

payments". A23 and B23 also cover transactions by governments which include some tax flows which are transfers, not payment for services. The presentation of the U.K. Balance of Payments is clearer in classifying and distinguishing among the three. All three together are referred to as "invisibles" in the U.K. accounts.

(2) Insurance and Financial Services

From the viewpoint of the Task Force of Services, it would be very useful to develop separate estimates of the value of banking, underwriting and brokerage services. For some of these components, the major problems are likely to be as much conceptual as data gathering in nature, which is to say it's possible that a year's effort by a qualified person could make considerable progress with little increase in ongoing costs. For other components (e.g. fees and commissions for banking services) the problems are much more difficult. The Canadian chartered banks do not collect data on service fees received by customer residency.

(3) Tax Data

The feasibility of using data on withholding taxes to improve the information on a variety of services transactions should be investigated. One person-year should be sufficient to determine feasibility and costs. It is impossible at this stage to estimate the costs of a system to produce usable data on a continuing basis. If it proves to be feasible, tax data might improve the quality of data on cultural and recreational services (performers fees), income from real estate and various consulting and professional services.

(4) Education Services

Existing data and existing estimates (e.g. "Foreign Students in Canada and Canadian Students Abroad", a report prepared by Max von Zur-Muehlen of Education, Science and Culture Division of Statistics Canada, dated March 13, 1978) could be exploited to prepare separate estimates of tuition fees paid and received. Perhaps it will also prove feasible to make estimates of total student expenditure for both payments and receipts.