



SIKH FEDERATION

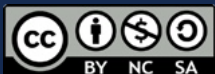
2026 SIKH ADVOCACY MANDATE

Combating Discrimination & Hate,
Defending Civil Liberties, Advancing Justice

2026 SIKH ADVOCACY MANDATE

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We are thankful for the opportunity to work, collaborate, and learn on these lands, which are known today as Canada. We recognize that these lands are home to all First Nations and Métis people, and the Inuit. From unceded lands to reconciliation, we stand in solidarity and are committed to freedom and justice for all.



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About Us

Building capacity for Sikhs in Canada to advocate for dignity, justice and self-determination while combating anti-Sikh hate and transnational repression.

Sikh Federation (Canada) was born from conversations taking place in community spaces across the country. As transnational repression and foreign interference targeting our community intensified, Sikhs recognized the need for strategic coordination that could match the scale of the challenges we face.

Those early conversations grew into something powerful: a prominent Sikh advocacy network grounded in community institutions and organized for action from coast to coast to coast. Officially launched in 2024, we established ourselves as a registered non-partisan organization to ensure accountability in our advocacy work. We saw the opportunity to connect grassroots voices with policy makers, translate community concerns into political action, and build the infrastructure needed for sustained advocacy.

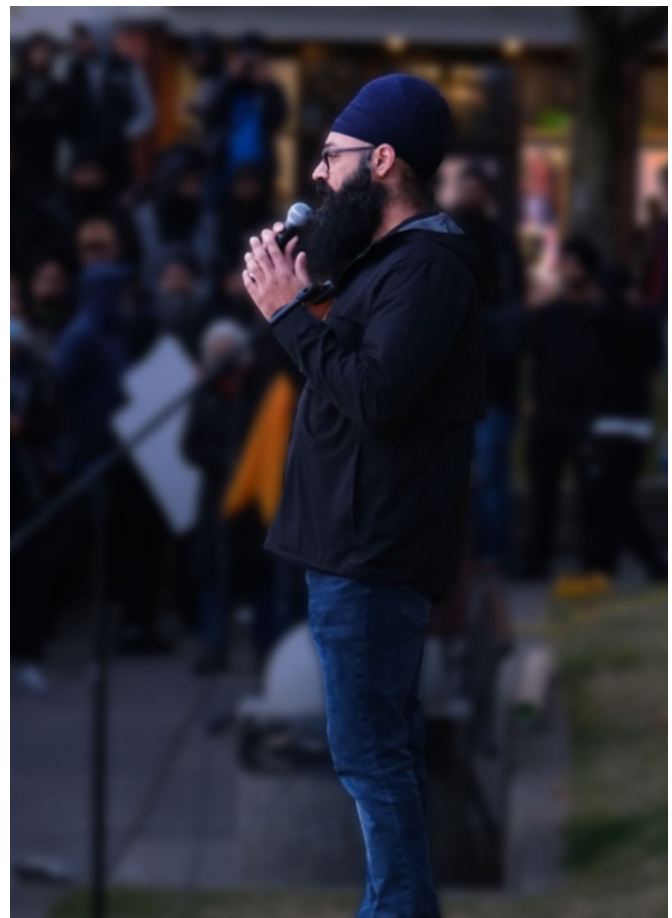
In recent years, India's foreign interference in Canada has had a profound impact on the Sikh diaspora, with relentless acts of violence, coercion, and attempts to manipulate Canadian institutions. These actions not only threaten the safety and security of Sikhs but also undermine Canada's democratic processes and institutions.

More concerning, India's transnational repression has extended to targeting Sikh activists and organizations across Canada, often through coercive tactics such as threats to family members in India, as well as through the use of diplomatic channels to suppress lawful advocacy for Sikh rights and self-determination.

Our commitment to advocacy is particularly critical in light of the growing challenges that face both the Sikh community, and all Canadians. In addition

to domestic threats like foreign interference, transnational repression, and groups that spread hate, we are also facing serious geopolitical challenges and the erosion of pivotal institutions around the world.

Today, the Sikh Federation (Canada) mobilizes our collective strength to counter disinformation, champion our rights at every level of government, and build solidarity with communities who share our commitment to justice. We're not just advocating for Sikhs—we're working towards *sarbat da bhala*, the betterment of all.





Combating Discrimination & Hate, Defending Civil Liberties, and Advancing Justice

In May 2025, the Sikh Federation (Canada) embarked on an extensive consultative process with the Sikh community across Canada to formulate a unified set of key policy priorities. In addition to consulting gurdwara leadership and community organizations across the country, we conducted a grassroots survey engaging Sikhs across Canada on urgent political, human rights, and legislative issues. With 1,998 total responses, this represents one of the most robust community-led data efforts of its kind, designed to inform public policy, political advocacy, and community action.

The results were unequivocal, demonstrating unified priorities across geographic and demographic lines on five core issues. This policy document reflects those results and outlines the Sikh community's key priorities while offering a clear roadmap to address urgent threats to democratic institutions, civil liberties, and our shared future.

Readers will find a principled and practical approach to strengthening democratic institutions, protecting targeted communities, and upholding the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* in the face of unprecedented domestic and international challenges.

This document is an invitation to partnership. Through these proposals, we seek to work collaboratively with leaders and stakeholders across the country to build a safer, more inclusive, and resilient shared future.



Key Issues and Recommendations

01 Ensuring Inclusivity and Protecting Multiculturalism

The Sikh community in Canada is experiencing a significant rise in hate crimes and targeted discrimination, primarily driven by domestic far-right groups and exacerbated by sophisticated misinformation originating from foreign sources, particularly India. These efforts have severely impacted community cohesion, safety, and overall trust in public institutions. Unfortunately, the current federal response has not adequately addressed these threats, leaving communities vulnerable and unable to respond effectively to ongoing hate campaigns and violence.

To strengthen Canada's multicultural fabric and protect targeted communities:

- Establish dedicated federal funding streams specifically aimed at community-led initiatives against anti-Sikh hate.
- Support the development of programs that build community resilience, provide educational outreach, and actively counter misinformation and hate-driven narratives.
- Take action against Indian proxy groups that foment conflict in Canada.





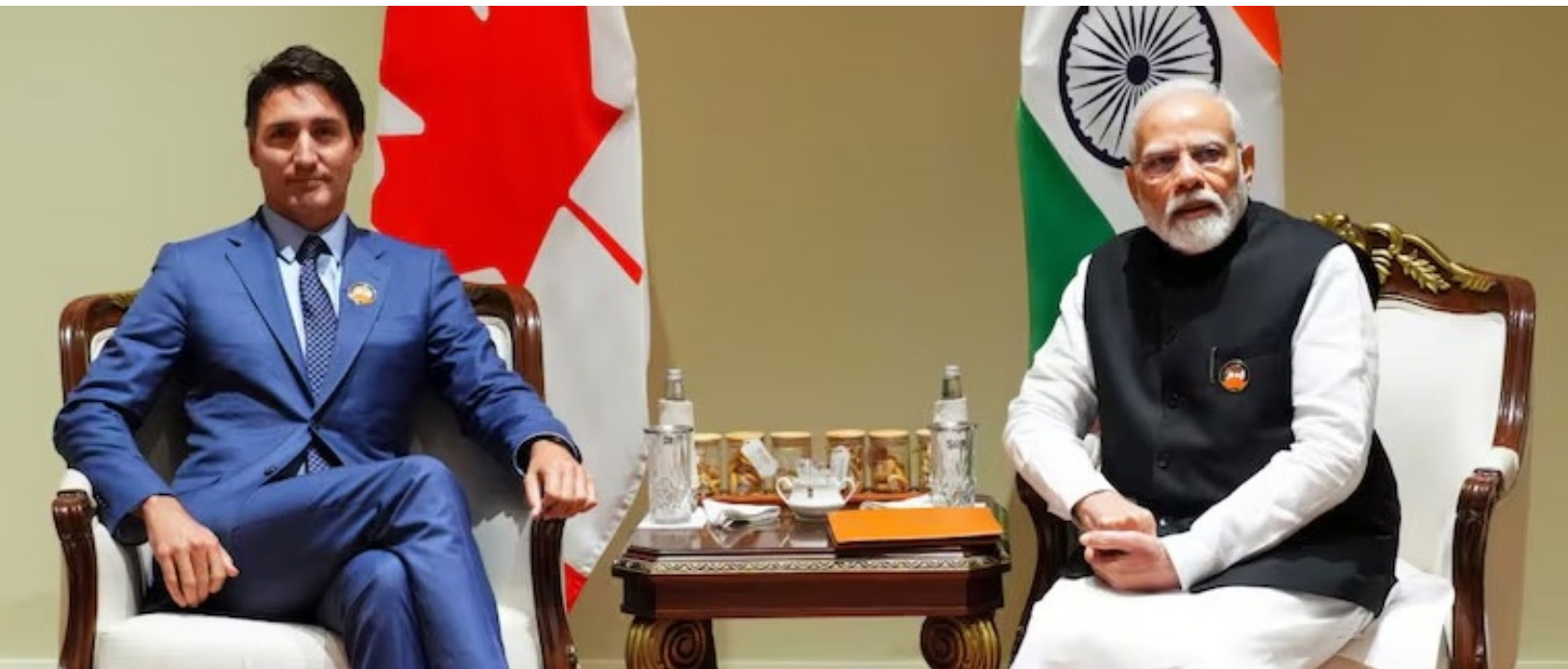
02 Rebuilding Public Trust and Transparency

Recent events, notably confirmed by Canada's Foreign Interference Commission, have illustrated India's significant role as a foreign threat actor engaging in disruptive activities in Canada. India's actions include the violent targeting of Sikh activists, exemplified by the assassination of Bhai Hardeep Singh Nijjar, and widespread interference in Canada's democratic processes.

These activities have severely compromised community safety, political transparency, and public confidence in governmental responses to foreign threats.

To address this critical situation:

- Launch an independent, comprehensive public inquiry into Indian foreign interference activities, specifically focusing on violence and coercive practices aimed at Sikh activists.
- Ensure completion of the Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security (SECU) study, investigating Indian interference and criminal activities within Canada.
- Implement comprehensive community dialogue based on the recommendations from Justice Hogue's report of the Foreign Interference Commission to effectively mitigate threats.



03 Combating Foreign Interference and Transnational Repression

Sikh activists and community leaders in Canada continue to be targeted by coercive, threatening actions orchestrated by Indian diplomatic and intelligence agents. These activities include extensive surveillance, direct intimidation, threats of violence, and other intrusive practices aimed at suppressing lawful political advocacy and community organization. Such actions profoundly undermine the rights and freedoms guaranteed to all Canadians and create an atmosphere of fear and insecurity within diaspora communities.

To effectively combat these threats:

- Immediately allocate resources and support measures, including protective services and security assessments, to individuals facing credible threats from foreign actors.
- Conduct ongoing transparent evaluations and take decisive actions, including diplomatic expulsions, against Indian officials found to be involved in violations.
- Enhance Canada's Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) significantly, ensuring it has sufficient resources, capabilities, and multilingual staff to effectively monitor, assess, and publicly report on foreign disinformation campaigns targeting diaspora communities.



04 Ensuring Justice and Meaningful Charter Protections

Canada's commitment to justice, human rights, and civil liberties is foundational to its democratic integrity. However, current extradition laws, security practices, and intelligence-sharing agreements have created vulnerabilities that risk compromising these principles. Particularly concerning is the potential misuse of these frameworks to target political dissidents and community activists, notably Sikh advocates, under external political pressure or interference, especially from India. Such scenarios not only threaten individual rights but also erode public confidence in Canada's judicial processes and democratic safeguards.

To uphold justice and protect civil liberties:

- Enact significant reforms to Canada's extradition legislation to ensure robust judicial oversight, accountability, and comprehensive protection of Charter rights.
- Conduct transparent reviews of any cases involving wrongful criminalization of Sikh activists due to foreign interference, misinformation, or diplomatic pressure, correcting injustices where identified.
- Suspend security and intelligence-sharing agreements with India that pose risks to Canadians' rights and freedoms or facilitate foreign repression.



05 Principled Foreign Policy

Canada's foreign policy, particularly concerning India, must reflect unwavering adherence to democratic values, human rights standards, and international law. Given India's increasing authoritarian tendencies, documented extrajudicial killings, and systemic human rights abuses, Canada's engagement with India must prioritize accountability and principled diplomacy. Recent events, including violent acts committed by Indian agents in Canada, highlight the need for a rigorous review and recalibration of Canada's diplomatic and economic engagements with India.

To ensure a principled and accountable foreign policy:

- Bring all perpetrators of criminal activity, associated with the Government of India, to justice, and impose targeted sanctions against all implicated officials.
- Officially recognize the systematic violence against Sikhs in November 1984 as genocide, and collaborate internationally to address and prevent ongoing human rights abuses.
- Conduct an in-depth review by Parliament's Subcommittee on International Human Rights focusing on India's current human rights record.
- Ensure any diplomatic and trade negotiations with India are contingent on tangible improvements in human rights, cooperation in criminal investigations, and adherence to international law.

Ensuring Inclusivity and Protecting Multiculturalism



Combating Anti-Sikh Hate

In addition to direct electoral interference targeting all levels of government at all stages, Justice Hogue found that some actors, like the Government of India, have also engaged in sophisticated modes of information manipulation and cognitive warfare. This has resulted in a proliferation of anti-Sikh hate and an unsafe environment for Sikhs across the country.

Alongside this foreign threat, Sikhs have also borne the brunt of many hate crimes and other attacks by anti-immigrant and other far-right movements based in Canada. Many of these platforms have been documented to blend Indian disinformation within their own media networks to amplify prejudicial and racist views about Sikhs in Canada. This can be directly tied to the increase in violent attacks against Sikhs across the country in recent years.

Despite this alarming reality, there are currently little to no resources available to the community to collectively combat these threats.

In response, Sikhs across Canada are calling on the Government of Canada to commit to dedicated funding streams that support Sikh community organizations in order to support capacity building and develop resilience against rising anti-Sikh hate.



Protecting Civil Liberties and Religious Freedoms

Recent years have seen an alarming rise in hate crimes and intolerance against visible minorities across the countries. This includes a rising number of violent attacks. In a serious blow to the fundamental freedoms of marginalized communities, the National Assembly of Quebec also passed the highly divisive Bill 21 in 2019—legislating discrimination against numerous communities. Many have criticized the Bill for officially legislating discrimination, and contributing to increased hate crimes and targeting of racialized groups.

For years, Sikhs and other communities across Canada have called on the Government of Canada to take meaningful steps to combat intolerance and systemic discrimination throughout Canada.



Confronting Groups That Advocate Hate

In November 2024, mobs with potential links to pro-Hindutva organizations like the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS) and its international affiliates, gathered in Brampton, Ontario where participants engaged in hate speech and called on attendees to “storm” Sikh gurdwaras. Mobs then attempted to surround and attack local gurdwaras, assaulting community members while several were also arrested for planning violent attacks including firebombing Sikh homes. This mode of organizing violent mobs against religious minorities follows similar lines as RSS-linked organizations in Leicester, UK and others across the Indian subcontinent.

Canada’s Foreign Interference Commission provided significant evidence that Indian disinformation was observed manufacturing sectarian narratives that serve to polarize Canadian communities and frame political disagreements as sectarian conflict. Canada’s Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) observed this narrative being manufactured by pro-BJP media outlets in February 2021. Such tactics have profound implications for the fabric of Canadian society, as they foster an environment of tension and division that undermines the foundation of multiculturalism.

Indian proxy groups in Canada similarly seek to falsely align certain political parties and elected officials with the Sikh community, which inevitably alienates other communities—spreading divisiveness while creating an artificial wedge between communities.

This approach mirrors popular polarization strategies employed by India’s ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) during election campaigns, where the creation of an ‘us versus them’ mentality serves to consolidate political power and divert attention from critical issues. The objective is clear: to manipulate public perception and political discourse in a way that aligns with India’s nationalistic and pro-Hindutva agenda.



The effect of this polarizing disinformation originating in India was indeed ‘corrosive’ to community relations in Canada as noted by a number of witnesses before the Commission. The ramifications of this strategy extend beyond mere political discourse; they threaten the very cohesion of Canadian communities and the country’s commitment to multiculturalism.

As such, it is imperative that steps are taken to combat Indian proxy groups that foster and promote conflict between communities in Canada, including proscribing groups such as RSS or its affiliates.



Rebuilding Public Trust and Transparency



Public Inquiry into Indian Activity in Canada

Justice Hogue's Final Report concludes that the Foreign Interference Commission "only scratched the surface" of transnational repression because her mandate was limited to electoral interference. While the report acknowledges that India is the second most prominent threat actor with regards to electoral interference, it left many questions unanswered with regards to the breadth and extent of India's interference activities in Canada.

This is one of the reasons why Sikhs across Canada have been calling on the Government of Canada to commit to establishing an independent public inquiry at the earliest possible time to review the circumstances leading to Bhai Hardeep Singh Nijjar's assassination and any other coercive or violent activity linked to the agents of the Government of India. The Government can commit to establishing this inquiry in the near future without jeopardizing ongoing criminal investigations or prosecutions.

This independent inquiry must be able to examine and publicly disclose the full range of threats posed by Indian foreign interference and transnational repression in Canada, as well as assess the failure of Canadian security and intelligence agencies to stop the murder and subsequent violence despite prior knowledge of an active threat posed by India.

Continue SECU study on Indian Interference and Criminal Activities in Canada

In October 2024, Canada's Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security initiated a study on "electoral interference and criminal activities in Canada by agents of the Government of India." The committee heard from 13 witnesses over the course of four separate meetings. The study is a welcome step towards public transparency regarding Indian activities in Canada and vulnerabilities in Canada's response.

Although the study was interrupted by the elections, it is important that this study is

completed and a final report presented to the House of Commons for debate after hearing from additional witnesses who can provide valuable insights on this topic.

Community Dialogue and Legislative Reform

While Bill C-70 introduced a range of legislation aimed at combating foreign interference, it was only a first step that left many issues unresolved while also creating new ones.

Comprehensive policies must be adopted across government agencies to address the tension that has been identified by the National Security and Intelligence Committee of Parliamentarians between pursuing foreign policy priorities and the real, domestic harms caused by foreign interference.

Taking administrative or enforcement action against foreign interference cannot be dependent on the individual discretion or resolve of each government or decision-maker to do the right thing, nor can it be contingent on foreign policy interests. Objective and intelligible standards must be set as institutional guardrails to ensure that robust actions are taken against all perpetrators of foreign interference consistently, and that Canadians are promptly informed about any and all threats or successful interference.

To achieve this, it is important that Parliamentarians and government agencies engage in a sustained and comprehensive dialogue with community stakeholders to discuss concrete steps that need to be taken to combat foreign interference and transnational repression.

This is particularly relevant in light of Justice Hogue's Final Report on the Foreign Interference Commission, especially Recommendations #3, 8, 17, 34, and the Call to Action on Transnational Repression.



Combating Foreign Interference and Transnational Repression



Protecting Political Dissidents and Targeted Minority Groups

In 2022, several members of the Sikh community in Canada were warned by the RCMP and other national security agencies about imminent threats to their lives, including Shaheed Bhai Hardeep Singh Nijjar. Based on RCMP revelations in October 2024, at least one dozen members of the community received these warnings by that time. As of May 2025, many of these threats remain active and ongoing while additional members of the community have also received similar warnings since.

Despite the gravity of the threats members of the community face from a foreign government due to their religious identity and political beliefs, they report that they have received no direct support or resources from any Government agency. Vulnerable targets of transnational repression are left to navigate their perilous situations without security details, training, financial assistance for alternative living arrangements, or any other support. This forces many into an untenable position, where they have to

choose between retreating from public life or risking their safety to exercise their fundamental rights under the Charter.

In accordance with Recommendation 19 by Justice Hogue, the Government of Canada must take meaningful steps to effectively address credible threats of harm to political dissidents and minority groups in Canada who may be targeted by foreign governments.

Countering Clandestine Activities in Canada by Indian Intelligence and Diplomats in Canada

As revealed by the RCMP's announcement on October 14, 2024 and the expulsion of six Indian diplomats, Indian consulates often act as hubs for espionage, foreign interference and transnational repression targeting the Sikh community. These officials have been found to intimidate and coerce

diaspora communities, engage in clandestine information collection and surveillance, weaponize Indian visas against community members, interfere in elections, while also directing violent crimes and other inappropriate activity.

According to numerous sources, including the RCMP, credible media reports, and the biographies of retired Indian intelligence officials themselves, Indian intelligence and security officials are routinely stationed in Indian consulates disguised as diplomatic staff. Prominent examples include Maloy Krishna Dhar, an intelligence official expelled from Canada in 1987, as well BPS Bhatti and Pavan Kumar Rai, security officials who have been expelled from Canada since 2023.

The Government of Canada must take concrete and sustained steps to proactively counter the ongoing clandestine activities of Indian intelligence and diplomatic officials in Canada. This must include a thorough and continuous review of all Indian diplomats and consular officials in Canada, as well as any Indian nationals with links to the Indian Police Service (IPS) or other security or intelligence agencies. Those found to have been involved in interference, surveillance, espionage, or human rights abuses must be prosecuted where possible and immediately expelled from Canada.

Canada's RRM Must Be Better Resourced or Complemented by a Domestic Agency

Evidence presented before the Foreign Interference Commission demonstrated that Canada's Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), housed in Global Affairs Canada, is not sufficiently resourced to effectively monitor and counter Indian disinformation in a transparent way.

In particular, evidence provided to the Commission confirmed that the RRM does not fully understand Indian information ecosystems and their impacts on diaspora communities in Canada, describing this as a "potential vulnerability that could be exploited

by foreign threat actors to shape opinions among diaspora audiences within Canada."

It is also important to note that the data and media accessed by the RRM has largely focused More concerning however, whatever activity was observed by the RRM was never publicly disclosed until the Public Inquiry called this evidence onto the record. This includes an alarmingly coordinated disinformation campaign against the Government of Canada in September 2023, following the PM's announcement about India's role in the assassination of Shaheed Bhai Hardeep Singh Nijjar.

The Government of Canada must ensure that there are effective and transparent mechanisms to monitor and counter Indian media and disinformation networks, including those using Hindi, Punjabi, or other languages. Mechanisms must be established for observations to be made publicly available in a timely manner in order to ensure transparency and resilience.





Ensuring Justice and Meaningful Charter Protections

Reform Canada's Extradition Act

On June 7, 2023, Canada's Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights presented its report, *Reforming Canada's Extradition System*, to the House of Commons with the support of all parties. This report followed an extensive study and consultation with leading academics and experts from across the country, including several who published a set of recommendations emerging from the Halifax Colloquium on Extradition Law Reform.

As it currently stands, Canada's extradition process is a highly discretionary and politicized process which prioritizes administrative efficiency over maintaining meaningful Charter rights and Canada's international human rights obligations. It is imperative the Canadian legislators proactively address these gaps to accord with the purpose of the Charter and prevent violations rather than merely enabling review after the fact. It is important that there is no risk—or even perception—that such decisions may be influenced by partisan

concerns, foreign interference, short-term foreign policy interests or other extrinsic reasons without meaningful judicial oversight.

To remedy this, the Government of Canada should act on the June 2023 report to ensure that Canada's extradition legislation and procedure incorporates meaningful Charter protections and judicial oversight as recommended by the Committee and the Halifax Colloquium.

Immediately Stop the Criminalization of Sikh Activists in Canada

The Government of Canada must take concrete and sustained steps to proactively counter the ongoing clandestine activities of Indian intelligence and diplomatic officials in Canada. This must include a thorough and continuous review of all Indian diplomats and consular officials in Canada, as well as any Indian nationals with links to the Indian Police Service (IPS) or other security or intelligence agencies. Those found to have been involved in interference, surveillance, espionage, or human rights abuses must be prosecuted where possible and immediately expelled from Canada.

For years, Indian diplomats and intelligence operatives have engaged in clandestine conduct to influence Canadian policy makers and various agencies to adopt pro-India positions, particularly to criminalize and prosecute any form of Sikh political advocacy in Canada under the guise of "countering extremism." India's public complaints about so-called "Sikh extremism" are simply demands for Canada to clamp down on the fundamental rights and freedoms enjoyed by Sikhs in Canada.

A report by the SITE Task Force presented to the Commission, reported that India engages in foreign interference to "suppress international advocacy" on various issues, including "support for an independent Khalistan." This was also documented by the NSICOP's report on PM Trudeau's trip to India, when



then NSIA Jean observed “strategically released” media articles raising concerns of “Sikh extremism” in an “orchestrated” attempt to embarrass and pressure the Canadian government to take action against Sikh activists.

Similarly, public summaries of Canadian intelligence disclose that India does not differentiate between lawful pro-Khalistan political advocacy and allegations of “extremism.” Instead, India “perceives anyone engaged in Khalistani separatism as a seditious threat to India’s domestic stability.”

Justice Hogue’s Final Report assessed these activities and noted that “India has tried to pressure Canada to go beyond the parameters of Canadian law to counter supporters of an independent Khalistan,” and ultimately manipulate Canadian policy to “have Canada’s position align with its own... particularly about supporters of Khalistani separatism.”

As a result, there is significant concern within the community that India engaged in various forms of disinformation and foreign interference to pressure Canadian decision-makers to criminalize Sikh advocates for Khalistan as “extremists,” and that Canada conceded to Indian demands to act against Sikh activists in Canada in exchange for increased trade and other foreign policy priorities. This includes the arbitrary inclusion of Sikh activists on Canada’s “no-fly list”, vague allegations of inadmissibility against individuals subject to the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, and other punitive measures.

The Government of Canada should transparently review these actions and take appropriate action where it is found that unfair or arbitrary steps were taken to criminalize Sikh activists in Canada on the basis of Indian information, political pressure, or other forms of discriminatory profiling.

Further, Sikhs across Canada are also calling on the Government of Canada to immediately suspend all security and intelligence agreements with India that can be misused to target political dissidents in Canada. This includes any



intelligence sharing, mutual legal assistance, extradition, training exercises, consultation, or any other forms of cooperation in the areas of security and intelligence that may violate Canada’s *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and international human rights obligations.

Principled Foreign Policy



Ensuring Justice and Accountability

Despite the Government of Canada's public acknowledgement of India's illegal activities and violent targeting of Sikh activists in Canada, Sikhs continue to face ongoing threats to their lives and receive such warnings from Canadian security agencies. The extreme level of violence unleashed by the Government of India and its agents is unparalleled in Canadian history but there appears to be a lack of political will to recognize India's actions as those of a hostile state and hold all officials responsible for the violence to account.

Sikhs across Canada are calling on the Government of Canada to bring all conspirators and perpetrators of criminal activity, associated with the Government of India, to justice. This includes their prosecution and sentencing to the full extent of the law, as well as the imposition of targeted sanctions against India's intelligence agency, the Research & Analysis Wing, and all

government officials believed to have been involved in violent crimes, including but not limited to, Home Affairs Minister, Amit Shah, and Research & Analysis Wing (R&AW) chief, Semant Goel.

Recognizing Genocide

Between November 1-10, 1984, thousands of Sikhs across India faced an onslaught of targeted, systematic, and organized violence. State actors, leveraging government resources, led the massacres while law enforcement actively participated in these atrocities or allowed organized mobs to target the Sikh community. India's own Nanavati Commission Report and several Indian courts have documented evidence of organized killings, revealing the active involvement of politicians, police officials, and influential community leaders in inciting, supporting, and perpetuating the violence.

This violence meets the criteria established by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 260, commonly known as the “Genocide Convention,” which defines genocide as acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group.

Recognition as genocide would reaffirm Canada’s commitment to human rights, a stance Canada has taken on the international stage by recognizing genocides from other parts of the world.

Given that Canada is home to a thriving community and countless survivors of this violence, the Sikh community is calling upon the Government of Canada to:

1. **Formally recognize that Indian state actors utilized government resources to engage in systematic and organized anti-Sikh violence in 1984 which constitutes genocide according to the Genocide Convention;**
2. **Urge the Government of India to take immediate and effective action to bring those responsible to justice and prevent the further persecution of religious minorities;**
3. **Collaborate with international partners to monitor ongoing human rights abuses and prospective threats of genocide against minorities in India.**

Ensuring Canada’s International Relations Further Human Rights, Democratic Values, and the Rules-Based World Order

It is evident that Canada is entering a period of profound geopolitical uncertainty, where shifting trade priorities, unstable global alliances, and the erosion of international institutions demand a sober and principled recalibration of Canada’s foreign policy. While the previous government introduced an Indo-Pacific Strategy that identified India as a strategic partner at the time, recent events have unequivocally demonstrated that India is neither a stable nor a reliable actor on the world stage.

India’s escalating authoritarianism, contempt for human rights, and willingness to engage in extrajudicial killings around the world—including the assassination of Bhai Hardeep Singh Nijjar in Canada—highlights the grave risks of treating India as a strategic partner of any kind. Such a strategy would not only be ill-founded but contribute to undermining the very rules-based order Canada seeks to defend.

Canada must play a role in advancing democratization, decentralization, and genuine pluralism across South Asia—rather than bolstering an authoritarian regime motivated by an exclusionary and supremacist ideology fundamentally incompatible with the values of the Canadian *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

If Canada chooses to re-engage with India, it must do so through a pragmatic and principled lens that firstly demands accountability for India’s conduct in Canada and abroad. Canada must prioritize the protection of human rights international law, and the UN Charter as non-negotiable pillars of its foreign policy. Engagement cannot be reduced to economic expediency.

To this end, Sikhs call on the Government of Canada to ensure that Parliament’s Subcommittee on International Human Rights conducts a comprehensive study on the Human Rights Situation in India in order to properly inform Parliament and Canadians about current realities on the ground.

Any prospective engagement or trade talks with India should be contingent on India’s cooperation with ongoing criminal investigations, and informed by the results of this study, as well as broad engagement with civil society and community organizations in both India and Canada.



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