FROM DATA TO INFORMATION AND FROM INFORMATION TO POLICY MAKING – THE STORY OF THE “INTEGRATED COMPANY AND INDUSTRY ANALYSIS PLATFORM”

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Introduction

- Company Accounts and Financial Ratios - aggregated three year financials by sector and scale
- Stakeholders
  1. Policymakers
  2. Bankers
  3. Companies
  4. Researchers
- Importance of the is undervalued due to
  - Low frequency data
  - Reporting lags
- Usability and practicality
  - High frequency data
  - Persuasion of the value of the work
  - Shorter lags in reporting
How Was the Situation Before the Platform?

- Sparseness of the system
- Proneness to errors and risks
- Deficiencies of personnel
- Deficiencies of institutional solutions
- Risks of authorisation
- Obsoleteness of architecture
- Extreme dependence on experts and specific software(s)
- High inflexibility and complexity of software and applications
- Low automation
- Low performance
- Multi-layered and complex reporting
- Chaotic
What Was Targeted with the Platform?

- Optimal automation
- Optimal levels of n-dimensional cube static/dynamic reporting
- Batch and automated data collection, processing, analysis, and reporting
- Flexible design, coding, visualisation, and reporting
- High performance IT capabilities
- Timely and fast reporting
- High flexibility on desktop and server applications
- Dynamic reporting
- Ability to do brand new analyses (Distress and rating)
- Experience and knowledge transfer
Who and/or What are the Stakeholders

- Policy-makers,
- Academic and independent researchers,
- Economic agents from the real and financial sectors and households,
- Statistics, research and information technology units/departments of the institution (CBRT), and
- Other private and public economic institutions and those producing statistics and the academia
What are the Benefits and Costs - I

• BENEFITS

1. Better quality and timely reports
   a) Better targeted economic policies
   b) Lessened information asymmetry
   c) More meaningful and exact policy suggestions
   d) Better economic and financial decisions

2. More detailed data about real sector
   a) Medium and long term decisions and investment behaviours
   b) Better quality processed data and reports
   c) Finer adjustments in their short, medium and long term policies

3. With a macro point of view
   a) Better quality and larger project experience
   b) Complexities and the interdependences of the economic relationships

4. High tech hardware and more efficient software
   a) Lower time costs
   b) Lower production and training unit costs
   c) Higher data and information quality
   d) Faster feedback, lower reaction times, and lower costs related to decision mistakes
What are the Benefits and Costs - II

• COSTS

1. In terms of legal constraints
   a) Customer relationship time and legal costs
   b) Budgetary legal constraints and related costs

2. In terms of resources devoted
   a) Time unit costs due to project requirements
   b) Additional hardware and software costs
Conclusion and Remarks

• Targets reached to a high level
  – Those that were planned in the beginning for high level analyses are subject of the 2\textsuperscript{nd} version

• Platform ready to use

• Most problems at operational level overcome

• Efficiency and design issues resolved to a great extent

• Feedback to intra and inter-organisational users improved
Thank you for your attention...

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