ANNE XE

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

31 May 1984

R Hatfield Esq Cabinet Office Whitehall LONDON SW1

c- Hi Colvin



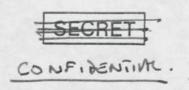
Dear Mi Harfield

- 1. Following the Prime Minister's meeting on 23 May Sir Robert Armstrong asked Michael Partridge to provide a draft statement on terrorism for use at the Summit.
- 2. A revised draft agreed with Michael Partridge is attached and we have also agreed with the Home Office that our Secretary of State will table this for discussion at the Prime Minister's meeting tomorrow. In view of the more conciliatory attitude towards a declaration which M. Cheysson showed during discussions amongst Foreign Ministers in Washington this week we will also have available a draft declaration which might be used if there is pressure for one from other participants, particularly the US.
- 3. I am copying this letter to David Hilary at the Home Office.

Your Enes., Olan Jos

J W D Gray Maritime, Aviation and Environment Department

SECRET ECONOMIC SUMMIT: DRAFT STATEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM 1. During the course of our discussions we considered the continued growth in international terrorism and the need for states to take action both nationally and in conjunction with others to combat this threat. We all view with serious concern the increasing involvement of states and governments in terrorist acts, including the abuse of diplomatic immunity, as in the recent murder of a policewoman in St James's Square. We recognise the importance which must attach to the inviolability of diplomatic missions and to the requirements of international law. But that law brings obligations as well as rights. We will be seeking to strengthen existing measures against international terrorism and to develop effective new ones. The sort of ideas we discussed were: a) closer co-operation in the exchange of information about threatened acts of terrorism and those engaged in international terrorism; b) the expulsion or exclusion of known terrorists including persons of diplomatic status suspected of involvement in terrorism; c) the strict application of the Vienna Convention as it affects the status of diplomats, the size of diplomatic missions and the number of buildings enjoying diplomatic immunity; d) the implications of international terrorism for the rules of the Vienna Convention; and e) the possibility that domestic legislation contains gaps which might be exploited by terrorists. In ways such as these we intend to take the lead in developing action among the international community as a whole to prevent and punish terrorist acts and to identify and condemn those states which sponsor them. In our view, this is a problem which affects the international community as a whole and not only those assembled here. MARITIME, AVIATION AND ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT 31 May 1984 SECRET



ANNEX E to FMV(84)1

PRESS STATEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

(Draft of 31 May 1984)

During the course of our discussions, we considered the continued growth in international terrorism and the need for states to take action, both nationally and in conjunction with others, to combat this threat. We all view with serious concern the increasing involvement of states and governments in terrorist acts, including the abuse of diplomatic immunity, as in the recent murder of a policewoman in St James's Square. We recognise the importance which must attach to the inviolability of diplomatic missions and to the requirements of international law. But that law brings obligations as well as rights. We will be seeking to strengthen existing measures against international terrorism and to develop effective new ones. The sort of ideas we discussed were:

- a. closer co-operation in the exchange of information about threatened acts of terrorism and those engaged in international terrorism;
- b. the expulsion or exclusion of known terrorists, including persons of diplomatic status suspected of involvement in terrorism;
- c. the strict application of the Vienna Convention as it affects the status of diplomats, the size of diplomatic missions and the number of buildings enjoying diplomatic immunity;
- d. the implications of international terrorism for the rules of the Vienna Convention; and
- e. the possibity that domestic legislation contains gaps which might be exploited by terrorists.

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In ways such as these we intend to take the lead in developing action among the international community as a whole to prevent and punish terrorist acts and to identify and condemn those states which sponsor them. In our view, this is a problem which affects the international community as a whole and not only those assembled here.

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