

believe that the bag contains something other than correspondence, documents and articles intended exclusively for official use, they may request that the bag be opened in their presence by an authorized representative of the sending State. If this request is refused by the authorities of the sending State, the bag will be returned to its place of origin.

6 *Miscellaneous privileges*

Consular employees enjoy the privileges and exemptions applicable to articles for their personal use subject to two conditions:

- (a) exemptions are limited to articles imported at the time of first installation;
- (b) articles intended for consumption must not exceed the quantities necessary for direct utilization by the persons concerned.

Career consular representatives may not carry on for personal profit any professional or commercial activity in the receiving State.

Consular officers and consular employees and members of their families, with certain exceptions, are exempt from all obligations under the laws and regulations of the receiving State of registering as aliens and obtaining residence permits.

CONCLUSION

Many of the articles of both Conventions have been incorporated into the *Diplomatic and Consular Privileges and Immunities Act*, promulgated in 1977 and amended in 1981. One of the noteworthy provisions adopted when the Act was amended is the authority given the Secretary of State for External Affairs to withdraw, in whole or in part, the privileges and immunities granted a foreign diplomatic mission or consular post in Canada if he considers that there is a disparity between the privileges and immunities accorded the Canadian diplomatic mission or consular post in the foreign country in question and those extended to that country's diplomatic mission or consular post in Canada.