

- (iii) advocates or adopts positions or platforms critical or opposed to Canadian public interest or the policies of the Canadian Government;
- (b) becomes a director of a Canadian or foreign company;
- (c) uses inside information not available to the general public to obtain personal gain or to benefit relatives or friends;
- (d) allows one's official status or title to be used in any private business transaction or in investments for business purposes.

The above examples are not intended to be all inclusive but merely indicative of situations where a conflict of interest could or might appear to exist. In this connection employees should keep in mind the prohibitions of Article 57(1) of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and Article 42 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations against involvement for personal profit by consular officers and diplomatic agents respectively in "any professional or commercial activity in the receiving state".

As part of their disclosure, employees should provide their own views as to the extent and nature of any possible conflict and suggest appropriate remedial action. In this regard, employees may wish to discuss possible conflicts with their Head of Post or home department. Possible remedial measures could include a change of assignment, disposal of the holdings in question, the creation of "frozen" or "blind" trusts or resignation. Any statement, whether a nil declaration or disclosure, should be signed and dated. As stated in the Treasury Board Circular "failure to disclose or follow the advice subsequent to disclosure will be considered as a breach of conduct".