FURNITURE

KONYA FURNITURE INDUSTRY

Past,
Present,
Future
...

1882

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One of the greatest advantages we have gained in the last thirty years is the fact that new production centers have been started to be established in Anatolia. From this point of view, one of the central cities that will bear the production load of Anatolia is Konya with its economic development and potential. With its companies that opened to the world, modern and scientific production and trade, universities, organized industrial zones and international exhibition center, Konya is one of the example cities of Türkiye, which has a short history of industrialization, has become a world-renowned production and trade center with moves it has made in the last fifteen years. Konya which is an exceptional city where cultural heritage inherited from its historical accumulation is brought to the present, messages of peace, brotherhood and human love are given to the world, unity and co-existence have become the philosophy of life, modesty and courtesy have ruled for centuries, enabled the city develop economically, socially and culturally with the spirit of unity formed together with its public institutions, non-governmental organizations, chambers and stock exchange. One of the biggest achievements of Konya where unemployment is below 5 percent, is rapidly increasing exports in recent years. Export of Konya which exports to 178 countries and had 03% export share and 100 million dollars of export amount in 2001, increased at the rate of 1.500% and reached 1.5 billion dollars level in fifteen years and its share in Türkiye's export exceeded 1%.

In the last fifteen years, Türkiye's average in export has increased 5 times and Konya has increased its export 15 times and has written a success story around the world. Today, Konya has potential to receive 3% share from Türkiye's export in the next decade. While Konya industry which allows production in many different sectors instead of a single sector, provides a great advantages to the city in international competition, Konya makes its presence felt in world's market by offering low-cost and better quality products in Food, Machinery, Furniture, Automotive Spare Part, Plastic, On-vehicle Equipment and Lift, Footwear-Textile and Agricultural Machinery sectors. Konya which is one of the cities of Türkiye showing high economic performance recently with historical and cultural accumulation, geographical features and entrepreneurs and which continues to rise economically by contributing to our country's objectives as a central city in its region, offers many opportunities for foreign investors and businessmen with its socio-economic advantages.

Selçuk ÖZTÜRK
Konya Chamber of Commerce
President of Board of Directors

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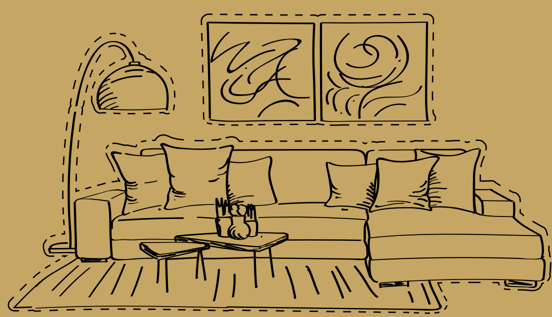

KONYA FURNITURE INDUSTRY

Past, Present, Future

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INTRODUCTION

The period of 2019-2022 has been a challenging time for economies on a global, national, and local level due to the effects of various social and economic developments. The COVID-19 pandemic, the global rise in commodity, energy, and food prices, and the negative supply-related effects of the Russia-Ukraine war have changed all economic balances.

The pandemic caused a decrease in the mobility of the global economy while businesses developed new labor methods due to the effects of self-isolation measures, and changes were seen in global production and trade volume. During the first quarter of 2020, global industrial production reduced by 6%, accelerating the economic recession experienced in this period . In general, 2020 was a negative year in global trade, with a 7.5% recession in global trade throughout the year. The changing consumer behavior during the pandemic was experienced as a demand increase in some sectors and as a demand decrease in sales for other sectors. Large-scale financial support to businesses was provided in the USA and Japan. In the EU, on the other hand, new EU funds have been created that prioritize the environment and digitalization, as well as measures that try to reduce the social and economic effects of the pandemic. In addition to the slowdown in economic activity, the COVID 19 outbreak has also led to several problems in supply chains. Furthermore, the recession in international trade disrupted the functioning of supply chains and increased the cost of intermediate goods imports.

After the negative period of the COVID 19 pandemic, commodity prices started to rise with a strong recovery in the global industry and trade during the second half of 2022. In the third quarter of 2022, world manufacturing output stabilized at a solid 3.6% annual growth rate, after a relatively weak 3.0% increase in the previous quarter. Industrial economies were also affected by the rise, increasing from a narrow annual increase of 2.5% in the second quarter of 2022 to 3.6% in the third quarter. At the same time, an increase of 61.2% was recorded in the metal index during the 2020-2022 period. Moreover, the low trade stocks of the retailers and the economic measures taken by the countries to revive their economies also affected rising prices. As mentioned above, supply-related delays caused by the disruption in supply chains were the reason behind high prices. The prominence of supply in certain commodities has been the factor behind the increased commodity prices in the first quarter of 2021.

The rise in global food prices was another effect of this period. The economic support and measures taken by governments against the COVID 19 pandemic, loose monetary policies, trade stocks, and export restrictions in some countries accelerated the upward trend in prices. The agricultural product index increased by over 54% from 2020 to 2022. Disruptions in production due to drought, the inability to meet the high demand from China, and the war between Russia and Ukraine, both of which are important players in agricultural products played huge parts in the continuous increase of food prices.

In the EU region, energy import prices have increased by more than 100% between 2020 and 2022. The Ukraine-Russia war and Russia's decision to cut off gas shipments to some EU countries triggered gas and electricity prices upwards. Again, due to the effects of the Ukraine-Russia war, both commodity prices and energy prices increased significantly. Problems in supply and transportation increased the prices of commodities and made it difficult for the masses to access them. The Industrial manufacturer energy price index in the EU increased by 141% between January 2021 and July 2022 .

In TURKSTAT (Turkish Statistical Institute) data; According to the private trade system, in the January-December period of 2022, exports in Türkiye increased by 10.1% compared to the same period of the previous year and amounted to 235 billion 236 million dollars, while imports increased by 31.3% to 342 billion 213 million dollars.

Businesses in Konya were also affected by the negative effects of the pandemic but showed a quick reaction to take measures. The disruption of the supply chain has increased costs for many companies. As a precaution, many businesses have made new arrangements with suppliers. There were halts in the automotive sector. Sectors such as food, packaging, and chemistry were positively affected by the pandemic. Automotive and machinery companies located in Organized Industrial Zones (OIZ) were adversely affected by the pandemic. Transportation and logistics costs have increased in OIZs. Businesses that export based on imports experienced severe difficulties due to the shutting of customs and disruption in supply chains.

To determine the positive and negative effects of the above-mentioned developments on the businesses in Konya, mutual interviews were held with the selected businesses. 45% of these companies target both domestic and foreign markets, while 27% focus only on the domestic market. Most of the interviewed businesses use direct marketing, wholesalers, and brokers for sales. The foreign market targets of the majority of these businesses focus on European, African, and Middle Eastern countries.

Developments such as the pandemic, war, and immigration during the last 5 years have affected some companies positively and others negatively. When it comes to negative effects, businesses stated that they were adversely affected by the COVID 19 pandemic, war, conflicts, immigration, and developments in the energy market. Against these negative developments, most of the companies delayed their investment and growth plans. Most businesses have also adopted the method of taking precautions against these crises by focusing more on foreign markets while reducing production volume. Some companies have turned to internal energy savings.

It has been observed that businesses in Konya have responded quickly to the aforementioned disruptions in the supply chain. Businesses have increased their price alternatives by diversifying their supply points. During this period, businesses were also able to have meetings with their customers frequently and renew their order plans. They have also made their raw material and auxiliary material supplies according to these plans. In addition to the raw material planning, meetings with the raw material suppliers managed to keep the raw material purchase prices within certain ranges in the said period. Furthermore, the majority of customers in the supply chain have extended their lead times for procurement. Finally, the majority of businesses in Konya organized their work-sharing in the chain by holding meetings with the stakeholders in their supply chain.

Businesses in Konya reacted very quickly to disruptions in the supply chain during the COVID 19 pandemic, and they successfully optimize their raw and auxiliary material supplies by work-sharing and re-planning with the stakeholders in the supply chain.

Comfort and pleasure are important for high ***income group,*** *durability and functionality are important for middle* ***income group*** *...*

OVERVIEW

All of the items that people use in order to meet their basic needs in daily life, such as working, sitting, resting, preparing food, and storing their belongings safely and comfortably, are labeled as furniture. Furniture directly affects the quality of a person's life and also serves social and cultural needs in every aspect of daily life.

Furniture is produced by using construction elements such as particleboard, fiberboard, MDF, melamine-coated chipboard, or plywood and can be manufactured both indoors and outdoors. Also, these materials can be used exclusively or combined, depending on the end product. Wooden materials are generally used in furniture production (materials can also be natural or artificial other than wood, such as metal, plastic, marble, and glass). In addition, features such as unique design, aesthetics, durability, comfort, and functionality are also taken into account during production. Due to increasing urbanization, population growth, and rising standards of living in recent years, the demand for furniture is increasing on a daily basis.

The furniture industry, which operates at the local and national market level with low-labor technology, is currently going through a rapid transformation and is on the way to becoming a more information and capital-intensive sector compared to previous years.

There is a wide range of products in the Turkish furniture sector. Namely; panel furniture, solid furniture (bedroom, dining room, teen room, kids' room, etc.), upholstered furniture (seats, corner sets, sofas, lounging and resting units, etc.), kitchen furniture, bathroom and office furniture, lawn furniture, furniture components, and parts, vehicle furniture, hospital furniture, hotel furniture, and accessories.

The furniture industry is one of the leading sectors in Türkiye in terms of the number of businesses and employment. The furniture industry also makes a name for itself as a sector where domestic resources are used the most and dependence on imported products is minimal. Although most of the businesses in the sector are SMEs, the number of medium and large-scale businesses has been increasing recently.

The Turkish furniture industry, like other sub-sectors of the durable consumer goods industry, is one of the most assertive and leading industries where the foreign trade balance is in favor of exports. Even though the point reached by the sector is defined as "good" by the stakeholders, it is also noted that the industry has the potential to be "great". The experience gained through the cooperation of the private sector, universities, and vocational high schools in the field of design, as well as the activities of CE certificate laboratories, stand out as the most important tools for the sector to realize its high potential.

In the furniture sector, developed countries mainly focus on areas with high added value, such as design and branding, while reasons such as increasing labor and energy costs and a decrease in raw material resources cause many developed countries to withdraw from the production stage. While the dominance of chain stores based on automation stands out, especially in modern furniture, the dealership system is also becoming widespread and transforming Türkiye's furniture industry structure into a similar shape.

The furniture sector can be examined in four main sub-sectors; office and hospital furniture, metal furniture, kitchen furniture, and living furniture. The industry includes both main elements and auxiliary elements. Another plus of the sector is the lack of current account deficit for the last 10 years.

The world furniture sector also has a remarkable number in terms of employment. The sector is expanding its area day by day thanks to a significant level of employment, along with constant furniture production all over the world. To further develop the industry, numerous fairs are held in various countries. While the furniture produced is evaluated in terms of design and diversity at these fairs, they also enable direct contact with the manufacturers regarding the situation of the sector.


you must do what you love
Hello gorgeous!


CHANGE IS GOOD
good vibes only !
Enjoy the little things
KEEP IT SIMPLE
This Week:
C

***The strength of the trans-portation network** is a significant factor facili-tating trade in terms of logistics.*

WHY KONYA

Konya, which has been a frequent destination for important trade routes throughout history, also uses the advantages of its location on the Silk Road. Being the former capital of the Anatolian Seljuk State and an important province of the Ottoman Empire in terms of science, wisdom, and wealth, today, Konya serves as a locomotive for the provinces in its hinterland as the agriculture, trade, industry, and tourism attraction center of both Türkiye and the Central Anatolia Region.

Konya makes serious contributions to the country's economy and is also on the way to becoming not only an agricultural province but also an industrial city.

In terms of the furniture industry, the infrastructure that provides training for the workforce has strategic importance. Conveniently, one of the most important reasons why Konya has a valuable position and great potential in Türkiye is due to the city's well-equipped workforce.

In Konya, 13,953 people graduated from institutions that provide education in the fields of Vocational and Technical Secondary Education at the end of the 2020-2021 academic year. Of this number, 6,780 are male, and the ratio of students graduating in this field in Türkiye is 2.7% (National Education Statistics-Formal Education, 2022).

The abundance of vocational high schools and the presence of many universities and technical education faculties in the city are just a few of the positive factors in meeting the qualified employees that the sector needs. Besides, there are numerous vocational courses located in Konya. Cohesion and strong cooperation between local institutions are also other advantages of Konya.

The export of office furniture is especially important in Konya in terms of increasing export values, and the strong transportation network of the city shows itself as an important factor that facilitates trade in terms of logistics.

Furniture sector is one of the oldest and ***ongoing sectors in Konya*** *...*

Furniture sector means ***important opportunities for Konya*** *...*

Furniture sector is in ***interaction with other sectors*** *...*

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FURNITURE INDUSTRY IN TÜRKİYE

The globalization trend, which has made itself felt more and more in the world economy recently, has increased the importance of urban economies in the global economy. In this context, local economies have also affected the development performance of their countries, thanks to the strategies and policies they have developed in global competition by improving their physical, social, and institutional infrastructures.

In line with Türkiye's Vision 2023, the reflections of the balanced growth observed in the Turkish economy are undoubtedly valid for the furniture sector as well. The furniture sector has the feature of being one of the carrier sectors in the opening of the Turkish economy to global markets. The sector carries out this task in the shadow of global economic crisis expectations, the highly impressionable global-regional political instability environment concentrated in the Middle East, Caucasus, Balkans, and Africa, and other possible risks and threats (raw material crisis, China's trade policies, etc.). The most prominent indicator of this is that while the export balance of the products in different sectors is mostly in favor of the domestic market, the furniture products are partially in favor of exports and mostly in balance.

This situation can be interpreted as the positive effect of the development in the furniture sector, where the added value is higher than the other sectors, on the growth of the national economy. In macroeconomic terms, the sector also has the power to positively affect parameters such as employment, capacity utilization, and R&D.

The furniture industry is an area where many goods and service groups ranging from living room furniture to office and hospital furniture are gathered under a common roof. In this context, during the pre-production process in which the product in question is determined in mind (design), the furniture industry offers significant contributions to the country's economy as it invites different sectors (raw material sectors such as wood-metal-glass along with packaging, advertising, press-publication and logistics, etc.) related to the quality and quantity of the product to economic interaction.

In line with Vision 2023, the foreseen target for the furniture sector is 25 billion USD in production and 10 billion USD in exports.

Furniture is produced in approximately 45 cities of Türkiye. Most of the businesses are SMEs. According to 2021 TURKSTAT data, there are 46,968 businesses in the furniture sector. According to TOBB industry database data, as of 2022, there are 5,012 furniture production companies operating in Türkiye. The sector's total number of employees is 173,304.

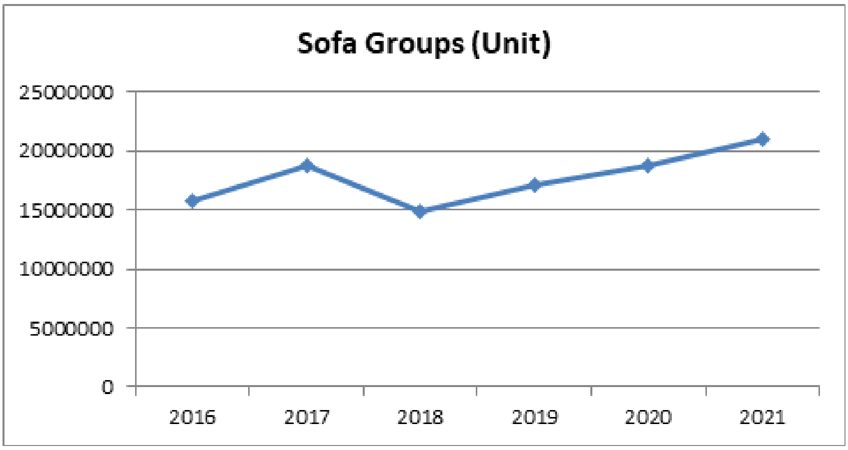
The region's and the neighboring countries' (target markets) widespread interest in Turkish goods is a well-known fact.

It is predicted that this interest will increase even more when the ongoing chaos and instability in the region ends and the furniture needs that emerge in 5 years in today's conditions will be demanded in 1 year in the future.

The Turkish production of certain furniture product groups that are vital for Konya is as follows:

Graph 1: Türkiye Sofa Groups Production

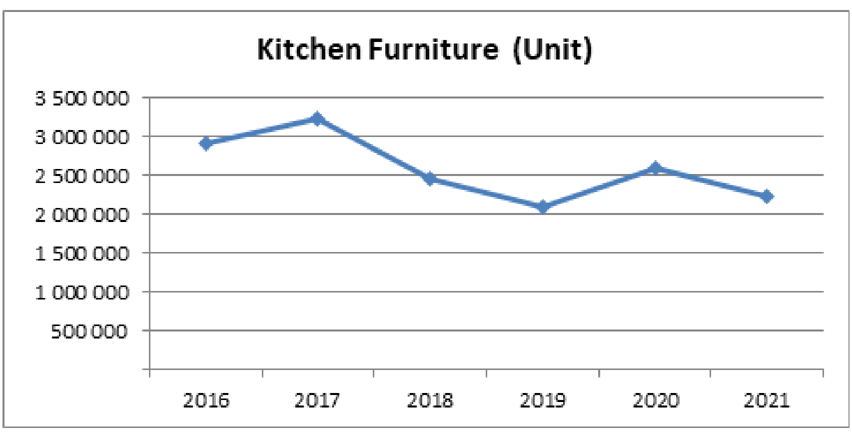
Source: TURKSTAT



The production of sofa groups, which showed a small decrease in the 2017-2018 period, entered a continuous upward trend in the 2017-2021 period, increasing by 40% from 15 million to over 21 million units.

Graph 2: Kitchen Furniture Production

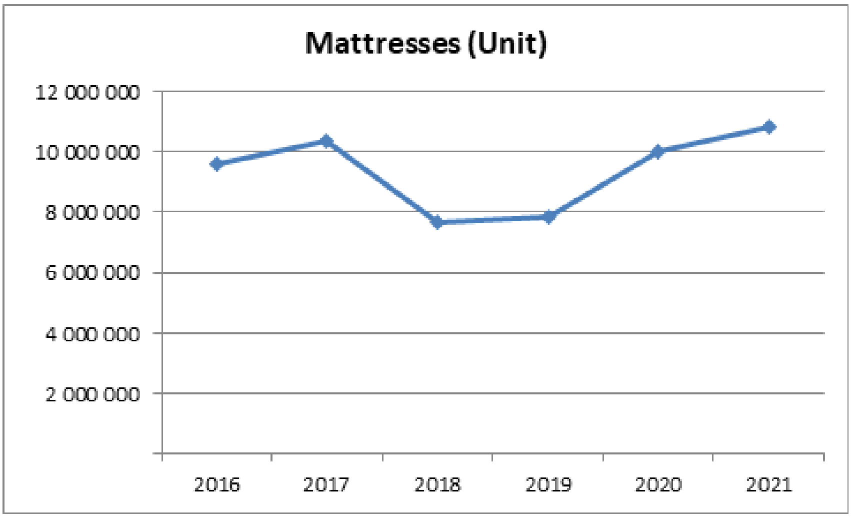
Source: TURKSTAT



After peaking in 2017, the production of kitchen furniture followed a downward trend in the period of 2017-2019, followed by a fluctuating course. More than 2 million units were produced in 2021.

Graph 3: Türkiye Mattress Production

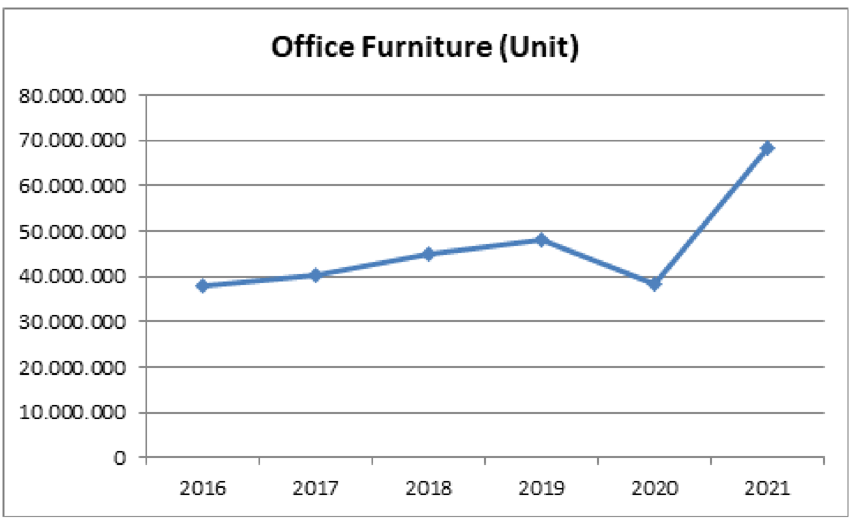
Source: TURKSTAT



Decreased by 26% in 2018, mattress production started to rise after following a horizontal course until 2019 and exceeded 10,800,000 units in 2021, with an increase of 41%.

Graph 4: Office Furniture Production

Source: TURKSTAT



After a slow rise in the 2016-2019 period, office furniture production recorded a small decline in 2020. In 2021, however, it reached a peak of 70 million units, with an increase of 75%. The metal furniture group in the office furniture sub-sector plays an important role in this high share, ranging from 73% to 87%.


Good
morning

FURNITURE INDUSTRY IN KONYA

Medium and large-scale companies operating in the furniture industry have begun to realize the meaning and importance of branding and design for the industry. Companies show the value they attach to this issue by increasing their production capacity, international and domestic promotion, marketing, fair participation, and visits.

Demand and capacity utilization rates for furniture, a consumer good with high-income elasticity, follow a fluctuating course in parallel with overall economic fluctuations. Certain factors that are thought to be taken into account by the manufacturers when determining the capacity ratios in response to the furniture demand are as follows: new housing, office, and hospital constructions, furniture renovation, marriages, export-import demands, economic values, raw materials, production parks, and technology.

Chart 1: Product Grouping in Konya Furniture Industry

Bedroom Furniture, Accessories, and Parts: -Bed, -Bed base, -Shoe, -Wardrobe, -Nightstand, -Coffee table, -Bunk bed, -Chest
Teen Room, Kids' Room, and Baby Room Furniture, Accessories, and Parts: -Bed, -Bed base, -Shoe, -Wardrobe, -Nightstand, -Coffee table, -Bunk bed, -Chest
Guest Room Furniture, Accessories, and Parts: -Table, -Chair, -Display case, -Console, -Seats and sofa sets, -Tables
Living Room Furniture, Accessories, and Parts: -Couch, -Bedspring, -Sofa, -Oriental Room
Other Home Furniture and Accessories: -Cloakroom, -Coat hanger, -Bookcase, -Wall unit,-Sideboard, -Mirror parts and components
Medical Furniture, Accessories, and Parts: -Bed, -Patient Bed, -Cabinet, -Wardrobe, -Examination Bed, -Special Purpose Furniture, -Waiting Chairs and Units, Reception Units
Outdoor Furniture, Accessories, and Parts: -Bench, -Stool, -Chair, -Armchair, -Park Seats, -Bower, -Pergola, -Picnic table, -Water Bridge, -Railing, -Swing, etc.
Office Furniture, Accessories, and Parts: -Computer desk, -Desk, -Folder Cabinet, -Archive Cabinets, -Bookcase, -Guest chair, -Table Sets, etc.
Kitchen Furniture, Accessories, and Parts: -Table, -Chair, -Wardrobe, -Counter, etc.
Bamboo Furniture:
Metal Furniture, Accessories, and Parts:
Others: -Bathroom cabinet, -Woodwork window, -Solid wooden door, -Dutch door, -Wooden sauna, -Wooden stairs, -Mosque doors, -Mosque mahfil (gathering place), railing, -Altar, -Muezzin mahfil (gathering place), -Platform, -Palette, -Laminate flooring, etc.

KONYA PRODUCTION GROUPS BY SUB-SECTOR

The sub-sectors within the Konya furniture industry are as follows:

Seating Sets

Chart 2: Seating Sets in Konya, 2022
Source: TOBB

	KONYA Number of Manufacturers	Number of Employees	Capacity (Unit)
Seating furniture - metal	28	932	1.616.331
Seating furniture - wood	16	198	69.909
Other seating equipment	5	37	168.478
Seat furniture parts	3	35	*
Grand Total	**52**	**1.202**	

*Capacity figures are not given in branches where there are no more than 3 businesses.

As seen above, the highest number of manufacturers in the sub-sector of the Konya furniture industry in 2022 is in metal and wooden seating groups, respectively. Metal seating furniture ranks first in the number of employees with a share of 78%. In addition, metal seating furniture is also the sub-sector with the highest capacity and comes first in capacity per employee by a wide margin. Few companies producing furniture parts in the seating group also provide spare parts to the sector.

Office and Store Furniture

Office furniture emerges as an important sector among the main groups of the furniture industry. The products manufactured in the Konya office furniture sector are as follows: computer desks, work desks, executive desks and chairs, bookcases, multi-group desks, meeting tables, meeting chairs, office chairs, office sofas, compact archive systems, call center furniture, and wooden and steel office cabinets.

Chart 3: Office and Store Furniture Production in Konya, 2022

Source: TOBB

	KONYA Number of Manufacturers	Number of Employees	Capacity (unit)	Türkiye Business	%	Türkiye Employment	%	Türkiye Capacity	%
Wooden furniture - office	22	797	418.313	936	2	31440	3	22,565,158	2
Wooden furniture - store	3	111	*	477	1	17547	1	5,289,069	*
Metal furniture - office	13	379	249,206	286	5	14793	3	9,624,323	3

Most businesses in Konya operate in the ''wooden furniture – office''. This group is followed by ''metal furniture – office''. In ''wooden furniture – office'', Konya constitutes approximately 2% of the employees active in this sector in all of Türkiye. Businesses operating in Konya's ''metal furniture – offices'' constitute 5% of the total businesses in the sector in all of Türkiye. The manufacturer and employment share of the sector in Konya is approximately 3% in Türkiye.

Kitchen Furniture

Even though the term "fitted/ready-made kitchen" has become a part of the daily conversation due to the modules used in its production being pre-produced and stocked, the correct definition is "modular kitchen".
Türkiye met the modular kitchen in the 1980s. In the 1990s, license agreements were made with foreign companies to kickstart domestic production, and the sector started to gain momentum. Today, the number of companies working in modular kitchen production is increasing continuously.
It is stated that the modular kitchen market grows by roughly 15% each year. Recently, there have been significant changes in the sub-sector. The name of the current trend in the sub-sector is "built-in kitchens". It is stated that the modular kitchen market grows by roughly 15% each year. Recently, there have been significant changes in the sub-

sector. The name of the current trend in the sub-sector is "built-in kitchens." In classical modular kitchens, the furniture comes with spaces suitable for kitchen appliances, while in new-generation built-in kitchens, appliances such as refrigerators, dishwashers, ovens, and aspirators come integrated with the rest of the furniture. Modular kitchen brands collaborate with built-in manufacturers to meet demand. Also, factors such as the need for innovation, the increase in the number of residences, and the new emphasis on decoration are now shortening the period of kitchen and bathroom furniture renovation, which used to be 15-20 years in Türkiye. In classical modular kitchens, the furniture comes with spaces suitable for kitchen appliances, while in new-generation built-in kitchens, appliances such as refrigerators, dishwashers, ovens, and aspirators come integrated with the rest of the furniture. Modular kitchen brands collaborate with built-in manufacturers to answer the demand. Also, factors such as the need for innovation, the increase in the number of residences, and the new emphasis on decoration are now shortening the period of kitchen and bathroom furniture renovation, which used to be 15-20 years in Türkiye.

The products manufactured in the kitchen furniture sub-sector of the Konya furniture industry are as follows: tables, chairs, cabinets, and counters.

Chart 4: Kitchen Furniture Production in Konya, 2022

Source: TOBB

	KONYA Number of Manufacturers	Number of Employees	Capacity (unit)	Türkiye Business	Türkiye Employment	Türkiye Capacity
Kitchen Furniture	40	730	514,933	1204	29897	9.576.931
% (Konya/ Türkiye)				3	2	5

The total production capacity in Türkiye is 9,576,931 and 514,933 in Konya. There are 40 manufacturers and 730 employees in the sub-sector.

Chart 5: Mattress Production in Konya, 2022

Source: TOBB

	KONYA Number of Manufacturers	Number of Employees	Capacity (unit)	Türkiye Business	%	Türkiye Employment	%	Türkiye Capacity	%
Mattresses - excluding mattress support	7	158	61.230	311	2	23544	1	16,053,102	1
mattress support	10	149	157.227	460	2	32864	1	21,044,813	1

In Konya, the largest number of businesses in this field are in mattress support, while mattresses are leading in the number of employees.

Mattress, Living Room Furniture Production

The products manufactured in the bedroom, teen room, children's room, and baby room furniture parts and components group are as follows: beds, bed bases, headboards, wardrobes, nightstands, bunk beds, and chests. The products manufactured in the guest room furniture parts and accessories group are as follows; tables, chairs, display cases, consoles, armchairs, sofa sets, and coffee tables.

Products in the group of living room furniture, accessories, and parts are as follows: sofa, bedspring, couch, and oriental room. Productions in other home furniture groups are as follows: bathroom cabinet, dutch door, wooden stairs, palette, cloakroom, coat hanger, wall unit, sideboard, mirror parts, and components.

Chart 6: Dining, Bed, and Living Room Furniture Production in Konya, 2022

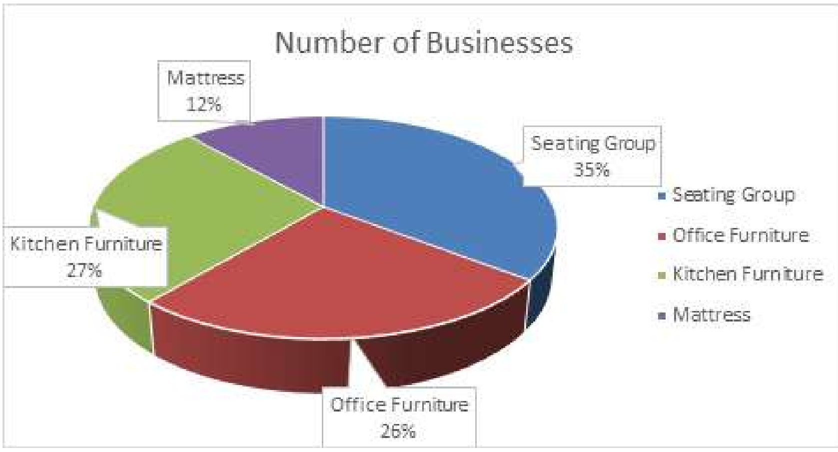
Source: TOBB

	KONYA Number of Manufacturers	Number of Employees	Capacity (unit)	Türkiye Business	Türkiye Employment	Türkiye Capacity
Other wooden furniture (dining room, bedroom, living room, kitchen)	45	810	876,498	2099	75645	233,305,528
% (Konya/ Türkiye)				%2	%1	%1

In Konya, 45 businesses with 810 employees operate in dining, bedroom, and living room furniture.

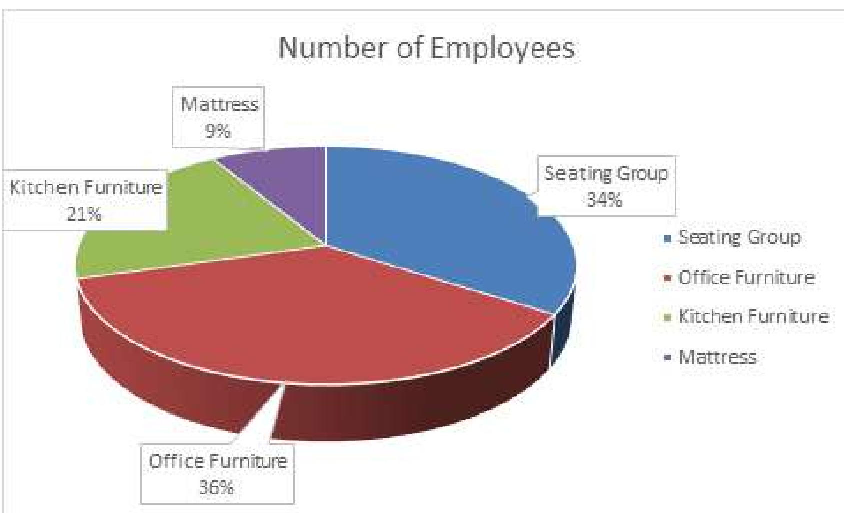
In light of the information above, the shares of the base furniture groups in Konya in terms of businesses and the number of employees are compared below:

Graph 5: Number of Businesses in the Konya Furniture Industry, 2022



In terms of registered businesses, it is determined that the seating group has the highest share with 35%. Office and kitchen furniture groups come in second with shares of 26%-27%. The group with the least number of businesses is the mattress group.

Graph 6: Number of Employees in Konya Furniture Industry, 2022



In terms of the number of employees, office furniture is at the forefront with a share of 36% and is closely followed by the seating group with 34%.

Lawn Furniture

The Turkish furniture industry, which was unable to get its share of the dynamism of the eighties and nineties, entered a completely different phase with the new millennium. The industry has evolved thanks to the export volume that started to develop, especially after 2005. As a result of continuing globalization, the furniture industry, faced with a market that demands mass production, environmental awareness, human health awareness, ergonomics, aesthetics, quality, and design altogether, started to carry both its companies and its employees to world standards. The lawn furniture sector was also affected by these developments. In addition to the wooden furniture produced from domestic trees, the variety of materials in lawn furniture increased with the effects of the developing chemical and iron steel industries, and the sector reached a significant production volume. Through its production of benches, stools, chairs, park seats, bowers, pergolas, picnic tables, water bridges, railings, swings, and more, Konya not only meets the lawn furniture needs of the city but also attracts attention by exporting.

Bamboo Furniture

Produced in addition to traditional living and lawn furniture, bamboo furniture has become one of the more important products of the sector in recent years. The demand for these products in middle and upper-income groups is rapidly increasing.

Mosque Furniture

Konya comes to the fore as a central base and lead producer of the wooden window frames, wooden stairs, mosque doors, mosque mahfil (gathering place) railings, altars, muezzin mahfils, sermon platforms, and laminate flooring used in newly built or restored mosques all over Türkiye.

FOREIGN TRADE IN THE KONYA FURNITURE INDUSTRY

The annual export figures of Konya have increased noticeably, especially in 2020-2021, which is the period of the COVID-19 pandemic. Exports to countries in different continents of the world also highlight the continuous development of the economy and the increase in its international quality. Among the countries that Konya exported the most in 2022 were Iraq, Germany, the Russian Federation, and the USA. While the USA was the most exported country in 2021, the highest export was made to Iraq in 2022.

Chart 7: Konya Annual Exports in All Chapters and Distribution to Selected Countries (Thousand USD)

Source: TURKSTAT, 2022.

Countries	2019	2020	2021	2022
Iraq	264.506	240.752	244.984	291.519
Germany	135.129	145.931	214.509	242.428
Russian Federation	59.216	84.703	118.344	228.787
USA	73.803	181.959	304.236	188.891
Italy	80.913	63.888	93.189	114.684
Poland	46.070	50.782	83.212	103.522
Israel	57.649	51.248	78.210	87.209
Romania	30.390	34.488	67.277	87.113
Egypt	40.368	51.390	83.562	85.497
Algeria	57.649	46.430	51.559	84.613
Netherlands	26.287	34.801	53.633	77.580
Uzbekistan	35.311	41.072	93.921	74.329
United Kingdom	40.368	45.148	67.066	74.059
UAE	27.170	30.728	50.817	68.101
Iran	52.370	49.734	56.524	61.129
Konya Total	**1.991.692**	**2.157.553**	**3.003.842**	**3.277.252**

Chart 8: Konya Foreign Trade Data of Chapter 94 – Furniture Industry, According to the Private Trade System

Source: TURKSTAT, 2022

Chapter 94 - Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated sign illuminated nameplates and the like; prefabricated buildings	Konya's Exports ($)	Konya's Imports ($)
2019	31.169.490	3.390.996
2020	41.940.703	3.648.768
2021	44.593.801	4.464.863
2022	52.476.123	4.265.730

Furniture products within the scope of Chapter 94 are classified as; "9401- Seats (other than those of heading 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof.", "9402- Medical, surgical, dental or veterinary furniture (for example, operating tables, examination tables, hospital beds with mechanical fittings, dentists' chairs); barbers' chairs and similar chairs, having rotating as well as both reclining and elevating movements; parts of the foregoing articles.", "9403- Other furniture and parts thereof." and ''9404- Mattress supports; articles of bedding and similar furnishing (for example, mattresses, quilts, eiderdowns, cushions, pouffes and pillows) fitted with springs or stuffed or internally fitted with any material or of cellular rubber or plastics, whether or not covered.''. When looking at the export figures of Konya province in terms of US dollars, an increase is seen in the products belonging to this Chapter. It is also noteworthy that these products have a foreign trade surplus.

Chart 9: Development of Konya Furniture Export (Thousand USD)

Source: TURKSTAT, 2022

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Konya (Chapter 94)	31.169	41.940	44.593	52.476
Konya (Total)	1.991.692	2.167.552	3.003.842	3.277.252
Share (%)	**%1.5**	**%1.9**	**%1.4**	**%1.6**

The share of exports from Konya in the 2019-2022 period in products covered by Chapter 94 within the city's total exports is given in Chart 9. Accordingly, approximately 1% of the sector's share in Konya's total exports has been maintained as of 2019-2022.

Foreign trade data of Konya's furniture, excluding furniture used in medicine, surgery, dentistry, and veterinary, are given in Chart 10.

Chart 10: Foreign trade data of Konya's furniture - excluding furniture used in medicine, surgery, dentistry, and veterinary

Source: TURKSTAT, 2022

Years	Konya's Exports ($)	Konya's Imports ($)
2019	18.779.429	2.431.704
2020	21.666.177	2.401.205
2021	26.624.747	3.218.095
2022	33.893.610	3.360.845

As seen above, furniture exports from Konya have shown a continuous increasing trend in the 2019-2022 period. The export level exceeded 33 million dollars, with an increase of 27% in 2022. Another remarkable feature of Konya's furniture foreign trade is that it has a constant foreign trade surplus. As a matter of fact, the level of exports is considerably higher than the level of imports in the same sector. The export surplus in question reached 19 million dollars in 2019 and 30 million dollars in 2022, with an increase of approximately 87%.

Chart 11: Medical and dental foreign trade data

Source: TURKSTAT, 2022

Years	Konya's Exports ($)	Konya's Imports ($)
2019	3.838.934	5.732.613
2020	14.299.086	5.453.154
2021	9.526.304	7.579.133
2022	7.680.355	6.298.297

Furniture exports for medical purposes peaked with an increase of 272% in 2020, before experiencing a downward trend. However, despite the increasing imports in the sector, there continues to be a foreign trade surplus in medical furniture.

R&D support *in furniture sector strengthens the sector much more ...*

INVESTMENT INCENTIVE PRACTICES IN THE FURNITURE INDUSTRY

The investment incentive systems implemented in Türkiye are as follows;

• **General Incentive Practices:** Investments above the minimum fixed investment amount and capacities are supported within the scope of General Incentive Practices, regardless of region. Subjects excluded from the incentives or subjects that do not meet the conditions sought for incentives are not included in these. The minimum investment amount required for Konya in General Incentive Practices is 3,000,000 TL.

• **Regional Incentive Practices:** Within the Regional Incentive Practices, the sectors qualified for support in each province are determined by considering the potentials and economic scales of the said provinces, and the level of support varies according to the development levels of the regions these provinces are located in. The minimum investment amount in Regional Incentive Practices for Konya, which is located in Enterprise Region Number 2, is 1,000,000 TL.

• **Incentive of Priority Investments:** In line with the needs of Türkiye, the investments to be made in the determined areas have been classified as priority investments. In addition, even if these investments are made in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Enterprise Regions, the supports applied in the 5th Region are also provided to the priority investments.

• **Large-Scale Investments Incentive:** Agricultural machinery industry covered in this report is among the sectors determined as large-scale investments and therefore able to benefit from this incentive. The minimum fixed investment amount is 50 million TL.

• **Incentive of Strategic Investments:** Investments in the domestic production of intermediate goods or products with high import dependency are supported within the scope of strategic investment incentive practices.

The investment criteria for support within the scope of this incentive are as follows;

• 50 million TL minimum fixed investment amount,

• The total domestic production capacity of the product in question is less than the import,

• Minimum 40% of the added value provided by the investment (this condition is not required for refinery and petrochemical investments),
• The total import value of the product in question is at least 50 million USD as of last year.

The Regional Incentive System implemented in Türkiye is summarized in the chart below:

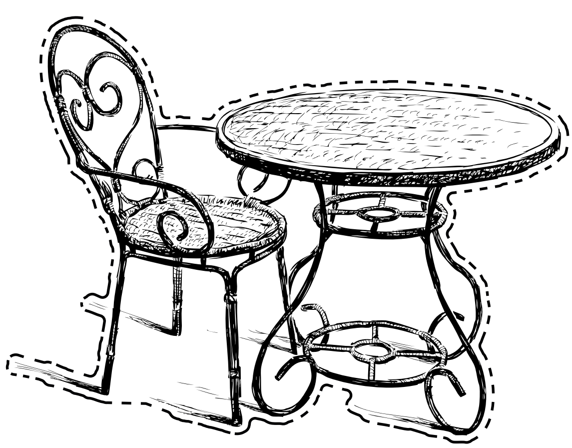


Chart 12: Regional Incentive System Implemented in Türkiye

Source: MEVKA Investment Incentive System Guide, Turkish Ministry of Industry and Technology, 2022.

INCENTIVES & SUPPORTS			REGIONS					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
VAT Exemption			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Customs Duty Exemption			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Investment Space Allocation			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Interest or Dividend Support			No	No	TL:3 Points Forex:1 Point	TL:4 Points Forex:1 Point	TL:5 Points Forex:2 Point	TL:7 Forex:2 Point
Income Tax Withhold Support			No	No	No	No	No	10 years
Employee's National Insurance Contribution Support			No	No	No	No	No	10 years
Tax Relief	Investment Contribution Rate (%)	Outside OIZ	15	20	25	30	40	50
		Inside OIZ	20	25	30	40	50	55
	Discount Rate (%)	Outside OIZ	50	55	60	70	80	90
		Inside OIZ	55	60	70	89	90	95
Employer's National Insurance Contribution Support	Support Length (year)	Outside OIZ	2	3	5	6	7	10
		Inside OIZ	3	5	6	7	10	12
	Investment Contribution Rate (%) *	Outside OIZ	10	15	20	25	35	No Limit
		Inside OIZ	15	20	25	35	No Limit	No Limit

Note: Within the scope of investment incentive certificates issued for the manufacturing industry (US-97 Code: 15-37), the legislation to be considered for investment expenditures to be made between 1/1/2017 and 31/12/2022 is as follows: Within the scope of regional and strategic incentive practices, the investment contribution rates to which tax reduction support will be applied are calculated by adding 15 points to the investment contribution rate of each region. In addition, corporate tax or income tax deduction is applied as 100% in all regions and without any action on the incentive certificate.

The delivery of goods and services related to the construction works within the scope of the certificate of the taxpayers holding the investment incentive certificate for the manufacturing and tourism industries are exempt from VAT until 31/12/2025.

* At the application stage for the issuance of an incentive certificate, if requested, Employer's National Insurance Contribution Support rates are increased by half of the investment contribution rates in parallel with the tax deduction, provided that tax deduction is not utilized. The chart regarding this is given below:

The exceptions regarding the investments to be made in Konya are as follows:

1- If the investment is in the OIZ, or made by an investor with at least five real or legal persons operating in the same sector as a partner, and if it is an investment that will ensure integration in the area of joint activity, the said investment benefits from the support of **Region 3** for a tax deduction and employer's national insurance contribution support.

2- Within the scope of the district-based incentive system and regional incentive practices, the investments to be made in Konya's Ahırlı, Altınekin, Bozkır, Çeltik, Derbent, Derebucak, Doğanhisar, Emirgazi, Güneysinder, Hadim, Halkapınar, Hüyük, Kadınhanı, Kulu, Sarayönü, Taşkent, Tuzlukçu, Yalıhüyük, and Yunak districts will benefit from the support of the 3rd Region. Investments to be made in the organized industrial zones of the mentioned districts will benefit from the support of the 4th Region.

3- In case the investment is among the priority investments, it benefits from the support of the 5th Region.

4- According to the OECD definition of technology intensity level, investments in the production of products in the **medium-high** technology industry class benefit from regional supports applied in the **4th Region**. The minimum fixed investment required for these investments is 3 million TL for Konya.

The contents of the investment support practices for Konya are as follows:

VAT Exemption: Within the scope of the incentive certificate, this is applied in the form of non-payment of value-added tax for investment goods, machinery and equipment to be procured domestically and internationally.

Customs-Duty Exemption: Within the scope of the incentive certificate, this is applied in the form of non-payment of customs duty for investment goods machinery and equipment to be procured internationally.

Tax Relief: The contribution rate of income or corporate tax to investments is between 20% and 40%. The discount rate is between 55% and 80%.

Employer's National Insurance Contribution Support: The support period is between 3 to 7 years and the investment contribution rate is between 15% and 35%.

Investment Space Allocation: For investments with incentive certificates, investment space is allocated within the framework of the procedures and principles determined by the Ministry of Finance.

VAT Return: The VAT collected for the building-construction expenditures made for strategic investments with a fixed investment amount of more than 500 million Turkish Liras is refunded.

The support elements provided to investments within the framework of these practices are as follows;

Chart 13: Konya Investment Support System

Source: MEVKA Investment Incentive System Guide, Turkish Ministry of Industry and Technology, 2022.

SUPPORT ELEMENT		REGIONAL		PRIORITY
		Outside OIZ	Inside OIZ	
VAT Exemption		Yes	Yes	Yes
Customs-Duty Exemption		Yes	Yes	Yes
Interest and Dividend Support		No	No	TL: 5 Points Forex: 2 Points
Investment Space Allocation		Yes	Yes	Yes
Tax Relief	Investment Contribution Rate (%)	20	25	40
	Discount rate (%)	55	60	80
Employer's National Insurance Contribution Support:	Support Length (Year)	3	5	7
	Investment Contribution Rate (%)	15	20	35

Note: Within the scope of investment incentive certificates issued for the manufacturing industry (US-97 Code: 15-37), the legislation to be considered for investment expenditures to be made between 1/1/2017 and 31/12/2022 is as follows: Within the scope of regional and strategic incentive practices, the investment contribution rates to which tax reduction support will be applied are calculated by adding 15 points to the investment contribution rate of each region. In addition, corporate tax or income tax deduction is applied as 100% in all regions and without any action on the incentive certificate.
The delivery of goods and services related to the construction works within the scope of the certificate of the taxpayers holding the investment incentive certificate for the manufacturing and tourism industries are exempt from VAT until 31/12/2025.


สวนกล้วย

Office furniture, kitchen furniture *and metal furniture productions have great potential in terms of investment in Konya...*

Chart 14: Sectors Eligible for Regional Incentives and Minimum Fixed Investment Amounts in Konya*

Source: MEVKA Investment Incentive System Guide, Turkish Ministry of Industry and Technology, 2022.

Sector Code	US-97 Code	Sectors Eligible for Incentives	Region 2 Minimum Fixed Investment Amount
1	0121	Integrated livestock investments, including investments in integrated breeding stock (excluding investments that do not comply with the minimum capacity requirements specified in the footnotes)	3 Million TL
2	0500.0.04	Aquaculture (including fish fry and fish egg production)	3 Million TL
3	15	Food and beverage products manufacturing (excluding investment matters specified in footnote 5)	3 Million TL
4	17	Textile products manufacturing (excluding yarn and weaving investments that do not meet the conditions specified in footnote 8)	10 Million TL for a brand new investment in textile finishing **
			3 Million TL for modernization variety short fiber spinning and other fiber spinning investments
5	18	Manufacture of apparel	3 Million TL
8	1912 or 1920	Suitcase, handbag, leathercraft, shoes, etc. manufacture	3 Million TL
9	20	Manufacture of wood and cork products (except furniture), manufacture of straw mats and similar knitted materials	3 Million TL
10	21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	10 Million TL
11	24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products ***	3 Million TL
24	2695.1	Production of concrete products for construction purposes	3 Million TL
27	2720, 273, 2710.8.02	Base metal industry other than iron and steel, metal casting industry	3 Million TL
28	28	Metalware	3 Million TL
30	29	Machinery and equipment manufacturing ***	3 Million TL
32	30	Manufacture of office, accounting, and data processing machines	3 Million TL
33	31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment ***	3 Million TL
34	32	Manufacture of radio, television, communication equipment, and devices	3 Million TL

35	33	Manufacture of medical instruments, precision, and optical instruments ****	3 Million TL
36	34	Motor land vehicles and sub-industry *****	3 Million TL
38	3591 and 3592	Motorcycle and bicycle production ***	3 Million TL
39	361, 3692, 3693, 3694, 3699.3.0205, 3699.3.18	Manufacture of furniture (except products manufactured using only metal and plastic), manufacture of musical instruments, manufacture of sports equipment, manufacture of games and toys, manufacture of pencils, manufacture of baby carriages, pushchairs, and their parts and components	3 Million TL
41	5510.1.01, 5510.2.01, 5510.3.02, 5510.5.02, 4.05.5510	Hotels	Over 3 Stars
42	1.03.5510	Student Dormitory	100 students
43	6302.0.01	Cold storage services	1.000 m^2
44	6302.0.03	Licensed warehousing ****	3 Million TL
45	80 excluding 809)	Educational services (including preschool education services, excluding adult education and other educational activities) ****	3 Million TL
46	8511.0.01-05, 8511.0.99, 8531.0.01-03	Hospital Investment	Hospital: 3 Million TL
46	8511.0.01-05, 8511.0.99, 8531.0.01-03	Nursing home	Nursing home: 100 people
48	37	Waste recycling and disposal facilities	3 Million TL
49	4020.0.01	Coal gas production (syngas)	50 Million TL
50		Green housing	20 decare

*Based on Karar Ek-2 (Decision Addendum-2)
** 10 Million TL for brand new investment in textile finishing, 5 Million TL for expansion investment, and 3 Million TL for other investment types.
*** Medium-High Technology investment subjects and investments to be made in Konya will benefit from the support of the 4th region.
*** Priority investments, therefore, these investments to be made in Konya will benefit from the support of the 5th region.
***** Investments of a minimum amount of 300 million TL in the main industry of motor vehicles, engine investments of a minimum amount of 75 million TL, and investments in engine components, drivelines/parts, and automotive electronics with a minimum amount of 20 million TL are the priority investment subjects, therefore, these investments to be made in Konya will benefit from the support of the 5th region.

The development of investment incentive certificates for the furniture industry in Konya is as follows:

Chart 15: Investment Incentive Certificates Issued for Konya Furniture Industry

Source: Ministry of Industry and Technology, 2022

		Certificate	Fixed Investment (Million TL)	Employment
2019	Konya	0	0	0
	Türkiye	80	980	1.868
	Konya/Türkiye	0	0	0
2020	Konya	3	47	47
	Türkiye	231	4.727	6.620
	Konya/Türkiye	1%	1%	1%
2021	Konya	5	41	105
	Türkiye	433	5.498	10.336
	Konya/Türkiye	1%	1%	1%
2022	Konya	5	62	87
	Türkiye	390	5.968	7.989
	Konya/Türkiye	1%	1%	1%

According to the data above, the investment trend in the Konya furniture industry has been reviving since 2020 and is currently experiencing a remarkable rise triggered in 2022. While the number of certificates issued and the employment committed have increased by more than 100%, the amount of committed fixed investment has experienced a decreasing trend.

SECTORAL ADVANTAGES

Maintaining its importance in areas such as logistics, marketing, technology, and services, as well as preserving its backlinks with different sectors, the furniture industry is heavily expected to develop further in order to advance in the following areas in the coming periods:

Design and R&D: For a long time, the Turkish furniture industry has not been able to produce sought-after brands since the sector was trying to hold on to various markets with cheap prices instead of quality and design superiority. However, the competitiveness of countries in the world market is based on the importance given to modern design. Representing a strong position in social, cultural, and political activities, the design responds to every area, from individual expectations to social expectations, from marketers to manufacturers all the way to environmental expectations.

The effective use and management of design by large-scale companies that have actively participated in the Turkish furniture industry since the 2000s has played an important role in their powerful branding.

On the other hand, support of the activities aimed at developing design and drawing attention to its importance for the sector by all institutions and organizations is of great importance in terms of the development and position of the sector.

In this context, activities such as the OAIB General Secretariat's "Furniture Design Contest", which has been successfully held for the last 7 years with the goal of revealing the great designs in Türkiye, play a very important role.

Industrial Forestry: One of the main factors that preserves and advances the furniture industry is the long-term enrichment of forest resources in Türkiye. Developments such as industrial tree cultivation, the amendment of the Forestry Law, and the upcoming change in the forest products fund, increase the competitiveness of the industry.

The "weight" issue, which the industry encounters in exports, is considered by the sector as encouraging and directs manufacturers to designs with higher added value.

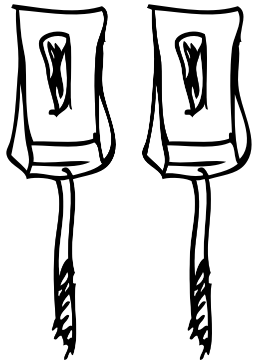
Exports to the Middle East: The primary export markets of the Turkish furniture industry are Middle Eastern and African countries. Because of this, emphasis is placed on the production of furniture that appeals to aesthetic perception in Middle Eastern countries (Iraq, Syria, Libya, etc.). The efforts to deepen the concept of Turkish-type furniture (which carries both traditional and modern tones) in line with Türkiye's traditional, cultural, and economic hinterland, position the Konya furniture sector as advantageous in the said markets.

Likewise, countries such as North Africa and Nigeria also seem to be potential markets for Konya furniture exports. In addition, bringing green and minimalistic content to the concept of Turkish furniture will make the sector more advantageous in Western markets.

Increase in Time Spent at Home and Garden: The increase in per capita income, new marriages, and developments in the construction industry constantly increase interest in home furniture. The increase in time spent at home and the fact that, especially female consumers, prefer to design their households according to their tastes reflect an increase in demand for the sector.

This situation results in the popular demand for "brand new". In the past, expectations from good furniture focused on durability, but in recent years, concepts such as design, smart furniture, fashion, functionality, and brand value have been emphasized more and more. Today's consumers may also buy furniture for purely aesthetic-decorative reasons. In addition, mobility in the construction industry is another important factor that affects the consumption of furniture products. Furthermore, due to smaller living spaces in newly built residences, small furniture is becoming more popular. Another striking detail in new housing projects is the garden and balcony elements. The interest in lawn furniture has increased, especially among young consumers. Moreover, as in other sub-sectors of durable consumption, the rising interest in green products in furniture shows itself both in the base furniture and its various parts, accessories, and fabrics.

Despite all of this, the use of leather does not lose its importance. Leather-based new designs continue to be preferred, especially in office environments.



The biggest demand in Konya

is for office and hospital furnitures

...

Rising Trend of ***Office Furniture and Hospital Furnishings:***

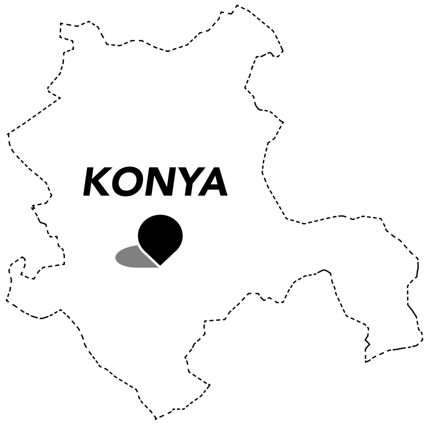
The increase in Türkiye's economic performance allows new companies in different sectors to enter the economy with each passing day. The economic operations of these companies undoubtedly take place in offices. Besides being the primary element that creates the comfort of a company, office spaces are also responsible for the showcase and prestige of the company. In addition to the traditional premises of the offices, finding new location sites inside plazas or shopping malls also adds volume to the rising "office economy".

Other products that can be considered within the scope of office furniture are smart furniture. The dissemination of devices that provide ergonomics for technological products and allow them to be charged has come to the fore as an important need for this group. The fact that companies add office and health furniture to their basic expenditure items as prestige elements results in office and hospital furniture with more functionality, reliability, durability, and aesthetic designs. This situation also makes it essential for furniture industry R&D studies to concentrate on office and hospital furniture.

Home offices, which have become widespread due to flexible organization models in today's business life, have made multi-functional furniture used for both work and daily life more important.

In conclusion, the Turkish furniture industry, which provides almost all of the raw materials domestically during the production phase (textile materials used in flooring, wood materials, metal and glass materials, etc.), has become a sector that manufactures products with high added value. Compared to the same period in 2021, Türkiye's furniture, paper, and forestry product exports increased by 22.6 percent during the 9th month of 2022, reaching $6.2 billion. 3.55 billion dollars of furniture were exported between January-September of 2022. The countries with the highest furniture exports were Iraq, with 380.2 million dollars, and Germany, with 304.4 million dollars. Türkiye ranks 6th in the world in furniture production and export. From this point of view, the Turkish furniture industry, which has great potential to become a powerhouse in the world furniture market through original and modern designs, will develop further with new investments and partnerships.

It is focused on concepts such as ***latest fashion, functionality, branded furniture*** ***...***



REASONS TO INVEST ***IN KONYA***

...

The increase of technology transfer within the industry and the production of smart furniture as a result of technology-supported manufacturing allow for an increase in local product and material diversity. In addition, the increase in online market opportunities also facilitates intercity commerce. In this context, thanks to its high industrial and workforce potential, its strategically important geographical location, its proximity to almost all markets, and its well-developed distribution networks, the Konya furniture industry hosts a positive structure for investments.

The rising demand for office furniture and health furniture due to the importance given to innovative thinking and design in recent years also presents Konya as an attractive opportunity.

Konya is determined to continue its progress in the furniture industry. The orientation towards consumer-centric service and production as a result of an improving production approach and serious efforts to enter international markets is an indication of the sector's openness to development and innovation.

In light of all the above data, it can be said that Konya is on its way to becoming an important production and showroom center for giant brands in the world thanks to its development, its multiplier effect on economic progress, its forward and backward links, its close relationship with other sectors, its employment rate, its foreign trade success, and especially its use of resources.

Konya, which has been an important trade and accommodation center throughout history due to its geographical location, is connected to other provinces by roads extending from the city center to the north, northwest, northeast, west, east, and south.

The city is connected to Ankara and the other provinces in the northwest by the Konya-Afyonkarahisar, Eskişehir-Bursa-Istanbul, and Konya-Ankara highways. In addition, the city extends to Nevşehir and other northeastern provinces via the Konya-Aksaray Road. Also, thanks to the Konya-Beyşehir Road extending to the west, Konya can connect with the province of İzmir via the Isparta-Denizli-Aydın route. Furthermore, the Konya-Karaman Road in the south provides transportation to Mersin and Adana.

Moreover, the road connecting to the Ankara-Adana highway via Ereğli provides transportation to both Adana and southeast provinces and the Black Sea provinces via Kayseri. Konya-Seydişehir Road, on the other hand, connects Konya and Central Anatolia Region to the southern coasts from the shortest distance.

The length of the railway passing through the borders of Konya, which has 6.6% of the 12.000 km total railway network throughout Türkiye, is approximately 800 km.

Railway transportation from Konya is provided by the High-Speed Train (Konya-Ankara/Konya-Eskişehir/Konya-İstanbul), Toros Express (İstanbul-Konya-Gaziantep), Central Anatolian Blue Train (Ereğli-Konya-İstanbul) and Meram Express (İstanbul-Konya) lines. It takes 1.5 hours to reach Ankara and Eskişehir and 4 hours to reach Istanbul by high-speed train.

Konya has a military-civil airport, and air transportation in the city is increasing in importance day by day. The airport, which is open to international traffic as an entry point, is 20 kilometers from the city center. While there are regular flights to İstanbul and İzmir every day, direct flights to various points in Europe during the summer months are also available.

1882

KONYA TİCARET ODASI

KONYA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1882
KONYA TİCARET ODASI
KONYA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE