Construction and Social Outfit

Residence largeness differ between 100 and 200 m<sup>2</sup>. The ones whose largeness is between 100 and 200 m<sup>2</sup> have the %55,84 rate within residences. This value is followed by 0-100 m<sup>2</sup> large ones with %33,87 rate. In the working area, the largeness of the residence is closely connected to being old and new of the residences. The residences in the old texture of the city center are quite small. 200-300 m<sup>2</sup> residence largeness has %3,09 rate, 300-400 m<sup>2</sup> residence largeness has %1,69 and 400 m<sup>2</sup> and over has %1,55 rate. Existing residences have mainly 3 or 4 rooms.

The majority of residence manufacture is made by cooperative and private enterprises. There are 27 continuing, 84 refinement stage and 67 completed cooperatives in Karaman.

**Table 40. Building Audit Data**

Building Audit Foundation Number	5
Auditor Sayısı	56
Control Staff Number	51
Assist Control Staff Number	32
Laboratory	3
Total Residence	55.080
Insured Residence	16.978

Reference: <http://www.yds.gov.tr>

**Table 41. Constructing Certificate and Mastership Certificate Numbers in Terms of Quality**

Constructing Certificate	Total
Temporal Constructing	438
Real Person Constructing	330
Limited Company Constructing	272
Open Company	2
Anonim Şirket Constructing	20
Cooperative	4
<b>Total Given Certificate</b>	<b>1.066</b>
<b>Mastership Certificate</b>	<b>2.161</b>

Reference: Karaman Environment and Urbanisation Provincial Directorate, (By year April 2014)

Table 42. Urban Usage Area

Function	Area (Ha)	Rate (%)
Residence Area (Habitable)	1.073,19	15,43
Residence Area (Extension)	507,88	7,30
T1 Commerce Area	244,75	3,52
T2 Commerce Area	55,09	0,79
T3 Commerce Area	104,87	1,51
Lumpsum Commerce Area	16,41	0,24
Market PPlace	25,03	0,36
Non-domestic Urban Working Area	26,48	0,38
Small Industrial Area	191,44	2,75
Industrial Area	100,29	1,44
Storage Area	70,30	1,01
Tourism Plant Area	52,76	0,83
Oneday Plant Area	1,39	0,02
Governmental Agency Area	131,77	1,89
Municipality Service Area	39,22	0,56
Kindergarten Area	3,15	0,05
Primary School Area	75,08	1,08
Secondary School Area	84,00	1,21
Vocational and Technical Education Area	8,18	0,12
University Area	168,09	2,42
Health Plant Area	39,82	0,57
Riligious Plant Area	39,51	0,57
Socio-cultural Plant Area	39,31	0,57
Parking Area	548,04	7,88
Recreation Area	78,92	1,13
Region Park Area	122,07	1,76
Sport Area	50,41	0,72
Plantation Area	121,87	1,75
Forest Area	205,27	2,95
Support Gas Station	14,66	0,21
Railway Area	18,81	0,27
Terminal Area	6,73	0,10
Fair Area	21,80	0,31
Solid Waste Transformation Area	146,24	2,10
Agriculture Area	1.688,19	24,28
Foal Area	12,36	0,18
Canal Area	37,48	0,54
Roads - Squares	783,32	11,19
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.954,28</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Reference: [www.karaman.bel.tr](http://www.karaman.bel.tr)

Table 43. Residences in Terms of Intended Purposes

Intended Purpose	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Residence (m²)	400.053	334.933	333.452	437.502	378.981
For Residing					
Total (m²)	314.823	277.210	289.655	350.517	292.204
One Family House (m²)	16.746	9.473	15.486	32.682	12.848
Two or More Family House (m²)	280.062	263.662	269.114	311.985	279.356
Public Access Residence Place (m²)	18.015	4.075	5.055	5.850	-
Not For Residing					
Total (m²)	85.230	57.723	43.797	86.985	86.777
Hotel Buildings (m²)	158	3.107	2.622	15.473	178
Office Buildings (m²)	1.992	15.093	1.498	2.904	9.275
Wholesale and Retail Commerce Buildings (m²)	18.885	7.501	21.969	17.015	25.894
Traffic and Communication Buildings (m²)	-	-	-	-	-
Industry Buildings and Store Houses (m²)	32.617	10.945	13.706	13.541	12.177
Public Amusement, Education, Hospital or Maintenance Organization Buildings (m²)	29.131	14.819	-	18.649	33.465
Other Buildings (m²)	2.447	6.258	4.002	19.403	5.788

Reference: [www.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuik.gov.tr)

**Table 44. Collective Housing and Social Outfit Implementation of Karaman Province**

Name of the Project	Project Type	Residence Number
Karaman Ayrancı	Administration Building	64
Karaman Kırbağı Residence +Primary School, High School, Mosque, Trade Center - Yeşildere 50 unit Tarımköy	Housing+Social Outfit	930
Karaman Center Değirmendere	Administration Building	720
Karaman-Merkez social outfit (Trade Center, Mosque, High School 24, Sport Saloon, Library, fountain)	Substructure and Social Outfit	
Karaman İli 300 Beded Hospital Construction and Construction Works of Infrastructure and Environment	Substructure and Social Outfit	
Karaman Center 5 Child Welfare, Common Use and Administrative Building	Housing+Social Outfit	12
Karaman Social Security Province Directorate Service Building (SSI)	Substructure and Social Outfit	
Karaman Yeşildere 137 Tarımköy Residence, 1 8 Classroomed Primary School, 1 Mosque, 1 Trade Center, Karaman Center 1 Mosque Completion,	Tarımköy	137
Karaman Sarveliler 96 Residence, Trade Center, Environmental Planning	Housing+Social Outfit	96
Karaman Center Kırbağı 256 Residence and Construction	Administration Building	256
Karaman Province Sudurağı Municipality 115 Tarımköy Residence and Environmental Planning	Agriculture and Rural	115
Karaman Ayrancı 1 Family Health Center	Substructure and Social Outfit	
Karaman Ermenek 120 Residence, Başayla 48 Residence Construction and Environmental Planning	Administration Building	168
Karaman Doğukışla Valley Urban Renewal and Progress Project 1th step 450 Residence, Shopping Center, Restaurant, Social Facilities and Closed Parking Area Construction Work	Administration Building	450
Karaman Başayla 48 Residence, Ermenek 120 Residence and Environmental Planning	Administration Building	120

**Table 45. Number of Households According to the Property Condition**

Province	Household Number (Total)	Property Condition					
		Landlord	Tenant	Mass-housing Occupier	Not a Landlord/ None Rent Payer	Other	Unknown
İstanbul	2.550.607	1.476.687	893.424	28.100	131.662	17.425	3.306
Ankara	1.018.371	597.310	319.097	37.675	55.857	8.022	410
İzmir	922.729	591.974	249.897	14.642	58.618	7.254	344
Bursa	545.391	353.275	143.638	6.335	39.081	2.798	264
Antalya	383.339	251.975	101.445	5.996	19.565	4.255	103
Konya	444.354	325.093	92.201	7.624	16.308	2.882	246
<b>Karaman</b>	<b>57.907</b>	<b>41 190</b>	<b>12.832</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>2.714</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>25</b>
Total of Turkey	15.070.093	10.290.843	3604367	310 347	730.065	125.452	9.019

Reference: [www.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuik.gov.tr)

### 3. Wholesale and Retail

Evliya Çelebi mentions that Karaman has many mosques, inns and baths as well as 470 workplaces. 41 large and small mosques, 82 small mosques, 17 madrasahs, 1 library, 5 lodges, 12 zawiya, 1 Ottoman Junior High School, one Armenian and one Greek church, 51 Islamic and 2 Greek schools, two double and seven single baths, 115 fountains, 422 workplaces, 7 inns, 5 seed storages, 11 rendering plants, 33 mills, 1 public soup-kitchen, 11 free water distributions, 12 cisterns, 1 ice house, 4 snow holders and a castle are mentioned about Karaman in Konya annuals. Karaman, whose trade life was live through the history, continues this liveliness in our days.

Not only traditional trade products but also modern trade products and trade life has been pursued in some centers such as Sarraflar Street, Semerciler Street, Old Wood Bazaar that keeps their liveliness with names from the past. There are two wholesales

trading centers one of which is free vegetable and fruit market and the other is for food dealer.

### ***Shopping Centers and Market Store Chains***

There are many market chains in Karaman but there isn't full-scale shopping center. This situation which can be interpreted as an opportunity is waiting for investors as a charming alternative.

**Table 46. Shopping Centers and Market Chains in Karaman**

Shopping Centers	Makro SC
	Nas AVM
Hyper-Super, Market Chains	Yaparlar
	Hizmet
	YHM
	BİM
	A 101
	Migros

## **4. Commerce**

According to ISO 500 research results made in 2013, there are 3 firms in first 500 firms and 1 firm in second 500 firms.

**Table 47. State of the Province in ISO 500 Research**

2012	The First 500
120	Biskot Bisküvi Ind.Trade Cor.
254	Bifa Bisküvi Gıda Ind.Trade Cor.
454	Şimşek Bisküvi Gıda Ind.Trade Cor.
2012	The Second 500
173	Anı Bisküvi Gıda Ind.Trade Cor.

### ***Company and Cooperative Data***

**Table 48. Dispersion of K.T.S.O. Members in Terms of Company Types**

Company Type	Spry State	Number
Incorporated Company	Active	236
Limited Partnership	Active	1
Ordinary Partnership	Active	11
Limited Company	Active	955
Real Person Commercial Enterprise	Active	1.231
Association Commercial Enterprise	Active	2
Foundation Commercial Enterprise	Active	3
Public Enterprise	Active	1
Other	Active	2
Other Commercial Enterprise	Active	3
Cooperative	Active	103
<b>General Total:</b>		<b>2.548</b>
Incorporated Company	Refinement	1
Limited Partnership	Refinement	18
Cooperative	Refinement	13
<b>General Total</b>		<b>42</b>
Incorporated Company	Pending	24
Ordinary Partnership	Pending	5
Limited Partnership	Pending	259
Real Person Commercial Enterprise	Pending	251
Other	Pending	1
Cooperative	Pending	8
<b>General Total</b>		<b>548</b>



#### 4.1. Domestic Trade

There are 3.025 workplaces (by the end of March) registered to Karaman Chamber of Industry and Commerce that do wholesale and retail business as well as production and service activities. Trade activities centre on district centers, among other districts Ermenek is the second district to have intense trade activities.

As can be seen from the table gross national product per capita in Karaman was over Turkey average until the year 2000. It had below national product per capita in 2000 and 2001. Owing to not having been calculated on the basis of province recent years, calculations were not added. According to TUIK data in TR52 Konya-Karaman region the gross national product per capita was 7.213 \$ in 2008.

**Table 49. Gross National Product per Capita-Turkey-Karaman (1995-2001)**

YEARS	Gross National Product with Current Price (TL)		Gross National Product with Current Price (\$)	
	Turkey	Karaman	Turkey	Karaman
1995	125.923.952	129.265.186	2.727	2.799
1996	235.611.113	291.686.991	2.888	3.575
1997	461.522.054	550.906.925	3.021	3.606
1998	822.976.986	956.578.708	3.176	3.692
1999	1.203.124.428	1.309.186.025	2.847	3.098
2000	1.846.747.873	1.757.545.948	2.941	2.779
2001	2.600.082.172	2.437.569.320	2.146	2.012

#### 4.2. Foreign Trade

When the table prepared by Economy Ministry analyzed, it is understood that a continuous development is registered on exportation since 2005. Exportation in Karaman was 331.607.000 \$ in 2013.

**Table 50. Foreign Trade Balance of Karaman Province**

Years	Export (000 \$)	Import (000 \$)	Foreign Trade Balance
2005	63.028	23.905	164
2006	89.532	41.911	114
2007	126.677	60.251	110
2008	158.382	49.377	221
2009	145.701	43.297	237
2010	176.694	92.033	92
2011	231.719	120.882	92
2012	278.689	123.462	126
2013	331.607	136.186	144

**Reference:** Economy Ministry

One of the criterion which is a measurement vehicle to performance in export is ordinariness. High ordinariness value shows that productions are ordinary which are produced in the city and exported competitively. Cities who have low ordinariness value have competitive advantage on private production export. Private products are on the baskets of limited city number. Karaman has the lowest ordinariness value of its exported products within KOP region cities. Karaman is the 24<sup>th</sup> on Turkey wide

ordinariness value and Domalan mushroom, which is a rare terferia kind delicious mushroom, is exported to 27 countries.

**Table 51. Foreign Trade Firm Numbers in Karaman**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Exporter</b>	64	86	83	78	85	90
<b>Importer</b>	40	41	37	41	46	45

Reference: [www.karamaninvest.gov.tr](http://www.karamaninvest.gov.tr)

It is seen from the table above that firms numbers that export is more than firms that import. In the following table the most imported and exported countries are seen.

**Table 52. The Most Imported and Exported Countries**

Rank Number	Exported Countries	Rank Number	Imported Countries
1	Iraq	1	Russia
2	Syria	2	China
3	Yemeni	3	Indonesia
4	Algeria	4	Italy
5	Saudi Arabia	5	Malaysia
6	Kazakistan	6	S.Africa R.
7	Libyan	7	Kazakistan
8	Jordan	8	Germany

## 5. Banking

As well as being the most important element of Turkish Financial System, banking sector is the sector that affects all economy. Banking sector generates an important part of financial system that mediates source transmission in economy. With relation to banking sector condition in the city, which mediates using sources effectively and efficiently and brings fund exhibitors and requirers together, is given in the following table. There are different numbers of branches belonging to 15 banks:

**Table 53. Aegtibe Bank and Branch Numbers By The End of 2013**

Name of the Bank	Branch Number	Name of the Bank	Branch Number
Akbank T.A.Ş.	1	Şekerbank T.A.Ş.	1
Albaraka Türk	1	Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası A.Ş.	7
Bank Asya	1	Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.	2
Vakıfbank A.Ş.	2	Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.	4
Denizbank A.Ş.	2	Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.	3
Finans Bank A.Ş.	1	Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.	2
HSBC Bank A.Ş.	1	Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	1
ING Bank A.Ş.	1		
<b>Total Bank Employee Number</b>			<b>243 people</b>

**Table 54. Karaman Province Bank Data (2012)**

<b>Karaman Province Bank Data</b>	<b>2012</b>
Bank Employee Numbers	243
Branch Numbers	21*
ATM Numbers	74
Saving Deposit	451.727
Official Institution Deposit	103.869
Commercial Institution Deposit	65.444
Foreign Exchange Account	364.601
Other Deposit	25.883
Gold Deposit Account	39.850
Directed Loan / Agriculture	154.958
Directed Loan / Occupational	9.362
Directed Loan / Other	9.050
Redundant Loans	945.978

\* Deposit and loan are term of Thousand TL . Branch Number reached to 30 in 2013.

Reference: <http://ebulten.bddk.org.tr/haritalama/harita.aspx>

Deposit dispersion of the city is presented in the below table and when the table analyzed it is seen that there are mainly saving deposit and at the very least other institution deposit and precious metal deposit accounts.

**Table 55. Deposit Dispersion in Karaman (31.12.2012-Thousand TL)**

	<b>Saving Deposit</b>	<b>Public Enterprise Deposit</b>	<b>Commercial Institution Deposit</b>	<b>Interbank Deposit</b>	<b>Foreign Exchange Account</b>	<b>Other Institutions Deposit</b>	<b>Precious Metal Deposit Accounts</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Karaman</b>	451.727	103.869	65.444	0	364.601	25.883	39.850	1.051.374
	%43,0	%9,9	%6,2	0,0	%34,7	%2,5	%3,8	%100,0
<b>Deposit Type Dispersion Per Branch, Thousand TL</b>								
<b>Karaman</b>	21.511	4.946	3.116	0	17.362	1.233	1.898	<b>50.065</b>

Reference: Turkey Banking Association <http://www.tbb.org.tr/>

Used loans in the city are shown in the table below as divided into two: directed loans and non-directed loans. When the table analyzed it is seen that used loans show increase by years.

**Table 56. Average Loans Per Branch in Karaman Province, (Thousand TL)**

<b>Years</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Directed Loans</b>	4.374	4.999	5.661	8.013	8.256
<b>Non-directed Loans</b>	17.307	17.612	23.137	36.863	45.047
<b>Toplam</b>	<b>21.681</b>	<b>22.610</b>	<b>28.797</b>	<b>44.875</b>	<b>53.302</b>

Reference: Turkey Banking Association (<http://www.tbb.org.tr/>)

When loans, used by cities which are out of metropolis in Central Anatolia Region, are analyzed, it is seen that Karaman used the least loan.

**Table 57. Loan Dispersions in Terms of Regions and Provinces, 31.12.2012, (x1.000 TL)**

Regions and Provinces	Directed Loans						Non-directed Loans	Total
	Agriculture	Real Estate	Professional	Maritime	Tourism	Other		
Sivas	315.001	0	38.038	0	0	43.742	2.269.473	2.666.254
Yozgat	301.380	0	83.867	0	0	34.262	1.324.163	1.743.672
Nevşehir	162.132	0	23.702	0	3.889	34.893	1.319.534	1.544.150
Aksaray	274.930	0	55.100	0	0	37.431	1.090.775	1.458.236
Niğde	260.450	0	26.941	0	0	33.868	1.130.407	1.451.666
Kırıkkale	121.207	0	18.156	0	0	11.988	1.095.977	1.247.328
Kırşehir	163.763	0	28.971	0	18.674	16.204	951.983	1.179.595
Karaman	154.958	0	9.362	0	0	9.050	945.978	1.119.348
	%13,8	0,0	%0,8	0,0	0,0	%0,8	%84,5	%100,0

Reference: Turkey Banking Association (<http://www.tbb.org.tr>)

Banking sector in Karaman shows similar development with Turkey wide. Increase in deposit accounts has been progressed faster than provinces in the region. Contrary to this, firms that aim to invest equity nominal use fewer loans. Banks used to be in the city center until parking problem occurs. On account of increase in traffic and parking problem and differentiation of areas where sectors show development, banks keep giving service in suitable areas.

## 6. Transportation

At the beginning of the around cities, especially Ankara that is dependence of area comes in terms of the service. In addition, with Izmir and Istanbul, the region's transportation infrastructure is important in terms of socio-economic development. So, primarily the rail, air and highway-oriented in the region in the future plan is going to be developed as paralel mentioned countries, their countries' policies.





## 6.1. Highway

Karaman province, with 652 km in KGM province and state highways, is 41<sup>st</sup> province in Turkey. Karaman province is only province that is transported on the way of the neighboring provinces with districts connected to itself in our country.

Karaman has no motorway on TR52 region, but although Ankara- Pozantı motorway doesn't pass through the region, it will contribute to access to such as Istanbul, Ankara, Adana, Mersin and other regions fast and safely when completed.

**Table 58. Transportation Network (km)**

TR Türkiye	Province and State Road	Motorway	Village Road	Railway
2007	61.912	1.908	286.888	8.697
2008	62.023	1.922	288.013	8.699
2009	62.219	2.036	298.405	9.080
2010	62.785	2.080	302.398	9.594
2011	62.930	2.119	305.227	9.642
2012	63.255	2.127	320.366	9.642
<b>TR52 Konya, Karaman</b>				
2007	3.543	-	8.730	416
2008	3.625	-	8.730	404
2009	3.617	-	8.701	404
2010	3.746	-	9.145	696
2011	3.705	-	9.570	696
2012	3.703	-	10.954	696
<b>TR522 Karaman</b>				
2007	597	-	1.905	106
2008	653	-	1.905	106
2009	653	-	1.905	106
2010	653	-	1.915	106
2011	653	-	1.915	106
2012	652	-	2.911	106

**Reference:** General Directorate of Highways, General Directorate of Rural Service, General Directorate of Turkish State Railways and General Directorate of Local Administrations

Motor vehicle dispersion of province is given in the table below in terms of fuel consumption types and vehicle kinds.

**Table 59. Motor Vehicle Numbers in Terms of Fuel Consumption Types**

TR Turkey	General Total	Gasoline	Diesel	LPG	Unknown
2005	11.145.826	5.606.321	3.836.399	1.298.830	404.276
2006	12.227.393	5.935.725	4.372.042	1.569.951	349.675
2007	13.022.945	5.980.516	4.850.837	1.880.023	311.569
2008	13.765.395	5.952.746	5.323.478	2.276.283	212.888
2009	14.316.700	5.887.559	5.654.350	2.592.695	182.096
2010	15.095.603	5.762.156	6.195.898	2.973.832	163.717
2011	16.089.528	5.709.606	6.899.420	3.335.566	144.936
2012	17.033.413	5.722.940	7.549.806	3.649.739	110.928
<b>TR52 Konya, Karaman</b>					
2005	398.190	179.166	150.792	66.418	1.814
2006	436.212	190.931	164.388	79.271	1.622
2007	464.389	192.322	176.218	94.354	1.495
2008	493.568	194.287	189.214	109.026	1.041
2009	520.044	195.094	200.826	123.123	1.001
2010	554.650	193.306	220.422	140.029	893
2011	592.388	193.511	241.347	156.778	752
2012	630.067	194.652	263.834	171.282	299
<b>TR522 Karaman</b>					
2005	46.328	24.830	14.253	7.170	75
2006	50.580	26.894	15.313	8.325	48
2007	54.135	27.610	16.508	9.966	51
2008	58.242	28.584	18.094	11.518	46
2009	62.276	29.452	19.786	12.985	53
2010	66.024	29.446	21.670	14.852	56
2011	69.810	29.846	23.514	16.401	49
2012	73.676	30.399	25.697	17.554	26

**Reference:** General Directorate of Security

**Table 60. Motor Vehicle Type Numbers**

Years	Total	Automobile	Minibus	Bus	Van	Lorry	Motorbike	Specific Targeted Vehicles	Tractor
2006	50.580	16.809	1.259	375	4.275	2.083	18.835	167	6.777
2007	54.135	18.131	1.346	411	4.816	2.120	20.150	177	6.984
2008	58.242	19.534	1.438	450	5.381	2.217	21.751	157	7.314
2009	62.276	21.349	1.500	466	6.006	2.268	22.884	142	7.661
2010	66.024	23.479	1.535	497	6.764	2.307	23.333	144	7.965
2011	69.810	25.499	1.503	511	7.345	2.188	24.198	155	8.411
2012	73.676	27.272	1.551	567	7.963	2.316	24.942	132	8.933

Note: Lorry data compass heavy tonnage freight carriers (Hauler, Dump Truck, Tanker, Garbage Van etc.).

**Reference:** General Directorate of Security

Karaman is one of the focal point of intercities highway and railway and it is the passing place between Central Anatolia and Mediterranean Regions. Karaman isn't on a remarkable place in traffic volume density but it is a neighbor of Mersin which is one of the busiest traffic centers and Antalya which is the main center on tourism and

Konya which is an important tourism and industry center and all of which means traffic density of Karaman will increase in the future. Thus, interference with neighbor cities in the phase of planning has important role.

The most important transportation way is railway and it shows parallelism with Turkey wide. It doesnot have interregions transportation problem.

There is D350 railway to Niğde through Ereğli on the east, D715 railway to Konya through Kâzımkarabekir on the north and D715 railway to Mersin through Mut on the south.

**Table 61. Distances of Karaman from Some City Centers and Districts (km)**

Province	Distance	District	Distance
Adana	290	Ayrancı	45
Ankara	369	Başyayla	149
Antalya	375	Ermenek	120
İstanbul	773	Kâzımkarabekir	24
İzmir	663	Sarıveliler	161

## 6.2. Railway Transportation

The initiaiton of Konya-Ankara high speed train services contributed to the development of the province and conveying the HST studies keep going fast. Karaman-Konya, Karaman-Istanbul HST line was laid the foundation and it is anticipated that Karaman-Adana-Antep HST project will start in a short time. But harbor link from the region is inefficient for carrying load by railway for now.

TR52 Grade Region is on the responsibility of 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Region Directorate of Turkish State Railways. 1.345 km of Turkey total railway network is in the boundary of 6<sup>th</sup> Region Directorate and 1.156 km of it is in the boundary of t<sup>th</sup> Region Directorate. Karaman is on the points of railway line which connects south and southwest to west and Istanbul. It has railway transportation both intercities and in the city. This transportation system gets through to Ayrancı-Niğde and Kazımkarabekir-Konya direction. This direction which is used for both passenger and good transport is a direct way to Konya-Afyon in the west and after Afyon the way is separated into many axes through Egean and Marmara. It connects Niğde-Ulukışla in the east, Mersin-Yenice in the south and Niğde on the north. In conjunction with HST between Konya and Ankara passenger are transported by speed railcar runs from Karaman to Konya.

In the current situation railway transportation is made by Konya-Ankara HST, Toros Express, Central Anatolia Blue Train and Marmaara Express from Konya.

Being a real investment station can be insured by fast and low cost seaway connection by which %90 of the coommerce is done. This can be done with a railway line between the province and Taşucu harbor.

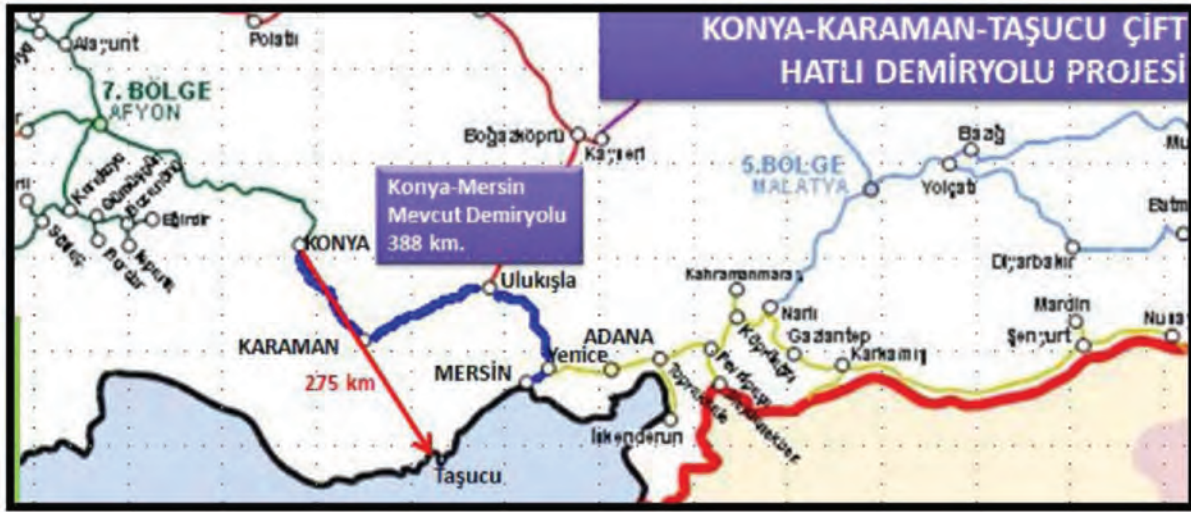


Figure 8. Konya-Karaman-Taşucu Dual-in-line Railway Project Map

Reference: Governorship of Konya

Table 62. High Speed Train Services (Ankara-Konya-Karaman YHT + Dmu Set Hours)

Departure Place	Time	Splice	Destination	Time
Ankara	07.00	Konya K: 09.07	Karaman	10.16
	09.35	Konya K: 12.05		13.14
	11.20	Konya K: 14.02		15.12
	15.30	Konya K: 17.39		18.48
	18.30	Konya K: 20.40		21.50
Departure Place	Time	Splice	Destination	Time
Karaman	09.00	Konya K: 10.30	Ankara	12.15
	10.45	Konya K: 12.15		14.02
	14.24	Konya K: 16.00		17.45
	17.00	Konya K: 18.15		20.06
	19.11	Konya K: 20.30		22.21

### 6.3. Airway Transportation

Being lack of civil uses airport in the region is a disadvantage in terms of domestic and international accessibility. Civil airport must be brought in the region and flights should be started immediately both domestic and international flights.

Airway transportation to Karaman is supplied by civil facilities from airport belonging to 3<sup>rd</sup> Main Jet Base Command in Konya. Konya Airport put into service in 2000 and it is in civil-military category.

Table 63. Airway Transportation (Landing/Take-off Plane Numbers and Carried Loading Amount - Konya Airport)

YEAR	Landing / Taking-off Turkish Plane Numbers		Landing / Taking-off Foreign Plane Numbers		Total Load (Tons)	
	Turkey	TR52 Region	Turkey	TR52 Region	Turkey	TR52 Region
2004	321.938	1.520	118.300	168	1.126.107	1.668
2005	401.837	2.432	132.250	76	1.249.555	2.333
2006	467.632	2.884	127.117	40	1.279.340	3.034
2007	494.269	2.274	148.719	50	1.447.603	2.706
2008	525.480	2.567	162.709	79	1.534.619	2.973
2009	561.611	3.996	153.933	54	1.597.699	3.391

Reference: www.tuik.gov.tr



Table 64. Total Flight Traffic of Turkey

Havalimanları	TUM UÇAK TRAFİĞİ								
	2012 YILI ARALIK SONU			2013 YILI ARALIK SONU (Kesin Olmayan)			2013 / 2012 (%)		
	İç Hat	Dış Hat	Toplam	İç Hat	Dış Hat	Toplam	İç Hat	Dış Hat	Toplam
Istanbul Atatürk	127.013	237.309	364.322	139.237	267.056	406.293	10	13	12
Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen(*)	77.483	48.560	126.043	89.969	59.243	149.212	16	22	18
Ankara Esenboğa	69.335	16.548	85.883	80.158	16.656	96.814	16	1	13
Izmir Adnan Menderes	55.013	18.139	73.152	58.729	18.135	76.864	7	0	5
Antalya	39.760	121.224	160.984	44.705	126.843	171.548	12	5	7
Antalya Gazipaşa(*)	309	575	884	818	1.846	2.664	165	221	201
Muğla Dalaman	11.183	17.372	28.555	11.100	19.238	30.338	-1	11	6
Muğla Milas-Bodrum	15.755	13.375	29.130	16.449	13.598	30.047	4	2	3
Adana	33.220	5.400	38.620	37.205	4.736	41.941	12	-12	9
Trabzon	17.681	2.274	19.955	18.172	2.615	20.787	3	15	4
İzmir Süleyman Demirel	4.865	396	5.261	10.296	807	11.103	112	104	111
Nevşehir Kapadokya	1.848	204	2.052	2.340	63	2.403	27	-69	17
Erzurum	7.121	210	7.331	7.052	246	7.298	-1	17	0
Gaziantep	10.690	2.324	13.014	13.891	1.332	15.223	30	-43	17
Adıyaman	1.237		1.237	1.338		1.338	8		8
Ağrı	1.409	2	1.411	1.575	1	1.576	12	-50	12
Anayasa Merzifon	822	15	837	1.061	9	1.070	29	-40	28
Balıkesir Koca Seyit	3.288	40	3.328	5.261	52	5.313	60	30	60
Balıkesir Merkez	346		346	185	1	186	-47		-46
Batman	3.922		3.922	3.805	8	3.813	-3		-3
Bingöl				301		301			
Bursa Yanyaşir	6.041	330	6.371	6.222	355	6.577	3	8	8
Canakkale	2.482	19	2.501	548		548	-78	-100	-78
Canakkale Gökçeada	182		182	104		104	-43		-43
Denizli Çardak	2.970	55	3.025	5.265	57	5.322	77	4	76
Dişarbakır	11.031	130	11.161	13.749	148	13.897	25	14	25
Elazığ	5.578	291	5.869	6.521	286	6.807	17	-2	16
Erzincan	2.511	2	2.513	2.609		2.609	4	-100	4
Eskişehir Anadolu(*)	6.952	490	7.442	5.069	305	5.374	-27	-36	-28
Hatay	4.344	1.514	5.858	6.103	1.701	7.804	40	12	33
İğdır	526		526	1.723	1	1.724	228		228
Kahramanmaraş	1.638		1.638	1.690		1.690	3		3
Kars	3.209	5	3.214	3.753	4	3.757	17	-20	17
Kastamonu				431		431			
Kayseri	9.133	1.844	10.977	11.892	1.964	13.856	30	7	26
Kocaeli Cengiz Topel	1.737	3	1.740	703	7	710	-60	133	-59
Konya	6.480	663	7.143	6.749	655	7.404	4	-1	4
Malatya	6.842	167	7.009	7.027	111	7.138	3	-34	2
Mardin	2.468	1	2.469	2.952		2.952	20	-100	20
Muş	1.796	16	1.812	2.160	11	2.171	20	-31	20
Sanışın Çarşımba	9.750	912	10.662	10.359	796	11.155	6	-13	5
Sırt	874		874	572		572	-35		-35
Sinop	855		855	26		26	-97		-97
Sivas Nuri Demirağ	2.410	81	2.491	2.867	80	2.947	19	-1	18
Sanlıurfa Gap	3.307	119	3.426	4.534	88	4.622	37	-26	35
Sınak Şerafettin Elçi				435		435			
Tekirdağ Çorlu	15.252	1.319	16.571	20.320	1.279	21.599	33	-3	30
Tokat	823		823	510		510	-38		-38
Uşak	683	11	694	1.203	2	1.205	76	-82	74
Van Ferit Melen	8.415	39	8.454	9.413	88	9.501	12	126	12
Zafer(*)	58		58	1.093	180	1.273	1.784		2.095
Zonguldak Ceyşuma(*)	171	251	422	276	218	494	61	-13	17
<b>DHMI TOPLAMI</b>	<b>515.845</b>	<b>442.353</b>	<b>958.198</b>	<b>583.300</b>	<b>479.029</b>	<b>1.062.329</b>	<b>13,1</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>10,9</b>
<b>TÜRKİYE GENELİ</b>	<b>600.818</b>	<b>492.229</b>	<b>1.093.047</b>	<b>680.525</b>	<b>540.821</b>	<b>1.221.346</b>	<b>13,3</b>	<b>9,9</b>	<b>11,7</b>
<b>OVERFLIGHT</b>		<b>283.439</b>			<b>281.669</b>			<b>-0,6</b>	

İstatistikler, Ocak-Ağustos bilgileri revize edildikten sonra Eylül, Ekim, Kasım, Aralık ayı ön bilgileri eklenerek elde edilmiştir

Reference: <http://www.konya.dhmi.gov.tr>

There are Logistics Centers projects in 12 regions where charge transport potential is busy correlated with organized industry regions of Ministry of Transport, Maritime affairs and Communications. One of them is the study of OSB logistic center in Karaman. It is expected that important developments will occur on carrying logistic by building logistic base. According to SSI data, there is about 1.700 workers on transportation, storing, storehouse and entropot department. This number is expected to increase in time. This situation will provide important advantages on investment costs.

## 7. Tourism

Karaman, known as LARENDE, is an old city. With the studies made in Süleymanhacı Village Pınarbaşı Mound, it is estimated that history of the city dates back B.C. 8000. However, findings belonging to older periods set thinking that there are urban traces in older pages of the history. Ruins were found in Canhasan Mound relating to B.C. 6500 and Çoban Ali Mound relating to B.C. 6000.

The province was also a home for Phrygia and Lydian which was assumed to be a military base and commerce are in Hittite era. Persians were taught to dominate the province B.C. 6<sup>th</sup> century. It was captured by Great İskender in late B.C. eras and afterwards it was controlled by Romans. Ermenek district was founded in A.D. 1<sup>st</sup> and

another important settlement is Derbe. Derbe is mentioned in bible. The province important for Christianity embodies many chapels, churches, monasteries and basilicas.

The province is a compound where many scientists, artists and statesmen were born and lived. Şeyh Edebali (Religiousman), Mevlana Celaleddin-i Rumi (Sufi), Yunus Emre (Poet and Man of Heart), Molla Fenari (Religiousman), Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey (Statesman), Nizami (Poet), Dursun Fakı (Lawyer), Nure Sufi (Statesman), Kerimuddun Karaman Bey (Statesman), Siyahser Sultan (Religiousman), Zembilli Ali Efendi (Religiousman), Piri Mehmet Paşa (Statesman), Karamani Mehmet Paşa (Last grand vizier of Mehmet the Conqueror), Kemal Reis (Sailor) and Piri Reis (Sailor), Ali Semerkandi (Religiousman), Nuh Paşa (Economist), Gufrani (Poet), Kazım Karabekir (Victor of east - Commander), Mümine Hatun, Nefise Sultan, Kenzi (Poet)....



In short Karaman; or **Laranda**, which has an **important transit point speciality in history** that goes back a long way and which is the capital of Turkish Language and has constant title of Turkish World Language and Culture Capital; is a place that has different natural beauties and has passing feature between Central Anatolia and Mediterranean. There are historical artifacts that are savings of thousands of years, geographical beauties, places where alternative nature sports can be done such as paragliding and trekking and caves in the province.

Stream and rafting tourism can be done in Göksu Valley. There is a healing water source for passing a kidney stone in Güldere (Gödet) Village and Hıdırellez Fountain Water which is good for skin in Narlıdere (Avgan). Also, there is liquid loan source good for skin in Göktepe Town, Sarıveliler District.





Karamanoglu Mehmet Bey announced Turkish as the official language of the state with his famous rescript.



Turkish Language Activities is celebrated on 13<sup>th</sup>, May every year.

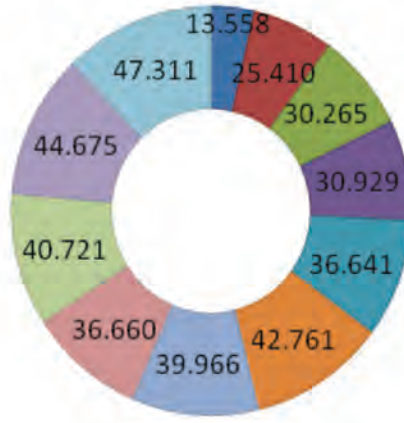


The domestic and foreign tourist numbers in terms of years are given in the table below.

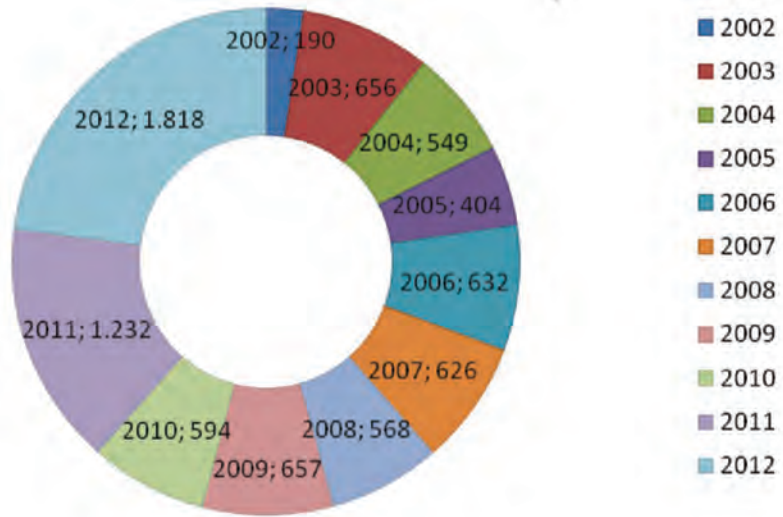
**Table 65. Tourist Numbers in Terms of Years**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Domestic Tourist</b>	<b>Foreign Tourist</b>	<b>Total Overnight</b>
2002	13.558	190	18.174
2003	25.410	656	33.223
2004	30.265	549	36.464
2005	30.929	404	41.605
2006	36.641	632	49.368
2007	42.761	626	56.874
2008	39.966	568	52.839
2009	36.660	657	52.490
2010	40.721	594	60.235
2011	44.675	1.232	66.633
2012	47.311	1.818	74.641

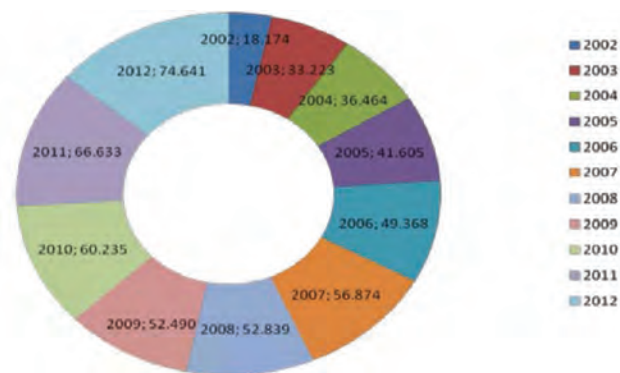




Graphic 2. Domestic Tourist Numbers Who Visited Karaman Between 2002 and 2012



Graphic 3. Foreign Tourist Numbers Who Visited Karaman between 2002 and 2012



Graphic 4. Tourists' Overnight Duration Who Visited Karaman between 2002 and 2012 (Domestic/Foreign)

**Table 66. Immovable Cultural Wealth Potential of Karaman**

Civil Architecture Sample	153
Religious Structure	127
Cultural Structure	106
Administrative Structure	5
Military Structure	1
Industrial and Commercial Structure	-
Cemeteries	26
Martyrdom	-
Monument and Memorials	1
Remnants	8
Shrouded Streets	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>427</b>

Reference: [www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr](http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr)***The Most Visited Places of the Province***

- 1- Karaman Castle
- 2-Tartan House
- 3-Çesmeli Church
- 4-Mevlana and Aktekke Mosque
- 5-Yunus Emre Mosque and Tomb
- 6-Madensehri Binbir Church
- 7-Ermenek Zeyve Bazaar
- 8-Taskale Manazan Caves - Cereal Storehouses
- 9- İncesu Cave
- 10-Değle Ruin

**7.1. Belief and Culture Tourism**

Karaman has a significant historical background that lies through B.C. years which is the reason for having remarkable amounts of historical artifacts. Karaman houses pre and post Islamic works mentioned by Evliya Celebi, Ebu-l Fid and many famous historians. In these works it is mentioned that there were nearly 17 madrasahs which is an explanation for being a cultural heritage and fund of knowledge of Karaman. Moreover, it housed Mevlana who was well accepted by all over the world. Also it hosted Mevlana's son and mother and a man of heart Yunus Emre who used Turkish simply and well. For this reason, a farewell ceremony for Mevlana is held on 2<sup>nd</sup> May who left his son, mother and heart there.

Besides, Yunus Emre remembrance ceremony and Turkish Language Feast has been organized since 1960 on annual date of 13<sup>th</sup> May, 1277 when Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey announced Turkish as official language with his famous rescript for the reason of communication gap between community and state in Anatolia Seljuq council. For this scope Congress of International Turkish Speaking Students is held in Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University every two year.

**7.1.1. Mosques**

- **Aktekke Mosque:** The mosque is in the city center. It was built by Alaaddin Bey in 1370. Dimension stone was used while being built and thanks to it for which it added naturality. Its dome and high minarets are worthseeing. The

minaret is one of the examples of Classic Ottoman Minarets. There are tombs of Mümine Hatun (mother of Rumi), Alaeddin Çelebi (brother of Rumi), Karamanoğlu Seyfeddin Süleyman Bey and also other relatives of Rumi in the mosque. A window architectural which made sunlight get in easily was designed to benefit from sunshine at most. In the sanctuary part, it is possible to see one of the most beautiful examples of Ottoman Classic Period's hand-carved decoration.



- **Imaret Mosque:** Located in Imaret Quarter, it was built by Karamanoglu İbrahim Bey II. Its dome is made of dimension stone and it has several rooms and two high minarets. It was built as a culliyah complex which consists of a prayer room, an armory, a nursing home, a madrasah and a food bank in 1433. On the east side of it there is tomb of İbrahim Bey and there is a

fountain on the north side of it. Two gate wings of Imaret reflect all features of Karaman Wood Art. It is written on the both sides of the gate **“The gate is widely open to whoever comes and our meal is halal whoever eats it”**. These gates are protected by Istanbul Turkis and Islamic Arts Museum.

- **Dikbasan Mosque:** It is in the centre of Karaman, district of Mansurdede. It was built by Karamanian between 1436-1437 and it was renewed between 1493-1494. It is a building which is kufe planned and it is also an example of Arabian architect. Its ceiling is flat wooden and top cover is tile lining. You can enter the minaret of mosque from the inside of mosque. The east and west sides of mosque are dimension stones and the other sides are coated. While the outside of the building is very plain, it has hand carved arches in it and they are worth seeing. Wooden materials are used in its mimbar and it is adorned geometrically.
- **Araboglu Mosque:** Located in the centre of Karaman, it was constructed during the Karamanian Period between 1374 and 1420. It was built by inspiring from Arabian architect with transverse kufe planned short minarets. It was constructed by taking into consideration transverse sense of art. The top of it is covered with flat wooden. It is a naïve example of sanctuary architect which stone and wood are used together.



- **Yunus Emre Mosque:** It is in the city centre of Karaman. Its building date isn't known exactly, but there is a grave stone in the south window of the east section of narthex. The date of death on it is 1382 that's why it is accepted that it was built before 1382. There is a five domed narthex in front of it and



it is integrated with tomb on the west side of it. While being repaired, its unique style was protected. In its original plan, it is square-planned. Its outside is totally dimension stone and quicklime and mortar were mixed for inside of it debris and it was puddled up with it. It has an elegant view with its plainness.



- **Yeni Minare Mosque:** Situated in the centre of Karaman, it was constructed by Cambazzade Kadı Abdurrahman Efendi in 1522. The mosque which was built by using dimension stone has a big dome. You can go to central dome through octagon drum from outside and Turkish triangles from inside. Single, narrow and long minaret balcony is placed on the corner which sanctuary and narthex merges on the west side. The minaret of the mosque which is a magnificent work of Turkish architecture, stalactites of bottom parts of minaret balcony, stringcourse decorations and minaret balcony railings give magnificence. Because the lightning destroyed the minaret and it was rebuilt, the sanctuary is called “New Minaret Mosque”.
- **Büyük (Nevruzoğlu) Mosque:** It is in Kâzımkarabekir, 25 kms away from Karaman. It was built using a stone peculiar to district. The mosque which is one of the most beautiful examples of Karamanian Period and columns which are formed square and cylindrical run parallels to qibla wall. The narthex is covered with wooden and has seven stone based wooden columns. The railings of mimbar are processed with openwork technique and moreover there are naskh writings. The mihrab of the mosque is covered with mosaic techniques and tiles which are decorated geometrically. Hexagonal tiles are placed around it.

- **Davgandos Mosque:** It is predicted that it was built in Çiğdemli village during the Ottoman Period in 16<sup>th</sup> century. It was made of dimension stone. It is a square planned building which has a big central dome.
- **Ermenek Ulu Mosque:** The mosque which was made of dimension stone was constructed by Karamanian Mahmut Bey in 1302. There is no north side of the mosque since it leans against slope on the north. It has a view of city. There is an entrance porch whose length is as much as two arches in the west section of south side. You can go to main entrance through porch which is opened to small yard on the west side of it. Calligraphy above the gate which is made of plane tree is remarkable.
- **Hacıbeyler Mosque:** It is on the Istasyon Street and north east of Akteke Cami in the city centre of Karaman. The mosque which was constructed by Seyfeddin Hacıbeyler in 1356 is kufe planned, and its flat roof which was based on columns was covered with tile later. While the mosque was totally made of dimension stones, the front side was withdrawn in order to open a road in 1903. Crown gate is adorned with Rumi and Palmet motifs. Single minaret balcony was added afterwards. It is open to pray. Petals of flowers garnish arch stones of gate. There is a very nice rtablet with cufics on the entrance gate.
- **Kadirhane Mosque:** It was built by Necip Ağa in 1224. It is rectangular planned, its material is brick. Its roof is covered with tile. There are four sarcophaguses on the right of mimbar. According to the tablet in the entrance, the mosque was constructed in 1224. It was restored in 1378. Its minaret is wooden and there are tombs of Açıkbash Veli, Bağdatlı Şeyh Ali Baba, Şeyh Hanefi Baba, Şeyh Bekir and flag bearer of Abdülkadir Geylani.
- **Karabas Veli Complex (Siyahser Mosque):** The mosque which consists of two parts, Islamic monastery and tomb, is located in Siyahser district. It was made of dimension stone. There is a tughra which belongs to Abdülhamid II. above entrance gate. It is big domed. There is a twelve sided water tank in mosque yard. The mosque which locates arch-column in three lines has a flat roof and it is in the first part on the left. The imaret part which is next to north wall is covered with vault. It has three iwans and a big central dome. Two windows which are on the left and right of the other two iwans open small cells. There is a section which has two columns and three small domes on the left of entrance.
- **Kaya Halil Mosque:** It was constructed by Süleyman Şah and Hail Bey, commander of Alaaddin Bey, in the second half of 14<sup>th</sup> century. The mosque

which lost its originality is a complex including fountains and domes. Prayer room is surrounded by walls on the south and west, and a yard cistern on the north and east. Its gate opens into this small yard. The original material of the building isn't known since its exterior and interior walls are plastered. Its interior roof is lagging and its exterior roof is covered with tile. It is a hipped roof. The building is plain; the only ornament is interior mihrab.

- **Hoca Mahmut Mosque:** It is thought that the mosque was constructed By Hoca Mahmud in 1451. It has two inscriptions. The first one is on the fountain which is in the entrance of the prayer room; the latter is under the mimbar. The rectangular planned building has a small yard. There are grave stones of the son of Hacı Bahsayiş and his grandson, Bahsayiş in the garden. They are covered with Rumi and Palmet patterns. The building has a wooden minaret which you can climb up from inside. The wing mirror of mimbar is the most beautiful example of woodworking which is seen in Konya and its neighbourhood.
- **Nuh Pasa Mosque:** The mosque was constructed by Nuh Pasa who was from Karaman and had education on finance and economy in 1596. It is made of dimension stone and it has a central big dome. It consists of a square planned sanctuary and a triple narthex. There is a minaret which has only one balcony on north east. Crown gate is expanded a bit like a rectangular block. A lancet niche was formed in this block and flat arch of the main door is placed in this marble section. Two inscriptions are placed between niche arches. It is open to pray.





- **Akcasehir Mosque:** The mosque which was made of dimension stone during Karamanian Period is in Akçaşehir. The sahn which runs parallel into qibla wall are kufe planned. Plaster mihrab has lots of stalactite. There is a colorful and ornamented core in front of the mihrab. Two mass and four round columns support ceiling. The different parts of the wooden ceiling are decorated with original hand-carved motifs. There is a narthex on six mass columns. The building which doesn't have any tablets was repaired in 1858.
- **Fisandon Mosque:** Year of built of mosque which is 7 km away from Karaman in Dereköy isn't known exactly. However it is predicted that it was built in 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> century. It was constructed on a rock mass. The church has a classic plan which looks like a Greek cross of Istanbul Byzantium Architect. But the top part is totally different from Istanbul architect. The building which a central dome is made of totally dimension stone. The exterior parts of it have arches and some of their windows are blind while the others are open. Narthex with tunnel vault disappeared. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century Sinan paşa added an entrance and a minaret so it was converted into a mosque. It is still used as a mosque.





### 7.1.2. Tombs

- **Alaeddin Bey Tomb:** The tomb in Hisar District is on the road which is outside of central castle. It was built in 1388 by Yıldırım Beyazıt for Alaeddin Bey who is husband of Nefise Sultan, daughter of Murat I. Date of the building isn't known exactly and the tomb doesn't have any inscriptions. It is written in the book of Şikari that this tomb was next to a mosque which was constructed by Alaeddin Bey and also this mosque was destroyed in 1460 by Gedik Ahmet Paşa. There is still a part of the wall which connects tomb and mosque. The tomb was made of dimension stone whose thickness is 90 cm. The tomb has cone shaped roof. A versicle frieze ranges from end to end on the dome in the tomb. There is a lancet arch above the entrance gate and the other parts except for that were filled with muqarnas. There is a palmet motif in the middle of the entrance gate which has flat arches and interlocked stones. Besides the entrance door is surrounded with a couple of wreathed columns. Although the inside walls of the tomb were encrusted with tiles whose heights are about 1000 cm, there aren't any traces of them today. There is a mummification part under the tomb. You can go down there in six ladder steps.



- **Cambaz Kadı Tomb:** The tomb in Fenari district belongs to Cambaz Kadızade Nasuh Bey who is grandson of Ibrahim II. Because there aren't any inscriptions, the date of the building isn't known exactly. However there is an Ottoman elementary-primary school near tomb and the school was constructed by Cambaz Kadızade Nasuh Bey. The tablet of the school which is in Karaman Museum now is dated 1529. The tomb is square planned and it is made of dimension stone. It is covered with a round dome which is on

octagon frame. Sarcophagus naskh is written in the tomb. The tiles of school and tomb haven't survived until today.

- **Demirgomlek Tomb:** It is in the city centre in Kocak Dede District. It is located in an area which used to be a cemetery but is a park now. It was made of dimension stone. It is octagon planned and has a dome. It is thought that it was constructed on behalf of Eminuddin bey who is one of the latest ameers of Karamanogulları. The tomb is generally plain; the most decorative part of the tomb is imposts of porch. However they haven't survived until today. They were decorated with muqarnas. According to a belief, it is believed that if people who can't have a baby or have some other problems wear a shield in this tomb, their wishes come trues. That's why the name of the tomb is Demir Gömlek.



- **Ibrahim Bey Tomb:** Its inscription hasn't survived but is accepted that it was constructed when İbrahim Bey was still alive. It is one of the monumental examples of dimension stone architect. There are stucco tombs of İbrahim Bey, Kasım Bey and Alaeddin Bey. The writing on the symbolic coffins, geometric ornaments, vegetal motifs, and reliefs are worth seeing. It was made of dimension stone and the tomb which is square planned has a stone dome. You can reach the gate using stairs which have four steps, and a door which is under these stairs help you go mummification part. The entrance door which is filled with stalactites has a flat arch. There are two columns near both sides of the entrance gate. They are filled with vegetal and hobnail motifs. The other surfaces except these are totally filled with vegetal motifs. The actual sepulcher is under the tomb. There are columns which are marble

and rectangular shaped near south and west walls. The grave stone of İbrahim Bey was stolen and the grave stones of Kasım Bey and Alaeddin Bey are protected in Karaman Museum.

- **Yunus Emre Tomb:** The tomb is next to Yunus Emre Mosque and it is thought that they were constructed together in 14<sup>th</sup> century. There are four wooden symbolic coffins which don't have any handiwork. It is known that the coffin on the left belongs to Yunus Emre, the second one belongs to Tapduk Emre, the third one belongs to son of Yunus Emre, and the fourth one belongs to daughter of him. The tomb which is totally made of dimension stone is covered with tunnel vault. The gate whose arch comprises of just one stone is low. The inside of tomb is high from dhkir room and ground of mosque. There isn't funeral floor under it.



- **Karabas Veli Tomb:** The tomb was constructed for Mevlana Alaeddin Ali who is known as Karabaş Veli and passed away in 1466. It is in the west side of cemetery in Karabaş Veli Mosque. The tomb was made of dimension stone and it is octagon planned. Its cover was totally destroyed. There are eight big arch spans on eight sides of tomb. The grave stones which have been put in the tomb recently have nothing to do with tomb. The gravestones of Alaeddin Ali and Şeyh Nusrettin are in Karaman Museum.
- **Kaya Halil Tomb:** The tomb which constructed in 1409 in behalf of Kaya Halil bey who is commander of Süleyman Şah and Alaeddin Bey. It looks like a trinket because of its small extent. It was made of dimension stone. There is an inscription on the gate of tomb. Two corners of east side are adorned with muqarnas. Flower motifs in circles were made on one of the stones in east side. There are nodular iron nets in front of the windows.



Moulding on the hill of tomb was made a bit inside on west and east sides because the tomb was rectangular planned. A bit was buried into the wall on the north and south. There are two symbolical coffins in tomb. One of them has an imamah. Windows were made with stone jamb and lancet arch. There is a cabinet niche on the north wall.

- **Karaman Bey Tomb:** It is located in Balkusan village in Ermenek. It was a complex which consisted of mosque, imaret and madrasah. However just the tomb has survived until today. The date of building isn't known exactly because there isn't any inscriptions. Nevertheless it is predicted that it was constructed in the middle of 13<sup>th</sup> century. It was made of dimension stone. It is covered with a dome from inside and an eight part conical from outside. There is a rectangular part with barrel vault in the entrance of tomb. There are five graves in the tomb including Karaman Bey (1255-1263) and his relatives.



- **Kızlar Tomb:** It is in city cemetery and it is thought that it was constructed for daughter of İshak Bey who was son of Karamanian Ibrahim II. It becomes clear that it was built in 14<sup>th</sup> century when you observe its architect. The tomb which was made of dimension stone has a colourful view because of being integrated white and red stones. It is octagan planned. The top is covered with a round dome which is on an octagon frame. It is predicted that there was a porch which had two columns and a single dome in front of the tomb's entrance in the original form.



### 7.1.3. Castles

- **Karaman Castle:** The construction of the Karaman Castle is thought to be started in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century and completed in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century. It is comprised of one within three ramparts. These ramparts named as exterior, middle and interior castle. Only the interior castle survived solidly until today which is on the mound.

Besides, some parts of the middle castle could survive. It was renovated in Seljuks era and the ramparts of the Karaman were renewed when it dominated by Karamanoğulları in posterior periods. Ottoman remedied the interior castle in 1465 and they used destroyed tablets and architectural pieces on the main wall of the castle. The middle castle is situated on mount which carries marks from Bronze, Rome and Byzantium era. Middle castle is comprised of nine towers four of which are round and five of which are square. It was restored\*\* twice in 1961 and 1975. An amphitheatre, stage and fitting rooms were put in the yard and during the cleansing excavations new historical artifacts were found. The castle which tells the history of the city has an easy transportation, for it is placed in the city center and as it is a big building is can be easily seen from the city center.

*\*\*After having totally destroyed by Ilkhanids in the 13<sup>th</sup> century and by Ottoman in 1468, the interior castle was constructed again that has nine bastions four of which is round and five of which is square. The bastions were divided into wood posts and turned into two-layered.*

It is one of the most magnificent castles in Turkey.



- **Ermenek Castle:** It is located on the north of Ermenek district. The south part of steep and high rock sanctury safeguarded by crenellated walls dimensional stone and fee and construction was built. There are two entrances which are climbed up 72 stairs. One of the entrances is narrow and made directly by digging rock and other one was made by carving the rock. The castle, which

had importance in Karaman Oğulları history, was annexed to Ottoman by Gedik Ahmet Pasha.

- **Mennan Castle:** The castle was built on a sharp mountain and it means “a place to shelter”. It is in Görmeli Village border on the east of Açıkkır Mountain in Ermenek. Its north, south and east is too sharp and the transportation is too hard. It was one of the important castles of Karamanoğulları. The construction is on the west part of the hill and it is still standing with two towers the tops of which are made of dimensional stone, rectangular planned, tunnel vault covered. The castle was a shelter and sanctuary for many tribes and armies with the feature of having range out of it which took its place in the history with its hardness to get and easiness to defend. It was exist on the period of Hittites, Lydians, Assyrians and Persians and it lived through Seleucid, Roman, Byzantium, Seljuks, and Karamanians and Ottoman eras. Karamanian Pir Ahmet Bey refuged Mennan Cattle after loosing a war with Ottoman in Conquerer Fatih period however, grand vizier Gedik Ahmed Pasha followed him and annexed the castle by capturing it.
- **Basdag Castle:** There is pool and military service areain the castle which is situated in Başdağ a height on the Kılbasan side of Karadağ. It is octagon and its bastion is round and comprised of two hills north-south direction and there is a plain and crater hole between them. It was completely built with large dimensional stones. It was an important center especially in Roman and Byzantium era.

#### 7.1.4. Inns

- **Atlas Inn:** The inn was built in Ayrancı district in Seljuks era. It was built with gathering stones from ruins and dimensional stones. The inn has a myth as well. According to the myth,

*“An old woman had hay had in fertile times and stored the hay by hasstacking. After some years, a great drought started and famine arose. The old lady sold that haystacks and had the inn built. It has a tongue twister and the lady said;*

*I stored yellow hay*

*The time came*

*With the sales money*

*I had Atlas Inn built”.*

- **Burhan Inn:** The inn on the Bucakkışla-Ermenek road and belongs to Karamanian era. It is rectangular shaped and one site building.
- **Gelindi Inn:** The inn was built by Karamanian on Bucakkışla–Ermenek road. It sits on six feet and has two arcs stretching by three parallel naves. It is rectangular shaped planned. It doesnot have tablet or ornamentation.

- **Kozak Inn:** The inn is on the Karaman–Mut road and built by Karamanian. It is rectangular shaped planned. It has four arcs stretching by two parallel naves which are on two masonry feet.

#### 7.1.5. Baths

- **Hatun Bath:** It was built in 1381 and it places near Pir Ahmet Mosque in Middle Castle wall. It is an old settling place which was earthed up after soil fluction. It brought to light by Museum Directorate in 2006. Its south walls lean its middle rampart. It is clover shaped three iwaned. Its two corners are cosiness, there is warmness. The entrance corridor is rectangular planned covered by vault. There is water tank in it and its north part is stripping place of which some parts are covered with vault. Dimentional stone is used on the arch, gates and northeast corner apart from that debris was used as construction.
- **Karamanoglu Bath:** The tablet of this bath hasn't survived until today. It is understood that it was built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. According to foundation record Halil Bey had it built. Construction material is dementional stone and is is fomed of coldness, warmness and cosiness. The outhur surfaces of these parts are covered.
- **Seki Cesme Bath:** It is form of two parts, for male and female. It is square planned and cover with dome. Its grounds is covered with stone and there is a water tank with a fountain made in after life in it. It was built with rowed rubble stone in Karamanian period.
- **Süleyman Pasa Bath:** Its year of built is precisely unknown but in many references but is known that the bath was built as a fountain (Mader-i Mevlana) by Karamanian Süleyman Bey. But in the record which confirms Fatih period fountain, the fountain is said to be lost. The bath is tought to be built in 14<sup>th</sup> century regarding the period whem Süleyman Bey lived. It was buith with rough stone on outhur part. Domes are plastered with rubble stone. There is no ornamentation. In the early period of the bath there was an ornate water tank with a fountain and there was hand carved on the wals of stripping places thich isn't exist today.
- **Yeni Bath:** It is also named Nuh Pasa Bath and Nasuh Bey Bath and estimated to be built in 16<sup>th</sup> century in Ottoman era. The walls are stone and there are bricks in patches. The stones are dimentional on the outhur part and rubble in the inner part. There are bricks on the dome.



#### 7.1.6. Bridges

- **Ak Bridge:** The bridge is on the Karaman–Yesildere road. It is 20m long and 3,5m wide. It was built in Karamanian period with straight stones and wide openness and sharp arched.
- **Ayrancı Bridge:** It is known that the bridge was built in Karamanian period in 14<sup>th</sup> century in Ayrancı district. It is composed of a main orifice and a smaller orifice on the left of it. It was built with dimensional stone and rubble stone. There is a sharp conic triangular shaped flood splitter.
- **Bıçakçı Bridge:** The bridge is over Göksu River which survived today and built by Karamanian. It is also named Göksu Bridge. It is located in Bucakkışla, Karaman and built in 14<sup>th</sup> century. Its architecture isn't known and there is a tablet on the entrance part of the bridge. It is 90km long and 5m wide with three orifices.
- **Delicay Bridge:** The bridge was made over Deliçay in Ottoman era. It is four orificed, slight sharp arched. It was built with dimensional stone and except arches debris was used. It restored.
- **Divle Bridge:** The bridge is in Ayrancı district. The length is 52m and the width is 4m. Scarecrows are made of big block stones. The main orifice is sharp formed and there are two round discharge orifices on the both sides of the main orifice. It is estimated to be built in Karamanian period.



- **Gormeli Bridge:** It is over Goksu River on Anamur-Gölnar road. It was totally built with dimensional stone and there are two orifices, one is big the other is small. The start and completed dates are written on the rock. According to its tablet, it is made in the sultanate period of Mirza Halil Bey and Bedrettin İbrahim Bey who are sons of Karamanian Mahmut Bey. Its architect is Süleyman, the son of Yusuf. The length is 27m, wide is 4.70m and the height is 27m. It submerged under Ermenek Dam.



- **Ziya Efendi Bridge:** Köprü ile ilgili anlatılan bir hikâyede bulunmaktadır. The bridge is estimated to be built by Ottoman in Ayrancı district. It is made of single file dimensional stone and there are pillar and gravestones in patches. It is composed of three orifices.

*“According to a legend Ziya Efendi was a saint lived in Yavuz Sultan Selim period. Rumour has it that Yavuz Sultan Selim followed Konya-Karaman-Ayrancı route to fight with Şah İsmail 1514. When the army reached Ayrancı, they looked for a bridge to pass and came to Ziya Efendi Bridge. Ziya Efendi didn't want to let the army pass. When the situation was mentioned to padishah he said: “DON'T PASS FROM CRAVEN'S BRIDGE, IF FLOODS, SO BE IT”. He ordered soldiers to pass. 2 men choked to death. Those two men were spies. Ziya Efendi came into padishah presence told that those men were the reason for not his giving permission and gave Yavuz a pitcher. While Yavuz was performing an ablution in Çaldıran, he saw these lines on it;*

*“Leave your evening meal then it is a meal*

*Don't leave your evening work to morning then it becomes work.”*

*When Yavuz understood what is written, he immediately started the war and won a big victory.*

### 7.1.7. Fountains

- **Celebi (Kilci) Fountain:** The fountain is understood to be built in 958 according to its tablet. It was built with smooth dimensional stone. Its arch is slight sharp and its tap in a deep niche.
- **Halil Efendi Fountain:** The year of built is unknown but there is a tablet on it which means that the fountain was fixed in 1906. The fountain is added to Halil Efendi Mosque. It was taken back during the road widening work in 1980. It was built of dimensional stone and fountain is one within the other two niches. It is covered by a broken roof. Decoration isn't met on it.
- **Dulgerler Sokak Fountain:** The fountain is estimated to be built in Ermenek in 1184. It was built of flat stone and its arch is sharp. The top is wiped coat.
- **Hamam Fountain:** The fountain is in Hisar Street, Karaman. There are two tablets on it. On one of the tablet it is written that the fountain made by Mehmet Reşit Efendi and fixed by Hacı Ahmet Ağa in 1809. It is understood that the fountain was made in 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century which survived today.
- **Muhiddin (Boyahane) Fountain:** The tablet of the fountain is marble and other parts are dimension stoned. It was built in 1469 whose ornamentations are 3 lined concave and convex semicircled.
- **Hoca Mahmut Fountain:** There are two tablets on the fountain which belongs to namesake a street and small mosque. It was made by Hoca Mahmut, one of the Darül Hüffaz teacher, which was demolished and stood in Karamanian İbrahim Bey Period. It is made of dimensional stone and in sharp arched niche. There is no ornamentation and has a good architecture. The place where the mirror stone stands, there is tap, trough and water reservoir at the back.
- **Ibrahim Bey İmaret Fountain:** The fountain is in Ibrahim Bey quarter and near Ibrahim Bey İmaret. It has not a tablet and thought to be built with Ibrahim Bey İmaret in 15<sup>th</sup> century. Dimensional stone was used in the construction.
- **Kilci Fountain:** The fountain is in Mansur Dede quarter and according to its tablet, Ketenci Babaoğlu, Mansur Dedeoğlu, Seyh Mustafaoğlu Derviş Celebi had it built in 1551. According to another tablet in the niche the fountain was fixed in 1843.
- **Hancizade Fountain:** The fountain is on the two storey house wall in Abbas quarter whose tablet could not survive. It is thought to be built in 18<sup>th</sup> century and it isn't used today.

- **Kadıbudak Fountain:** The fountain is in Tartan Street. As for its tablet it was built by Budak Kadı in 1551 and fixed by Caferzade family in 1855. It has marble tablet on it.
- **Carsı Fountain:** The fountain is one of the old fountains in Karaman. A person named Mehmet had it built in 1594 which is made of dimensional stone. There is a four lined tablet on the sharp arched niche.
- **Ismail Aga Fountain:** Ismail Aga had the fountain built in 1708 and it was fixed by local people in 1832. The architecture was Hacı Abdurrahman and its tablet was written by calligrapher Ferruhzade.
- **Kanlı Osman Fountain:** The fountain is under a two storey house. Due to not having a tablet, its year of built is unknown. It does not have smooth plan. Most of its part is buried in the ground because of the road in the front. It does not have ornamentation. The water distributor sluiceway is the one that survive today. These sluiceways that distribute water among many fountains provide economic way of water distribution. The holes on this sluiceway are opened and closed to send water to intended fountain.

Karaman is rich in fountains. Other fountains were listed below which have special features:

- Emine Hanim Fountain
- Hacı Molla Fountain
- Baloglu Adigüzel Fountain
- Balioglu Fountain
- Fakikzade Mehmet Cemil Fountain
- Sihlar Sokagi Fountain
- Necip Aga (Sekiz Cesme) Fountain
- Yiyen Ağalar Fountain
- Yukari Mahalle Fountain
- Kocak Dede Fountain
- Asiran Fountain
- Hacı Efendi Fountain
- Ali Dede Tartan Fountain
- Hisar Fountain
- Davulcu Fountain
- Kilise Fountain
- Sakabasi Sokagi Fountain
- Küllük Fountain
- Mavu Fountain
- Tabakhane (Samkapi) Fountain

### 7.1.8. Madrasahs

- **Hatuniye Madrasah:** The madrasah is in the city center. Nefise Sultan who was Ottoman Sultan Murat Hüdavendigâr's daughter and Karamanian Alaaddin Bey's wife had it built by Architect Numan Bin Hoca Ahmet in 1382. It is single iwaned and has porticos. There are student cubbyholes on both sides of yard. Its stalactite portal is made of white marble and it was built of dimentional stone and its yard is closed and single iwaned that takes attention with its stonemasonry. The stuffy arched crown gate is made of white marble and its outer surface is decorated by botanical decoration and has geometrical ornament writing. The two columns leaning against the wall and decorated with plant motives on the left and right entrance, and two mihrab niches in the inner side and a bird figure that opened its wings on the middle of the crown gate draw attention. The figure renewed faithful to the original. The sharp vaulted entrance iwan is quite small. There is a pool in the middle of the yard and a porch system interconnected with four on two sides and two on both sides of the entrance with round and oval shaped arches. With four doors that open to porches on the right of the entrance the rooms of the madrasah are entered. The ground of the iwan is 35cm high from the yard and is covered by sharp vault. The doors on the right and left of the iwan are entered through ornamented doors which take place at the end of the porches. The room on the right is wintery classroom and the left room is the tomb of Nefise Sultan who had the madrasah built.





- Tol Madrasah:** The madrasah is located in Cınarlı Street, Ermenek. Karamanian Musa Bey had it built in 1339 which is written on the Arabic tablet on the stone gate. It was the first big madrasah in Karamanian period and built on rocky but not too slope area. The construction has the feature of Seljuc era madrasah with yard and its architectiure is unknown. It is single layered, open yarded and three sides are covered with porches. There are madrasah rooms on both sides of regtengular shaped yard, an iwan on the south and domed rooms on the both sides of this iwan. The right place of the iwan belongs to Emir Musa Bey shrine and his family who had the madrasah built. The crown gate made of stone is quite ostentatious and ornamented. The other side was used for classrooms. There are two vaulted rooms on both sides of the entrance. There is an old entwisted window over the entrance which was an innovation that wasnot met in Seljuck art. Two niches on the both sides of the entrance were decorated likewise richly. The entrance

decoration is on wood, the mihrab decoration is on stone and interpenetrating ornaments are on corners and large four hobnails and muquarnas are on the upper part. It is learned from the studies on the madrasah that the main iwan was covered by tilet. There are tilet gypsum sarcophaguses in the shrine part next to the iwan. These sarcophaguses are the samples of turquoise blue hexagon and triangle motived from Karamanian Period.

#### **7.1.9. Ruins and Mounds**

- **Derbe Ruin:** Derbe is known as Höyük (ruin) which is in the bordr of Ekinözü Village. On the studies done about Höyük it is seen that there were some main marks of B.C. 2000 and some pots and pans which belong Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantium era. The name Derbe is taken place in bible. The place is regarded as a divine by Christians where Saint Pavlos visited three times. It is accepted as an episcopacy center. It is accepted as a pilgrimage area by Christians. Derbe was visited by Pavlos and Barnabas apostle of messiah Jesus three times in A.D. 47, 49 and 53. Pavlos and Barnabas followed Cyprus, Aspendos, Yalvaç, Konya, Hatunsaray and Derbe route on their first visit and they werenot wellcomed in Konya and Lystra. After some time, pavlos and Barnabas had to leave these cities and were wellcomed in Derbe, they spreaches sermons and gained many followers.
- **Madensehri Ruin:** It is located in Madenşehir village and 37 km far from Karaman. Binbir Church is the biggest of the construction and it is the number one basilica. It was built in the year 500 and repaired in 900 after Arabian invasion. There are cemeteries on the both sides of the road on the north of basilica. There are sarcophaguses and sarcophagus clacks expand on the surface. There are relief figures on some of the sarcophagus surfaces. There is only cross relief on some of them. There is an old Turkish village ruin on the wayside from Madenşehir village to Üçkuyu village. The number 10 church is the delegate of round shaped planned.



- **Degle Ruin:** The Degle ruin is placed on Karadağ which is a volcanic mountain on the north of Karaman. There is some remnant belongs to Byzantium. Although the domiciles are simple and inattentive for a religious construction, they were built as three or four roomed. There are rock tombs, tomb caps and cell graves built of dimetional stone and covered with pyramidal mantling on the east shoulder of the hill. There is an altar which dates back Byzantium era and it was altered to rock tomb in Byzantine era. There is a relief stage on the east of big rock block. A man is holding a bowl on his left hand and he is broadcasting with his right hand. Another man is seen ploughing with two animals.





- **Köristan Ruin:** The ruin is situated on two gateways between natural two hills on the southwest part of Göktepe town which is 5 km far from Sarıveliler district. The ruin was a dwelling unit in Roman and Byzantium era. There are many rock tombs on the northeast, south and northwest parts of the hill. Rock tombs are generally one roomed and entrance cantled. Generally Medusa head and lion figures were drawn anaglyphic on the triangular fronton of entrance. Entrances of some graves are in horseshoe arched niche. There are urn holes in grave rooms made by curving rock.
  - **Canhasan Mounds:** The mound is one of the three mounds in Canhasan (Alacatı) village on the northeast of Karaman which is 13 km far from the province. In this Canhasan 3<sup>rd</sup> mound, net 7 storeyed construction was confirmed and dated to Neolithic period without pots and pans. It is determined that adobe bricks were used in the construction of the mound and generally “Bulk Adobe” technique was used. Canhasan 2<sup>nd</sup> mound witnessed Roman and Byzantium eras. Finally, it was confirmed that Canhasan 1<sup>st</sup> mound was built of adobe and it was rectangular and square shaped. The people lived here were determined to have relations with Near East and Mersin region and they had economic structure lean to agriculture and livestock. As to excavations the big mound was abandoned in B.C. 4300 and after long time unoccupation, it became a settlement in Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantium era again.
- Pınarbaşı Mound:** The mound is in Süleymanhacı village tied to Karaman center. Findings belonging to Neolithic, Bronze ages and Roman era and Epi Paleolithic era microlithic tool industry were met in Pınarbaşı mound.



is located on the northwest of Karadag and it lies down to partly dried Hotamış marsh. Closeness to the marsh and lake, presence of freshwater sources, being convenient to hunting, being rich in animals and springing up wild cereal are the main factors for choosing the place as a settlement.

#### **7.1.10. Churches**

- **Gödet Kaya Church:** It is located in Güldere village, in the center of Karaman. Gödet Hidden Heaven and Rock Church Caves are the haunts of nature lovers with their natural beauties and historical ruins. Hidden Heaven is waiting for domestic and foreign visitors with its pathways and brook running through the valley.
- **Cesmeli Church:** Cesmeli Church was built of three naved dimensional stone which is in the center of Karaman province. It is estimated to be built between 17 and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Although the freskos on the wall were removed sometime, they were restored and brought to light by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2007. Some social-cultural activities are conducted by state institutions and organizations in Cesmeli Church.





- Mahalac Church:** The church is on the Mahalaç Hill which is the highest point of Karadağ with 2283m height. It dates 4 – 6<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was made of dimensional stone and Latin cross planned. There is a free cross planned grave chapel on the north of the church, a monastery construction on the west and there are cisterns in the yard which is in the midst of them. These constructions are tied up with stone vestibule. The monastery building is totally demolished. The church is supported by tunnel vault from three side and the square area on the middle rises tower shaped and its body is covered by dome.
- Alahan Monastery:** The monastery is a complex which spreads on a large area. This complex is composed of West Church (Evangelist Basilica), Monastery and East Church, rock carved monk rooms and graves around. Stone labor cost and rich motive ornaments show that the complex was artisanal. However, West Church is destroyed and the East Church continues its existence as a ruin. There is angel with wings including Gabriel and Michael and various animal depictions and Christ bust on the entrance which is thought to be the destroyed West Church. Two constructions were tied up to terrace with a 115 m. long columnar, arched gallery. In the middle of the gallery there is a big niche covered with relief ornamentation. There is a cross shaped pool in the baptistery. The rock carved was curved opposite the baptistery. One of the graves belongs to Tarasis who was the founder of the monastery. Its tables is as below:

*Here lies the devine founder privileged Tarasis, inducted after Flavius Severinus and Flavius Dagalaiphusconsulate, who died on the first week of sacred fasting, 13<sup>th</sup>, February Tuesday.*

The east church was built of dimentinal stone with attentive labour. Different parts of the church were decorated with relief ornaments. There are four doors on the point of being at each front on the walls that exceed rectangular shape planned dome. The churc has the same features with Hagia Sohpia in Istanbul which was going to be built after approximately seventy years.

#### **7.1.11. Cultural Assets**

- **Tartan House:** Hacı Ahmed Efendi had the house built in 1810. The entrance is on the east with double-leaf door. It is two storeyed with plain clay roof and middle hall planned. In the yard of the house there is kitchen, tandoori, barn and toilet. Both the storey plans are same. The hall is cross planned and rooms are entered from splay corners. Rooms are separated with arched up and down berms. There are plaster flower heads, cedar, closet and bathing cubicle. There are hand drawn ornaments rather than wooden ones. There are plant ornamented refills on triangle areas of the doors. Rich plant ornamnets are seen on flower heads and ceiling. Timer and cover pictures are on some flower heads. The most important pictures are Sultanahmet Mosque in first storet hall dome, Dolmabahçe Palace, Kız Tower, a mansion, paleted boat and sailboat.







- Hürrem Dayı House:** It is one of the most visited places of the city which has a peerless architecture. The mansion has an important place via tourism and it drives visitors to different atmosphere. It is one of the most beautiful samples of traditional Turkish house. Its wooden ornaments and hand-drawn ornamnets are perfect. It was remedied faitfully to original that has a 300 year history. The tourist numbers who came just to see Hürrem Dayı is much. It must be discovered by all the people.







### 7.2. Handicrafts in Karaman

The traditional handicrafts of Karaman are carpet business, weaving (rug, tatter, gunny etc.) rugging, copper embroidery, wood engraving, carpentry, joinery, furniture business and vignette, pinking, tailoring and tracgacanth baby for ladies. Taşkale carpet, Koraş carpet in Ayrancı and Carpet pillows of Yollarbaşı are famous. The main motive in Karaman carpet is tulip.

Kızıllar Carpet is produced in Taşkale town that red and yellow are dominant which has the unique feature of reserce knot weaving in the world. Madder is generally used in carpets. The motives on the Taşkele carpets are Mihrab, Church, Pan Roundabout, Noncom Roundabout, Post Motive, Gölük, Single Rounabout, Bird, Stick, Splenic, and Brazier Roundabout etc.

### 7.3. Eco-Tourism

Karaman has the location between Toros Mountains and Konya Plain. For this reason it has a wide extensive nature available for nature tourism. Especially there are many characteristic areas as walking race track. Paragliding is done on Karadağ which is 25 km far from Karaman and is has the feature of one of the world's longest paragliding race track.



*Karadag* is 20km far from city center and is a dormant volcano with 2.271 m. height. It has received Paragliding sports for some years. Watching live samples of hends of wild horses and ovis mauntain sheep is possible.



Barçın Plateau in the Sarıveliller district border is around Toros Mountains, in the woods, had clean and freshwater sources and endemic plants and fresh air. It takes



nature lovers' attention with its natural beauties. Gödet Hidden Heaven and Rock Church Caves in Güldere village is one of the haunt from nature lovers with natural beauties and historical ruins. Hidden Heaven expects domestic and foreign visitors to its brook in the valley, partways and nature.



*Hartopus Monument* is place between Süleymanhacı Village and Çumra Adakale Village. It is an oval shaped castle ruin on Kızıldağ. There are some divine areas and hieroglyph tablets of Hitities and relief made by Hititie King Hartapus's scraping technique on a smooth rock block. Besides, there some footprint motives and hieroglyph tablets around. King Hartopus was portrayed while sitting on his throne and ruler to Hotamış Lake. He is holding a libasion on the right hand and baton on the left hand.



### 7.3.1. Cave Tourism



İncesu Cave

- **İncesu Cave:** It is located in the 9 km. south of Taşkale town. It is a natural and long cave with 1356 m. long on the east shoulder of İncesu brook. There are many stalactites, stalagmites and travertine pools in the cave which are rich in visuality. The entrance of the cave is a small and sharp hole. Marks that belong to small settlements of Roman era were encountered in the rock shelters near the cave.





- **Crater Hole:** The hole takes place on Karadağ which is a volcanic mountain on the north of the province. Crater hole give people chance to watch marvelous natural surrounding and stars that shine on the sky. There is a terrestrial broadcast transmitter on the top of the crater hole.



- **Manazan Caves:** Caves are formed of collective five storeyed dwellings which were completely carved by human on a high limestone rock mass on the north of Yeşildere valley which takes place in Taşkale Town. The first two storeys composed of many cell shaped cubbies. Other storeys, which were carved in the heigh rock mass, are named as Kumkale, Horse Maidan and Dead Maidan. Upper storeys are climbed through narrow corridors and manholes. There are galleries in the middle of the storey and there are cell cubbies open to these galleries. Many grave rooms and two chapels were confirmed in the first two storeys. Moreover, many dead body parts were confirmed in the top gallery wthe name of which is Dead Maidan. A woman dead body taken from here dated back Byzantium era is exhibited in Karaman museum. The deterioration of organic material is delayed due to the limestone clay of which is high, for it holds heat and moisture stable. The caves must have been carved abd used with the feature of holding heat and moisture stable.
- **Cereal Storehouses:** The storehoses are located in Taşkale town. It is comprised of more than 250 storehouses on a high rock mass completely carved by human. The storehouses were carved as single or double roomed. The niches on the rock are used for climbing and cereal crops are carried by chained reel system. The storehouses have the feature of holding heat and

moisture stable and the cereal crops can be stored without deterioration. They serve as modern fridges of our date.



- **Başharman Caves:** The cave was cracked by Zengen Brook and Koca Brook into deep valleys which are around Başharman (Zengen) village that is tied up to province. In both valleys there are many rock shelters and small coves on the top layers of the carstic area and some of them were used as settling, store and lair in Byzantium era.
- **Hışlayık Caves:** The cave is situated in Ayrancı district. The cave is reached by climbing down on a 26 m. vertical manhole and underground stream is arrived. The cave vanishes by carving out siphon after runoff sometime.
- **İncigin Lair:** The lair is composed of three big gaps and opened on warm type calcareous terrain in Ayrancı district. The entrance is a big gallery and the second big gap is passed through a narrow and low corridor, and the third gap is passed through a narrow gateway from here. There are small puddles especially in the second and third big galleries. Various large and small stalactite and stalagmite occurred as a result of intense water activities.
- **Maraspoli Cave:** The cave is in Ermenek district and is hydrologically active under of which has an underground brook. Its length is approximately 200 m. and travertine formation is insufficient. The drinkind and irrigation water of Ermenek is provided from this tunnel. It is stated that Maraspoli carries the biggest underground water in the world.
- **Yesildirek Cave:** The long typed cave is in a calcareous are in Sarıveliler district the length of which is 750 m. the entrance is on the south of a natural

hill which is not wide. There are plenty of stalactites and stalagmites in the cave that continues on a corridor that enlarges from place to place. There is clean spring water somewhere in the middle side. The inner part of the cave turned to green from dark black due to the limestone creation.

### **7.3.2. Festivals and Recreation Areas**

- **Zeyve Bazaar:** The bazaar is nonesuch in Anatolia which is between İkizçınar and Yaylapazarı Villages with 600 year history that is 26 km. far from Ermenek district. There are nearly 300 ancient plane trees in the bazaar. Its natural beauties, cold water, settlement condition, authenticity, watermill, water saw and furnace are worth seeing. Organic fruit and vegetables, which are grown by local people, are marketed to domestic and foreign visitors between June and October. Besides, local handicrafts wait their clients in this bazaar. It is set up on Sundays and neighbor villagers and yuruks meet their needs and sell their hand works here. The bazaar is famous for its recreation area, kebab and tea made on wood fire.



- **Gürlük Recreation Area:** It is located in Gürlük place 50 km. far from Karaman and on 4 km. north of Taşkale town. Its green areas, live salmon plants and cold water take attention. The waterfall in the recreation area formed by spring water is seen in winter and spring months.



- **Ilisu Waterfall:** The waterfall is on the Mut-Ermenek 25 km. and it is between Gezende Dam, Gezende Village and Ilısı Village. The distance of the waterfall to Ermenek is 30 km. the waterfall offers an ideal setting people who want to become cool in summer months with its splendid sight. The height of the waterfall is 70 m. The Ilisu headwater is 2-3 km. above.
- **Gökce Piney:** The piney is on the 20<sup>th</sup> km. on Karaman-Mut road. It is covered with bushy pine trees and has clean restaurant. It is a place for everybody to sit and provide all food and beverage needs.
- **Yollarbaşı Historical Mound:** It is on Yollarbaşı town and far 17 km. from Karaman. It is planted and environmental monitoring is done. It is a good recreation area with meat bread and pita bakery, kiosk, pool, Yunus Emre tea garden and picnic areas.
- **Ak Bridge:** The bridge is on Karaman-Yeşildere town and 29 km. far from Karaman. The ancient Ak Bridge is located among gardens in İbrala Brook valley. The landscaping works has continued.
- **Gödet Dam Recreation Area:** The area is 20km far from Karaman and its surrounding is rest and recreation area. Afforestation and fish breeding studies continue.
- **Ayrancı Dam Recreation Area:** It is in Ayrancı district and 45 km. far from Karaman. The surrounding of the dam is afforested and breeding studies continue. Besides, it is used for recreation area.
- **Tekeçatı Valley:** Tekeçatı Valley is an important picnic area on the Ermenek-Bucakkışla road. Hunting can be done in Aykadm, Kamış Defile and Yellibel. The cold water of Kayapınarı, the yuruk yogurt and ayran of Gökgedik are well-known.
- **Nadire Mill:** The mill is far from 25 km. Ermenek district center. The mill is reached through wood road that follows Ambar Defile on Ermenek Brook in Ardıckaya Village. It is a good place where overfalls fall and it is covered by pine trees whose water is sweet.
- **Casualty Pilot Hasan Baysal Recreation Area:** The area is on Mut-Ermenek road and 16 km. far from Ermenek. It is a wood tied up to General Directorate of Forest and has sports areas, playground, cooker, table and banks.
- **Electric Powerhouse Park:** It is in Değirmenlik, Ermenek district center. The nonworking power house environment monitoring was done and it is used as recreation area.



Table 67. Karaman Festivals

Name	Date	Category
Flower Harvest Activities, Sarıveliler	June	Harvest
Cherry Festival, Başyayla	June -4 <sup>th</sup> Week	Harvest
Taseli Culture and Homeland Festival, Ermenek	August -1 <sup>st</sup> Week	Culture and Art
Yunus Emre Culture Rejoicing, Karaman	September 4 <sup>th</sup> Week	Culture and Art
Bügülü Baba Sultan Culture, Art and Walnut Ceviz Crops Festival, Sarıveliler	October 1 <sup>st</sup> Week	Local
Apple Festival, Karaman	October 1 <sup>st</sup> Week	Harvest
Kazım Karabekir Pasha Remembrance Ceremony, Karaman	26.01	Memorial
Turkish Language Festival and Yunus Emre Remembrance Ceremony, Karaman	12.05 - 14.05	Memorial
Industry and Commerce Fair, Karaman	16.07 - 20.07	
Karaman Summer Rejoicing and Culture and Art Days, Karaman	26.07 - 10.08	Culture and Art
Honey Festival, Sarıveliler	30.08	Local
Mevlana Remembrance Ceremony, Karaman	08.12 - 09.12	Memorial
Divle (Üçharman Village) Obruk (Gök Peynir) Rejoicing, Ayrancı	30.11.	Local
Hıdırellez Festival, Ayrancı	11.05.	Culture and Art

### 7.3.3. Hunting Tourism

There are suitable places and plenty of hunt animals in the city located on Toros mountain foot. Hunting is done in Catak, Göçer, Dagkonak, Bucakkısla, Akcaalan village rounds especially in Ayrancı Toros foot, Ermenek and Toros mountain prolongation on the west of Karaman. Hunted animals are deer, mountain goat, bear, wild boar, partridge, rabbit, fox and quail. There is Hunting and Shooting Specialization Club in the province that helps to hunt consciously. Besides, fishing is done unprofessionally in the province especially is lake, pond and brooks.



Terrestrial hunting and Fishing places:

- Toros Mountains,
- Avdan Plateau,
- Nunu Valley State Covert,
- Ermenek Basin and
- Hacibaba Mountain
- Gödet Dam Lake (Sports intended.)
- Ayrancı Dam Lake (Sports intended.)
- Akgöl (Hunting is forbidden since 1991)
- Göksu River (Hunting is forbidden since 1991)
- Taşkale Salmon Plants (Municipality does salmon generation)
- Ardıçkaya-Ermenek (Sollmon plant works continue)
- Zeyve-Ermenek (Available solmon generation and sales)

#### ***7.3.4. Silk Road Tourism***

Some part of historical Silk Road, which commerce has been done thorough history, is in Karaman border. The important commerce points in the province are;

Karaman-Ermenek Road (Toprak Han, Bucakkışla Hanyeri Inn, Gelindi Inn)

Karaman-Mut Road (Kozak Inn)

Karaman-Ereğli Road (Ayrancı Inn).

#### ***7.3.5. Mountaineering and Nature Walk***

There are many areas in the province suitable for nature walk which is one of the liked sports. Should the need for ranging arise;

Taşeli Plateau

Hacibaba Mountain

Karadağ

Bolkar Mountains

Bozdoğan Mountain  
Yellibel Mountain

### **7.3.6. Birdwatching**

Some places which birdwaching can be done are listed below.

Toros Mountains,  
Ereğli Reeds  
Karadağ  
Göksu Valley



### **7.3.7. Paragliding**

There are two paths that paragliding can be done in Karaman. Karadağ became attraction center with its spectacular thermic feature and geographical structure for long and safe flyings. It has one of the most proper racecourses in terms of aviation sports not only for our country but also for whole world.



- The First International Paragliding World Cup contest was done on 20 -26<sup>th</sup> September, 2010.
- The Turkey record was broken by two parachuters who lifted off from Karadağ in the 2<sup>nd</sup> World Air Sports Federation's prestigious paragliding organization with 242 and 262 km. flying on 22-29<sup>th</sup> June, 2011. After that, parachute pilots from Europe and World wide come to Karaman to make flies.





#### 7.4. Plateau Tourism

The province is in an important plateau center position in the region.

- ✓ Toros, (Ermenek, Sarıveliler, Başyayla)
- ✓ Bolkar Mountains (Karaman)
- ✓ Barçın Plateau (Ermenek)
- ✓ Avdan Plateau (Karaman)
- ✓ Karadağ (Karaman)
- ✓ Berendi Plateau (Karaman)
- ✓ Yellibel Plateau (Karaman)
- ✓ Tekeçatı Plateau (Ermenek)

#### 7.5. Congress Tourism

The centers where congress can be done in Karaman are Piri Reis Cultural Centre, Yunus Emre Conference Hall, Mümine Hatun Ladies Local, KMU Social Plant and Demosan Hotel Congress Saloons.

#### 7.6. Museum

The museum was opened in 1980 and has been given service in the same building. The museum collections are rich in works from epipaleolithic era to today. There are two exhibition saloons where archaeologic and ethnographic works are exhibited separately. Respectively, Neolithic and Chalcolithic Priods, Bronze Age, Roman Period, Byzantium Period, Seljuk Period, Anatolian Beyliks, Karamanians, Ottomon and Republic period works are exhibited in these saloons and coins belonging to Hellenistic, Venezia, Roman, Byzantium, Anatolian Beyliks, Karamanians, Ottomon and Republic are exhibited chronologically in showwindows. 9.038 people visited Karaman museum in 2012.

**Table 68. Karaman Museum Directorate Works Number**

Year	Archaeologic	Ethnographic	Coin	Total
2002	4.131	2.092	6.672	12.895
2003	4.139	2.092	6.673	12.904
2004	4.231	2.095	6.732	13.058
2005	4.426	2.104	6.806	13.336
2006	4.485	2.108	6.864	13.457
2007	4.493	2.108	7.390	13.991
2008	4.506	2.097	7.363	13.966
2009	4.755	2.149	7.623	14.527
2010	4.608	2.132	7.818	14.558
2011	4.716	1.865	7.920	14.501
2012	4.716	1.865	7.920	14.501

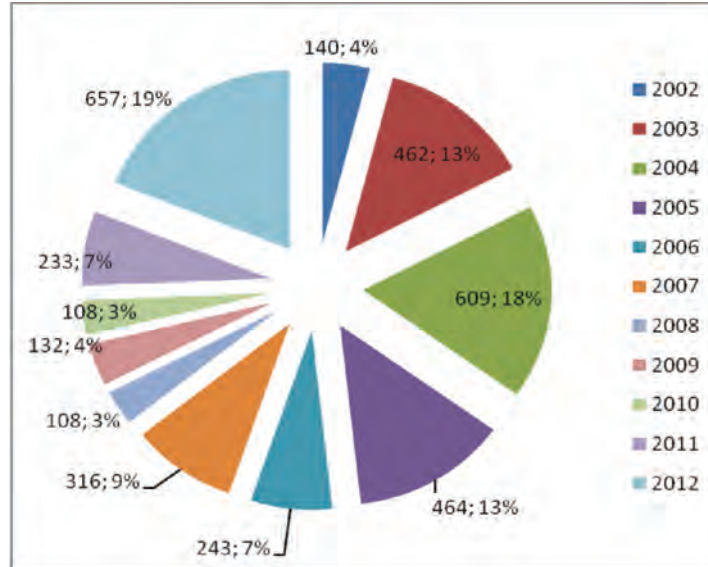
NOTE: 267 ethnographic works were assigned to Konya Region Manuscript Works Library at the end of 2012.

**Reference:** [www.karamankulturturizm.gov.tr](http://www.karamankulturturizm.gov.tr)

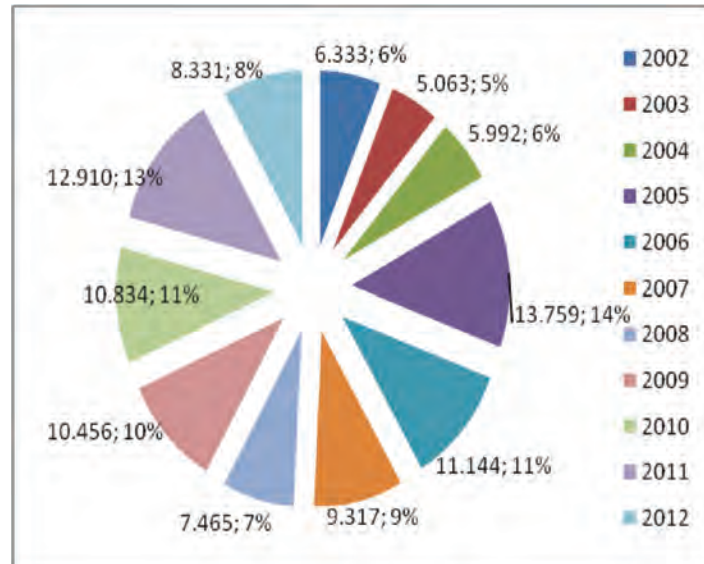
**Table 69. Karaman Museum Visitor Numbers**

Years	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2002	6.333	140	6.473
2003	5.063	462	5.525
2004	5.992	609	6.601
2005	13.759	464	14.223
2006	11.144	243	11.387
2007	9.317	316	9.633
2008	7.465	108	7.573
2009	10.456	132	10.588
2010	10.834	108	10.939
2011	12.910	233	13.143
2012	8.331	657	9.038

*Reference :www.karamankulturturizm.gov.tr*



**Graphic 5. Museum Visitor (Foreign) Numbers of 2002 – 2012 Years**



**Graphic 6. Museum Visitor (Domestic) Numbers of 2002 – 2012 Years**

### 7.7. Accomodations in the Province

The tourism statistics were prepared by data from Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate. There are totally 10 accommodations in the province five of which have tourism operation permit and five of which have municipality certificate. The total bed capacity of these hotels is 761.

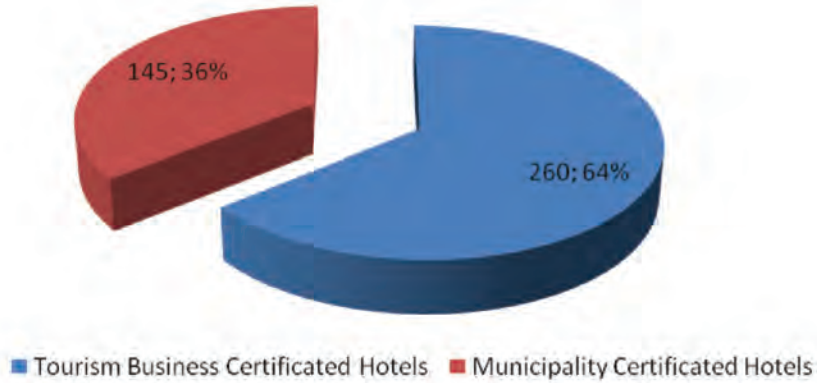
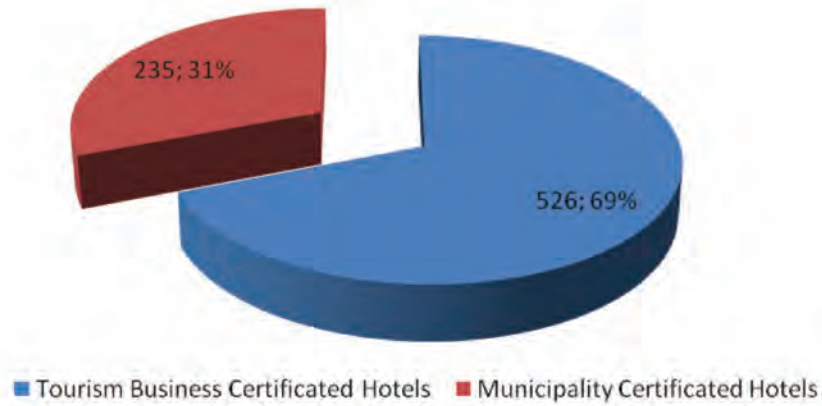


**Table 70. Tourism Business Certificated Hotels**

Name of the Hotel	Class	Room	Bed	Address	Communicaiton
Grand Karaman	*****	62	140	Ataturk Mah. Konya yolu 1. Km. No:28	0338 221 0202
Demosan Hotel	****	103	215	Yeşilada Mah. Mut Cad. No:107	0 338 213 70 00
Nadir Hotel	***	39	66	Ahi Osman Mah. 31.Sok. No:10	0 338 212 69 69
Aygün Hotel	***	28	40	Ahiosman Mah. İsmetpaşa Cad. 036.Sok. No:6/B	0 338 214 80 81
Nas Hotel	**	44	92	Ahi Osman Mah.Yeni Minare Cad. No:2	0338 214 48 48
Selçuklu Hotel	Special Permit	46	94	Seyran Mah. Ahmet Keleşoğlu Cad. No:37 Ermenek	0338 716 40 80
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>322</b>	<b>647</b>		

**Table 71. Municipality Certificated Hotels**

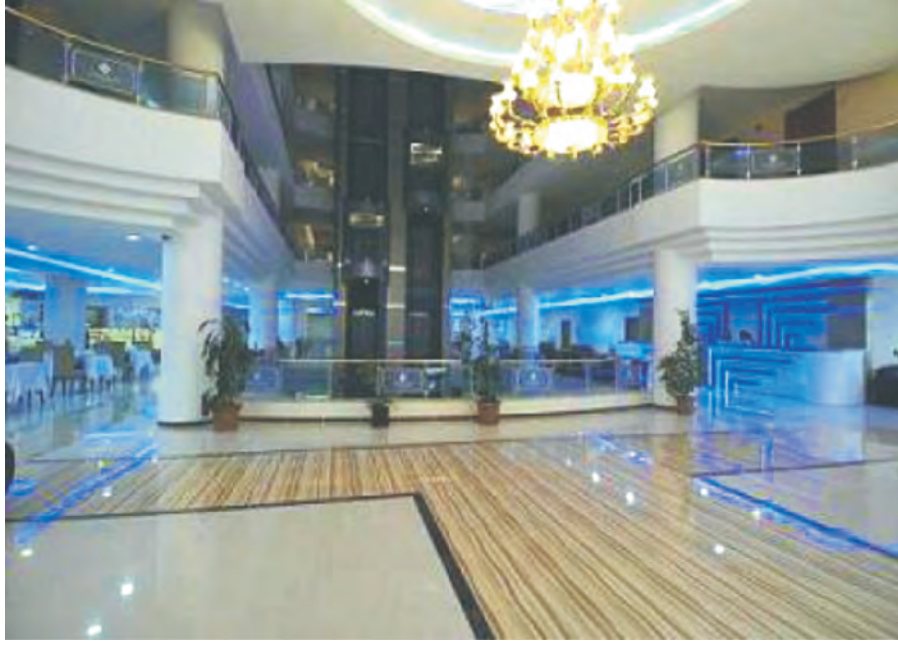
Name of the Hotel	Class	Room	Bed	Address	Communicaiton
Bayrakçı Hotel	1 <sup>st</sup> Class	52	76	Hacıcelal Mah.Özcan Genç Cad. No:4	0 338 212 85 55
Osmanlı Prestij Hotel	1 <sup>st</sup> Class	25	50	Gevher Hatun Mah. 1984 Sokak No:64/A	0 338 228 03 70
Saray Hotel	1 <sup>st</sup> Class	18	36	Tahsin Ünal Mah. İsmetpaşa Cad. No:21	0 338 212 65 65
Dilkent Hotel	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class	20	28	Ahi Osman Mah. 31 Sokak No:21/A	0338 213 39 00
Aydoğdu Hotel	3 <sup>rd</sup> Class	30	45	Kirişçi Mah. Yunus Emre Cad. No:24 Yunus Emre Camii Yanı	0 338 213 66 11
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>145</b>	<b>235</b>		

**Graphic 7. Hotel Room Numbers of 2012 Data****Graphic 8. Hotel Bed Numbers of 2012 Data**

There are rest houses for guests expect hotels in Karaman. These are;

- K.M.U. Rest House
- Karaman Teacher's House
- Karaman Police House
- DSİ Rest House
- İl Özel İdaresi Rest House





### 7.8. Food

There are different and delicious food which can be served to guests coming to Karaman and address to every palatal delights. There are 20 municipality certificated restaurants where these foods can be eaten. Here are some of them:

#### What is eaten in Karaman?

Etlietmek

Fırın Kebabı

Calla

Arabaşı

Tirit

Batırık

Ebegümcili Sulaç

Karaman Kebabı

Ermenek Helvası

Toyga Çorbası

Bamya

Aşırın Pilavı

Sulu Pilav

İlisıra Dolması

Oklavadan Çekme

Guymak

Eğey Dolması

Zerde

Zeyve Kebabı

Dolaman Yemeği

Tövmeken Yemeği

Mıkla



Arabaşı



Batırık



Keşkek



Calla



Village Stuffed

Information belonging to the A group travel agents is below in Karaman.

Agency Name	Address	Phone (338)	Fax (338)	Internet
<b>Cici Tourism</b>	Külhan M., Kâzım Karabekir Paşa Cad. No:69-F	212 06 80	214 24 90	www.ciciturizm.com
<b>Güvenç Tourism</b>	Kirişci M. Şamkapı Cad. Yüksek Atık İşhanı, Kat 1, No:85/2	213 28 20	213 64 25	www.guvencturizm.com
<b>Cafer Tourism</b>	İmaret M. Mehmetbey Cad., No: 18/6	214 11 97	214 66 94	www.cafeturizm.com
<b>Ramazan Ayhan Tourism</b>	Gazi Dükkan M., 105. Sok., No: 8	212 01 93	212 14 93	www.ramazanayhanturizm.com
<b>Sehade Tourism</b>	Külhan M. 28. Sok. No:8-D	213 73 70	213 73 70	www.semaiturizm.com
<b>Ali Birer Tourism</b>	Ahi Osman M., İsmetpaşa Cad. No:16/C	212 15 15	214 44 00	www.birerturizm.com
<b>Erbe Tourism</b>	Külhan M. Yeni Minare Cad. No: 20	212 72 83	212 7 283	www.erbeturizm.com



### **Offers to Visitors;**

- ✓ Don't leave Karaman without visiting Yunus Emre's tomb,
- ✓ Visiting Mümine Hatun's tomb, mother of Mevlana, in Akteke Mosque,
- ✓ Sightseeing Karaman from Karaman Castle,
- ✓ Travelling Binbir Church, Madenşehir, Deyle and Derbe,
- ✓ Visiting authentic Taşkale Town, Cereal Storehouses, Manazan Caves, İncesi Cave and Gürlük Recreation Area,
- ✓ Taking photos of watermill and large saw running with water in Zeyve Bazaar and Ermenek,
- ✓ Eating famous calla, meat bread, arabaşı, batırık, şebir pilav, tarhanabaşı, küncülü halva, grapes halva, water pastry, guymak, Zeyve Kebab and churchhela,
- ✓ Buying biscuits, chocolate, waffle, bulghur, floor and Taşkale carpets,
- ✓ Eating the famous Karaman apple,
- ✓ Seeing Karaman's sheep.

## **8. Sports**

There is 1 director, 25 trainers, 36 officers, 37 other employees, totally 99 staff, in Karaman Provincial Directorate of Youth and Sports.

### **8.1. Present Sports Facilities in Karaman City Center**

#### ***Kemal Kaynas Stadium***

- The stadium is grass pitch and has tartan cinder path with 4.000 person capacity. It was put into service in 1994.
- Its tender offer was completed for drainage; grass and tartan pitch on 18<sup>th</sup> September, 2013. The floor pitch was delivered on 21<sup>st</sup> December, 2013. The cost of the project is 1.985.000, 00 Turkish Liras.



#### ***Fikret Ünlü Swimming Pool***

- The pool has olimpic size and put into service in 2002.
- The outer surface of the pool was covered with double paries imported PVC membrane constructioned pneumatic prefabricated structure in 2011.





### ***Kazım Karabekir Sports Hall***

- The hall is tiled floor and has 950 audience capacity and was built in 1970.
- It maintenance and repaired in 2011 and radiant warmer system was added.
- There is a wrestle training saloon in the hall.



### ***Yunus Emre Sports Hall***

- The hall is tiled floor and has 500 audience capacity and was built in 1989.
- The maintenance, repair, natural gas conversion and radiant warmer system tender offer was done on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2014.
- There is a wrestle training saloon and Taekwondo training saloon in the hall.



### ***Synthetic Floored Football Pitches***

Yunus Emre football pitch with 500 audience capacity was turned to synthetic pitch with the renewal studies in 2012. Lightning was added to provide night training. Audience stands and players' benches were repaired.



### ***Open and Closed Tennis Courts***

The courts are acrylic floored and have been giving service since 2010. Closed tennis court has steel construction, taunting tent system, acrylic floor and lightning.



### ***Fikret Ünlü Shooting Range***

It was put into service in 2002. It has trap and skeet range types. Fikret Ünlü Shooting Range is planned to be taken to general overall.



## *Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University Sports Facilities*



There are two sports halls belong to School of Physical Education and Sports in the campus. Students are offered opportunities for branches like volleyball, basketball and handball. There are conduction saloons in the hall. Moreover, a cloed swimming pool that will be heated by sloar energy is on the completing phase.





## 8.2. District Sports Saloons

Sport saloons in Karaman districts;

- Kazım Karabekir Sports Saloon, put into service in 2002
- Fikret Ünlü Ermenek Sports Saloon, put into service in 2000
- Sudurağı Sports Saloon, put into service in 2002
- Ayrancı Sports Saloon.



On the other hand, there are many closed sports saloons in schools sit under National Education.

## 8.3. Investment Programmes

### *Youth Center Building Construction*

Youth Center Building tender was done on 19<sup>th</sup> June, 2013 and site delivery was on 09<sup>th</sup> December, 2013. Its construction is at building foundation. The cost is 1.739.000 Turkish Liras.



### ***Multi-Purpose Sports Saloon (Sportsman Factory Project)***

There are 14.992 licenced sportsman 3.450 of whom are active in the taekwando, judo, wrestle, wushu, table tennis, badminton, cycling and gymnastics branches that Provincial Directorate of Sport need. In this regard, a hall project that will supply need was demanded from General Directorate of Sport on 09<sup>th</sup> January, 2014 and the directorate accepted it and started their studies.



### ***Center Sports Saloon Construction***

The assignment of center sports sollon construction on state treasury field is carrying out on Kırbağ street in the center by Privatization Administration tied up to Provincial Directorate. Its cost is 11.000.000 Turkish Liras.

### ***Ermenek District Synthetic Grassed Football Pitch***

In order to built a football pitch and sports center on the field in Kuruseki location belonging to Ministry of Forestry, 1/1000 scaled layout plan was sent to General Directorate of Sport, Head of Plant Department.

### ***Sports Saloon Construction in Başıyayla Distirct***

All the documents were sent to General Directorate of Sports in order to complete unfinished sport saloon construction of which started in 2011 by Special Provinvial Administration. Tender studies started after proximate cost accounted by Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation.

### ***Sports Saloon Construction in Sarıveliler Distirct***

5.700 m<sup>2</sup> area was demanded by Karaman Revenue Office, General Directorate of National Real Estate for planned sport saloon in the district.

### ***Yunus Emre Sports Saloon Maintenance and Repair***

The tender of maintenance, repair, natural gas traisition and radian heating system of Yunus Emre Sport Soloon was done on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2014.

### ***Center Synthetic Grassed Football Pitch Construction***

25.000 m<sup>2</sup> of the field, which was allocated to Natural Education, title of which belongs to state treasury in Yeşilada street in Karaman was demanded for planning the construction with 400.000 TL sent by Head of Spor-Toto Organisation.

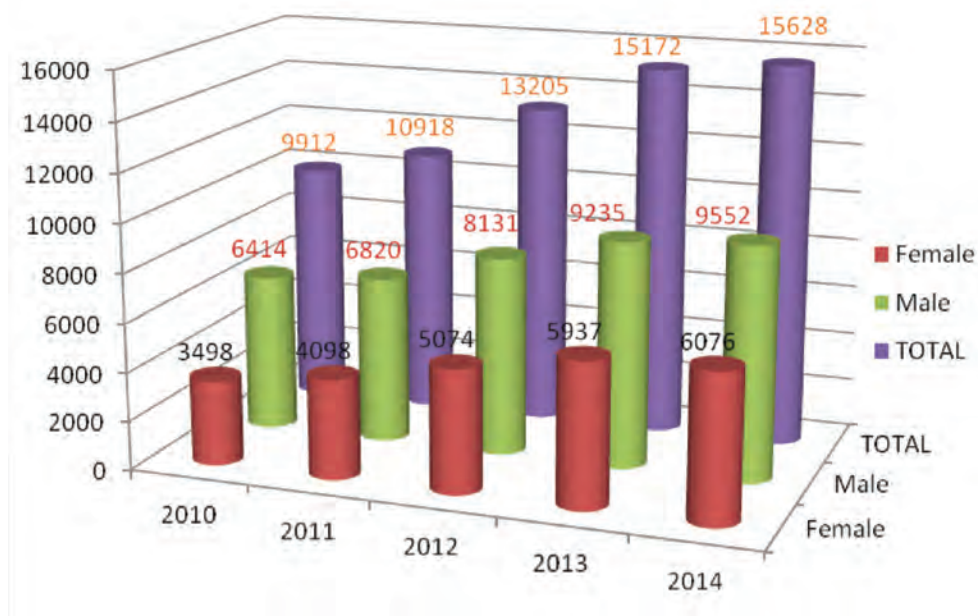


### **Sportsman Club Data**

There are totally 62 clubs in both province and district. The licenced sportsman number is 15.172 in the year 2013. Total licenced sortsman number is 15.628 in 2014 and the active sporstman number is 3.474 in the same year. Provincial Sports Center summer sport school sportsman number is 2.699.

34 sportsmen came into play at National and International competitions at different sport branches in 2012-2013 seasons. The expenditure of school sport and other sport activities in 2013 is 490.000 TL.

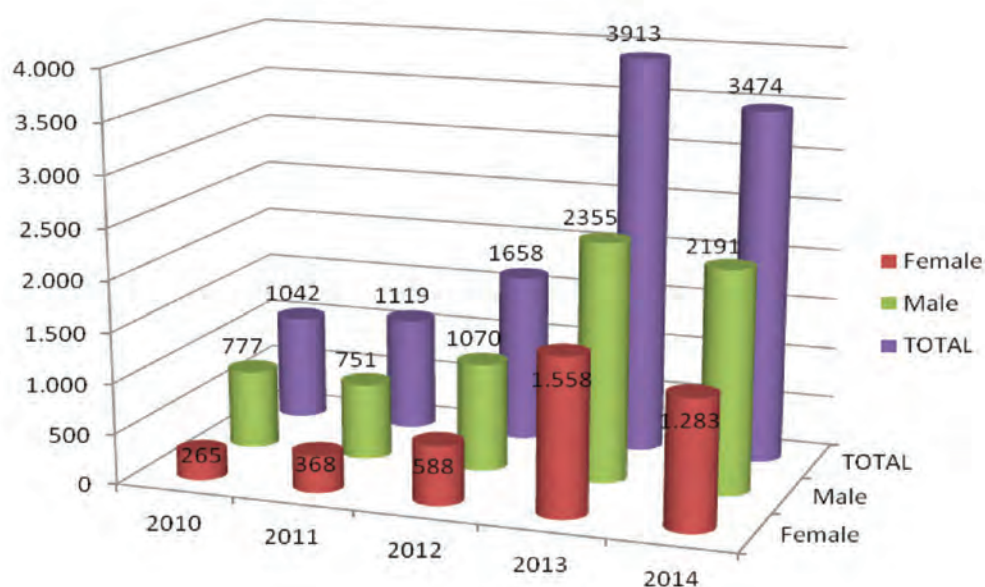
The dispersion of active and inactive licenced sportman numbers in terms of gender between 2010 and March 2014 is seen on the graphic below.



**Graphic 9. Licenced Sportsman Numbers in Terms of Gender by Years**

Active sportsman number is 1042 in citywide in 2010 and 265 of them are female and 777 of them are male. By the end of 2013, active sportsman number is 3.913 and 2.355 of them are male and 1.558 of them are female. The active male sportsman dispersion in the total is %75 and female dispersion is %25 in 2010. Active sportsman number increased more than triple in 2014. The active male sportsman dispersion in the total is %63 and female dispersion is % 37 in 2014.

The dispersion of sportman numbers who were active in 2010 and March 2014 is shown on the graphic below.



**Graphic 10. Licenced Active Sportsman Numbers in Terms of Gender by Years**



## 9. Health

- Karaman State Hospital with 449 bed capacity
- Ermenek State Hospital with 100 bed capacity
- Mouth and Dental Health Center

provide service on health care which are tied up to General Secretaryship of Karaman Province State Hospitals Union.

Besides;

- Sarıveliler District Integrate Hospital with 15 bed capacity
- 1 Cancer Early Diagnosis Examination Center,
- 1 Tuberculosis Control Dispensary,
- 1 Community Health Laboratory,
- Total 6 Community Health Care Centrals in Ayrancı, Başyayla, Ermenek, Kazım Karabekir and Sarıveliler are tied up to Directorate of Community Health Care.

Also,

- 47 Health House,
- 76 Family Medicine Department,
- 28 Family Health Center
- 13 Health Stations

give service which are tied up to Directorate of Community Health Care.

The Community Health Center and Family Health Center in Sarıveliler district are in service under District Integrate Hospital.

Primary step healthcare organizations by 2014 are presented in the graphic below.



Graphic 11. Primary Step Healthcare Organizations

Except state hospitals and family health centers of Provincial Directorate of Health;

- Private Mümine Hatun Hospital with 39 bed capacity,
- Private Karaman Selçuklu Hospital with 36 bed capacity,
- 1 Private Medical Center,
- 2 Private Dialysis Center,

- 1 Command and Control Center of Province Ambulance Service,
  - 11 Emergency Health Service Station
- give service on health sector.

Data of state and private hospitals that give service in Karaman province is presented in the below table.

**Table 72. Data about Hospitals**

	Bed Capacity	Examination Number	Dispatch Number	Operation Number
Karaman State Hospital	449	78.6114	7.257	32.953
Ermenek State Hospital	100	106.968	4.232	4.622
Private Selçuklu Hospital	36	102.367	200	3.903
Private Mümine Hatun Hospital	39	102.048	55	2.018

State hospital which has been giving service since 1947 started to give service in a new modern building in 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2014.

**Table 73. Karaman State Hospital Data (m<sup>2</sup>)**

<b>Sitting Area</b>	11.360
<b>Closed Area</b>	54.733,00
<b>Single Room</b>	0
<b>Double Room</b>	197
<b>Total Bed Number</b>	449
<b>Operating Room</b>	13
<b>Delivery Room</b>	3
<b>Intensive Care</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Level: 9 2 <sup>nd</sup> Level: 18 3 <sup>th</sup> Level: 18 New Born: 10
<b>Policlinic Examination Room Number</b>	56
<b>Policlinic Doctor Room Number</b>	62
<b>Immediate Treatment</b>	4

Bed capacity increased with investments (555 persons/bed).

Staff numbers that give service in hospitals and Private Health Institutions which are tied up to Ministry of Health for January, 2013 data.

**Table 74. Staff Number (2013- January)**

Title	Ministry of Health	Private Sector	Total
Senior Physician	103	44	147
Practising Physician	114	7	121
Assistant Physician	0	0	0
Dental Surgeon	32	21	53
Nurse + Midwife	389-209	63-6	452-215
Health Officer and Other	437	175	612
Other Than Health Care	242	166	408
General Total	1526	482	2008

A family doctor takes care of 3.168 patients, a practitioner takes care of 1.966 patients and a senior physician takes care of 1.618 patients by the year 2014.

Oral and Dental Health Service dispersion data by the end of 2013 is presented in the table below.

**Table 75. Oral and Dental Health Service Data**

Examination number of ODHS	182.585
Dispatch number of ODHS	1.477
Tooth Unit Number	25
Filled Tooth Number	25.489
Tooth Prosthesis Number (x1000)	30.030

Emergency health service data by the year 2013 is seen on the table below.

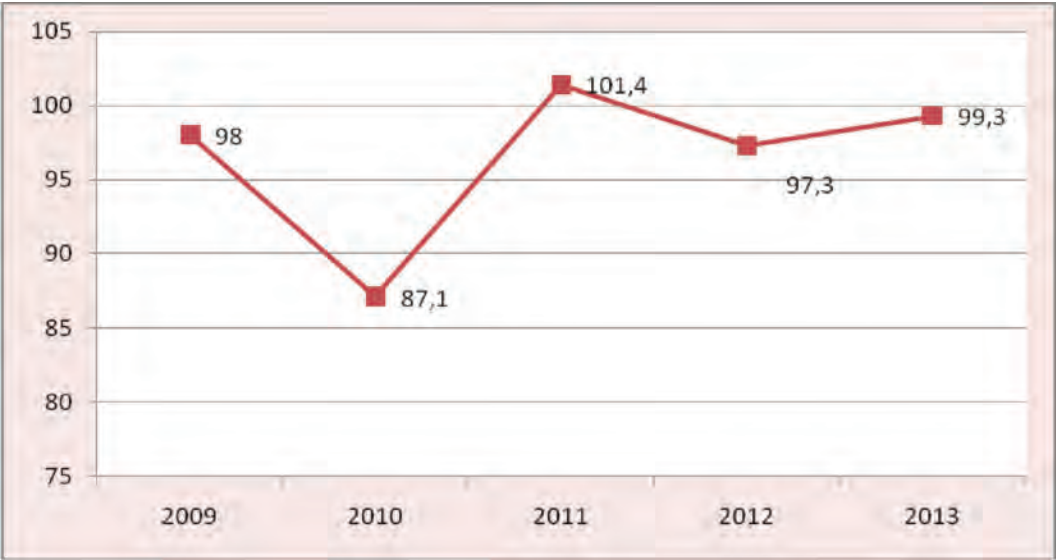
**Table 76. Emergency Health Services (2013)**

	2013
Station Number	11
Ambulance Number	27
Carried Case (x1000)	18.986
Plane	0
Helicopter	13

The ambulance numbers increased to 37 with a %37 rise by 2014. Four of the ambulances are snow palletted. Nine ambulances give service for patient transportation and one of them give service to intensive care unit. There are 35 National Medical Rescue Crew (NMRC) volunteers in the provincial wide. Helicopter ambulance has been giving service since 2009.

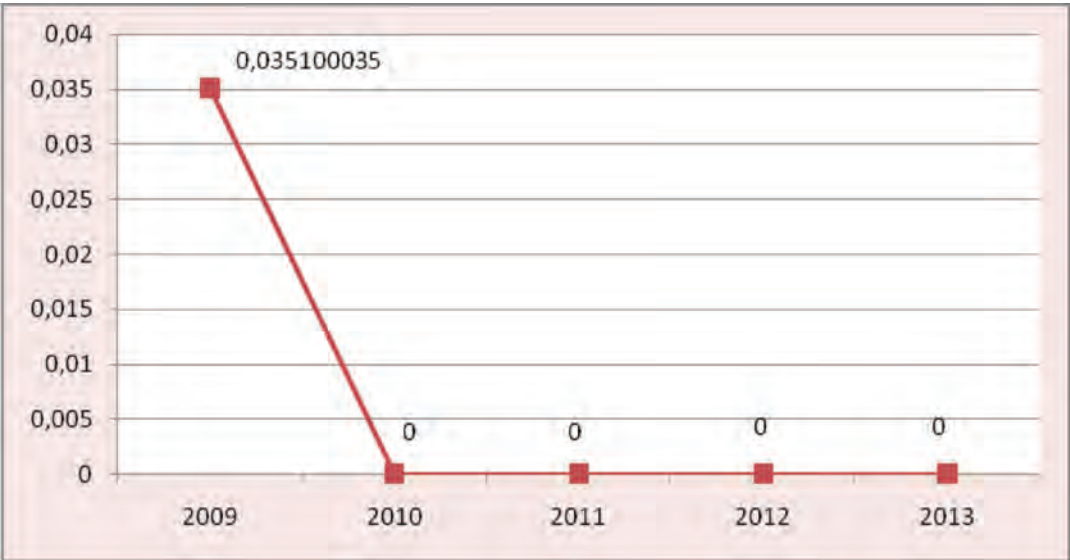
The vaccination and mother-baby death rate data in the province is presented in the graphic below.

- It is seen that vaccination service rate is high the years between 2009 and 2013.



Graphic 12. Vaccination Rates Between 2009 and 2013

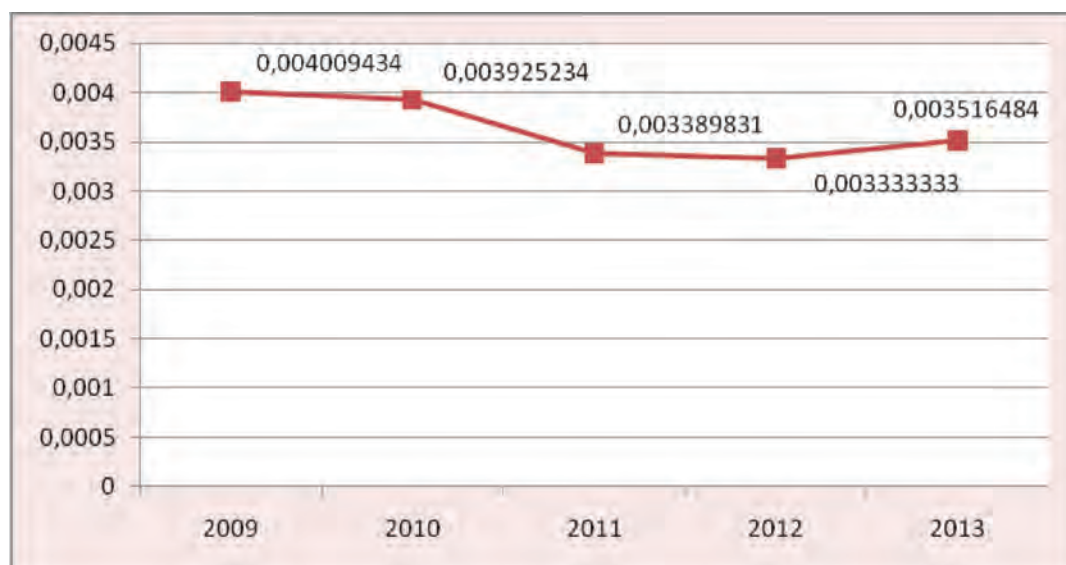
Mother death rate is quite in low in the province.



Graphic 13. Mother Death Rates Between 2009 and 2013



- The mother and baby death rates are collaterally low in the province.



Graphic 14. Baby Death Rates Between 2009 and 2013

There are totally 90 pharmacies in the province and a pharmacy gives service for 2.615 people. The dispersion of pharmacy as of district is as such.

Table 77. Pharmacy Numbers

Province Center	74
Ayrancı	2
Başyayla	1
Ermenek	9
Kazımkarabekir	1
Sarıveliler	1

Local Health Authority plans to invest on 6 projects in 2014. Regarding theses two of them attend regular and four of them are on tender phase. Data of regarding projects is presented below:

- Anti-earthquake Reinforcement, Amendment and 100 beded Addition Block of Existing Building of Ermenek State Building Hospital: Cost of project is 16.800.000 TL. The tender was done on 24<sup>th</sup> December, 2013 and final tender decision is taken. But the constructor company hasnot signed the contract yet. Site delivery will be done after signing the contract.
- Strengthening, Amentment of Existing Building of Sarıveliler Integrated District Hospital and Addition Block Construction: Cost of project is 1.973.000 TL. The tender was done on 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2013 and final tender decision is taken. But the constructor company hasnot signed the contract yet. Site delivery will be done after signing the contract.
- Ayrancı Integrated Hospital Construction: Building construction of the hospital

has take into health investment that will be done in the medium term. The new project came to Local Health Authority on 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2013 and tender studies started within the scope of project.

- Kâzımkarabekir Integrated Hospital Construction: The land apportionment was done and the project is being drawn.
- Başyayla Family Health Center Construction: The land apportionment and project studies are completed and tender preparation is being made.
- Cilver Health House + Lodging Construction: The project of Cilver Village Health House and Lodging Construction studies is completed and the tender is made by Provincial Special Administration in January, 2013.

## 10. Environment

According to a research done by Turkey Atomic Energy Institution, the radioactivity alpha and beta values in Karaman drinking water is quite low as close to zero. Alpha and beta activity are calculated by determining whether water embodies radioactive elements or not. Alpha concentration should be maximum 1 picocurie and beta transmitters should be maximum 10 picocurie in drinking and spring waters. Alpha and beta values of drinking water in Karaman are between 0,000-0,100.

Following information is achieved by questionnaire made by TUIK (Turkish Statistical Institution) in Karaman. Total treatment plant was confirmed as 1 in 2006 and this number raised to 4 in 2012.

**Table 78. Wastewater Treatment Plants**

( 1000 m3/year )								
Year	Province	Survey Conducted Municipality Number	Total Plant Number	Total Capacity	Total Treated Water	Biologic Treatment Plants Number	Capacity of Biologic Treatment Plants	Treated Water in Biologic Treatment Plants
2012	Türkiye	2.950	460	5.562.075	3.256.980	244	1.703.694	1.072.873
	Karaman	16	4	16.421	4.480	4	16.421	4.480
2010	Türkiye	2.950	326	5.293.204	2.719.151	199	1.732.674	931.356
	Karaman	16	3	16.056	4.240	3	16.056	4.240
2008	Türkiye	3.225	236	4.143.140	2.251.581	158	1.594.640	861.428
	Karaman	16	1	15.326	5.600	1	15.326	5.600
2006	Türkiye	3.225	184	3.648.198	2.140.494	135	1.510.835	926.581
	Karaman	16	1	15.326	2.555	1	15.326	2.555

(1) Inactive wastewater treatment plants capacities are included.

Reference: [www.tuik.gov.tr](http://www.tuik.gov.tr)

### 11. Potential Investment Area Analysis on the Basis of Service Sector

Registered premises list in Karaman center is presented below, excluding organized industrial site. These areas can be used in service sector by receiving permission from relevant authority.

Table 79. Registered Premises List (Excluding OIS)

Rank No	Premises No	Quarter	Block	Parcel	Acreage (m <sup>2</sup> )	Type	Screw Plate	Cadaastre	Volume	Page	Location	TAKBİS Ground No
1	70010100335	Urgan Quarter	4614	117	1359737,9	Plot	N30.c.07.a	E	5	422	Kocadüz	55266284
2	70010100336	Urgan Quarter	4614	81	975543	Plot	N30.c.07.a	E	5	423	Kocadüz	55266285
3	70010104438	Başışla Village		4018	917790	Field	N29.c.15.a	E	42	4017	Akçay	6361557
4	70010104988	Başışla Village		7707	714000	Field	N30.d.16.a	E		7689	Uğrınarı	6370161
5	70010115649	Narlıdere Village	114	301	703200	Crude Soil	N30.d.21.c	E	13	1251	Kartın	6751270
6	70010115681	Narlıdere Village	123	165	747600	Crude Soil	N30.a.01.a	E	16	1613	Sırm	6751707
7	70010115831	Narlıdere Village	210	286	1339521	Crude Soil	N30.d.21.c	E	42	4189	Soğukpınar	6755824
8	70010115858	Narlıdere Village	211	342	1969200	Crude Soil	030.a.02.a	E	45	4530	Sarınc	6756434
9	70010118103	Bozkandak Village		4316	679950	Crude Soil and Scrub		E			Yassıyer	6427480
10	70010123061	Seyithasan Village		581	513800	Free Field		E	21	2044		39042709
11	70010123063	Seyithasan Village		641	952050	Free Field		E	21	2046		39042711
12	70010123138	Kisecik Quarter	300	1	612496	Field	N30-a-12-d	E	46	4481		43909011
13	70010123585	Kisecik Quarter	302	1	785538	Field	N30-a-06-d	E	46	4484	NULL	43909016

Reference: Karaman Province General Directorate of Reel Estate

## Land Information Belonging to Treasure Which Can Be Presented to Investors in Karaman (On the basis of districts) Center District

**Table 80. Treasure Lands in the Karaman Center District That Can Be Invested**

*(200.000 m<sup>2</sup> and over)*

RANK NO	PREMISES NO	QUARTER /VILLAGE	LOCATION	SCREW PLATE	BLOCK	PARCEL	ACREAGE(m2)	QUALITY
1	70010109753	Eğilmez Village	Köycivarı	8		1044	294.000,00	Field
2	70010106778	Burunoba Village	Kalaycık	20		703	208.000,00	Field
2	70010123531	Burunoba Village				760	208.796,96	Trashing Field
2	70010123535	Burunoba Village			174	1	1.726.372,48	Field
2	70010123536	Burunoba Village			175	1	590.359,67	Field
2	70010123537	Burunoba Village			177	1	1.792.149,99	Field
2	70010123538	Burunoba Village			180	1	318.208,21	Field
2	70010123539	Burunoba Village			181	1	265.564,91	Field
2	70010123545	Burunoba Village			190	1	173.111,38	Field
2	70010123546	Burunoba Village			191	1	246.078,15	Field
2	70010123566	Burunoba Village			254	2	1.288.519,26	Field
2	70010123570	Burunoba Village			261	1	258.284,23	Field
3	70010100773	Akçaşehir Town		N30.b2.3b		3155	1.371.000,00	Crude Soil
3	70010100799	Akçaşehir Town	Samaylı	N31.a1.IId		4211	696.877,00	Field
3	70010123495	Akçaşehir Town		N30-b-09-a	279	4	264.349,00	Field
3	70010123524	Akçaşehir Town		M30-c-25-d	470	1	694.648,00	Drainage Channel
4	70010120582	Osmaniye Village			175	1	206.178,00	Field
5	70010100141	Kırbağı Quarter	Abacı		389	1	267.402,00	Plot
5	70010100212	Kırbağı Quarter	Kocadüz	N30.c1.111.a	395	6	211.361,00	Plot
5	70010100247	Kırbağı Quarter	Kocadüz	N30-C1-IId-IIIa	397	2	397.252,00	Plot
5	70010100335	Kırbağı Quarter	Kocadüz		1347	101	1.363.736,00	Plot
5	70010100336	Kırbağı Quarter	Kocadüz		1347	102	983.076,00	Plot
5	70010100573	Siyaser Quarter	Şarözü		1759	108	2.000.000,32	Plot
5	70010100579	Siyaser Quarter	Şarözü		1759	115	510.959,00	Plot
5	70010100580	Siyaser Quarter	Şarözü		1759	116	510.993,00	Plot
5	70010100581	Siyaser Quarter	Şarözü		1759	117	511.057,00	Plot
6	70010110766	Güldere Village	Kadın Çalı	03.a.b.05.b	135	474	438.000,00	Crude Soil
6	70010110887	Güldere Village	Ernek	030.b.05.b	160	220	257.500,00	Crude Soil
6	70010110902	Güldere Village	Bağyakası	030.b.05.b	160	341	481.000,00	Crude Soil
7	70010114209	Lale Village	Döğüşkuyusu	7		1814	293.600,00	Crude Soil
7	70010114210	Lale Village	Döğüşkuyusu	7		1815	310.500,00	Crude Soil
7	70010114212	Lale Village	Döğüşkuyusu	7		1838	276.700,00	Crude Soil
8	70010115023	Medreselik Village	Söğüt	17		2185	120.200,00	Crude Soil
9	70010117944	Y. Akın Village	Koru	029.b.15.d	104	451	410.000,00	Crude Soil
10	70010105153	Bayır Village	Koru	029.b.14.b	116	164	299.525,00	Crude Soil
10	70010105230	Bayır Village	Koru	029.b.14.a	119	416	203.000,00	Crude Soil
10	70010105231	Bayır Village	Koru	029.b.14.b.c	119	417	362.500,00	Crude Soil
10	70010105443	Bayır Village	Yaylabacı	029.b.09.d	150	165	250.375,00	Crude Soil



RANK NO	PREMISES NO	QUARTER /VILLAGE	LOCATION	SCREW PLATE	BLOCK	PARCEL	ACREAGE(m2)	QUALITY
10	70010105462	Bayır Village	Yaylabacı	029.b.09.d	152	64	235.626,00	Vinery
10	70010105468	Bayır Village	Yaylabacı	029.b.09.d	152	90	231.545,00	Vinery
11	70010102145	Adaköy Village	Kayrapa		104	221	208.000,00	Crude Soil
11	70010102289	Adaköy Village	Kandegirmeni	08.c.	116	329	222.500,00	Crude Soil
12	70010112453	Kalaba Village	Habilalanı	029.b.13.b	121	272	997.125,00	Crude Soil
12	70010112456	Kalaba Village	Çiftlik	029.b.13.b	121	275	265.083,00	Crude Soil
13	70010102538	Akçaalan Village	Bağdat	01-08B-2B	115	82	736.875,00	Crude Soil
14	70010110459	Göçer Village		N29.c.22.b	176	340	290.630,00	Field
15	70010117434	Şıhlar Village	Karaburun			434	208.200,00	Crude Soil
15	70010117436	Şıhlar Village	Karaburun	N29.c.11.c		459	225.900,00	Crude Soil
16	70010108494	Çukurbağ Village	Yoğunlar	N30.d.21.a	101	399	180.400,00	Crude Soil
17	70010115607	Narlıdere Village	Akalan	N30.d.22.a	103	154	200.300,00	Crude Soil
17	70010115619	Narlıdere Village	Akalan	N30.d.22.a	103	255	241.100,00	Crude Soil
17	70010115640	Narlıdere Village	Gövdenyeri	N30.d.22.d	109	317	207.685,00	Crude Soil
17	70010115649	Narlıdere Village	Kartın	N30.d.21.c	114	301	703.200,00	Crude Soil
17	70010115778	Narlıdere Village	Gökyer	030.d.21.c	204	84	417.800,00	Crude Soil
17	70010115852	Narlıdere Village	Göl	N30.d.21.c	211	336	417.000,00	Crude Soil
17	70010115856	Narlıdere Village	Mengik	030.a.02.a	211	340	370.100,00	Crude Soil
17	70010115858	Narlıdere Village	Sarnıç	030.a.02.a	211	342	1.969.200,00	Crude Soil
17	70010115860	Narlıdere Village	Sarnıç	N30.d.22.d	211	344	428.700,00	Crude Soil
18	70010106599	Bucakkışla Village	Süpürge alanı.	N30.d.22.c	111	55	552.600,00	Crude Soil
19	70010103092	Aybastı Village	Orman	030.a.03.b	102	143	354.700,00	Crude Soil
19	70010103093	Aybastı Village	Orman	030.a.03.b	102	144	261.100,00	Crude Soil
20	70010122042	Yuvatepe Village				1403	225.640,00	Field
21	70010123138	Kisecik Town		N30-a-12-d	300	1	612.496,00	Field
21	70010123577	Kisecik Town				3405	569.135,00	Field
21	70010123578	Kisecik Town				3406	285.347,00	Field
21	70010123583	Kisecik Town			283	4	936.736,00	Field
21	70010123585	Kisecik Town	NULL	N30-a-06-d	302	1	785.538,00	Field
21	70010123587	Kisecik Town	NULL	N30-a-06-c	322	1	1.132.076,00	Field
22	70010108195	Çoğlu Village	Keş			55	200.600,00	Field
23	70010111881	Hamidiye Village	Soğla		10	352	257.750,00	Field
24	70010101260	Sudurağı Town	Ağlıarası			1096	211.000,00	Field
24	70010101347	Sudurağı Town	Nebi Ören Ağılı			3669	1.096.168,00	Field

Table 81. Treasure Lands in the Karaman Ayrancı District That Can Be Invested

(200.000 m<sup>2</sup> and over)

RANK NO	PREMISES NO	QUARTER /VILLAGE	LOCATION	SCREW PLATE	BLOCK	PARCEL	ACREAGE(m2)	QUALITY
1	70020100323	Ağızboğaz Village	Yar çay	3D-3C		826	316.800,00	Field
1	70020100324	Ağızboğaz Village	Yeni Çiftlik	2D-C		827	295.800,00	Field
1	70020102354	Ağızboğaz Village				1235	261.963,18	Field
1	70020102413	Ağızboğaz Village				1236	2.147.703,98	Field
1	70020102418	Ağızboğaz Village				1197	206.080,90	Field
1	70020102421	Ağızboğaz Village				1206	424.976,53	Field
1	70020102422	Ağızboğaz Village				1208	259.190,65	Field
1	70020102426	Ağızboğaz Village				1220	387.673,73	Field
2	70020102485	Akpınar Village	Bacalıboğazı		111	43	420.270,00	Crude Soil
2	70020102486	Akpınar Village	Andıkara		117	21	266.250,00	Crude Soil
2	70020102487	Akpınar Village	Andıkara		118	1	692.000,00	Crude Soil
3	70020102484	Çatak Village	Ambariçi		119	52	1.590.800,00	Crude Soil
4	70020101386	Küçükkoraş Village	Eygen	N31C11B	102	25	436.750,00	Field
4	70020101408	Küçükkoraş Village	Dikmen	N31C17A	112	29	4.119.600,00	Crude Soil
4	70020101437	Küçükkoraş Village	Arpa Korusu	N31C18A - 17B	119	11	198.399,00	Crude Soil and Rocky
4	70020101442	Küçükkoraş Village	İlgıt	N31C17C - 15B - 12C	120	54	1.549.100,00	Crude Soil
4	70020101454	Küçükkoraş Village	Karaköy	N31C11B-12A-06C	126	29	1.734.900,00	Crude Soil
4	70020101456	Küçükkoraş Village	Köseli	N31C07D - 06C - 11B - 12G	127	12	649.100,00	Crude Soil
5	70020101509	Pınarkaya Village	Sarıkoca	N31D15C	111	90	523.625,00	Crude Soil
5	70020101536	Pınarkaya Village	Kaynar	N31C16B	121	31	232.625,00	Crude Soil
5	70020101608	Pınarkaya Village	Bir Kuyulu	N31C21B-A	124	5	286.500,00	Crude Soil
5	70020101638	Pınarkaya Village	İsmail Ovası	N31DC20C-B	125	102	257.625,00	Crude Soil
5	70020102133	Pınarkaya Village	Başpınar		106	95	1.500.000,00	Land
5	70020102134	Pınarkaya Village	Esirik		104	138	1.374.450,00	Land
6	70020101846	Üçharman Village	Ovacık	N31B22D-22C-02A-02B	126	81	392.300,00	Field
6	70020101893	Üçharman Village	Koraşyolu	N31C02B	159	1	206.600,00	Field
7	70020102093	Yarıkkuyu Village	Armudun Deresi			708	2.164.500,00	Field

## Başyayla

**Table 82. Treasure Lands in the Karaman Başyayla District That Can Be Invested**

(200.000 m<sup>2</sup> and over)

RANK NO	PREMISES NO	QUARTER /VILLAGE	LOCATION	SCREW PLATE	BLOCK	PARCEL	ACREAGE(m2)	QUALITY
1	70030100060	Kirazlı Yayla Quarter	Burçalık	029D.05A.2	130	95	609.938,73	Crude Soil and Scrub
1	70030100244	Yeni Quarter	İmran Oluğu	029A24C2	326	89	524.852,78	Crude Soil

## Ermenek

**Table 83. Treasure Lands in the Karaman Ermenek District That Can Be Invested**

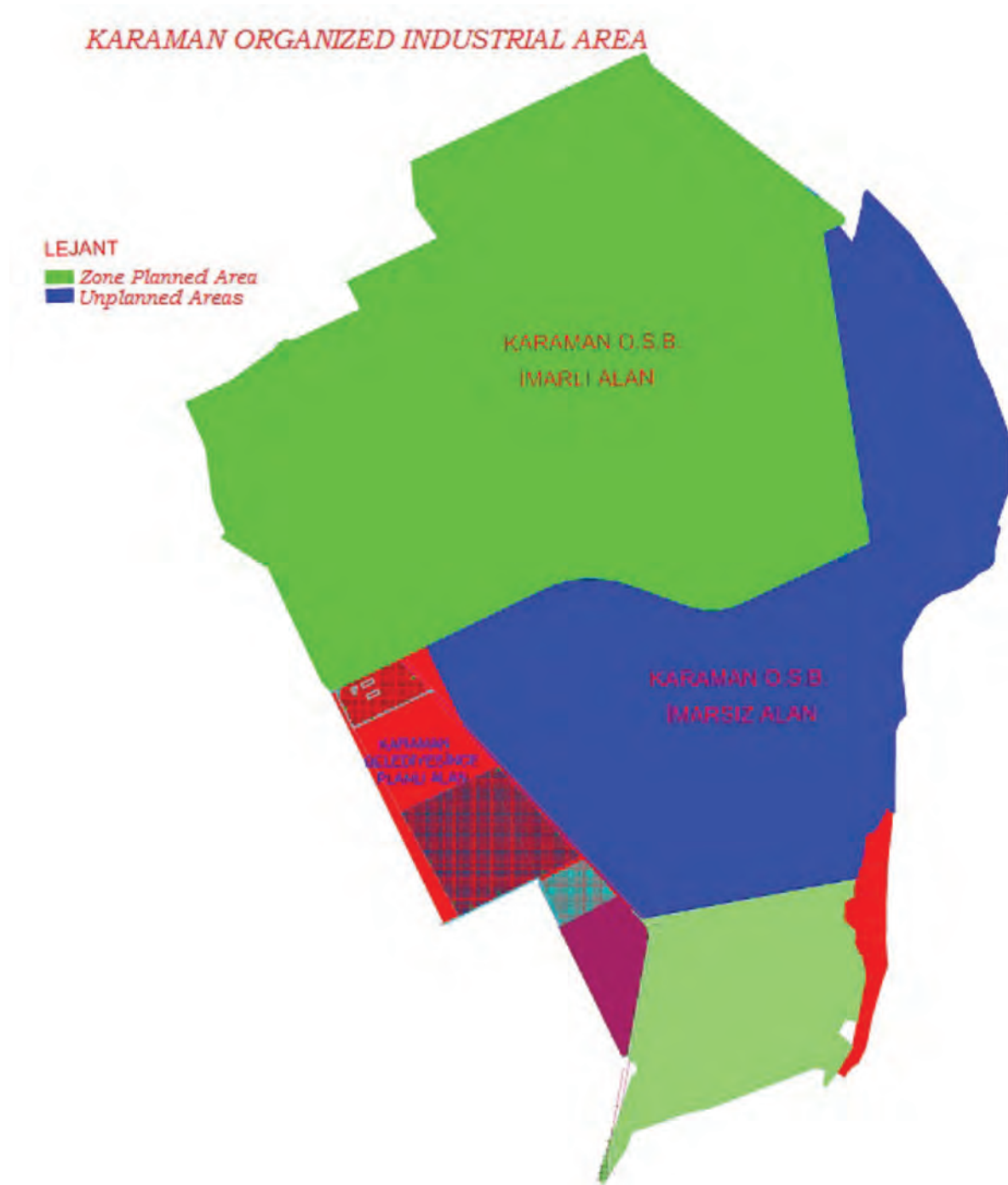
(200.000 m<sup>2</sup> and over)

RANK NO	PREMISES NO	QUARTER /VILLAGE	LOCATION	SCREW PLATE	BLOCK	PARCEL	ACREAGE(m2)	QUALITY
1	70040100027	Akçamescit Quarter	Kovanlık	029C13B2A	561	147	389.207,64	Crude Soil and Rocky
1	70040100038	Akçamescit Quarter	Keben	029c13b1b	561	165	163.134,73	Crude Soil and Rocky
1	70040100045	Akçamescit Q.	İnsuyu		561	411	18.852.209,64	Stony Area
1	70040100574	Sandıklı Q.	Akpınar	029C09B4	532	275	239.801,07	Crude Soil
1	70040100614	Sandıklı .Q.	Pürallice-Beldiran	029C09D-029C08B/C	532	724	26.555.152,81	Crude Soil and Rocky
1	70040100651	Sandıklı Q.	Kebenbaşı	029C13B2B	540	8	275.986,88	Stony and Vitexy
1	70040100072	Güllük Q.	Kızılalan	029C14C1B	151	10	134.774,41	Crude Soil
2	70040103129	Ardıçkaya Village	Yayla	p29a05a2	376	33	857.208,94	Crude Soil
3	70040103341	Aşağı Çağlar Village	Söğütcük	o29c02a4	304	1	228.877,81	Crude Soil
3	70040103362	Aşağı Çağlar Village	Boncuk Çayır	o29c02b1	343	3	352.717,11	Crude Soil
3	70040103373	Aşağı Çağlar Village	Boncuk Çayır	o29c02b2	345	95	615.678,11	Crude Soil
3	70040103399	Aşağı Çağlar Village	Altıntaş	o29b21b2	403	155	881.752,87	Stony Area
4	70040100945	Güneyyurt-Aralık Q.	Suarası		162	21	135.005,87	Crude Soil and Rocky
5	70040105921	Kazancı - Çatalbadem Q.	Yayla	P29C23C	746	1	12.209.765,29	Crude Soil
6	70040104661	Pamuklu Village	Çetince	O29C12D	167	8	258.925,99	Heatland
6	70040104749	Pamuklu Village	Çetince	O29C11C	216	1	676.939,76	Heatland
7	70040105583	Yukarı Çağlar Village	İnönü	O29C02D2	169	746	251.960,64	Crude Soil
7	70040105609	Yukarı Çağlar Village	Talvar	O29C02B3B	172	420	822.251,25	Crude Soil
7	70040105684	Yukarı Çağlar Village	Sazkaba	O29C03A3	176	436	1.705.768,05	Crude Soil
7	70040105692	Yukarı Çağlar Village	Kocatarla	O29C03D1	177	153	487.868,03	Crude Soil

## Sarıveliler

**Table 84. Treasure Lands in the Karaman Sarıveliler District That Can Be Invested (200.000 m<sup>2</sup> and over)**

RANK NO	PREMISES NO	QUARTER /VILLAGE	LOCATION	SCREW PLATE	BLOCK	PARCEL	ACREAGE(m2)	QUALITY
1	70060100541	Adiller Quarter	çetince(çaşırılık)	O29-d-08-c-2	148	284	7.896.605,06	Crude Soil
1	70060100542	Adiller Quarter	çetince(çaşırılık)	O29-d-08-b	148	285	4.660.192,74	Crude Soil
2	70060100922	Çevrekavak Village	Kırarası	O29-d-08-c-3	124	41	238.894,19	Crude Soil
3	70060101633	Göktepe Cumhuriyet Q.	meydan	O29d13adc	101	150	325.164,71	Crude Soil
3	70060101296	Göktepe Çukurbağ Q.	düven kaya	O29-d-17-b-3	217	10	531.639,94	Free Field
3	70060101309	Göktepe Çukurbağ Q.	tekneli	O29-d-17-b-2	219	38	1.891.831,73	Crude Soil
3	70060101441	Göktepe Çukurbağ Q.	kekikli alan	O29-d-19-d-1	257	1	420.543,00	Crude Soil
3	70060102972	Göktepe Yıldız Q.	ardıçarası	o29d18c2	174	79	425.576,51	Free Field
4	70060101971	Uğurlu Village	yassıgır	o29d09c4	159	105	105.452,20	Crude Soil



**Figure 9. Organized Industrial Site Area Map**

**Reference:** Karaman OIS Directorate

There is 6 million 700 m<sup>2</sup> area in Karaman Organized Industrial Site. 4 milyon m<sup>2</sup> of the area is usage area and 2 million700 m<sup>2</sup> of it is not zoning and open to use. Non-zoning area will be open tu usage in 2014.

*Besides, areas suitable for founding sky center are waiting for investors in Sariveliler district on the Toros summit.*



### III. INCENTIVES and SUPPORTS

One of the biggest objectives of our country is to be the one of ten big economies, to reach 500 billion merchandise export number and to provide 25.000 dollars national income per capita in the 100<sup>th</sup> year of Republic. The strategies are determined to follow in order to reach this aim.

1. New Incentive System
2. Preferential Investments
3. Aggregation Investments
4. Rate and Duration of Supports
5. VI. Region Supports

#### 1. New Incentive System

##### Objectives of New Incentive System

Increasing intermediate good and products manufacture whose import dependency is high with the aim of decreasing current deficit,

- Supporting high and middle-high technology investments that provide technological transition,
- Increasing investment supports providing to less favoured regions,
- Decreasing regional development differences,
- Increasing efficiency of support factors,
- Supporting aggregation activities

Support activities that will be provided in the scope of these implementations are presented in the table below.

**Table 85. Support Activities**

Support Activities	General Incentive Implementations	Regional Incentive Implementations	Incentive of Large Scaled Investments	Incentive of Strategic Investments
VAT Exception	✓	✓	✓	✓
Exclusive of Tariff	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tax Reduction		✓	✓	✓
Support of Employer's National Insurance Contribution		✓	✓	✓
Income Tax Withholding Payable Support*	✓	✓	✓	✓
Insurance Premium Support*		✓	✓	✓
Interest Support **		✓		✓
Investment Place Assignment		✓	✓	✓
VAT Return ***				✓

\* Can be provided when investment is made in 6<sup>th</sup> region. \*\* Can be provided when investment is made in 3, 4, 5 or 6<sup>th</sup> region on regional intensive implementation. \*\*\* Can be provided to over 500 million TL strategic investments.

**VAT Exception:** It is implemented by not paying value added tax for machine and outfit for investment goods that will be provided from domestic and abroad in the scope of investment incentive certificate.

**Exclusive of Tariff:** It is implemented by not paying value tariff for investment good and outfit that will be provide from abroad in the scope of investment incentive certificate.

**Tax Reduction:** Tax reduction is implementing income and company taxes till they reach foreseen contribution amount. This support is given in the scope of incentive certificate organized within the scope of strategic investments, large scaled investments and regional incentive implementation.

**Interest Discount:** It is a financing support for at least one year time loans which is used in the scope of investment intensive certificate. A certain part of interest payable or profit share of related loan used to %70 of fixed investment amount that is registered in incentive certificate is provided by Ministry of Economy. This support element is given in the scope of regional intensive implementation in 3, 4, 5, and 6<sup>th</sup> regions with strategic investments and research-developmet and environment investments.

**Investment Place Assignment:** Investment place can be allocated as part of procedures and principles determined by Minisrty of Finance for large scaled investments whose investment incentive certificate is prepared, strategic investments and investments that can benefit from regional support.

**Support of Employer's National Insurance Contribution:** It is the absorption of employer's share's some part which corresponds minimum wage insurance premium, needed to be paid for additional employment provided with investment incentive certificate by the Ministry. It is implemented intencive certificate arranged in the scope of large scaled investments, strategic investments and regional investment implementations.

**Insurance Premium Support:** Insurance premium, which is provided by investments in the scope of investment incentive certificate, needed to be paid for additional employment which corresponds to minimum wage of employee share is certificated by Ministry for ten years. Except general incentive implementation, it is provided for only incentive certificate of 6<sup>th</sup> region investments.

**Income Tax Withholding Payable Support:** Income tax withholding payable support, which is provided by investments in the scope of investment incentive certificate, needed to be paid for additional employment which corresponds to minimum wage is canceled for 10 years. It is provided for only incentive certificate of 6<sup>th</sup> region investments.

**VAT Return:** It is the return of VAT that is received for building-construction expenses which were actualized in the scope of stratejic investments fixed investment amount of which is over 500 billion TL.

#### **Least Investment Cost**

The least fixed investment amount is 1 million TL in I. and II. Regions and is 500 thousand TL in III. IV. V. and VI. Regions in General Incentive System.

- Still the least fixed investment amount differs in terms of investment issue for Large Scale Investments; it is specified as 50 million TL.
- The least fixed investment amount is 50 million TL for Strategic Investments.
- Each sector and provinces, which are supported with 500.500TL, are determined respectively for Regional Incentive Implementation.

## 2. Regional Incentive Implementation

Supported sectors in each province are determined consideringly for their potential of their province and their economic scale largeness in Regional Incentive Implementation. Support consistency differs as their development levels.

- It aims to decrease the development differences of provinces and increase the export potential.
- Support consistency differs as development levels of provinces.
- Supported sectors are determined by considering potential and economic scale largeness of the provinces.
- Provinces are separated into six regions by predicating SEGE (defense industry research and development institution) 2011 on.

**Table 86. Development Index Indications**

INDICATORS	VARIABLE NUMBERS
Employment Indicators	8
Competitive and InnovatorCapacity Indicators	15
Financial Indicators	7
Demographic Indicators	5
Education Indicators	6
Health Göstergeleri	5
Accessibility Indicators	6
Life Quality Indicators	9
<b>TOTAL VARIABLE NUMBER</b>	<b>61</b>



Figure 10. Social Development Index Map in View of Regions

Table 87. Provinces for their Developmet Regions

1 <sup>st</sup> Region	2 <sup>nd</sup> Region	3 <sup>rd</sup> Region	4 <sup>th</sup> Region	5 <sup>th</sup> Region	6 <sup>th</sup> Region
Ankara	Adana	Balıkesir	Afyonkarahisar	Adıyaman	Ağrı
Antalya	Aydın	Bilecik	Amasya	Aksaray	Ardahan
Bursa	Bolu	Burdur	Artvin	Bayburt	Batman
Eskişehir	Çanakkale	Gaziantep	Bartın	Çankırı	Bingöl
İstanbul	Denizli	Karabük	Çorum	Erzurum	Bitlis
İzmir	Edirne	Karaman	Düzce	Giresun	Diyarbakır
Kocaeli	Isparta	Manisa	Elazığ	Gümüşhane	Hakkari
Muğla	Kayseri	Mersin	Erzincan	Kahramanmaraş	Iğdır
	Kırklareli	Samsun	Hatay	Kilis	Kars
	Konya	Trabzon	Kastamonu	Niğde	Mardin
	Sakarya	Uşak	Kırıkkale	Ordu	Muş
	Tekirdağ	Zonguldak	Kırşehir	Osmaniye	Siirt
	Yalova		Kütahya	Sinop	Şanlıurfa
			Malatya	Tokat	Şırnak
			Nevşehir	Tunceli	Van
			Rize	Yozgat	
			Sivas		
8 PROVINCE	13 PROVINCE	12 PROVINCE	17 PROVINCE	16 PROVINCE	15 PROVINCE



**Table 88. Support Elements Provided in Regional Incentive Implementation**

Support Elements			REGIONS					
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VAT Exception			PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT
Exclusive of Tariff			PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT
Tax Reduction	Contribution Rate to Investment (%)	Out of OIS	15	20	25	30	40	50
		in OIS	20	25	30	40	50	55
Employer's National Insurance Contribution Support	Support Duration	Out of OIS	2 years	3 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	10 years
		in OIS	3 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	10 years	12 years
Investment Place Assignment			PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT
Interest Support	Internal Loan	NO	NO	3 Credits	4 Credits	5 Credits	7 Credits	
	Forex / Foreign Exchange Loan			1 Credit	1 Credit	2 Credits	2 Credits	
Insurance Premium Support			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	10 yıl
Income Tax Withholding Payable Support			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	10 yıl

### 3. Large Scaled Investment Incentive

It is aimed to support investments by increasing technology and research and developmet capacity that can outcompete in the field of international.

**Table 89. Large Scaled Investments**

Rank No	Investment Matters	Least Fixed Investment Amounts (Million TL)
1	Refined Petroleum Products Manufacturing	1.000
2	Chemicals and Products Manufacturing	200
3	Harbour and Harbour Service Investments	200
4	Manufacturing Motor Land Vehicles Investments	200
4-a	Motor Land Vehicles Key Industry Investments	
4-b	Motor Land Vehicles Sub- Industry Investments	
5	Railway and Tramway Locomotives and/or Waggon Manufacturing Investments	50
6	Trans portation Service by Transit Pipeline Investments	
7	Electronic Industry Investments	
8	Medical Instrument , Precision and Optics Instruments Manufacturing Investments	
9	Drug Production Investments	
10	Air and Space Vehicles and/or Pieces Manufacturing Investments	
11	Machine (Including Electrical Machine and Device) Manufacturing Investments	
12	Investments for Metal Production: Investments for final metal production ore and/or concentrate of IV/c group metallic mine that is indicated in Mining Law (including integrated mining investments)	

Table 90. Support Elements providing for Large Scaled Investments

Support Elements			REGIONS					
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VAT Exception			PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT
Exclusive of Tariff			PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT
Tax Reduction	Contribution Rate to Investment (%)	Out of OIS	25	30	35	40	50	60
		in OIS	30	35	40	50	60	65
Employer's National Insurance Contribution Support	Support Duration	Out of OIS	2 years	3 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	10 years
		in OIS	3 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	10 years	12 years
Investment Place Assignment			PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT	PRESENT
Insurance Premium Support			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	10 yıl
Income Tax Withholding Payable Support			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	10 yıl

In the scope of implementation of regional and large scaled investments in terms of tax reduction and employer's national insurance contribution investments are as such:

- Investments for OIS,
- Integration investments based on sectoral cooperation of companies that work on the same matter,

#### 4. Strategic Investments Incentive

Investments import connection of which is high and production of intermediate good and production are supported in the scope of strategic investments of incentive implementation. The investments supported in this scope have to have all the criterians below.

Minimum investment amount must be 50 million TL,

Domestic total production capacity of investment matter production must be less than import. Minimum added value must be %40 which will be provided by investment (this condition is not stipulated on refined and petrochemistry investments). Total import values of production which will be produced must be at least 50 million \$ by 1 year (this condition is not stipulated on goods which are domestic).

Table 91. Support Elements Proving for Strategic Investments

Support Elements		REGIONS					
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
VAT Exception		PRESENT					
Exclusive of Tariff		PRESENT					
Tax Reduction	Contribution Rate to Investment (%)	50					
Employer's National Insurance Contribution Support	Support Duration	7 years (10 years in the 6 <sup>th</sup> Region)					
Investment Place Assignment		PRESENT					
Interest Support	Internal Loan	5 Credit					
	Forex / Foreign Exchange Loan	2 Credit					
Insurance Premium Support		10 years (only for 6 <sup>th</sup> Region investments)					
Income Tax Withholding Payable Support		10 years (only for 6 <sup>th</sup> Region investments)					
VAT return		PRESENT (Only for 500 Million TL and over investments)					

## 5. General Incentive Implementations

Except investments matters that can not be provided or does not provide the conditions, minimum fixed investment amounts and investments over capacities are supported by general incentive implementations indiscriminately.

### Privileged Investments 1

International fair investments that have minimum 50.000 m2 closed area

Tourism accomodation investments that is provided for Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Regions

Preschool, primary, secondary and high school education investments that are provided by Private sector

### Privileged Investments 2

Investments for producing products that are achieved in conclusion of AR-GE projects supported by Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, KOSGEB and TÜBİTAK

Investments for productions of biotechnologic medicine, oncologic medicine and blood productions investment amount of which is 20 million TL

Investments for areas of defence, aviation and space investment amount of which is 20 million TL and over

### Privileged Investments 3

Investments for minimum 300 million TL amount automotive key industry, investments for minimum 75 million TL amount engine and investments for minimum 20 million TL amount engine parts, powertrains, and automotive electronics,

Investments for electricity productions used as an input of mines in 4-b group

### **Clumping Investments**

Framework of investment basins creation and supporting the objectives of the cluster of Regional Incentives Application;

- investments to be made in OSB
- Sectoral cooperative investments

They benefit from supports which are in a Sub-region such as tax rebate and insurance premium in terms of Employer Share Supplements

Table 92. Support Rate and Duration

Regions	Investment Contribution Rate (%)			
	Regional Incentive Applications		Large-Scale Investment Promotion	
	Investments till 31.12.2013	Investments after 01.01.2014	Investments till 31.12.2013	Investments after 01.01.2014
I	15	10	25	20
II	20	15	30	25
III	25	20	35	30
IV	30	25	40	35
V	40	30	50	40
VI	50	35	60	45

## Tax Reduction

- Tax reduction support is applied to profits which will be derived from investments in relationship with the incentive certificate subject, and also a specific part of contribution amount of investment will be implemented all activities generated through the earnings in investment period for firms investing in 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th district.

**Table 93. Tax Relief in Regional Incentives Applications**

Tax Relief in Regional Incentives Applications				
Regions	Investment Contribution Rate (%)	Tax Discount Rate (%)	Applied Investment Contribution Rate In Business / Investment Period (%)	
			Investment Period	Operating Period
I. Region	15	50	0	100
II. Region	20	55	10	90
III. Region	25	60	20	80
IV. Region	30	70	30	70
V. Region	40	80	50	50
VI. Region	50	90	80	20

**Table 94. Insurance Premium Employers Share Support**

Regions	Till 31.12.2013	For 01.01.2014	Support Ceiling (Fixed Investment Ratio -%)		
			Regional Incentives	Large Scale Investments	Strategic Investments
1	2 yıl	-	10	3	15
2	3 yıl	-	15	5	15
3	5 yıl	3 yıl	20	8	15
4	6 yıl	5 yıl	25	10	15
5	7 yıl	6 yıl	35	11	15
6	10 yıl	7 yıl	-	-	-

**Table 92. Interest Support**

Applications		Support Ratio		Maximum amount of support (Thousand)
		TL Type of Credit	Loans in Foreign Currency	
R & D and Environmental		5 Points	2 Points	500
Strategic Investments		5 Points	2 Points	5% of the investment and maximum 50,000
Regional Incentives	3. Region	3 Points	1 Points	500
	4. Region	4 Points	1 Points	600
	5. Region	5 Points	2 Points	700
	6. Region	7 Points	2 Points	900

Implementation period for strategic investments 10 years in the 6<sup>th</sup> region, 7 years in other regions.
















### Supports Provided in the Scope of IPARD

The Component V of IPA (IPA Rural Development- IPARD) supports the policy development as well as the preparation for the implementation and management of the Community's Rural Development Policy, Common Agricultural Policy and related policies. The IPA Rural Development Programme (IPARD Programme) of Turkey has been designed by taking into account both the priorities and needs of the Country in the pre-accession period within the context of rural development. IPARD is expected to stem from and at the same time trigger the local development and diversification of economic activities in rural areas.

Supports provided under IPARD in Karaman are shown in the following table:









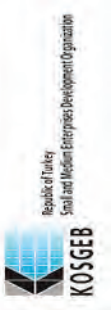







**Table 93. Supports in the province under IPARD**

Measure code - name	Sub-Measure Code – Name			Karaman
101- Investments In Agricultural Holdings To Restructure And To Upgrade To Community Standards	101-1	Milk producing agricultural holdings		
	101-2	Meat producing agricultural holdings	Red Meat	
			White Meat	
102 - Support For The Setting Up Of Producer Groups				
103- Investments In Processing And Marketing Of Agricultural And Fishery Products To Restructure Those Activities And Upgrade Them To Community Standards	103-1	Processing and marketing of Milk and Milk Products		
	103-2	Processing and marketing of Meat and Meat Products	Red Meat	
			White Meat	
	103-3	Processing and Marketing of Fruit and Vegetables		
	103-4	Processing and Marketing of Water Products		
302- Diversification And Development Of Rural Economic Activities	302-1	Diversification and development of on-farm activities		
	302-2	Local products and micro enterprise development.		
	302-3	Rural Tourism		
	302-4	Development of Aquaculture		

### **Supports in other titles**

- TUBITAK-TEYDEB Industrial R & D Supports
- TTGV R & D and Environmental Supports
- Thematic Project Support Program
- Techno Capital Assistance Program
- TAGEM Agricultural R & D Project Supports
- SANTEZ industry Dissertation Support Program
- Pre-Competition Cooperation Support Programme
- Credit Interest Support
- KOSGEB supports for SMEs
- SME Project Support Program
- Support of Development Agencies providing
- Collaboration Support Program
- Boosting Exports and Foreign Exchange Earnings Operations Provided State Supports
- Entrepreneurship Support Programme
- General Support Program
- Emerging Business Markets SME Support Program
- Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology R & D Incentives
- R & D Supports
- R & D, Innovation and Industrial Application Support Programme
- The EU 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme Supports
- Discounts Exceptions Support and Incentives provided to R & D activities with Law no. 5746
- According to the 4691 Law on Technology Development Zone to R & D Activities Provided Discounts and Promotions
- 1512 - TUBITAK Individual Entrepreneurship Progressive Support Program
- 1511 - TUBITAK Priority Areas of R & D and Innovation Project Support Program
- 1509 – TUBITAK International Industrial R & D Projects Support Program (EUREKA, Eurostars)
- 1507 - TUBITAK SME R & D Start-Up Support Program
- 1505 - TUBITAK University-Industry Collaboration Support Program
- 1501 – TUBITAK Industrial R & D Projects Support Program

Organizations Presented Service to Investors

 <b>INVEST IN TURKEY</b> THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY / PRIME MINISTRY INVESTMENT SUPPORT AND PROMOTION AGENCY			
 <b>Mevlana</b> Kaikima Ajansı Development Agency			
 <b>ARDSI</b> Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution			
 <b>KOSGEB</b> Republic of Turkey Small and Medium Enterprise Development Organization			
 <b>KARADENİZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ</b> KARADENİZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ			
 <b>TMMOB</b> TMMOB			
<p>The Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Investment Support and Promotion Agency (ISPAT) is the official organization for promoting Turkey's investment opportunities to the global business community and providing assistance to investors before, during and after their entry into Turkey.</p> <p>Mevlana Development Agency is an agency which was established under (SPO) coordination and is operating in 26 agencies in the nature of an autonomous public institutions in TR 52 region in order to reduce disparities among regions and ensure regional development</p> <p>Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution serve to be used the resources provided by the EU and international organizations in activities about the implementation of rural development programs in our country.</p> <p>Turkish Republic, Ministry of Development, KOP Regional Development Administration was established depending on development agency with the aim of coordinating the regional development practices in place and the research, planning, programming, design, monitoring, evaluation and coordination of services of investments requiring in provinces where th Project is implemented.</p> <p>Small and medium-sized enterprises Development Organisation was established with the aim of enabling small and medium-sized enterprises to take an active role in th economy, to help increase their competitiveness and to launch/accelerate technological transformations in the industry</p> <p>K.M.U. P.T.T.O. (Project and Technology Transfer Office) was established in July 2013 with the aim of strengthening Research and Development infrastructure, making Project and increasing the capacity, and also having faculty members and students engaged in research utilize the sources efficiently which agencies support</p> <p>National Estate General Directorate is the first organization to be consulted, hired , swopped and sold immovable properties in Treasury's private ownership and limited real rights on, hired places which are under the provisions and right of disposal of states and for permission to use the process for these places in cases that required</p>			

## Governments, Institutions and Chambers Contact Addresses

Name of Institution	Adress	Phone (+90 338)	Fax. (+90 338)	e-Post	Web Site
Karaman Governor	Sakabaşı Mahallesi Mut Caddesi Hükümet Konağı No:206	226 70 00	226 7074	karaman@icisleri.gov.tr	www.karaman.gov.tr
Karaman Municipality	Kirişçi Mahallesi Atatürk Bulvarı No:79	444 25 70	226 41 72	---	www.karaman.bel.tr
Ermenek Municipality	Ermenek Belediyesi Ermenek/Karaman	716 1981	---	---	www.ermenek.bel.tr/
Ayrancı Municipality	Ayrancı Belediyesi Ayrancı/Karaman	411 21 91	411 20 35	bilgi@ayranci.bel.tr	www.ayranci.bel.tr/
Kazım Karabekir Municipality	Pazar Mahallesi Cumhuriyet Meydanı No:1/1 Kazımkarabekir/Karaman	311 20 45	311 26 61	belediye@kazimkarabekir.bel.tr	www.kazimkarabekir.bel.tr/
Sarıveliler Municipality	Merkez Mah. Mevlana Cad. No:42 70800 Sarıveliler/Karaman	---	---	sarivelilerbelediyesi1967@hotmail.com	www.sariveliler.bel.tr/
Başyayla Municipality	Başyayla Belediyesi Başyayla /Karaman 70700	351 64 32	351 60 03	basyayla@basyayla.bel.tr	www.basyayla.bel.tr/
Karaman Special Provincial Administration	Üniversite Mahallesi, İbrahim Öktem Bulvarı, No:136, Merkez / Karaman	226 15 00	226 16 00	admin@karamanozelidare.gov.tr	www.karamanozelidare.gov.tr
Karaman Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanization	Başak Şehir Mah. 2020. Sok. No:3 Merkez/Karaman	213 82 57	213 16 46	hbayram50@hotmail.com	www.esb.gov.tr/iller/karaman
Karaman Science, Industry and Technology, Provincial Directorate	Adres: Rauf Denktaş Mah. Kazımkarabekir Cad. Huzur Apt. No: 48 Karaman	214 73 73	212 82 43	stnkaramanil@sanayi.gov.tr	http://karaman.sanayi.gov.tr
Karaman Food, Agriculture and Livestock Directorate	Cumhuriyet Mahallesi, 703. Sokak, No:15, Merkez / Karaman	213 15 05	213 49 80	tarim@karamantarim.gov.tr	www.karamangth .gov.tr
Provincial Directorate of Employment Agency and Karaman work	Tahsin Ünal Mahallesi 8. Sokak No:14 Karaman	212 31 36	212 66 11	karaman@iskur.gov.tr	www.iskur.gov.tr
Karaman Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate	Ziya Gökalp Mah.Ahmet Yesevi Cad. No:26 Karaman	213 01 92	2128834	kultur.turizm.mudurlugu@gmail.com	www.karamankulturturizm.gov.tr
Karaman Province National Education Directorate	Sakabaşı Mah. Mut Cad. Hükümet Konağı C Blok 2. Kat Karaman	212 98 16	212 27 83	iktm70@kulturturizm.gov.tr	karaman.meb.gov.tr/
Karaman Province Health Directorate	Hamidiye Mah. 703 Nolu Sok. Emniyet Karşısı 70100 Karaman	213 34 49	--	---	www.karamansm.gov.tr/
Karaman Provincial Directorate of Social Security	Osmangazi Mahallesi Alparslan Türkeş Bulvarı No:178 Merkez/Karaman	212 20 83	212 20 81	karamansgim@sgk.gov.tr	www.sgk.gov.tr
Karaman Station Directorate	Sümer Mah. Atatürk Caddesi Merkez7Karaman	213 33 60			www.tedd.gov.tr
Karaman Province Directorate of Population and Citizenship	---	213 11 30	213 11 17	---	http://www.karaman.gov.tr/default_B0.aspx?content=70
Karaman Provincial Planning and Coordination Directorate	Sakabaşı Mahallesi Mut Caddesi Hükümet Konağı No:206	226 7000	---	---	http://www.karaman.gov.tr/default_B0.aspx?content=65
Karaman National Estate Directorate	İmarat Mahallesi, Mehmetbey Caddesi, Merkez / Karaman	214 04 05	213 72 96	karamanet@maliye.gov.tr	---



Name of Institution	Adress	Telefon (+90 338)	Fax. (+90 338)	e-Post	Web Site
Karaman Labour and Employment Agency Provincial Directorate	Hamidiye Mahallesi, Atatürk Bulvarı, Erdural İş Merkezi, Kat:1 Merkez / Karaman	212 31 36	212 66 11	karaman@iskur.gov.tr	---
Karaman Meteorology Directorate	Meteoroloji Müdürlüğü 70100 Merkez/KARAMAN	213 11 69 215 21 39	214 54 03	karaman@mgm.gov.tr	---
Highways 33 <sup>th</sup> Branch Chief	Hisar Mah. Karaman - Mersin Çevre Yolu 70200 Karaman, Türkiye	213 92 95	--	---	http://www.kgm.gov.tr/Sayfalar/KGM/SiteTr/Bolgeleir/3Bolge/Subeler/SbKaraman.aspx
Public waterworks administration	Cumhuriyet Mh., 70100 Karaman, Türkiye	213 57 78	212 80 01	---	http://www2.dsi.gov.tr/bolge/dsi4/karaman.htm
Mevlana Development Agency Investment Support Office	Ahi Osman Mahallesi, İsmet Paşa Caddesi, No:2 Daire:3, Merkez / Karaman	213 00 20- 213 00 30	214 02 30	karamanydo@mevka.org.tr	---
Agriculture and Rural Development Support Provincial Coordinator	Yunuskent Mahallesi, Alparslan Türkeş Bulvarı, No:2, Merkez / Karaman	217 20 00	217 40 00	---	karaman.tdkk.gov.tr/
Karaman Service Center Manager	Karaman Organize Sanayi Bölgesi, 1.Cadde No:12, Merkez / Karaman	224 14 61	224 10 64	---	karaman@kosgeb.gov.tr
KMU Project Technology Transfer Office	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi, Proje ve Teknoloji Transfer Ofisi Koordinatörlüğü Mühendislik Fakültesi	226 22 12	226 22 13	ptto@kmu.edu.tr	http://ptto.kmu.edu.tr
Karaman Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Yunus Kent Mahallesi, Alparslan Türkeş Bulvarı, No:2, Merkez / KARAMAN	213 10 21	213 00 67	karamantso@tobb.org.tr	http://www.ktso.org.tr/
Karaman Chamber of Commerce	Hasan Özkaymak Buğday Pazarı, No:2, Merkez/Karaman	213 37 69 214 14 97	213 58 92 ---	karamantb@tobb.org.tr ---	---
Karsiad	---	---	---	---	---
Tünsiad	Tahsin Ünal Mah. Atatürk Bulvarı İkinci İşham Kat.3 No:8 Karaman	214 80 06	214 80 06	karaman@tunsiad.org	www.tunsiadkaraman.org.tr
Kargiad	---	224 12 30	224 12 34	---	---
Ersiad	---	---	---	---	---
Kasiad	Ahi Osman Mah. 31. Sok. No:17 kat:1 Karaman	214 33 14	214 33 14	karamankasiad@karaman kasiad.org	www.karamankasiad.org

## Swot Analysis of Karaman Region in terms of the Service Industry

<b><u>STRENGTHES of KARAMAN</u></b>	<b><u>WEAKNESSES of KARAMAN</u></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Karaman’s high export potential</li> <li>• Karaman connection in Ankara-Konya high-speed train line connection is active.</li> <li>• Karaman is located in</li> <li>• Transit route connecting to central Anatolia to the Eastern Mediterranean</li> <li>• Karaman, as the location has the advantage of road transport</li> <li>• Karaman is located close to the highlands</li> <li>• Karaman has high historical and cultural assets potential in city centre and district</li> <li>• Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University for the development of the province(laboratory, project, etc.) offers important opportunities</li> <li>• Turkish Language Day is being done in Karaman</li> <li>• The establishment of Karaman organized industrial zones was completed and there is a new empty investment public area</li> <li>• Natural gas, including infrastructure facilities was completed in Karaman</li> <li>• There is KOSGEB service center in Karaman</li> <li>• Entrepreneurial culture in Karaman was developed</li> <li>• Mevlana Development Agency has activities in the TR52</li> <li>• Karaman is the most minimizing risk of earthquakes in Turkey</li> <li>• Karaman has the appropriate climate and watering facilities to train raw materials in the food sector</li> <li>• According to Karaman General Directorate of Security data, Karaman is the mos in the first three of the most peaceful provinces in terms of policing events</li> <li>• Karaman’s average literacy is above the average in Turkey and one of the most successful cities in higher education entrance</li> <li>• Karaman as geographic location in terms of energy investments (first in solar energy) is one of the highest productivity provinces</li> <li>• Half time staff member sectors are available for the service sectors.</li> <li>• There are vocational schools belonging to the this district in the areas of districts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not enough advanced and new technology initiatives of Karaman</li> <li>• Less number of R &amp; D projects carried out in Karaman</li> <li>• The tourists who go to the south, do not tend to stay in Karaman</li> <li>• Institutionalization level of SMEs is low</li> <li>• The rate of international investors is low</li> <li>• The less number of shopping centers</li> <li>• Inadequate consulting services</li> <li>• Relatively poor statistical information regarding Karaman</li> <li>• Inadequate socio-economic inventory</li> <li>• Lack of promotion</li> <li>• The lack of airport</li> <li>• The lack of shopping centers</li> <li>• The lack of upscale restaurants</li> <li>• The lack of knowledge of foreign languages in the region</li> <li>• The lack of introductory signs in the region</li> <li>• The small number of professional tourist guides</li> </ul>

<p>conveniently located</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Karaman has suitable humidity in terms of climate</li> <li>• Karaman has rich destinations for the faith tourism</li> <li>• Rumi' and Yunus Emre's recognition</li> <li>• Rumi's mother and siblings are here</li> <li>• The presence of Phrygian, Hittite, Roman, Byzantine, Karaman, Seljuk and Ottoman civilizations</li> <li>• Existence of Taskale granaries (consisting of tuff rocks and an enabling long-term storage of grain structure)</li> <li>• The capital of the Karamanoğulları (having the land ranging Alanya for a period)</li> <li>• An important place in terms of Christian culture</li> <li>• Passing the historical silk road through the province and</li> <li>• Passing through the province of the historical silk road being caravanserais</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>OPPORTUNITIES</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is Karaman-Mersin port connection and the second connection path ways beeline project (Marine Way) is under construction</li> <li>• Karaman Logistics Center under construction</li> <li>• Open investment fields are available in the service sector</li> <li>• Export development potential is hopeful in terms of raw materials and transportation</li> <li>• Both Turkey economy and Karaman's economic activities are on the rise</li> <li>• The importance of religious tourism is getting higher on the worldwide</li> <li>• The importance of entrepreneurship is on the rise</li> <li>• Importance of the service sector is getting higher</li> <li>• Karaman is in the third region for the incentives</li> <li>• Expatriates are important for Karaman to advertise others</li> <li>• Accommodation facilities started to increase</li> <li>• Local governments' positive approach</li> <li>• Karaman is close to both the Mediterranean and Konya that are important tourism places</li> <li>• Despite the presence of travertine stone resources, there is no processing of it</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>THREATS</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With globalization, increasing international competition</li> <li>• The speed of technological change</li> <li>• The high altitude of the population working in agriculture</li> <li>• The increasing importance of institutionalization</li> <li>• The possible effects of global climate change to Karaman</li> <li>• The global economic crisis</li> <li>• Increased environmental pollution resulting from industrialization</li> <li>• The decrease in natural wetlands</li> <li>• Less arrival frequency to the region</li> <li>• The region is not involved enough in programs of the travel agencies</li> </ul>

## **WHY KARAMAN?**

Karaman with 10,000 year history and rich cultural heritage is the cradle of civilizations. Our province which is the birthplace of many historical figures / the city hosted, is known with Karamanoglu Mehmet Bey who said official language of the Turks language, used in all areas and commanded the edict in this area, with Yunus Emre representative of Tolerance, with Rumi's mother (Mümine Hatun) representative of another tolerance too and his son, with Pir-i Reis who is spoken how to draw a map, provides the details even the newly discovered continent, with orient conqueror Kazim Karabekir Pasha who had the great services during the foundation of our Republic and also One Thousand and One Churches which is one of the oldest centers of Christianity world. However, there are many beauties and properties still not recognized enough.

### **❖ STRATEGIC POSITION**

- The Causeway Connecting the Mediterranean and Central Anatolia
- One Hour Distance to Reach All Kinds Supply Industry Organization and the World Market to Reach 1.5 Hours From Those Limal Opportunity
- Easement of Access to Metropoles
- One Of The Most Important City in the Apple Sector (20% of Turkey Production.)
- Being From the Granary of Central Anatolia
- Owning Most Assortment Province in KOP Areas
- A Base to Arrive Advantage a Base Location With Logistics Center Location
- Lowest Earthquake Risk Region of Turkey
- HSL (High Speed Train) and the Transportation Privileges
- Rich and Efficient Land

### **❖ TOURISM POTENTIAL**

- Hiking Areas
- Relics of Phrygian, Hittite, Roman, Byzantine, Karamanogulları, Seljuk, Ottoman Civilizations
- Being Rumi's Mother's Tomb in Our Province
- Karadağ-Binbir Church, Değle and Derbe as Archeological Sites Public Views on Faith Tourism Areas
- The Turkish capital with Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey's edicts
- Caving Tourism (Manazan and İncesu Caves, ...)
- Suitable for Professional Paragliding Karadağ Existence of Similar Field
- Tolerance City Having the Abrahamic Religions and Different Cultures Together
- Having the Region Crafts (carpet, etc.).
- Yunus Emre and His Family's Tomb



### ❖ **RURAL TOURISM POTENTIAL**

- Hunting Tourism
- Mountain Tourism
- Birds Birdwatching Appropriate Due to Location Gateway areas
- Cave Tourism
- Rafting
- Taskale Granaries, Zeyva Market, Divle Authentic Places Like Obrugu
- Being in the Toros Mountains and the Forest Village
- The Rich Natural Beauty of the Toros Sun
- Trekking
- Plateau Tourism

### ❖ **EDUCATIONAL POTENTIAL**

- Existence of Vocational School For Intermediary Personnel Needs
- The High Level of Education
- Support With Training and Need for Qualified Educational Institutions
- Open a Population Education and Development
- Experienced Staff working in Food Sector
- Connecting Featured Properties of County Vocational Schools
- High Schooling rates
- Its University Constantly Developing and Entrepreneurship Index Falling in the First Fifty
- Three Hours Away, More Than 30 Universities Transportation Opportunity
- High Success City in University Entrance Examination

### ❖ **PEACEFUL AND LIVABLE CITY**

- The Lack of Infrastructure Problems
- Low Public Security Events
- Height of Environmental Awareness and Development of Appropriate Detached Bungalow Areas
- Natural Gas Usage
- Advanced Industries
- Strong Local Economy
- Below Average Turkey's Unemployment Rate
- Distinguished Sports Facilities Sports of All Sorts With Appropriate Facilities
- Turkey's Livable City Between the First 20
- Cheap and Easy Transport Facilities

### ❖ **INFRASTRUCTURE**

- OSB With Lands Infrastructure Completed the Appropriate Size
- The Presence of Raw Materials to Asset as an Input to The Food Industry
- Large Pasture Areas For Livestock
- Cheap and Easy Transport Opportunities for All Kinds of Raw Materials
- Employment Government Support
- With 15% in the Labour Cost Advantage Competitive Dominance
- Suitable for Organic Production Areas
- Existence of Business Opportunities for Agricultural Irrigation
- Transportation and Marketing (3 Hours by Road Transport to 15 Million Human) Potential
- The University's Assets and University-Industry Cooperation

### ❖ **RENEWABLE ENERGY**

- Multiple HEPP Assets in the Region
- Existence of Rational Investment Area in the Energy Field
- Area of Specialization of Energy to be Installed
- The First Place With GSR (Global Solar Radiation) and Sun Time in Turkey
- Province taking Maximum Number of Licenses in Solar Energy Investment
- Opportunity for Businesses to Generate Their Own Energy
- Wind Energy Potential
- Cheap Energy Costs
- Low Land Costs for Renewable Energy Facilities
- High Biomass Potential

### ❖ **CLIMATE AND WATER**

- Favorable Climate Conditions in Terms of Trekking
- Prevalence of Endemic Plant Species
- Quite Low Alpha and Beta Value Expressing Radiation Activity Concentration Values in Drinking Water
- Promotion of Good Agricultural Practice and Prevalence
- Advantage Climate in Terms of Timber Management
- Protection of Groundwater with Blue Tunnel Project
- Being Low Humidity Rate
- Suitable Climate in Terms of Health Tourism
- Climate Conditions Suitable for Agricultural Enterprises
- Due to Favorable Climatic Conditions, Suitable Storage Opportunities for Having a Wide Range of Products Gamma

### ❖ **LAND**

- Existing Public Domain Apart From OSB Completed Infrastructure
- Completed Infrastructure Availability of Appropriate Size (OSB Learning 2 Million 700 m2) Land Opportunity
- Cost of Municipal Land Supply
- Alot of Fields Near the Raw Materials for Food Businesses
- Suitable Soil Structure to Grow Tasty Product
- Reserved Area for Logistics Centers
- Proximity of OSB to Railway Line
- Finding Suitable Lands in Terms of Health Tourism
- Private Property Lands With
- Bonus Allocation of Land to Investors

### ❖ **COOPERATION ORGANISATION WILL SUPPORTERS**

- General of the Ministry of Economy and Regional Support Programs Support Program
- Funding for the ₺ Loan Discount 3 Points (Not in Zone 1 Application)
- % 8 Advantages In Terms of Income and Corporation Tax by 1 Region (10 Million € 800,000 to € Investment Advantageous)
- Supports of The Development Agency
- OSB Investment in the Region 4
- Incentives More Than 200 000 € as Insurance Employers Share by the First Region
- Grant Support Under Agriculture and Rural Development Agency IPARD up to 60%
- Among Encouraged Provinces in Third Region
- TÜBİTAK - TEYDEP Industrial R & D Supports
- KOP Regional Support Programs and Other Supports

## CONCLUSION

Karaman has rich cultural heritage with its historical background and hosted many cultures. It has different climate features due to its location and it has many natural existence. Many important historical people lived here. Its rich cultural heritage and important historical people are uses effectively on introducing the province.

Tourism potential which is the locomotive of service sector is an important factor not only on introducing the province but also on investing to service sector. Besides, there are many investment possibilities on service areas such as health investments based on the low unemployment rate and the rise of occupational illnesses and the old population, educational investments based on the attach importance on education and energy investments based on the proper conditions. Despite having wide range of investment possibilities in the province, not having introduced to investors is an important problem.

- The shortness of advertising
- The shortness of tourism substructure
- Not being able to saving and evaluting the historical and cultural existences
- Not being able to revealing Karaman's culture
- The shortness of tourism conscious
- Not being able to making use of local values of the province
- The shortness of social outfit and facility
- The squalidity of some historical existences
- The rareness of accomodation diversity;

are the some parts of structural porblems. With the solving of structural porblems, the potential investment factors will become active investments.

On the other hand; Karaman is in the foreground on,

- Strategic location
- The potential of tourism and country tourism
- The potential of education
- Being a peaceful and liable city
- Substructure
- Having a high rate of renewable energy
- Having proper climate conditions
- Land structure for sufficient all kinds od investments
- Having institutions that support investments

With the evaluating of these advantages, the province is at the point to reach the desired positon. Local industry organizations, Civil society organizations of Karaman which are the responsibility of providing guidance to entrepreneurs, should develop vision in collaboration with the public and must produce viable projects. First, Inventory,such as historical, cultural, natural, economic and demographic factors of Karaman, is required to be determined in many ways. Thus, an infrastructure for the development of future projects will be provided. It should be considered that these projects are created with a system, not from the central administration toward the bottom, but from the bottom towards the center. Local ownership should be based on in the production and implementation of projects.



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PİR-İ REİS'S MAP

