

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.

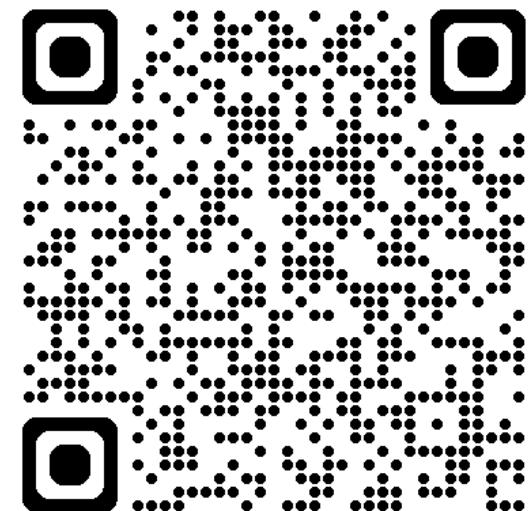


Connecting the International Community of Macroeconomic Statisticians.

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
Principles and Methods
in the System of National Accounts

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 Compilers Hub Resources section. The top navigation bar includes 'IMF', 'Compilers Hub', 'Resources Home', and a search bar. The main content area features a 'RESOURCES' section with a description of the platform's purpose, an 'Explore "StatChat" (AI Chatbot)' button, and a 'CONSUMER PRICE INDEX MANUAL' rotator. The rotator is highlighted with a callout box: 'Rotator that enables selected resources to be featured.' Below the rotator are four categories: 'Documents' (with a document icon), 'Training materials' (with a person icon), 'Events' (with a group icon), and 'Data & Tools' (with a gear icon). Each category has a brief description.

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.

Explore "StatChat" (AI Chatbot)

Developed by the Statistics Department of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). It's 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.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX MANUAL
Concepts and Methods | 2020

Rotator that enables selected resources to be featured.

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.

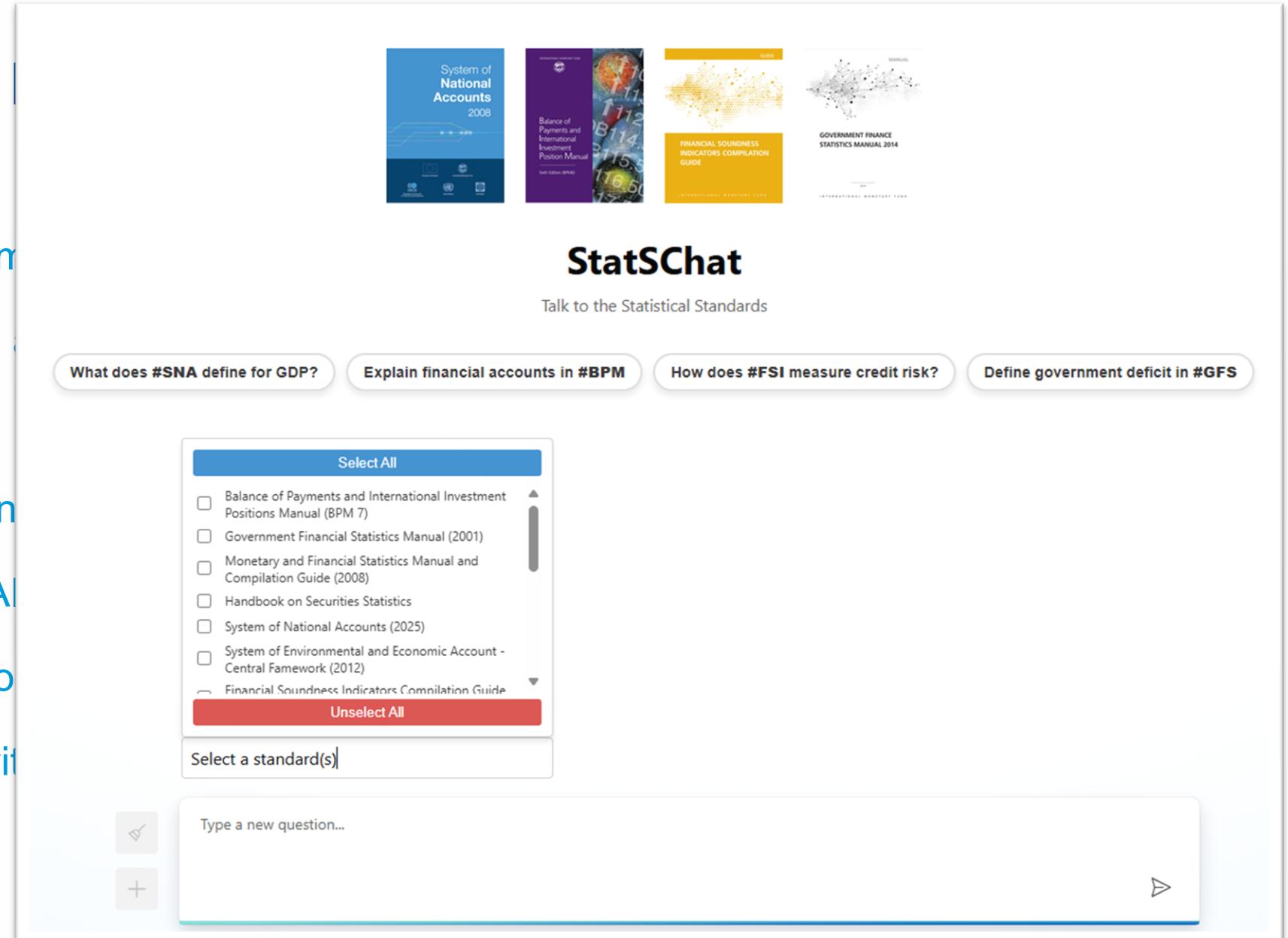
'StatsChat'

=> All manuals com

=> Difficult to read

The Bot will:

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



The image shows a screenshot of the StatSChat interface. At the top, there is a row of five small images representing different statistical manuals: '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 images, the title 'StatSChat' is displayed in a large, bold, black font, followed by the subtitle 'Talk to the Statistical Standards' in a smaller, gray font. Underneath the subtitle, there are four buttons with text: 'What does #SNA define for GDP?', 'Explain financial accounts in #BPM', 'How does #FSI measure credit risk?', and 'Define government deficit in #GFS'. Below these buttons is a list of statistical manuals, each with a checkbox next to it. The list includes: 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. At the bottom of this list is a red 'Unselect All' button. Below the list is a text input field with the placeholder 'Select a standard(s)'. At the very bottom of the interface is a large search bar with the placeholder 'Type a new question...'. On the far left and right edges of the search bar are small navigation icons: a left arrow, a plus sign, and a right arrow.

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.

The screenshot shows the IMF Community Forum interface. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Community Home', 'Resources', 'Community Forum' (which is selected), 'Project Collaboration', 'My Profile', 'Admin', and 'Edit'. A sidebar on the left provides navigation links for Home, Global, My Profile, and a plus sign for new content. The main content area is titled 'Community Forum' and features a 'Welcome' message: 'Welcome to a collaborative space for compiling macroeconomic statistics projects.' It also states that the forum is structured to facilitate meaningful discussions with conversations organized by main topics. A callout box highlights the 'Ability to subscribe to a thread or start a new question/discussion'. Below this, a section titled 'Topics of Discussion - National Accounts' lists 'Discussions - National Accounts 2008' and 'Discussion - National Accounts 2009'. Another callout box highlights 'Based on the domains and topics of the user, the groups that might interest them will be displayed here.' A search bar for 'Search Channels' is located on the right. The bottom right corner shows a user profile for 'Sharath Rao Fantastic' with the status 'Last Discussion' and a timestamp '5/21/2025, 2:20:21 AM'. A callout box at the bottom right highlights 'The users who participate in conversations and answer questions the most will gain additional visibility to encourage this behavior.'

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

FORUM

Welcome to a collaborative space for compiling 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 level of activity and interest, fostering an environment for focused dialogue and knowledge exchange among users with similar areas and interests.

Topics of Discussion - National Accounts

Discussions - National Accounts 2008

Discussions - National Accounts 2008

Discussion - National Accounts 2009

Discussion - National Accounts 2009

Monetary and financial statistics

Measuring currency in circulation (CIC) outside an economy

Measuring currency in circulation (CIC) outside an economy

Search Channels

Sharath Rao Fantastic

Last Discussion

5/21/2025, 2:20:21 AM

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

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

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 'Collaboration Home' page of the Compilers Hub. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Home', 'Resources', 'Community Forum', 'Project Collaboration' (which is underlined in blue), 'My Profile', 'Admin', and 'Edit'. A message in the top right corner reads 'Private group | IMF and E'. The main content area features several sections: a 'PROJECTS' section with a sub-section for 'Open Calls for collaborators' (with a photo of a group of people); a central blue box for 'Have an idea for a project?' with a 'Start One' button; and three main collaboration types: 'co-development', 'co-authoring', and 'collating feedback/consultation'. Each type has a sub-section with a photo and a detailed description.

Compilers Hub > Collaboration Home

Resources Community Forum Project Collaboration My Profile Admin Edit

Private group | IMF and E

PROJECTS

New projects that are looking for contributors with relevant skills are featured here.

Open Calls for collaborators ⓘ

Projects seeking collaborators with your skills...

Have an idea for a project? ⓘ

Start One

Users can collaborate on co-development such as R programming, compilation tools, empirical testing...

Users can collaborate on co-authoring new documents, papers, handbooks, guidance notes...

Users can collaborate on collating feedback on a completed project and seek consultation on an ongoing project.

Consultation ⓘ

Elicit insights, views, contributions, and endorsements on statistical developments.

Collaboration on co-development

Joint effort, guidance, consultation

Consultation

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 screenshot shows a user profile for 'Robert Plant' with the following details:

- Profile Picture:** A circular image of a brown cat.
- My Account:** A button with a pencil icon.
- Name:** Robert Plant
- Title:** Alternate Chief
- Country:** Namibia
- Organization:** Ministry of Crunching Numbers
- Domains:** Domains (1)
- Topics:** Topics (1)
- Interests:** Interests (1)
- Skillset:** Skillset (1)
- All:** All

Below the profile, there are several sections:

- Overview:** The active tab.
- My Contribution:** Shows 'My Community Discussions' (active) and 'My Active Resources'.
- My Requests:**
- My Bookmarks:**
- My Notifications:**
- My Approvals:**

Annotations on the page:

- A callout box points to the 'Domains' section: **In addition to the institution the user works for, they will also indicate the statistical domains they work in.**
- A callout box points to the 'User social media info' section: **Users can message each other directly on the platform. They can also provide a link to their LinkedIn profiles.**
- A callout box points to the 'My Contribution' section: **Their most recent posts will be listed on their profile page, making it easy to keep track of their contributions.**
- A callout box points to the 'My Active Projects' section: **When their work is cited in other articles, they will appear here.**
- A callout box points to the 'Followers' section: **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

>

IMF | Statistics

14

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

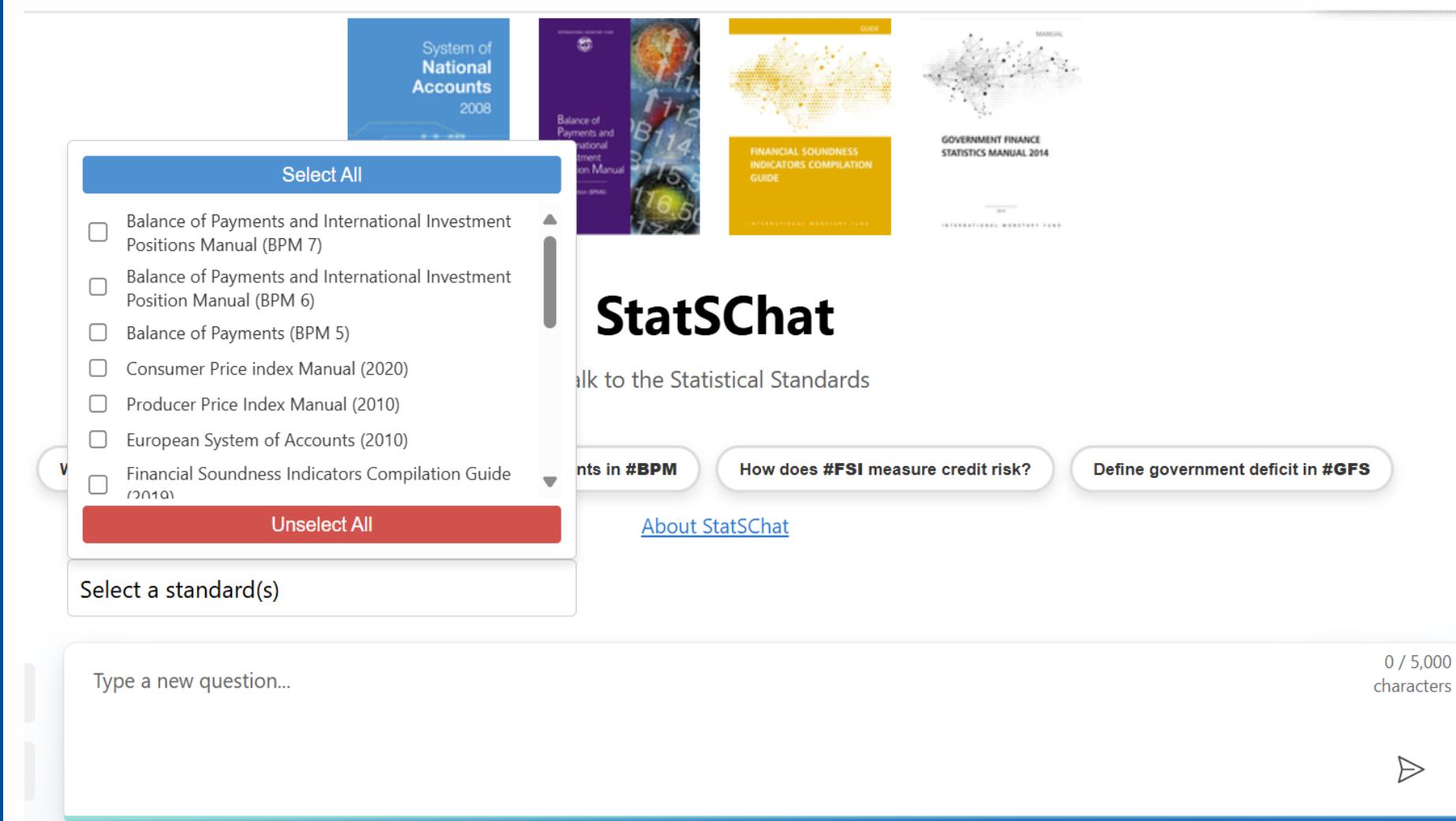
- Crypto-assets without a corresponding liability (like bitcoin, ether) are treated as **produced nonfinancial assets** when they are created through mining, or more generally as **nonproduced assets** depending on their nature.
- BPM7 guidance aligns with the **System of National Accounts (SNA 2025)** 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 appear 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 image shows a screenshot of the StatSChat interface. At the top, there is a horizontal row of five small book covers representing statistical standards: 'System of National Accounts 2008', 'Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM 7)', 'FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS COMPILATION GUIDE', 'GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS MANUAL 2014', and 'Balance of Payments (BPM 5)'. Below this, the title 'StatSChat' is displayed in a large, bold, black font. Underneath the title, the subtitle 'Talk to the Statistical Standards' is visible. To the left, a vertical sidebar contains a list of standards with checkboxes. The 'Select All' button is highlighted in blue. The list includes: 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 (2010). Below this list is an 'Unselect All' button in red. At the bottom of the sidebar, there is a text input field with the placeholder 'Select a standard(s)'. To the right of the sidebar, there is a text input field with the placeholder 'Type a new question...' and a character count '0 / 5,000 characters'. Below the text input field are three buttons: 'Answers in #BPM', 'How does #FSI measure credit risk?', and 'Define government deficit in #GFS'. At the bottom right, there is a large blue 'Send' button with a right-pointing arrow.

System of National Accounts 2008

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

FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS COMPILATION GUIDE

GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS MANUAL 2014

Balance of Payments (BPM 5)

Select All

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)

Financial Soundness Indicators Compilation Guide (2010)

Unselect All

Select a standard(s)

Type a new question...

Answers in #BPM

How does #FSI measure credit risk?

Define government deficit in #GFS

0 / 5,000 characters

Send

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



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

- 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, 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:

1. **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}
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}
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 reconsidered.²

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.^{4,4}
- **Cross-Border Transactions:** Payments for validation services are recorded as cross-border transactions in crypto assets.²

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

- 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

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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 16.94–16.38). Fungible crypto assets are classified into three broad categories: (i) those designed to act as a general medium of exchange (which are further divided in 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 exchange, the guidance on its classification may be re-considered (see Annex 15). Chapters 5 and 14 provide additional details.

553 BPM7 - White Cover (Pre-Edited) Version

Chapter 16

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>

