

PROBLEMS WITH CURRENCIES AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATIONS

Employees abroad must not get involved in black or parallel market operations or contravene the Foreign Exchange Regulations of the host countries. Without limiting the foregoing, this prohibition applies also to the following transactions or actions, and could include valuable articles which could be substituted for currencies;

- (a) speculation in currency exchange;
- (b) sales of surplus personal funds of local currency to unauthorized persons;
- (c) personal transactions, without official sanction, which make use of the diplomatic bag or which exploit the official position of a Canadian diplomatic mission to effect a transfer of funds through banking channels;
- (d) acting as a private intermediary in the transfer of private funds from persons in one country to persons in another country, including Canada;
- (e) carrying currencies across borders where local Foreign Exchange Regulations prohibit the export of national currency and/or the importation of foreign currencies.

At all times employees must convert their Canadian currency or other foreign currencies, for which a black or parallel market exists, at banks, other establishments licensed for the purpose by local governments or through posts' accounts where the facility has been authorized by the Department. Heads of Post, in countries where local economic conditions justify this procedure, are required to sign and submit to Headquarters each month post exchange rate certificates declaring that employees have obtained local currency at the applicable rates for that month.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR IMMUNITY

Almost all Canadian Government employees working abroad at our various diplomatic and consular missions are to a greater or lesser