

5. A consular officer is entitled to receive for transmission to a national of the sending State who is not a permanent resident of the receiving State any money or other property in the receiving State to which that national is entitled as a consequence of the death of another person, including shares in an estate, payment made pursuant to employee's compensation law, pension and social benefits in general and proceeds of insurance policies, unless the court, agency or person making distribution directs that transmission be effected in a different manner. The court, agency or person making distribution may require that a consular officer comply with conditions laid down with regard to:
 - (a) presenting a power of attorney or other authorization from that national;
 - (b) providing reasonable evidence of the receipt of such money or other property by that national; and
 - (c) returning the money or other property in the event the consular officer is unable to provide that evidence.
6. In exercising the rights provided by paragraphs 3 through 5 of this Article, a consular officer shall comply with the law of the receiving State. Nothing in this Article shall authorize a consular officer to act as an attorney-at-law.

ARTICLE 11

Transmitting Judicial Documents

A consular officer shall be entitled to transmit judicial and extra-judicial documents to the extent permitted by the law of the receiving State, subject to the operation of the existing agreements between the sending State and the receiving State.

ARTICLE 12

Facilitation of Travel

1. The Contracting Parties agree to facilitate travel between the two States of a person who may have a claim simultaneously to the nationality of the People's Republic of China and that of Canada. However, this does not imply that the People's Republic of China recognizes dual nationality. Exit formalities and documentation of that person shall be handled in accordance with the law of the State in which that person customarily resides. Entry formalities and documentation shall be handled in accordance with the law of the State of destination.
2. If judicial or administrative proceedings prevent a national of the sending State from leaving the receiving State within the period of validity of his visa and documentation, that national shall not lose his right to consular access and protection by the sending State. That national shall be permitted to leave the receiving State without having to obtain additional documentation from the receiving State other than exit documentation as required under the law of the receiving State.