

population (as, e.g., in the Club Méditerranée).

In general, conditions abroad for Canadian travellers and expatriates are unlikely to show sufficient net improvement to reduce the demand for consular services.

#### THE CONSULAR CLIENTS

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Since the composition of that part of the Canadian public who live and travel abroad is affected by both domestic and foreign environments, and since that composition in turn affects the nature of the demand for consular services, it is important to know who the clients are and what type of services they need.

The consular clients may be divided into three groups:

- a) Expatriates who work abroad (businessmen, employees of aid agencies--UN, CIDA, international and Canadian non-governmental agencies--and missionaries) or people who have retired abroad;
- b) Expense account travellers; and
- c) Tourists.

Those in group a) present relatively few of the more difficult consular problems because they are usually well adapted to their chosen environments. Retired persons, however--particularly those in the USA--often need a lot of the routine consular services--passports, notarial work, advice on pensions and income tax. Expatriate communities formed by one or more companies operating in one area for a limited time may generate more needs for consular services than individuals who have chosen a career abroad, but they also tend to have their own company infrastructures to support them.

There are no reliable figures on the number of Canadians resident abroad. There are about 60,000 Canadians registered at Canadian posts abroad, but that does not include Canadians in Britain, the USA and Australia and probably includes only a small percentage of those in Western Europe and Mexico.

Expense account travellers generate relatively few