

Professionals *Insight*

Issue 6



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Erel & Mehmet
from the TCEA**

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The Turkish Student's Journey in the UK System

Dr. Mustafa Ozer (E-education), Hakan Gokce (Oxford Vision)

Every year millions sit for university exam in Turkey dreaming of a good degree and career. Only 15% of candidates can benefit from the university placement system. As a result, more people search the ways of pursuing their university education abroad.

As Britain offers a lively, demanding, world-beating education in an exciting and stimulating environment, which benefits students' both careers and personal development, it is always most preferred university destination for Turkish students. There is a lack of true guidance for the students who wants to study at UK Universities and they come to the UK with high expectations. Many of them have been wrongly informed.

Faced with diverse routes to the university degree, international students can be forgiven for getting confused in decision of what they want, or even whether they should take a foundation course at all.

Many of the undergraduate and post-graduate level students either do not know the entry requirements of the British institutions or they ignore those requirements. Therefore they easily become unsatisfied if they are rejected by those universities. The first thing they have to decide is whether they need to do a foundation programme at all. Many Turkish high school graduates need to do a foundation year even if they have required level of English but some universities may recognise their high school diploma for 'direct entry', meaning that they will be accepted for a degree course without having to take a foundation programme first.

Most Turkish students graduate from high school with very low English and

they require topping up their competence in English prior to a University degree. A foundation course might be the best solution in this case. Depending on their needs, they might be looking for a foundation programme, which is mainly English as a Foreign Language (EFL) with extra academic subjects, in order to get English language up to the right level, or others, which are essentially academic programmes with an element of EFL support. The preparation they get from taking a foundation programme can make the difference between a successful and unsuccessful first year on a degree course.

There is also confusion among Turkish students about the education system of the UK. In the UK education is more dependent on students especially at higher level. Unlike in Turkey, in UK the higher level education is mostly based on research by the students. However Turkish students expect more teaching from their lecturers and less research as in Turkey.

Another problem that many students are facing is accommodation. Finding an economical and suitable place is hard. Especially in central London renting a house or a flat is very expensive. Therefore many students share a flat or a house.

The high cost of education in the UK is the biggest problem for our students therefore many of them have to work and study at the same time. Although they can work up 20 hours a week it might not be easy to find a job in the first 6 months of their stay in the UK. When they decide what way they are going to follow to enter their desired university they had better know how much money they are going to need and where it is [continued on page 2]

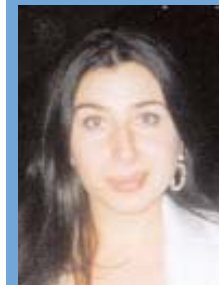
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.....and then?

Ever heard the story of the management consultant who tried to convince a happy fisherman from a small village to work longer and harder to earn more money?

The fisherman explained that his small catch was sufficient to meet his needs and those of his family.

The consultant asked, "But what do you do with the rest of your time?"

"I sleep late, fish a little, play with my children and have an afternoon's rest under a coconut tree. In the evenings, I go into the community hall to see my friends, play the drums, and sing a few songs..... I have a full and happy life." replied the fisherman.

The consultant ventured, "I have an MBA from Harvard and I can help you..... You should start by fishing longer every day. You can then sell the extra fish you catch. With the extra revenue, you can buy a bigger boat. With the extra money the larger boat will bring, you can buy a second one and a third one and so on until you have a large fleet. Instead of selling your fish to a middleman, you can negotiate directly with the processing plants and maybe even open your own plant. You can then leave this little village and move to a city from where you can direct your huge enterprise."

"And after that?" asked the fisherman.

"After that? That's when it gets really interesting," answered the consultant, laughing, "When your business gets really big, you can start selling shares in your company and make millions!"

"Millions? Really? And after that?" pressed the fisherman.

"After that you'll be able to retire, move out to a small village by the sea, sleep in late every day, spend time with your family, go fishing, take afternoon naps under a coconut tree, and spend relaxing evenings with friends..."

This anecdote may first make you think that we shouldn't work too hard to achieve material wealth, as the ultimate luxury is to live a simple life. But for some, this anecdote reflects the root of a question that we spend our whole lives wondering, trying to find the answer for. The purpose of our lives...

Why do we want to become richer?

To feed our shopping addiction... What about those that can't afford bread? To buy a new house... What about those that don't have basic shelter? To look after our family... What about those that have lost their family in Katrina, Tsunami or the recent earthquake?

There are two kinds of achievement; those for which we are acclaimed in our lifetime and those that last through the ages. Or put another way; those that only change our lives or those that change the lives of others.

It's time we try and achieve the difficult and more rewarding success that we are ever so capable of... Let's think that it could have been us in Pakistan and India looking for food and water... Let's help our friends in need, let's do it now! Please donate...

The Turkish Student's Journey in the UK System

(continued from page 1)

coming from.

Many UK institutions have a limited number of scholarships for international students. However, it might be restricted to students studying particular subjects or from certain countries. Students should contact the institution they are studying at to see if they are eligible.

Another important point they should be aware of is the recognition regula-

tions set by Turkish Higher Education Authority (YOK) for the UK Universities. They should have obtained the minimum required score from the Central University Exam in Turkey and choose their University among the ones recognised by YOK. A number of services are available in the UK to help students, including finding a right school, counselling and advice about general student life in the UK. More information can be found from the British Council website.

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Yasemin Aray: Policy and Planning Officer



My Background

In terms of background, I did not travel to UK in my latter years but was actually born and raised in the UK, which funnily enough has made me more patriotic about Turkey than if I was to have been born and raised there (I think family influences has had a great part to play in that element!).

I have pretty much had a British Education so Primary School, Secondary School, College and then University. Whilst at University I studied International Business and enjoyed it thoroughly, especially the international dimension of marketing, economics, management – it definitely makes it more interesting than just looking at ‘business’ from a UK perspective, as well as being able to relate the theories to my own and family experiences in Istanbul and in London.

When I left University, I was quite fortunate in that I did not go through a series of jobs before I found a suitable position. After two attempts I found a job I enjoyed and an organisation I enjoyed working for...this was my role as a Policy and Planning Officer for the London Borough of Croydon.

My Job

As previously stated I am Policy and Planning Officer for a London Borough. This basically means that I

am responsible for implementing (where applicable) and monitoring new guidance/policy/legislation that affects Social and Health Care.

My role is quite broad in where necessary, my projects/tasks may involve working for strategic divisional directors, cabinet members or even Members of Parliament. My work involves me maintaining a close relationship with national organisations such as the Department of Health, Commission for Social Care Inspection and the Audit Commission. For example I have recently responded to the Department of Health on behalf of Croydon Social Services in regard to a consultation about the Adult Social Care Green Paper ; Wellbeing, Choice and Independence. In this exercise I had to communicate Croydon’s view on how the new requirements should be adapted for local authorities, which will be totally changing the service provision that local authorities provide to Adults all over the country. I have also been responsible for assessing services to identify gaps in service delivery for improvement, which is part of the Departments established drive for continually improving its services and I will be producing Croydon’s Social Services Business Plan 2006/07 which be a great challenge for me!

My Work Environment and Training

Croydon is London’s largest borough in terms of size and population, therefore making its local authority quite large also. The Council in total has 10,000 employees, but I work within Social Services which has almost 1400 staff. I really do enjoy working for Croydon as the Council’s ‘can do’ attitude, innovative strategies and the boroughs diversity and richness in culture teaches me something new everyday!

Worst Bits

I do not have any real bad bits within my role.

Best Bits

The best part of my job is seeing things being developed and then implemented across the borough...so what starts off as an idea ends up to be a new service/project/initiative/resource being delivered to the both service users and the residents of Croydon.

Typical Week

Monday:

Mondays are quite busy being the start of the week, with policies needing to be checked, updated and forwarded to the relevant people where necessary to keep them informed. I am part of the Information Strategy Group which establishes how information should be stored and managed at the Council – so this meeting was attended on Monday.

Tuesday

I really enjoy my Tuesdays as it is my 1 day I spend studying for a post-graduate course in management studies which is being sponsored by the Social Services.

Wednesday

I am also responsible for identifying improvement areas for services and I have spent Wednesday as a coordinator for Social Services Occupational Therapy and Sensory Impairment Team which were assessed by two service managers. This event takes a lot of pre-planning. Iftar was opened at a Turkish restaurant in North London with friends, followed by Teravi prayers.

Thursday

Meeting with Cabinet Member for Health Social Care took place to determine what would be placed in her information bulletin (which I write) which is sent to all Cabinet members as well as being placed on the Council’s internal and external website.

Friday

End of the working week for me...whoopie! But this day is spent tying up loose ends, chasing people for outstanding areas and submissions for a particular documents. Friday Iftar is usually quite special in our household as relatives/friends are called round our house for a crowded yet entertaining Iftar and religious talks/sessions afterwards.

Weekends

Usually spent helping cleaning the house and prepare for Iftar. Sundays are a lot calmer which gives me the opportunity to go shopping – every girls favourite topic!



Erel Korusoy & Mehmet Karamanoglu, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Turkish Cypriot Engineers Association (TCEA)

Bringing Turkish engineers together

— Sule Cetin

This month Sule Cetin met with Erel Korusoy & Mehmet Karamanoglu, to talk about TCEA's ambitions, Engineering students in the UK and global warming.

— Can you tell us a bit about yourselves?

Erel: I am the chairman of the TCEA for this term. My personal background is in Computing, which I graduated in. I worked in the industry for about 15 years. Predominantly it has been in the IT Sector; recently I have changed my career to become an ISO consultant helping companies achieve ISO Standard Accreditation. During my IT career, I have worked in all aspects of IT from Software Engineering to Hardware, as well as progressing through the ranks of IT Management and Directing.

Mehmet: My background is in Mechanical Engineering. I have done my research degree in Numerical Methods, and followed the academic career, and now I am with the Middlesex University in North London and I head the Product Design Engineering Department. I have been a member of TCEA for about 15 years. I stayed as a chairman for two years and I am currently the vice-chairman of the committee.

— How did TCEA start? Why do you do this?

Erel: Its main purpose is to try and bring together all the Turkish Engineers and to help them assimilate their knowledge. Also, trying to bring some form of cultural identity, at least to preserve it. There were fears that in time, people were almost losing their identity in terms of being Turkish, or they were finding it difficult to mix with other engineering disciplines and this was brought as an umbrella organisation under more of a technical bias. Why do we do this? TCEA is trying to give something back to the society in a number of different ways. One of the things we have done in the past was to collect some medical equipment that was no longer usable. They were the kind of equipment that needed fixing. We acquired them at low cost and at our own expense. Our members have repaired them, brought them back into full use and ship them over to Cyprus, to be used in hospitals. We also donated some books and money through our own events. We have also noticed as engineers that there is an unfortunate situation among the Turkish pupils in that they tend to be large-

ly under achievers at schools. In order to promote engineering, we have actually attended quite a number of schools. We attend talking to as many students and parents as we can to try and give them an idea of what engineering is about.

— TCEA has many good ambitions on its agenda, which one is most emphasis put on?

“There were fears that in time, people were almost losing their identity in terms of being Turkish, or they were finding it difficult to mix with other engineering disciplines...”

Erel: We don't necessary distinguish one from the other. If we can see an opportunity which we can involve in to help out than we will do that. We have supported the schools in terms of trying to introduce engineering but the resources are fairly limited so the impact we have made

has also been limited accordingly. That is also why we tried to help out in terms of repairing equipment.

Mehmet: There is another aspect that the association was good at and that was to run series of radio broadcasts through the London Turkish Radio. It was a regular event, which lasted two years. Every week we used to have a member talking about the particular aspect of engineering. We used to get people calling the show about their IT problems.

— **What kind of feedback did you get from the students you gave advice to for further engineering?**

Mehmet: There are two groups actually. Those that are born and attended a school in the UK and those that came in following a university education in Turkey/Cyprus. A lot of the people in the latter group want to do Masters program. Funding is another issue for them. We were able to successfully generate some funds through the ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) and run training sessions at Middlesex University in the upper Lea Valley. I remember about 15 or so students graduated with MSc in IT Networks. There are some funding opportunities for businesses as well. We try and advice those interested about which departments give funding for particular courses and how they qualify.

— **Do you have any co-operation with other engineering or Turkish community organisations? Is TCEA a member of KONSEY?**

Mehmet: We are not allowed by our constitution to be a member of politically aligned organisations or umbrellas, even though we do support what KONSEY does on a personal level, we do not bar any members to engage in those activities.

— **What are your views about the Turkish speaking engineers in the UK?**

“ We would like to encourage as many of your readers as possible to contact us... We need more members to keep this organisation going. ”

Erel: I think the immediate word 'Isolated' comes to my mind. I find quite a lot of them are in some form of management or services positions. As social status, they may have a very little network of friends or family around them and that is it. This is why TCEA was originally was founded.

Mehmet: I believe we don't have enough engineers. Our society as a whole feels intimidated in the UK. They have two issues, language barrier and financial barrier. As a result, children are not achieving as well as they should.

— **You have an 'Environment News' link at TCEA site, do you believe Global Warming will affect the politics/economics of the future?**

Erel: I think it is affecting already. I visit a lot of companies and already there is a lot of emphasis on the environmental awareness, not least because current government is trying to make UK one of the leading environmental aware countries in Europe.

Mehmet: What I think what is becoming more environmental issue is the sustainability of the economy, communities, etc. I think that is going to be quite important to think in a wider sense than just the environment. Even in the university we have got sustainability plans that we can keep the business going, depending on the climate that we operate in. That applies to governments, politics and businesses.

— **Any things you would like to say to our readers?**

We would like to encourage as many of your readers as possible to contact us if they are interested in becoming a member. We need more members to keep this organisation going.



Turkish Cypriot Engineers Association of UK

e-mail: tceaofuk@yahoo.co.uk
www.tcea.org.uk



TCEA Executive Committee Members

TCEA's AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Established in 1988 by a number of Turkish Engineers, the TCEA congregates Turkish speaking engineers, technicians, engineering students and other professionals with engineering experience under one umbrella.

One of the key aims of the TCEA is to unify Turkish speaking engineers and those studying to be engineers.

TCEA effectively facilitates for professionally like-minded and culturally alike individuals to mix to exchange ideas and experi-

ences from a professional as well as a cultural and social perspective.

Being a non-political organisation TCEA lends its full weight to serving the needs of its members and, where it can, the community while keeping its activities within the framework of its constitution. The constitution of the association governs its overall conduct, which also ensures unity and consistency in all its activities.

The association also acts as a platform whereby the member's families, and on occasion, member's friends can intermingle. By promoting a more inclusive association

the members benefit more from a cultural standpoint as well as a professional one.

One of the aims of the TCEA includes the promotion of Engineering within the Turkish community by raising awareness among children in secondary education as well as providing guidance for those seeking further education. TCEA can do this because a number of its members are lecturers in various universities and some have taken active administrative as well as teaching roles in Turkish schools. Furthermore, its members include successful senior directors and businessmen in various engineering sectors.

TCEA is a democratic association and in line with its constitution the association has an annually elected executive committee comprising of a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer, social secretary and two active members.

The committee charts the direction of the association and arranges various events on its behalf while remaining reportable to the association as a whole through regular general meetings. Among the regular events arranged are the Annual Spring Ball, technical seminars, summer B-B-Q and visits to various shows, restaurants and sites of interest. Such varied settings provide members with differing opportunities to engage themselves, their families and friends with others who have a similar cultural and professional background.

Are We Really Welcoming Ramadan?

Ozcan Keles, Barrister, LLB, LLM

To fast or not to fast that is the question that is upon us these days. Endure the day-long agony of stomach cramps; avoid the usual congregation of chain-smoking friends clustered closely together outside the office building and thereby lose out on the latest gossip-updates and opportunities to solidify strategic friendship within the workforce; steer clear of close encounters in the corridor in dire fear that your early morning toothbrush with a less-than-usual amount of toothpaste may have started to give way to the bad breathe that's battling its way up your twisted stomach; suffer at the questions of your all-too-curious colleagues who some how find it most intriguing to question you about your day-long-fast while devouring a sandwich of some sort before you that seems to have just won a medal for the most fillings that can be physically stuffed within two slices award... Hmmm. Let me ponder that question a moment. The answer: "Yes, I think I will."

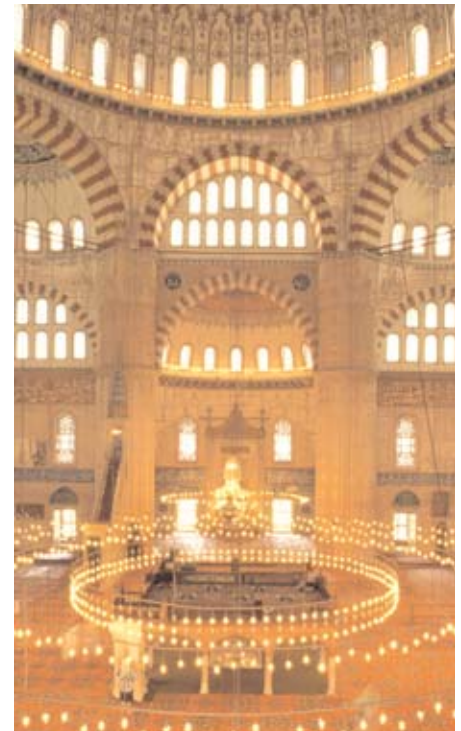
So now comes the second most pressing question from my self-righteous, evil commanding soul: "Emmm Why? And are you on drugs which I must point out you must also abandon while fasting?"

OK, so the impersonation of the self-righteous, evil-commanding soul was a little exaggerated. Anyway, back to the question: Why?

The simple unglamorous answer: Because it is a part of my faith; a part of the colourful mosaic that makes me. How many a times I have fought to fit "British-Turk"

within the narrow confines of the 'What is your nationality?' box. I see no conflict between my Muslimness, Britishness and Turkishness. If anything I find myself at the mouth of a much more diverse and varied pool of cultural experiences from which I can pick and choose. I sit at home, sipping my English Earl Gray milky tea to the music of some much-depressed Turkish chap who seems to have applied the whole container of gel on his head in the desperate attempt to arise to stardom while contemplating his fate if he were to ever -at some strange stroke of fate- find himself before Simon on X-Factor; sitting at home where we have a "no-shoe-policy"; where my Charles Dickens novel lies effortlessly on my prayer mat.

I fast because I am a Muslim and because fasting is about faith. Despite its many restraints, I welcome the month with open arms because of its revitalising spirit, reinvigorating exercise and rejoicing atmosphere. When I was yet a child (a long time ago now I assure you!) I remember waking up at the craziest of hours with the most inexplicable of feelings... try waking me up for school that early and see what happens. But waking up senselessly to the smell of toast and eggs and the sound of clattering of plates from downstairs was just something else. I'd crawl out of bed and be drawn to the preparation of sahur like a moth to a fly. Regardless of whether I'd make it past lunchtime, Iftar would always be exciting. The table would be adorned with so much more meticulous planning. Somehow every one would be eager to help; dad, me, my brother and sister, all willing participants. We'd have



guests over, friends and neighbours. During all this, we would be happy to be a family; to have more time to just sit at the table and chat to each other. My dad would tell us his usual stories of how Ramadan was in the old days and time would just fly by.

Now at the age of 27 I experience a different side of Ramadan. I realise how it breaks the rigid and routine cycle of life that seems to take over. The never-ending rush to get things done; the constant stream of urgent emails; the growing 'To Do' list; the agitating phone calls; the difficult people... Ramadan doesn't delete them with a stroke, but it stops you in your run, changes the routine a little, makes you think: "hold on a sec, am I missing something here; is this what life is really all about" or in some cases: "man I could murder a Kebab right now". Happy Fasting.

Whirling Dervishes

Turkish Sema Music

22 November 2005
Tuesday

**HACKNEY
EMPIRE**

**DIALOGUE
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www.DialogueSociety.org



Bookings:
Hackney Empire:
020 8985 2424

What Turkey Could Bring to the EU

Dr. Bahadır Kaleagasi, Representative to the EU and UNICE – Brussels
TUSIAD – Turkish Industry&Business Association, www.tusiad.org

Turkey's membership in the European Union is a gradually evolving process. The main tasks towards membership are to transform Turkey's potential into political, economic, social and cultural assets for Europe's future; to solve today's problems; and to set, if still necessary, transitional periods for some aspects of the membership.

The EU has a demanding agenda: institutional reforms, enlargement process, economic competitiveness, viability of the social system and the political and security stakes at the global level. In this context, Turkey's priorities and the EU's challenges in the 21st century converge more than ever before.

Europe's Global Economic Competitiveness (Lisbon Strategy)

Turkish business community fully supports the EU's Lisbon agenda and underlines the potential contributions of the country's membership to Europe's global competitiveness:

- Turkish economy is the world's 18th largest. It exports mainly industrial goods (%90). Its service sector accounts for 65 percent of its gross domestic product, and the public procurement market amounts to more than 30 billion euros. Full integration into the EU of such a dynamic economy will boost economic growth in the EU.

- Turkey's full integration will bring the fresh impetus to the internal market with its dynamism, large market demand, entrepreneurial culture and trade creation potential.

- Benefits offered through this full integration to the European businesses will spill over to the EU citizens through more and better job opportunities, more competitive prices and better investment opportunities.

- Successful institutional reforms in Turkey, together with positive international business reaction to the opening of negotiations, will enable a rapid convergence path toward the EU average values for main economic indicators such as GDP per capita and labour productivity.

- If Turkey takes measures to realize its full productivity potential, she could create 6 million additional jobs by 2015 and achieve annual GDP growth as high as 8.5 percent. This would bring the GDP per capita in Turkey to around 55% of the EU average per capita income.

Social Europe

Europe is facing a significant problem of an aging population. The fertility rate has fallen since 1965 while life expectancy has

increased. With the current demographic trends, Europe's population is deemed to decrease sharply. New member states with lower fertility rates than the rest of EU make the continent even older.

- Demographically, Turkey is a window of opportunity for Europe. With a population of 70 million people, Turkey has more than 30 percent of its population below 15 years old (with a decreasing trend) and its demographic growth is expected to be stabilised by 2030 at about 85 million people.



- Turkey's young, dynamic and qualified human resource is the social insurance of Europe. A Turkey engaged in the EU accession process will benefit from higher economic development as well as better and more European education. Consequently, Turkey's human capital will be upgraded to meet Europe's standards and needs.

Constitutional Debate

Here is a chance and challenge for Europe: A stronger Union requires more effort, better governance and radical restructuring of European institutions.

As has been the case in previous enlargement waves, dynamism brought by the

prospect of new members creates the necessity and opportunity to restructure the EU institutions.

EU as a Global Player

As an enlarging Union of over 450 million people, producing a quarter of the world's GNP, the EU is inevitably a global player committed to sharing the responsibility for global security and building a better world.

Turkey shares the commitment of the European countries to deal peacefully with disputes through cooperation under a multilateral institutional framework. She also shares the EU's aspiration to create a zone of security and prosperity for European people internally and on the world stage. Furthermore, Turkey is aware that tackling today's complex security struggles, contemporary global problems and the intensive security agenda necessitates close cooperation more than ever before. Turkey, which has always positioned its foreign and security policy in line with that of the Union, is ready to play her part to make the EU a stronger global player:

- As a secular democracy with a predominantly Muslim population, Turkey offers the anti-thesis for the clash of civilizations scenario. Turkey's acceptance will give a positive message to the Muslim world and relieve the feelings of alienation of 12 million Muslims living in Europe as EU citizens.

- Turkey will make the EU stronger in its fight against terrorism, illegal immigration, xenophobia and racism, organised crime, trafficking of drugs, arms, and human beings...

- Turkey's geo-strategic position will enable the EU to be in a pivotal position to exert its influence and spread its values in the Balkans, Caucasus, Central Asia and the Middle East with a view of establishing stability, peace, democracy as well as market economy in these regions.

- As stable democratic country - with close political, cultural and commercial ties to countries possessing the world's largest natural gas and oil sources in the Caspian Sea and Near East – Turkey will contribute to the security of the EU's energy policies.

The Turkish business community has firmly supported Turkey's EU membership perspective and is determined to solve any problem that the membership perspective puts on the foreground of the agenda.

Pro-Insight Iftar Dinner

On 24th of October, Professionals Insight hosted an Iftar dinner in Sofra Restaurant Covent Garden. The dinner attracted many prestigious guests from the Turkish Society including society leaders, businessman, academics and journalists.

Ibrahim Altunkaya

Youngest of our team Cemil Alim represented Professionals Insight's vision in a short speech mentioning the importance of such gatherings using examples from the Turkish Iftar and dining culture.

Turkish Consulate Sener Cebeci and the owner of the Sofra Restaurants, Huseyin Ozer, also gave brief speeches highlighting the success and importance of such gatherings and thanked Professionals Insight for their initiative.



The evening's warm and welcoming atmosphere was of a benchmark quality attracting great attention from local and national journalists and our team had the opportunity to further explain our projects and future ideas.

Despite being the beginning of the working week, our professionals were able to take some time out to support us for a very special evening. Pro-Insight would like to thank everybody for their support as we continue to deliver important messages to Turkish professionals in the UK.

BBC Radio Three's Turkish Music Show

Aysegul Merrick

After many years of enjoying Istanbul music themselves, Kazum! Productions' Aysegul and Sebastian Merrick launched their first Istanbul Music Tour last July. Timed to coincide with the Istanbul Jazz Festival, a group of 7 went to discover what was going on. Jazz superstars Steps Ahead in Harbiye Open Air Theatre, Fasil music in Beyloglu, dancing to Turku in back street bars, high-life (literally) clubbing in the latest rooftop venues, these were some of the things they got up to.



Among the group was Shaheera Asante who presents BBC Radio 3's Late Junction programme (Mon - Thurs 10.15pm), and as a result of trip and having met saz master Erol Parlak and clarinetist Sekan Cagri, she featured Turkish music on her show between 19 and 22 September, introducing listeners across the UK to a wide range of Turkish music.

TBA's Ozince Presentation

Mr. Ersin Ozince CEO of IS Bank and Chairman of the Banks Association of Turkey was Guest speaker of Turkish Bankers Association (UK) on October 6th, 2005.

Mr Ozince presented at the EBRD premises to 150 strong professionals and executives from Turkish and International Financial Institutions.

After the presentation; Mr Ozince joined a reception with the audience who were able to interact and ask questions.



Pro-Insight Radio Show

Professionals Insight hosted a second program on London Turkish Radio about University Education.

Nazif Akpinar hosted the program with guests including Dr. Mehmet Ali Dikerdem (Middlesex University), Ozan Sakar (Deutsch bank) & Atilla Seril (pro-insight).



Calendar: Oct/Nov 2005

ATA Book Event **31st Oct**

Panos Karnezis will be discussing his work and reading excerpts from his novel, The Maze.

Venue: Istanbul Meze, 100 Cleveland St., London W1T 6NS

Time: 6:30 pm

Contact: executive@ata-uk.org.uk

Admission: £2 (Free to members)

Web: www.ata-uk.org.uk

ATA Careers Evening **8th Nov**

Venue: TBCCI, Bury House, 33 Bury Street, London SW1Y 6AU

Time: 6:00 pm

Contact: careers_ata@yahoo.co.uk

Admission: £1 (Free to members)

Web: www.ata-uk.org.uk

Important Dates

Saturday 30th October:
British Summer Time Ends

Monday 31st October:
Halloween

Turkish Bankers Association's AGM **11th Nov**

The AGM will be followed with a farewell dinner for M. Kemal Sahin, Vice Chairman of TBA

Venue: British Bankers Association, Pinners Hall, 105-108 Old Broad Street, London, EC2N 1EX

Time: 17:30-20:00

E-mail: cbeykoylu@turkishbank.co.uk

Web: www.turkishbankers.org

Significant Dates

October 29
Republic Day

On 29 October 1923, Turkish Republic was formally proclaimed and Atatürk was unanimously elected as its first President. On 30 October 1923, the first government of the Republic was formed by Ismet Inönü. Turkish Republic started to grow on the foundations of the twin principles "Sovereignty, unconditionally belongs to the nation" and "peace at home, peace in the world"