



STATISTICS

Compilers Hub

A digital platform for the

International Community of Macroeconomic Statisticians (BOPCOM 25/15)

Forty-Fifth Meeting of the IMF Committee on
Balance of Payments Statistics

October 28–30, 2025

Aim of ICMStat:

- **Raise awareness of the macroeconomic statistics profession**
- **Foster dialogue for knowledge exchange and peer learning**
- **Facilitate collaboration among the global network of national macroeconomic statisticians**
- **Advances the quality and relevance of macroeconomic statistics**

Who are the members of ICMStat?



The Collaborator



The Learner



The Expert

GOAL

Uses this space to impart knowledge or connect with others in their statistical domain or regional group.

Comes to learn, attend trainings or discover resources needed for their job.

Joins to impart expertise to those who are seeking professional assistance.

ATTITUDES

- Eager to engage with others in field

- Worried about getting the correct guidance for an inquiry
- Looking to prove their value

- Concerned about not having a way to share their experience
- Independent, but likes to contribute

NEEDS

- A way to understand the value they add
- One-stop shop for resources & connection
- Quick tools for engagement

- Clear and detailed information
- An open way to converse and exchange with more advanced peers

- International consensus on guidance
- Easy-to-use platform
- Relevant information for their projects

ICMStat Community Benefits



Access to a community of peers and experts in the field of macroeconomic and environmental statistics for sharing knowledge, addressing challenges, seeking solutions, and influencing the development of statistical standards and methodologies.



Access to a curated repository of statistical standards, publications, guidelines, tools, and best practices in economic and environmental statistics.



Opportunities to participate in workshops, training sessions, and webinars focused on best practices and advancements in statistical methodology.



Opportunities to initiate or participate in projects and initiatives addressing common challenges in the production of macroeconomic and environmental statistics.

Compilers Hub: The Digital Platform

- Centralized repository of curated guidance, tools, and training
- Forum for open discussion and expert Q&A
- Space for collaboration on shared projects

The Hub is the means to support a global network of compilers who learn from each other, support each other, and shape the future of macroeconomic statistics together.

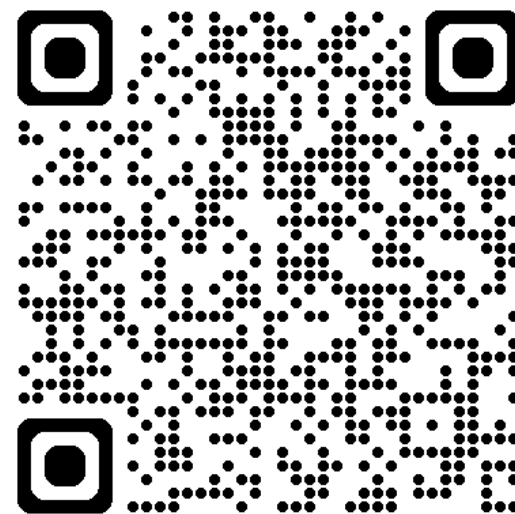


Connecting the International Community of Macroeconomic Statisticians.

The community is dedicated to advancing statistical standards and championing the value of high-quality statistics. Leverage the Hub—an interactive digital platform where members can access international statistical manuals, training materials, and tools, and engage with peers for collaboration and advice.

[New Member >](#)[Join now](#)

<https://compilershub.imf.org>



The Structure

User research revealed that the target audiences' needs can be classified in 3 distinct buckets:

- *Resources*
- *Community*
- *Collaboration*

The information architecture was structured around these needs, and it reflects the users' mental model.



Resources

Access essential resources like international statistical manuals, training videos, and compilation tools, related to macroeconomic statistics.

[Explore Resources](#)



Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014



Community Forum

Interact with compilers, researchers, and stakeholders worldwide and share insights

[Explore Community Forum](#)



Project Collaboration

Engage in innovative projects and solutions that connect with your interests.

[Explore Project Collaboration](#)

Handbook on Measuring Data



Handbook on Measuring Data

RESOURCES

This section of the hub will be where users find:

- *Publications (Documents),*
- *Training material,*
- *Conferences (Events),*
- *Tools*

All of the resources will be tagged with the domains and topics they relate to, making it easy for users to filter and access the information they need quickly.

The screenshot shows the IMF Resources Home page. The header includes the IMF logo, navigation links (Compilers Hub, Resources Home), and a search bar. The main content area features a large banner for the 'CONSUMER PRICE INDEX MANUAL' with the subtitle 'Concepts and Methods | 2020'. Below this, there's a section for 'RESOURCES' with a description of the platform's purpose. A callout points to a 'Rotator that enables selected resources to be featured.' Below the resources section, there's a button to 'Explore "StatSChat" (AI Chatbot)' and a callout stating 'Search bot with ChatGPT enabled technology to expedite searches'. At the bottom, four colored boxes represent the main resource categories: Documents (Manuals, handbooks, and related publications), Training materials (Presentations, videos, and training material), Events (Find information on upcoming and past meetings and conferences), and Data & Tools (Tools for macroeconomic statistics compilation and synthetic data). A callout states 'Resources are classified in 4 main areas: Manuals, Conferences, Trainings and Compilation Tools.'

RESOURCES

Access essential resources like international statistical manuals, training videos, and compilation tools, related to macroeconomic statistics.

The platform is designed to give country compilers essential resources in one convenient location. The platform offers access to international statistical manuals, training materials, and tools for data compilation, while also promoting capacity development and peer learning. Furthermore, international and regional agencies, along with national statistical offices, can contribute by uploading resources and sharing links to published research, working papers, conference papers, and other relevant documents related to macroeconomic statistics measurement.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX MANUAL
Concepts and Methods | 2020

Rotator that enables selected resources to be featured.

Developed by the Statistics Department of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), its designed to assist statisticians, economists, and data users in navigating international statistical manuals with a focus on accuracy, the app delivers precise responses to complex statistical inquiries, ensuring no hallucinations. Each answer is backed by direct references and links to official documentation, allowing users to verify and explore further.

Explore "StatSChat" (AI Chatbot)

Search bot with ChatGPT enabled technology to expedite searches

Resources are classified in 4 main areas: Manuals, Conferences, Trainings and Compilation Tools.

Documents ⓘ
Manuals, handbooks, and related publications.

Training materials ⓘ
Presentations, videos, and training material.

Events ⓘ
Find information on upcoming and past meetings and conferences.

Data & Tools ⓘ
Tools for macroeconomic statistics compilation and synthetic data.

'StatSChat'

=> All manuals come

=> Difficult to read

The Bot will:

- Make interaction
- Leverage new AI
- Make the solution
- Be integrated with

The screenshot displays the StatSChat interface. At the top, four book covers are shown: 'System of National Accounts 2008', 'Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual', 'FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS COMPILED GUIDE', and 'GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS MANUAL 2014'. Below these is the 'StatSChat' logo with the tagline 'Talk to the Statistical Standards'. A row of four question prompts is visible: 'What does #SNA define for GDP?', 'Explain financial accounts in #BPM', 'How does #FSI measure credit risk?', and 'Define government deficit in #GFS'. A dropdown menu is open, showing a list of standards with checkboxes: 'Balance of Payments and International Investment Positions Manual (BPM 7)', 'Government Financial Statistics Manual (2001)', 'Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (2008)', 'Handbook on Securities Statistics', 'System of National Accounts (2025)', 'System of Environmental and Economic Account - Central Framework (2012)', and 'Financial Soundness Indicators Compilation Guide'. The menu has 'Select All' at the top and 'Unselect All' at the bottom. Below the dropdown is a text input field labeled 'Select a standard(s)'. At the bottom, there is a large chat input area with a placeholder 'Type a new question...' and a send button (arrow icon) on the right.

COMMUNITY FORUM

Here, users will have the opportunity to interact with other compilers and expand their network.

They can join existing topics or create new ones; participate in discussions and post the questions they might have.

IMF

Compilers Hub > Community Home

ResourcesCommunity ForumProject CollaborationMy ProfileAdminEditPrivate group

Ability to subscribe to a thread or start a new question/discussion

FORUM > Discussions - National Accounts 2008

Welcome to a collaborative space for compilers and macroeconomic statistics projects.

The Community Forum is structured to facilitate meaningful discussions with conversations organized by main topics. Each topic features dedicated channels that indicate the focus of the discussion, allowing participants to navigate easily and fostering an environment for focused dialogue and knowledge exchange and facilitates the exchange of contact information across different research areas and interests.

+ Add new QuestionSubscribe(Un)Subscribe Users

Most recent questions will be highlighted to help experts more easily find the less experienced users who need help.

Based on the domains and topics of the user, the groups that might interest them will be displayed here.

Topics of Discussion - National Accounts	Answered Questions	Questions/Discussions	Last Discussion
Discussions - National Accounts 2008	Answered: 0	Questions: 0	
Discussions - National Accounts 2008	Unanswered: 0	Discussions: 0	
Discussion - National Accounts 2009	Answered: 0	Questions: 0	
Discussion - National Accounts 2009	Unanswered: 0	Discussions: 0	
Monetary and financial statistics			Last Discussion
Measuring currency in circulation (CIC) outside an economy			
Measuring currency in circulation (CIC) outside an economy			

The users who participate in conversations and answer questions the most will gain additional visibility to encourage this behavior.

External User Can post a question
Sharath Rao Fantastic
5/21/2025, 2:20:21 AM

COLLABORATION

One of the most sophisticated features of the hub is to give the users the ability to collaborate on projects.

Like GitHub, this space allows users to **co-develop** a compilation tool, host the files, do version controlling and distribution — and facilitates collaboration while the project is ongoing.

Once it's complete, the activities and outcomes are archived and showcased to inspire new projects.

The screenshot shows the 'Compilers Hub > Collaboration Home' interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Resources, Community Forum, Project Collaboration (active), My Profile, Admin, and Edit. A sidebar on the left contains icons for home, search, list, and a plus sign. The main content area features a 'PROJECTS' section with a welcome message and a list of projects. A callout points to this section, stating: 'New projects that are looking for contributors with relevant skills are featured here.' Below this is a blue box with the text 'Have an idea for a project?' and a 'Start One' button. Another callout points to this box, stating: 'Users can also start a new project to collaborate with other compilers.' To the right is a photo of a group of people. A callout points to it, stating: 'Institutions can call for participation on their surveys.' Below the photo is a 'Consultation' section with a question mark icon and the text 'Elicit insights, views, contributions, and endorsements on statistical developments.' A callout points to this section, stating: 'Users can collaborate on collating feedback on a completed project and seek consultation on an ongoing project.' At the bottom, two callouts point to a 'Collaboration' section, stating: 'Users can collaborate on co-development such as R programming, compilation tools, empirical testing...' and 'Users can collaborate on co-authoring new documents, papers, handbooks, guidance notes...'. The bottom right callout also states: 'Users can collaborate on collating feedback on a completed project and seek consultation on an ongoing project.'

USER PROFILE

Profile pages are where users can get detailed information on other users' backgrounds, expertise and their contributions to the projects that are being built on the hub.

It's also an area where users can come back to for quick access to the documents they have saved.

The image shows a user profile page for Robert Plant. The profile includes a circular profile picture of a cat, a 'My Account' button, and fields for Title (Alternate Chief), Country (Namia), and Organization (Ministry of Crunching Numbers). Below these are tabs for Domains, Topics, Interests, Skillset, and All. To the right, there is a section for 'User social media info' with an email address (cat@mocn.org) and an 'Add/Edit' button. The main content area has tabs for Overview, My Contribution, My Requests, My Bookmarks, My Notifications, and My Approvals. Below these are sections for 'My Community Discussions', 'My Active Resources', 'My Active Projects', and 'Followers'. Callouts explain various features: 'In addition to the institution the user works for, they will also indicate the statistical domains they work in.' points to the Organization field; 'Users can message each other directly on the platform. They can also provide a link to their LinkedIn profiles.' points to the social media info; 'When their work is cited in other articles, they will appear here.' points to the My Notifications tab; 'Their most recent posts will be listed on their profile page, making it easy to keep track of their contributions.' points to the My Contribution tab; 'Users' profiles will automatically be populated with the content they have authored' points to the My Active Projects section, which currently shows 'There are no projects available.'; and 'No followers.' is shown under the Followers section.

Robert Plant
Title: Alternate Chief
Country: Namia
Organization: Ministry of Crunching Numbers

Domains Topics Interests Skillset All

User social media info Add/Edit
cat@mocn.org

Overview My Contribution My Requests My Bookmarks My Notifications My Approvals

My Community Discussions

My Active Resources

My Active Projects

Followers

There are no projects available.

No followers.

Callouts:

- In addition to the institution the user works for, they will also indicate the statistical domains they work in.
- Users can message each other directly on the platform. They can also provide a link to their LinkedIn profiles.
- When their work is cited in other articles, they will appear here.
- Their most recent posts will be listed on their profile page, making it easy to keep track of their contributions.
- Users' profiles will automatically be populated with the content they have authored

StatSChat

“Talk to the Statistical Standards”

StatsChat

- It is unlikely that the next generation of macroeconomic statisticians will read the statistical standards cover to cover.
- We are quickly being trained to use AI to summarize documents.



StatSChat

Talk to the Statistical Standards

What does **#SNA** define for GDP?

Explain financial accounts in **#BPM**

How does **#FSI** measure credit risk?

Define government deficit in **#GFS**

[About StatSChat](#)

Balance of Payments and International
Investment Positions Manual (BPM 7)

how does the Balance of Payments Manual recommend recording bitcoin|

68 / 5,000
characters



A conversation with ChatGPT 5.0

WARNING: ChatGPT can be wrong. Check important info

- The SNA/BPM are prescriptive standards – where precision counts.
- Out of the box GenAI application are great at plausibility but not great at precision.

how does the Balance of Payments Manual recommend recording bitcoin.

In the **Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6)**, and in the **draft Balance of Payments Manual, Seventh Edition (BPM7, 2025 update)**, *bitcoin and similar crypto-assets without a corresponding liability* (i.e., that are not issued by any institutional unit) are recommended to be recorded as **non-financial assets** on the balance sheet.

Here's the breakdown:

1. Classification

- **Crypto-assets without a corresponding liability** (like bitcoin, ether) are treated as **produced nonfinancial assets** when they are created through mining, or more generally as **nonproduced assets** depending on their nature.
- BPM7 guidance aligns with the **System of National Accounts (SNA 2025)** recommendation: they are **assets held by the owner, not someone else's liability**.

2. Recording in the Balance of Payments

- **Transactions:** Cross-border purchases and sales of bitcoin are recorded under the **financial account** as acquisitions/disposals of a non-financial asset.
- **Positions:** Stocks of bitcoin held by residents are recorded in the **International Investment Position (IIP)** under **other financial assets** → specifically identified as crypto-assets.

StatSChat – Talk to the Statistical Standards

- The user can select the standard that they want to speak with.
- The response provided by the LLM is restricted to the content found in the selected statistical standard.

The screenshot displays the StatSChat web application. At the top, there are four book covers representing different statistical standards: 'System of National Accounts 2008', 'Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual', 'FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS COMPILATION GUIDE', and 'GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS MANUAL 2014'. Below these, the main heading 'StatSChat' is followed by the subtitle 'Talk to the Statistical Standards'. A dropdown menu is open, showing a list of standards with checkboxes: 'Balance of Payments and International Investment Positions Manual (BPM 7)', 'Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM 6)', 'Balance of Payments (BPM 5)', 'Consumer Price index Manual (2020)', 'Producer Price Index Manual (2010)', 'European System of Accounts (2010)', and 'Financial Soundness Indicators Compilation Guide (2014)'. The menu has 'Select All' at the top and 'Unselect All' at the bottom. Below the menu is a text input field labeled 'Select a standard(s)'. To the right of the menu, there are three example questions in rounded buttons: 'What are the components in #BPM', 'How does #FSI measure credit risk?', and 'Define government deficit in #GFS'. A link 'About StatSChat' is also visible. At the bottom, there is a large text input area labeled 'Type a new question...' with a character count '0 / 5,000 characters' and a send button.

System of National Accounts 2008

Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual

FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS COMPILATION GUIDE

GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS MANUAL 2014

StatSChat

Talk to the Statistical Standards

What are the components in #BPM

How does #FSI measure credit risk?

Define government deficit in #GFS

[About StatSChat](#)

Select a standard(s)

Type a new question...

0 / 5,000 characters

StatSChat – Talk to the Statistical Standards

A conversation with StatSChat

- The user is also provided a list of references.
- The link to references takes the user directly to the relevant paragraph in the statistical standard



StatSChat

Talk to the Statistical Standards

What does **#SNA** define for GDP?

Explain financial accounts in **#BPM**

How does **#FSI** measure credit risk?

Define government deficit in **#GFS**

[About StatSChat](#)

Balance of Payments and International
Investment Positions Manual (BPM 7)

how does the balance of payments manual recommend recording bitcoin?

68 / 5,000
characters



StatSChat – Talk to the Statistical Standards

- The user is also provided a list of references.
- The link to references takes the user directly to the relevant paragraph in the statistical standard

A conversation with StatSChat

how does the Balance of Payments Manual recommend recording bitcoin.



The Balance of Payments Manual (BPM7) provides specific guidance on the classification and recording of Bitcoin and other crypto assets. Bitcoin is categorized as a **crypto asset without a corresponding liability** and is treated as a **nonproduced nonfinancial asset**. This classification is based on its design to act as a general medium of exchange without being issued or backed by any entity, such as a central bank or government ^{1 2 3}.

Key Points on Bitcoin's Classification and Recording:

1. **Nonproduced Nonfinancial Asset:** Bitcoin is classified as a nonproduced nonfinancial asset because it does not have a corresponding liability and is not produced through traditional economic processes. It is recorded in a separate category within the capital account ^{1 2}.

also be an algorithm that causes the supply of the asset to respond automatically to changes in demand for the asset.

16.83 All types of fungible crypto assets are within the asset boundary as defined in the integrated framework of the SNA. Crypto assets with a corresponding liability are classified as financial assets. In particular, crypto assets with a corresponding liability designed to act as a general medium of exchange are separately identified under "currency and deposits." On the other hand, crypto assets without a corresponding liability are classified as nonproduced nonfinancial assets within a separate category. If a crypto asset without

5 references ▾

1 [Balance of Payments ...h edition \(BPM7\).pdf - Part 1](#)

2 [Balance of Payments ...h edition \(BPM7\).pdf - Part 2](#)

3 [Balance of Payments ...h edition \(BPM7\).pdf - Part 3](#)

4 [Balance of Payments ...h edition \(BPM7\).pdf - Part 4](#)

StatSChat – Talk to the Statistical Standards

A conversation with StatSChat

- The user is also provided a list of references.
- The link to references takes the user directly to the relevant paragraph in the statistical standard

how does the balance of payments manual recommend recording bitcoin?

The Balance of Payments Manual (BPM7) provides specific guidance on the classification and recording of Bitcoin and other crypto assets. Bitcoin, as a crypto asset without a corresponding liability, is treated as a **nonproduced nonfinancial asset** and recorded in a separate category within the capital account. This classification is based on its design to act as a general medium of exchange without a corresponding liability^{1,2,3}.

Key Points on Bitcoin Classification:

- Nonproduced Nonfinancial Asset:** Bitcoin is categorized as a nonproduced nonfinancial asset because it does not have a corresponding liability and is designed to act as a general medium of exchange^{1,2}.
- Separate Category in Capital Account:** Bitcoin is recorded in a distinct category within the capital account, reflecting its unique nature compared to traditional financial assets^{2,3}.
- Potential Reclassification:** If Bitcoin or similar crypto assets without a corresponding liability gain widespread acceptance as a general medium of exchange, the guidance on their classification may be reconsidered².

Additional Details:

- Validation of Transactions:** The process of validating Bitcoin transactions (e.g., mining) is treated as the production of services. Miners receive implicit fees in the form of newly released Bitcoin and explicit fees paid by the sender/seller of the transaction^{2,4}.
- Cross-Border Transactions:** Payments for validation services are recorded as cross-border transactions in crypto assets².

This approach ensures that Bitcoin is appropriately classified within the integrated framework of external accounts, reflecting its economic characteristics and role in financial systems. -

Filter Applied: Balance of Payments and International Investment Positions Manual, seventh edition (BPM7).pdf

4 references v

1

Balance of Payments ...h edition (BPM7).pdf - Part 1

2

Balance of Payments ...h edition (BPM7).pdf - Part 2

3

Balance of Payments ...h edition (BPM7).pdf - Part 3

4

Balance of Payments ...h edition (BPM7).pdf - Part 4

AI-generated content may be incorrect

Balance of Payments and International Investment Positions Manual (BPM 7)

Type a new question... 0 / 5,000 characters

Citations

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

80 Crypto assets are digital representations of value that use cryptography and distributed ledger technology (DLT) such as blockchains to enable parties to transact directly with each other without the need for a trusted intermediary. DLTs allow transactions to be recorded, synchronized, and shared simultaneously on multiple nodes in a decentralized network. Blockchains create cryptographic records of transactions and ownership that are impossible to alter without detection.

16.81 Crypto assets are classified as either fungible or nonfungible. Fungible crypto assets are divisible and not unique (e.g., one bitcoin is equal to any other bitcoin and can be divided into equal pieces of similar value). Conversely, nonfungible crypto assets, commonly known as nonfungible tokens (NFTs), are unique and nondivisible (see paragraphs 16.34-16.38). Fungible crypto assets are classified into three broad categories: (i) those designed to act as a general medium of exchange (which are further divided into those with, and those without, a corresponding liability); (ii) those designed to act as a medium of exchange within a platform or network-also known as payment tokens (again divided into those with, and those without, a corresponding liability); and (iii) security crypto assets. Security crypto assets represent a debt or equity claim on the issuer. They are similar to traditional securities but are exchanged peer-to-peer using cryptography. They are also referred to as security, asset, or investment tokens. They always have a corresponding liability and should be recorded as debt securities, equity securities, or financial derivatives depending on the nature of the claim on the issuer. Utility tokens that provide the holders future access to goods and services should be classified as debt securities.

16.82 A decision tree to aid in identifying fungible crypto assets according to the above typology and other digital assets that have a corresponding liability is presented in Figure 16.2. Digital assets with a corresponding liability include CBDCs, security crypto assets, payment tokens with a corresponding liability, and most stablecoins. These payment tokens are negotiable instruments serving as evidence of debt and should be recorded as a separate subcategory under debt securities. Stablecoins aim to maintain a stable value relative to a specified asset such as a fiat currency or gold, or a specified basket of assets, usually by being backed (or, at least, advertised as backed) by the assets of the issuer. The stability mechanism might also be an algorithm that causes the supply of the asset to respond automatically to changes in demand for the asset.

16.83 All types of fungible crypto assets are within the asset boundary as defined in the integrated framework of the SNA. Crypto assets with a corresponding liability are classified as financial assets. In particular, crypto assets with a corresponding liability designed to act as a general medium of exchange are separately identified under "currency and deposits." On the other hand, crypto assets without a corresponding liability are classified as nonproduced nonfinancial assets within a separate category. If a crypto asset without a corresponding liability is ever able to gain widespread acceptance as a general medium of

553 BPM7 - White Cover (Pre-Edited) Version

Chapter 16

exchange, the guidance on its classification may be re-considered (see Annex 15). Chapters 5 and 14 provide additional details.

16.84 Validating crypto asset transactions is to be treated as production of services. The process of validating transactions in crypto assets is known as mining in the case of crypto assets without a corresponding liability that rely on proof of work for ensuring the security of transactions. This process includes the release of new units of the crypto asset as an implicit fee paid to the miner validating the transaction. The miner validating the transaction also receives an explicit fee in crypto assets paid by the party initiating the transaction, which is normally the sender/seller. The validation services that are rewarded with newly released units of the crypto asset are assumed to be collectively consumed by the existing holders of units of that crypto asset, while those rewarded by the explicit fee are consumed by the transactor paying the fee (normally the sender/seller). See Chapter 7, 2025 SNA / Chapter 11 of this Manual for details on the recording of output of mining and cross-border validation services.

Figure 16.2. Decision Tree for Classifying Fungible Digital Assets



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[New Member >](#)[Join now](#)

<https://compilershub.imf.org>

