

6. Local employees are eligible for full repayment for medical expenses resulting from an accident occurring during the performance of the employee's duties. Loss of salary from such an accident is covered:—

(a) by the employee's accumulated sick leave, and

(b) by a provision of the Act which allows for the payment of up to 75% of the wages lost by an employee after the expiry of sick leave credits. There is a ceiling of \$5,000.00 per annum on the rate of pay that will be considered.

7. Strictly speaking, once the beneficiary of an award under the Government Employees' Compensation Act has selected the doctor by whom he is to be treated, he may not change to another doctor or consult any specialists without the prior approval of the Workmen's Compensation Board. In practice, as far as Trade and Commerce personnel abroad are concerned, this may be interpreted to mean that a doctor may be changed only for very good reason. Advice of any change, together with a complete statement of the reason, should be forwarded to the Department as soon as possible.

8. Once an employee has elected to receive compensation under the Government Employees' Compensation Act (*or the Flying Accidents Compensation Order*), any other monies payable to the employee as a result of the accident become the property of the Canadian Government. Amounts in excess of the award made under the Act, may, with the approval of Treasury Board, be paid to the employee. For example, an employee who receives compensation for an accident in the amount of \$10,000. under the Act, but to whom the courts award damages in the amount of \$20,000. against a third party, might, with the approval of Treasury Board be paid the \$10,000. by which the court award exceeds the amount paid out in compensation by the government. The intent of this provision is to ensure that neither the injured employee nor the government makes a profit out of the accident.

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