date which has now been extinguished. Mr. Lamontagne of your Department advised us in the first instance that this was the case, and since you have undertaken to notify us if you should hear of any change respecting the treatment accorded Canadians or Canadian goods by Syria or Lebanon, we assume that the favourable treatment is still applicable.

I should be grateful to learn if your Department concurs in the proposed recommendation to Council.

We are also seeking the concurrence of the Department of National Revenue and the Department of Finance.

[PIÈCE JOINTE/ENCLOSURE]

Le sous-ministre du Revenu national (Douanes et Accise)
au sous-secrétaire d'État associé aux Affaires extérieures

Deputy Minister of National Revenue (Customs and Excise)
to Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

Ottawa, June 21, 1946

Dear Mr. Wrong,

I have your letter of the 19th† instant further in regard to the status of Syrian and Lebanese products, and note that the mandated status of Syria and Lebanon has been terminated.

I further note that both Syria and Lebanon of their own accord are continuing to grant Canada most favoured nation treatment formerly required in accordance with Article 14 of the Canada-France Trade Agreement, and that your Department feels that Intermediate Tariff rates should continue to be levied on products originating in those countries.

As the provisions of the Canada-France Trade Agreement and Protocols thereto no longer apply to Syria and Lebanon, products of those countries immediately revert to General Tariff status, and this Department could not grant more favourable treatment unless provision is made by the Governor General in Council.

If it is desired to grant most favoured nation treatment to Syria and Lebanon, the authority available for action by the Governor General in Council is Section 11 of the Customs Tariff. If it is desired to grant merely Intermediate Tariff rates, the authority available is Section 4(g) of the Customs Tariff.

Yours faithfully,

D. SIM