

At the conclusion of the Tokyo Economic Summit on 5 May 1986 the heads of government of the seven leading Western economies (Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, West Germany and the United States) released a joint statement strongly condemning international terrorism, urging determined national and international action to combat terrorism and pledging to take strong measures against states supporting these practices. These commitments supplemented those entered into by Western governments in the Bonn Summit Declaration of 1978.

At meetings of the North Atlantic Council, the foreign ministers have repeatedly condemned terrorism and expressed their resolve to combat it jointly. At the May 1986 meeting of the Defence Planning Committee the ministers "resolved to work together to eradicate this scourge and urge[d] closer international co-operation in this effort."²

The main international incident in late 1986 was an attack on the synagogue in Istanbul. During 1987 there were fewer violent incidents although hostage taking continued in Lebanon, the victims being American, French or British nationals.

Canada has not been immune to terrorist attacks. On 12 March 1985 a guard was killed during the siege of the Turkish Embassy by members of the Armenian Revolutionary Army. A bomb which exploded at Narita airport, Japan and the bomb which may have destroyed the Air India jetliner on 22 June are believed to have been planted in Canada. Finally, on 25 May 1986 an attempt was made to assassinate Punjabi Minister Malkiad Singh Sidhu on Vancouver Island, allegedly by four members of the Sikh community.

The Special Joint Committee on Canada's International Relations recommended, in its final report, that airport security and border control

² NATO Press Service, "Final Communique", No.M-DPC-1(86)15, 22 May 1986.