



ANKARA

Ankara is one of the most important technology centers of Turkey and has a 13% share in Turkey's second place in high technology products production. However, the share of advanced technology products in total manufacturing of Ankara is 5.4%. Therefore, while emphasizing the positive aspect of Ankara, the long way to go in the field of advanced technology was not overlooked and this situation was identified as fragility.

The second fundamental advantage of the fragility / potential approach is that it is not a problem or a strong direction for the Ankara Region at present; However, if the plan is valid, it is possible to change into a problem if a measure is not taken, or evaluate the factors with serious value added capacity to Ankara in the planning process if it is evaluated well. Aging is a striking example for Ankara. As of 2012, while the elderly population in Ankara is 6.9%, this figure is expected to be 9.2% in 2023.

Accordingly, it is expected that the need for services such as health, care, housing and transport for the elderly will increase significantly in this period. This situation, which is the risk that the necessary measures for the needs cannot be taken in due time, is determined as a fragility and the measures for this fragility have been put forward.

LIVING IN ANKARA: POTENTIALS

- The capacity of Ankara to become a center of thought, politics and management at an international level,
- Existing, ongoing and planned Ankara-based or Ankara-linked road and rail projects,
- Successful implementation of the ongoing and actual urban transformation projects, the quality can be increased,
- Disaster risks are relatively low,
- Rich culture, art and historical assets,
- High quality and dynamic migration

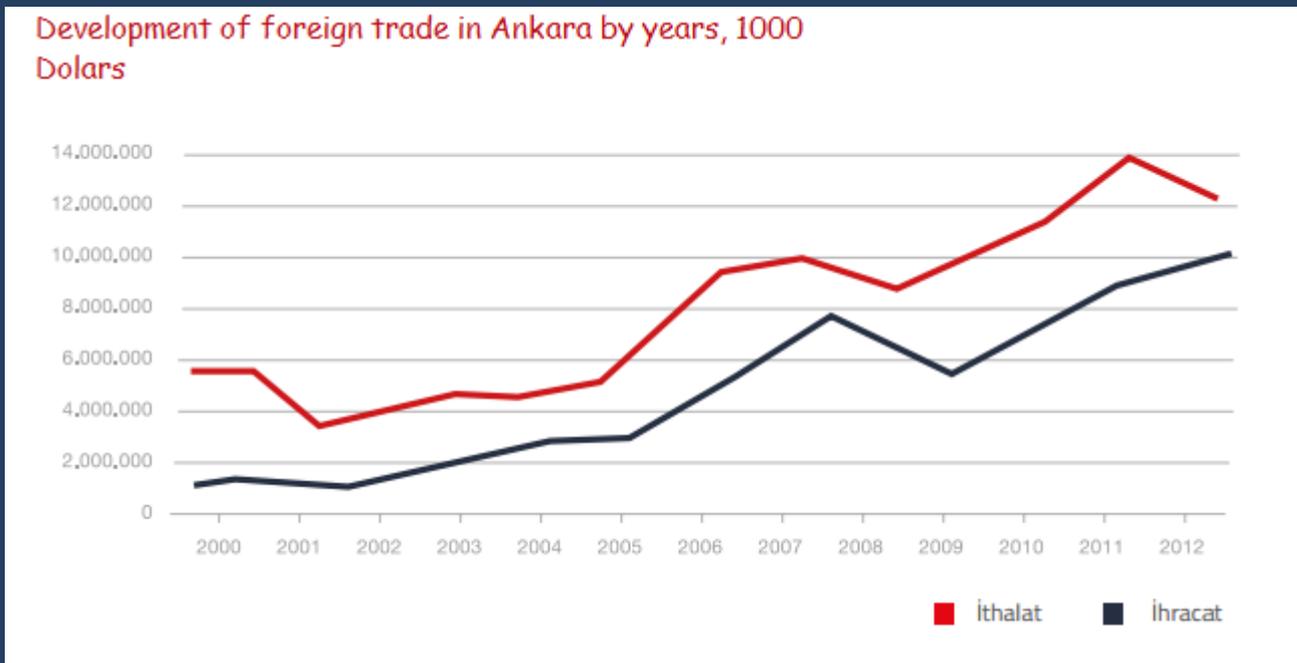
WORKING IN ANKARA: POTENTIALS

- A large number of research centers, including the universities of Ankara, techno parks, organized industrial zones, nano and bio technology areas,
- The rich human capital that is eaten by them all, the ecosystem of entrepreneurship and innovation,
- The fact that the software sector, which is an important input of especially middle and high technology fields, is strong in Ankara,
- Clusters, which are an important element in increasing competitiveness,

- Despite the risk of declining employment in the manufacturing industry during the transition to advanced technology, labor intensive sectors, the protection of employment capacity and increase in their capacity,
- Ankara's first place in Turkey to attract advanced technology investment,
- Increasing market diversity in exports,
- Capacity, both in conventional energy generation and in the development of their systems and in the use of renewable energy,
- Historical-cultural-natural values and the advantage of tourism brought by being a capital city.

ANKARA AND FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade in Ankara has shown a significant improvement over the last 10 years. In comparison with the 261% increase in exports, the growth in imports was 199%. As a result, foreign trade volume, which was 6.8 billion dollars in 2000, approached 18 billion dollars as of 2012. In parallel with the trend in Turkey, Ankara has maintained a high level of foreign trade, but the increase in the ratio of imports to exports is another important positive development. The population employed in Ankara; TPAO, Eti Maden, TEİAŞ, and other public sector personnel including SEEs are around 20%. When this information is evaluated in light of the above information, it is determined that the Ankara economy does not depend only on Ankara being the capital city, but by using the opportunities of this position it has become an important center at regional, national and international level. As a matter of fact, while Ankara is the first place in official deposits in Turkey, it is in the second place among the indicators such as saving deposits, commercial institutions deposits and other deposits. When the deposit values per capita in these species are examined, it is seen that Ankara is the first in the official institutions deposits and other deposit types and the second in the other types. This is a significant point that Ankara has differentiated from Turkey, which has a serious problem in the financing of the grower due to low saving rates.



ANKARA ON A GLOBAL SCALE

Ankara has been chosen as the most livable city of Turkey in many researches with its industrial and human resources along with the political and strategic advantages that the function of being the capital became. However, as a city with a vision to compete with the world, the international status plays a very important role in terms of indicators of livability. According to GaWC 2012 which is one of the important international researches made in this context, Ankara is in the category of cities in the gamma class in the global cities classification. This position also points to the fact that Ankara has the potential to develop and demonstrate the dynamism and potential it possesses.

One of the most comprehensive of the studies on global cities is the classification of "Alpha-Beta-Gama World Cities" by the Globalization and World Cities (GaWC, 2011) research center. In this study where cities are evaluated in terms of direct and indirect interactions and relations, cities are classified under five categories as "alpha, beta, gamma, self-contained, self-sufficient" cities. Ankara has risen to the Gamma category in 2012 when it was included in the high self-contained category in the study conducted in 2010. This situation is noteworthy as a demonstration of Ankara's recent rapid development.

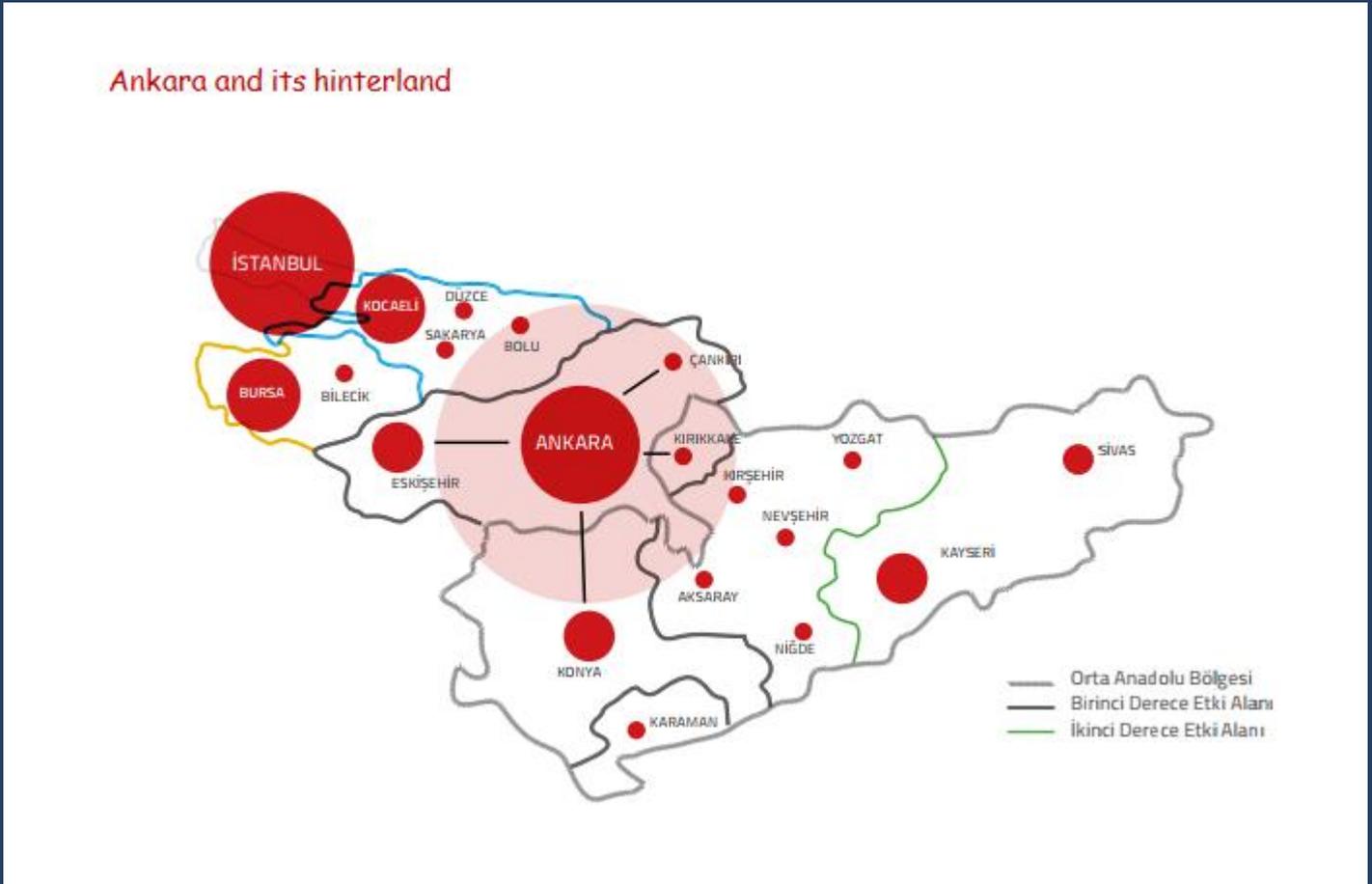
Beyond Ankara's political functions, becoming a global capital that assumes international roles will make it different from the world scale by using the existing human capital accumulation in sectors such as defense, aviation, space and information, which have the potential to become world brands, and strong social networks such as university-will be possible. In this respect, there is a need for national and local politics that will bring Ankara to higher levels in the globalization process and make it more attractive for foreign investment.



ANKARA WITH ITS ART REGION

A domain that surrounds a city or region and is in effect an economic or social relationship with the city or region is called the hinterland.

The order of development differences made between countries can also be made for cities and regions. Imbalances in the spatial distribution of natural and social resources can cause development efforts and lead to differences in development between center-periphery, rural-urban, intra-regional and inter-regional. One of the concepts that come to mind when the case of intra-regional development disparities is examined is the concept of the rear zone. The presence of an advanced point of attraction within the region can affect the socioeconomic and environmental aspects of the area, which is defined as the territory of the region.



According to the " Socio-Economic Development Ranking Survey of Provinces and Regions " conducted by the Ministry of Development in 2011, the first developed provinces were ranked respectively; İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Kocaeli and Antalya. The high levels of development of these illu- minates also increase the capacity to affect artifacts, thereby ensuring that artifacts are included in the development process. One of the most important factors in integrating art zones into this process is the development of transport infrastructure and the enhancement of accessibility to the downstream zone. Transport investments such as high-speed trains and highways, which are under construction and planned in this direction, are an important influence in establishing a strong communication and business association network in the Ankara art area. The suburbs of Ankara are defined as the ones where the commercial and social relations are most experienced and Ankara has a certain influence. In this respect, Kocaeli, Bursa, Eskişehir, Çankırı, Kırıkkale and Konya are the ones that interact most with Ankara and these social and economic activities are at the highest level. Secondly, the TR71 and TR72 regions are defined as the regions of Ankara that are less affected but still located in the art zone.

Ankara with High Quality of Life

The sustainability of development and the widespread prosperity will only be possible if the people of the city in which they live are raised environmentally sensitive standards of living and living standards. Ankara is the most livable province of Turkey in many researches. With the vision of high quality of life in the 2014-2023 Regional Plan, it was aimed to increase the superiority of Ankara in this area increasingly. In this framework, it is aimed to improve the quality of Ankara (infrastructure, education, transportation, communication, etc.) and to ensure Ankara's participation in economic, social and cultural life consciously and actively. Sustainable use of resources and protection of the environment are the forefront for increasing the quality of life. Applications such as waste and emission reduction, energy, water and resource efficiency, recycling, noise and image pollution prevention, and the use of environmentally friendly materials will also contribute to improving the quality of life. Strengthening of cultural infrastructure in Ankara, revitalization of social life in urban centers and dissemination of cultural activities throughout the region are also among the priorities for increasing quality of life. In this context, it is important to give priority to the transformation projects that increase the quality of life in 2014-2023 period.

Ankara Competing with the World

Ankara, which is among the most competitive cities on the national scale, with a significant potential in economic, social and political areas, is one of the objectives aimed at the vision of the Ankara Regional Plan 2014-2023 in order to be able to compete with the world cities. Nowadays, the concept of competition holds an important place in the agenda of the cities and the competitiveness indices which are the belly of the cities are followed closely. With its universities, technocities, OIZs, qualified work force, infrastructure and intellectual capital, Ankara has not enough power to compete with world cities. During the 2014-2023 plan period, efforts will be made to resolve these deficiencies and it will be ensured that Ankara is in a position it deserves. Collaborations of public institutions, strong private sector and non-governmental organizations will bring Ankara into a world-competing city.

Ankara, The Capital of Thought

Ankara, the administrative center of the Republic of Turkey; it has an institutionalized structure in which the theories behind administrative practices are developed and the theory-based policy proposals for implementation are also created. Leading universities in various fields of social sciences; the thought and strategic research institutions that these universities provide with knowledge and human resources; public institutions that have close working relationships with universities and research institutions in strategy and policy-making processes create an atmosphere of productive thinking in Ankara. Taking into account the strength of Ankara, the National Strategy for Regional Development (BGUS) aims to create a strategy and action plan for Ankara to be an effective international political and administrative center, in addition to its function as the capital city. The Ankara Regional Plan has not adopted the vision that Ankara will become an international think tank in this direction; as well as the precautions necessary for the realization of this vision.

Ankara, Capital of Innovation

Sector-specific innovative applications will be pioneered in all sectors that will be used to generate added value in the AR-GE and innovation potential industries of Ankara, and to be a priority in the high-tech sectors. The information and know-how accumulated in the information and defense industry sectors, which is one of the leading sectors of innovation, will be transferred to other sectors and thus innovation will be triggered in the industry with

business cooperation between the sectors. Innovation does not only have an industry-specific perception, and all life in Ankara will form the basis of a developmental approach that will impact the process. The formation of the innovation ecosystem that will provide this transformation will be completed. Ankara will be pilot region for innovative projects to be implemented in central policy areas such as education, health and transportation. Support structures that will enable individuals to operate effectively in this ecosystem will be created and developed by institutional organizations (sector and area based innovation centers, structures to provide innovation financing, training and coaching programs, etc.). The realization of all these measures will mean that Ankara is the center of innovation in Turkey and that innovation is also a dominant force.

Competitiveness

Ankara has become one of the most important industrial production centers in Turkey thanks to the developments it has made in the industrial sector in recent years and has developed a production structure based on high technology relative to the average of Turkey in terms of technological level of production and export structure.

In the development of Ankara's competitiveness, the university industry business union has been strengthened by the universities and Organized Industrial Zones, techno parks, research centers and technology level; strong entrepreneurship ecosystem, institutionalized clusters and Ankara Logistics Base, Turkey's only logistics center, have significant share and potential.