

## ANNEX C

### TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

#### Saturday, June 22, 1985

**20:22 EDT (00:22 GMT)**

CP Air Flight 060 from Vancouver arrives in Toronto. Some passengers and baggage transfer to Air India Flight 182.

**17:37 PDT (00:37 GMT)**

CP Air Flight 003 departs Vancouver for Tokyo.

**21:02 EDT (01:02 GMT)**

Air India Flight 182 arrives in Mirabel from Toronto after a delay of 1 hour 40 minutes; 105 additional passenger board the flight.

**22:18 EDT (02:18 GMT)**

Air India Flight 182 departs Mirabel bound for Heathrow in London UK.

#### Sunday, June 23, 1985

**05:41 GMT**

CP Air 003 arrives 14 minutes early at Narita Airport.

**06:15 GMT**

Explosion in the Narita Airport baggage terminal kills two and injures four.

**07:14 GMT**

Air India Flight 182, with 329 people on board, disappears from radar screens.

**09:44 GMT**

SOS broadcast in Ireland re an Air India jumbo jet going down.

**10:02 GMT**

Laurentian Forest arrives at the crash scene. There are no survivors.

## Subsequent Events

### **June 26, 1985**

India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi writes Canada's Prime Minister Brian Mulroney about the disaster.

### **July 18, 1985**

Prime Minister Mulroney writes letter to Prime Minister Gandhi to assure that Canada will identify and prosecute perpetrators if this is proven to be sabotage.

### **November 8, 1985**

RCMP officers raid the homes of Talwinder Singh Parmar and Inderjit Singh Reyat in B. C. and lay various charges relating to weapons, explosives and conspiracy.

### **January 22, 1986**

Canadian Aviation Safety Board determines a bomb brought down Air India Flight 182.

### **February 1988**

Inderjit Singh Reyat is arrested in England and charged with making the bomb that exploded at Tokyo's Narita Airport.

### **December 13, 1989**

Reyat is extradited to Canada.

### **May 10, 1991**

Reyat is convicted of two counts of manslaughter and four explosives charges related to the Narita bomb and sentenced to ten years.

### **October 27, 2000**

The RCMP arrest Ripudaman Singh Malik and Ajaib Singh Bagri in connection with the bombing of Air India Flight 182 and the Narita Airport bombing. Charges include 331 counts of first-degree murder.

**June 4, 2001**

RCMP arrest Reyat on seven new charges including murder, attempted murder, conspiracy in the Air India bombing, and the Narita explosion.

**February 10, 2003**

Reyat pleads guilty to one count of manslaughter and a charge of aiding in the construction of a bomb in relation to Air India Flight 182. All other charges against him are stayed and he is sentenced to five years in prison.

**February 24, 2003**

Crown and defence agree that the trial of Bagri and Malik will be presided over by a judge instead of judge and jury.

**March 16, 2005**

Malik and Bagri are acquitted of all charges.

**March 16, 2005**

Families of victims renew their call for a public inquiry.

**April 26, 2005**

Former Ontario Premier Bob Rae is appointed to advise the federal government on whether to call a public inquiry into the investigation and prosecution.

**June 23, 2005**

First appearance by a Canadian Prime Minister at the annual memorial service in Ahakista, Dunmanus Bay, Ireland.

**November 23, 2005**

Bob Rae's report recommends further inquiry into the Air India bombing, calling for a "focused, policy-based inquiry".

**March 3, 2006**

National Parole Board denies Reyat parole and rules that he must complete his prison sentence to 2008.

**March 7, 2006**

Prime Minister Stephen Harper asks retired Supreme Court Justice John Major to consult with the families of victims on the terms of reference for an inquiry.

**May 1, 2006**

Prime Minister Harper announces the establishment of an inquiry, led by the Hon. John Major, into the investigation of the Air India bombing to seek to find "answers to several key questions about the worst mass murder in Canadian history".

**June 21, 2006**

Official launch of the Commission of Inquiry into the Investigation of the Bombing of Air India Flight 182.

**September 26-November 17, 2006**

Commission hears family testimony as well as testimony from rescuers and Canadian officials in Ireland immediately after the bombing.