

# Introducing the International Community of Macroeconomic Statisticians

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# Agenda

- International Community of Macroeconomic Statisticians (ICMStat)
- Demo
  - ICMStat Compiler's Hub
  - Talk2Manuals
- Q&A



**Welcome to the**

**International Community of Macroeconomic Statisticians**

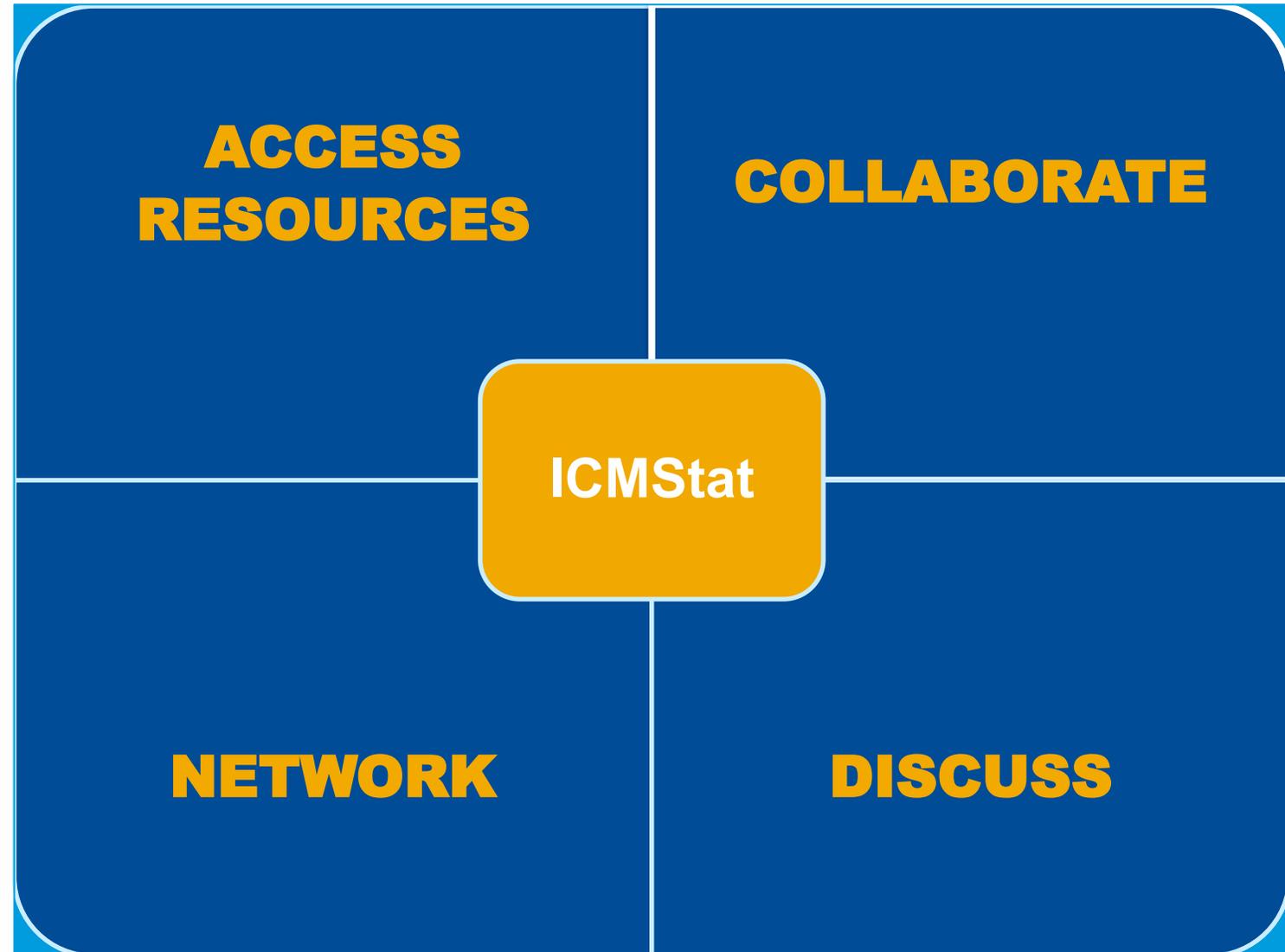
**(ICMStat)**



# INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY OF MACROECONOMIC STATISTICIANS (ICMSTAT)

The goal of ICMStat is to:

- *Raise awareness of the profession;*
- *Foster dialogue, peer learning and collaboration;*
- *Facilitate knowledge exchange; and*
- *Promote methodological advancements in statistical practice.*



# ICMStat – Member Benefits

1. Members have 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.
2. Members have access to a curated repository of statistical standards, publications, guidelines, tools, and best practices in economic and environmental statistics.
3. Members are invited to participate in workshops, training sessions, and webinars focused on best practices and advancements in statistical methodology.
4. Members can initiate or participate in projects and initiatives addressing common challenges in the production of macroeconomic and environmental statistics.

**ICMStat**  
**EXCHANGE**



**ICMStat**  
**WEEKLY ROUNDUP**

**Innovative Support Tools**  
**Compilers Hub – Talk2Manuals**

# ICMStat – Member Expectations

1. Members actively participate in community activities, discussions, and collaborative projects.
2. Members share knowledge, experiences, and resources with fellow members to foster a culture of learning and improvement.
3. Members contribute to the ongoing development of statistical standards and methodologies within the community and advocate for the importance of quality statistical data within their respective organizations using or under the best recommended statistical practices.
4. Members collaborate respectfully and constructively with other members.

# Accelerating SNA 2025 Implementation

## *The Role of ICMStat*

- Provide a shared space where early implementation experiences directly inform global guidance.
- Support cross-country consistency and comparability through shared interpretations and examples
- Encourage peer learning on implementation sequencing (what to do first, - and how)
- Operationalize guidance through practitioner exchange (turn “what” into “how”)
- Help identify common bottlenecks early
- Create structured feedback loops from implementation experience to standard-setting bodies

# ICMStat Compilers Hub

## *Turning SNA 2025 Guidance into Practice*

- Implementation-ready resources in one place, covering the full implementation lifecycle: interpretation → experimentation → validation → scaling
- Reduce implementation time and duplication of effort through shared reusable compilation solutions
- Collaborative development space for shared projects, with version control, enabling peer review and validation of compilation approaches
- Faster, more reliable query mechanism through standards-grounded AI assistance with traceable references (Talk2Manuals)

# ICMStat Compiler's Hub

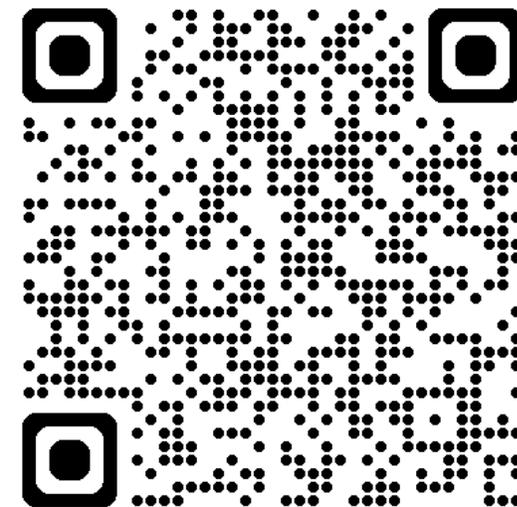


# Connecting the International Community of Macroeconomic Statisticians.

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>



# Demo

# USER PROFILE

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

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

Users can message each other directly on the platform. They can also provide a link to their LinkedIn profiles.

In addition to the institution the user works for, the statistical domains they work in are also indicated.

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

**My Contribution**

My Resources

Past event - Consumer Price Index - Advanced (CPI-A) IMF March 24, 2025	Producer, Export, and Import Price Index (PPIx) IMF Statistics Department May 01, 2025	Handbook on prices and volume measures in national accounts Eurostat February 08, 2016	Practical guidelines for revising ESA 2010 data Eurostat January 30, 2019	Frascati M...
ESS guidelines on temporal disaggregation, benchmarking and reconciliation Eurostat December 12, 2018	Guidelines on producing leading, composite and sentiment indicators (UNECE) UNECE December 18, 2019	Consumer Price Index Manual Concepts and Methods 2020 IMF, ILO, Eurostat, UNECE, OECD, and the World Bank November 19, 2020	Handbook on Economic Tendency Surveys UN March 15, 2015	Handbook on Deriving Capital Measures of Intellectual Property Products OECD December 03, 2009

« 1 2 ... »

**My Projects**

Backcasting of time series Posted
--------------------------------------

# The Structure

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

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

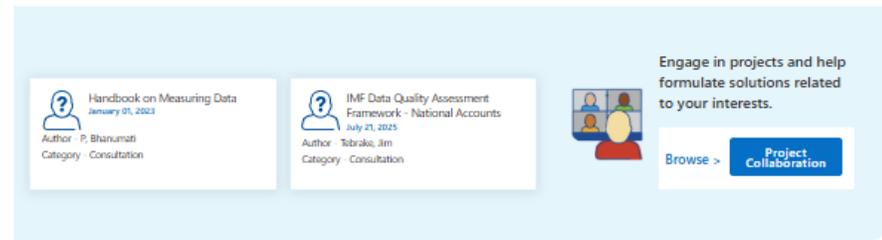
The information architecture was structured around these needs, and it reflects the users' mental model.

Jump to resources from the home page.

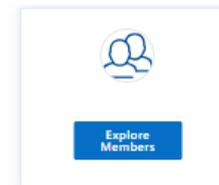
Jump to discussions from the home page.

Jump to the collaboration corner from the home page.

Search for members from the home page



Step into the Community: Connect with Members



# RESOURCES

This section of the hub is where users can find:

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

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



Rotator that enables selected resources to be featured.

Trending Resources and new additions to the library

**Trending Publications**

- Using the Google Places API and Google Trends Data to Develop High Frequency...  
Paul A Austin; Marco Marini; Alberto Sanchez; Chima Simpson Bell; James Tebrake  
December 17, 2021 03:00 AM
- Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014  
International Monetary Fund  
March 10, 2015 03:00 AM
- Measuring Natural Resources in the National Accounts

**Trending Trainings**

- Government Finance Statistics Online Course (GFSx)  
International Monetary Fund  
May 01, 2025 03:00 AM
- QNA Microlearning: L5 - Introduction to Seasonal Adjustment  
Margarida Martins  
July 01, 2024 03:00 AM
- ESS Microlearning: The Main Characteristics of External Debt

**Trending Events**

- Past Event: Big Data for Macroeconomic Statistics  
Alberto Sanchez; Alessandra Sozzi  
October 27, 2025 09:00 AM
- Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Statistics - ...  
International Monetary Fund  
January 12, 2026 02:30 PM
- Producer, Export, and Import Price Index (PPix)  
IMF Statistics Department

Resources are classified in 4 main areas: Publications, Training Materials, Events and Compilation Tools.

## RESOURCE CATEGORIES

**Publications**  
Manuals, handbooks, and related publications.

**Training Materials**  
Presentations, videos, and training material.

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

**Tools**  
Tools for macroeconomic statistics compilation and synthetic data.

Search bot with ChatGPT enabled technology to expedite searches

**Talk2Manuals**  
Developed by the IMF Statistics Department, Talk2Manuals is an AI-powered chatbot designed specifically for economists and data users. Talk2Manuals helps you navigate complex statistical materials, including manuals. Talk2Manuals can respond to complex statistical prompts with precise responses that include full citations, links, and documentation.

[Explore Talk2Manuals](#)

*Note: In order to access the tool, please clear your browser cache or use a private window.*

# COMMUNITY FORUM

Here, users can 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.



Resources

Community Forum

Project Collaboration

User Profile

Admin

...

Edit

Private group | IMF Only



**COMMUNITY FORUM**  
Engage in meaningful discussions with fellow compilers, researchers, and experts.  
**Getting Started** : Navigate through main topics and dedicated channels tailored to your specific sub-topics. Post your questions in the relevant channel, and let experts and peers help guide you to a solution.

**Update of the Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM) 2014**

GFSM Update

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

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

Users can subscribe to a thread or start a new question/discussion

Community Forum

Welcome to the community of macroeconomic statisticians

Let's build connections  
Introduce yourself to the community  
Share your feedback  
Use this channel to post your suggestions  
Quest for FAQs  
Help us build a smarter, more helpful Hub by contributing to our FAQ section!

External Sector Statistics

Asymmetries in direct investment  
Discussion concerning asymmetries in direct investment statistics

Implementation of SNA 2025

Questions/Discussions

Questions: 4  
Discussions: 24

Questions: 3  
Discussions: 3

Search Channels

P, Bhanumati

Community Forum > GFS Data

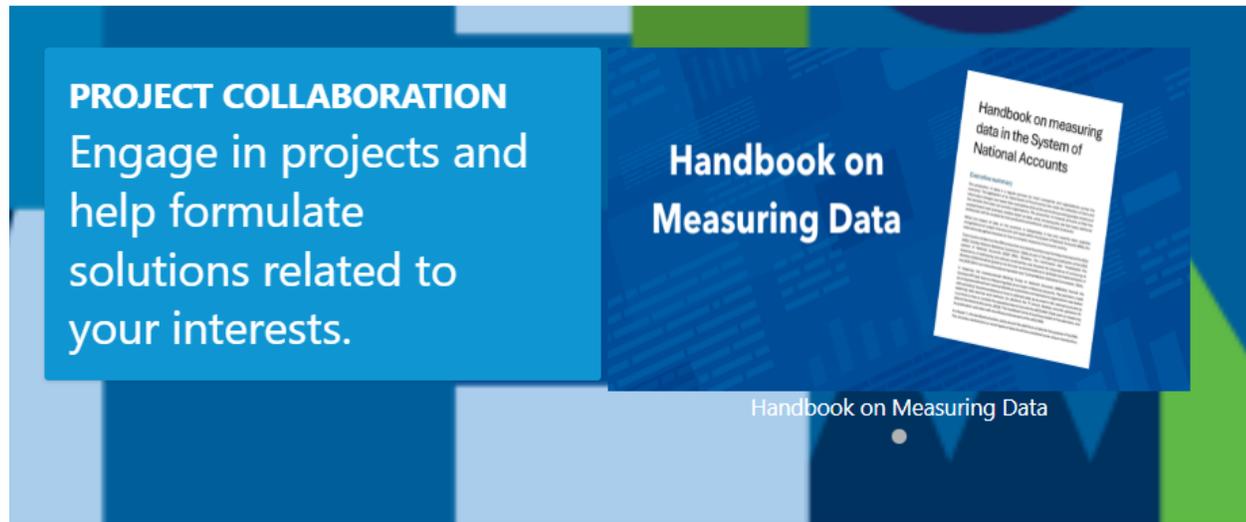
+ Add new Question   Subscribe   (Un)Subscribe Users

# 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 project showcased to inspire new projects.

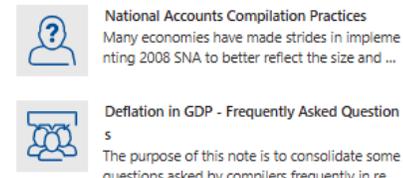


**New projects that are looking for contributors with relevant skills are featured here.**

## Projects | Following



## Projects | Collaborating

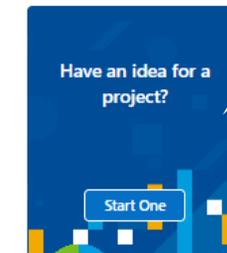
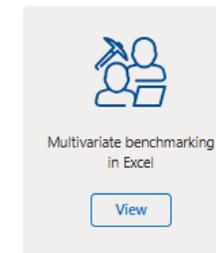
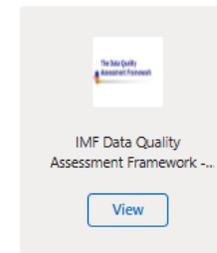
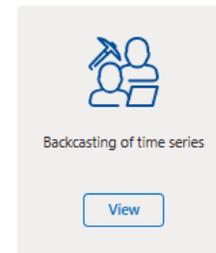
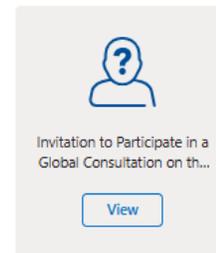


## Projects | Created



## Open Calls for collaborators

Find projects seeking collaborators with your skills



**Users can start a new project to collaborate with other compilers.**

## Projects related to your skills

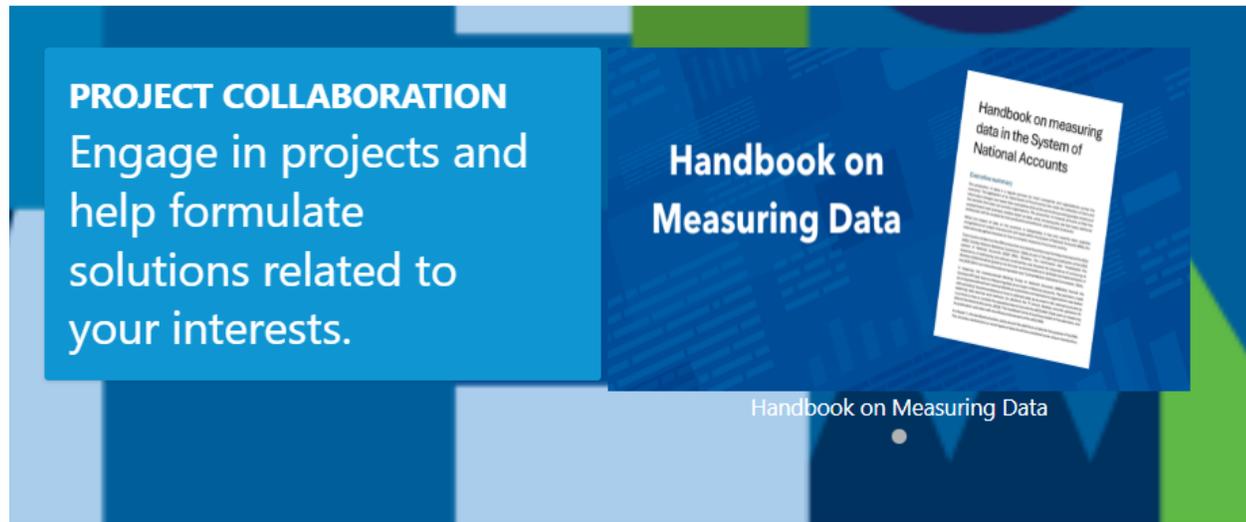


# COLLABORATION

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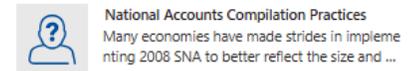
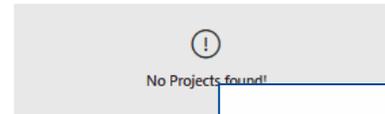
Once it's complete, the project showcased to inspire new projects.



Projects | Following

Projects | Collaborating

Projects | Created



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.

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

PROJECT CATEGORIES

An icon showing two people, one pointing at a laptop screen.

**Co-development**  
Collaborative initiatives to create innovative compilation tools and codes.

An icon showing three people in a discussion.

**Co-authoring**  
Joint efforts to develop methodological guidance, working papers, and handbooks.

An icon showing a person with a question mark above their head.

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

The slide features a dark blue background with abstract geometric patterns in the top-left and bottom-right corners. These patterns consist of various shapes like squares, triangles, and circles in shades of blue, green, yellow, and red. The central text 'Talk2Manuals' is prominently displayed in white.

# Talk2Manuals

# Talk2Manuals

- 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.



## Talk2Manuals

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

[Disclaimer](#)

Select a standard(s)

How does the Balance of Payments recommend recording bitcoin

60 / 5,000 characters



# A conversation with ChatGPT 5.0

## WARNING: ChatGPT can be wrong. Check important info

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.

# Talk2Manuals

- 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 shows the 'Talk2Manuals' interface. At the top, the title 'Talk2Manuals' is displayed. Below it is a selection menu with a 'Select All' button at the top and an 'Unselect All' button at the bottom. The menu contains a list of standards with checkboxes: 'Balance of Payments and International Investment Positions Manual (BPM 7)', 'System of National Accounts (2025)', 'Consumer Price index Manual (2020)', 'Financial Soundness Indicators Compilation Guide (2019)', 'Quarterly National Accounts Manual (2017)', 'Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (2016)', and 'Handbook on Securities Statistics'. Below the list is a 'Select a standard(s)' button. The interface also features a chat area with a text input field containing the question 'How does the Balance of Payments recommend recording bitcoin', a character count '60 / 5,000 characters', and a blue arrow button to submit the query. On the left side of the chat area, there are icons for a trash can and a plus sign. In the background, there are several question prompts in rounded boxes: 'What does #SNA define for GDP?', 'Explain', 'Credit risk?', and 'Define government deficit in #GFS'.

# A conversation with Talk2Manuals

## Talk2Manuals

- 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

**Talk2Manuals**  
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

[Disclaimer](#)

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

How does the Balance of Payments recommend recording bitcoin 60 / 5,000 characters

# Talk2Manuals

## A conversation with Talk2Manuals

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 <sup>1 2 3</sup>.

### 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 <sup>1 2</sup>.

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](#)

- 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 Talk2Manuals

- 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<sup>1,2,3</sup>.

**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<sup>1,2</sup>.
- 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<sup>2,3</sup>.
- 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<sup>2</sup>.

**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<sup>2,4</sup>.
- Cross-Border Transactions:** Payments for validation services are recorded as cross-border transactions in crypto assets<sup>2</sup>.

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

# International Community of Macroeconomic Statisticians

## THE GOALS



Raise awareness of the  
macroeconomic statistic profession



Foster dialogue for knowledge  
exchange and peer learning



Strengthen collaboration among  
macroeconomic statisticians worldwide

**Get involved.  
Share insights.  
Build connections.**

Scan the QR code to join

