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CANADA-BASED KHALISTANI EXTREMISM AND RELATED CANADA-INDIA FLASHPOINTS, SINCE AIR INDIA

TIME	DETAILS	KEY DEVELOPMENTS
1983	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1983, armed Sikh separatists took over Sikhism’s holiest shrine — the Golden Temple complex— in Amritsar, India. From within the temple compound, separatist leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale was agitating for a Sikh homeland, called Khalistan, to be carved from the northern Indian state of Punjab. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separatist Leader (Bhindranwale) expresses call for Khalistan
1984	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In early June 1984, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ordered Operation Bluestar, an attack by the Indian army on the Temple, aimed at expelling Bhindranwale and his followers. Bhindranwale and hundreds of innocent pilgrims were killed, inciting demonstrations around the world. Thousands of Sikh protesters took to the streets of Vancouver and other Canadian cities, some calling for violent revenge against Gandhi and the Indian government. Among those advocating militancy were two leaders of the Babbar Khalsa extremist group — its founder Talwinder Singh Parmar and his lieutenant Ajaib Singh Bagri. <i>The Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) was created on June 21, 1984.</i> On 31 October 1984, PM Gandhi was assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards, setting off anti-Sikh riots across India that left thousands dead. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian PM Indira Gandhi orders attack Sikh Golden Temple –Bhinranwale and many followers killed. Protests erupt around the world, including Canada – some with violent rhetoric. Indian PM assassinated by Sikh bodyguards; anti-Sikh riots across India result in thousands dead.
1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violent rhetoric in Canada by groups like the Babbar Khalsa and the International Sikh Youth Federation intensified. Some targeted Sikh moderates like Ujjal Dosanjh, a prominent Vancouver lawyer, who was jumped and beaten with a reinforced steel bar in February 1985. Dosanjh was so concerned about the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada-based Groups (Babbar Khalsa and International Sikh Youth Federation) spread violent

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	<p>rise of militancy that he wrote to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in April 1985, warning him that the government needed to intervene before something more serious happened.</p> <p><u>June 22, 1985:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A man identified as Manjit Singh checks in for a Canadian Pacific (CP) flight from Vancouver to Toronto at 3:30 p.m. UTC (6:30 a.m. PT). • He asks the agent to ensure his suitcase is transferred to Air India Flight 182, which is leaving Montreal the following day. The agent initially hesitates, since Singh's seat on the CP flight is not confirmed, but eventually allows the bag through. • Nearly three hours later, CP Air Flight 60 leaves for Toronto. Singh is not on board. • The flight arrives in Toronto at 8:22 p.m. Various passengers and baggage transfer to Air India Flight 182, which is bound for the U.K. • Meanwhile, another man identified as "L. Singh" checks in for a CP flight from Vancouver to Tokyo. He brings one piece of luggage, which is to be transferred to Air India Flight 301 to Bangkok. • The second CP plane later leaves without "L." on board. <p><u>June 23, 1985:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At 12:15 a.m., Flight 182 takes off from Toronto and heads to Montreal. • The plane then leaves Montreal for Heathrow Airport in London, bound for Ireland. There are 329 people on board: 307 passengers and 22 crew. • As Flight 182 is in the air, an explosion in the baggage terminal at Tokyo's Narita International Airport kills two baggage handlers at 6:19 a.m. 	<p>rhetoric and conduct activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent Sikh-Canadian lawyer writes to Canadian PM Mulroney, warning of increasing threat. • Air India Flight 182, from Montreal to London is downed over the Atlantic ocean. • A sister-bomb in Tokyo explodes in the baggage terminal, rather than on intended flight 301 from Tokyo to Bangkok. • Investigations reveal both bombs originated in Canada. • RCMP raids homes of two key individuals, PARMAR and REYAT, as part of Air India investigations – various weapons, explosives, and conspiracy charges laid. • REYAT convicted of weapons charges and fined \$2,000 – no link to Air India made in Court.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigators would later determine the explosive was intended for Flight 301, but suspect the blast went off too soon because perpetrators failed to account for the fact that Japan does not observe daylight saving time. • Less than an hour after the Tokyo blast, at 7:14 a.m., the Flight 182 plane disappears from radar screens off the west coast of Ireland. A bomb hidden in a suitcase on board explodes and the plane breaks apart, 31,000 feet over the Atlantic Ocean. • Everyone on board is killed. • Investigators would recover 132 bodies, while 197 were lost at sea. • At 8:05 a.m., Flight 301 — the intended target of the airport bomb — leaves Tokyo without incident. <p><i>The RCMP and CSIS launched investigations into the bombings.</i></p> <p><u>November 8, 1985:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RCMP raid the homes of Talwinder Singh Parmar and Inderjit Singh Reyat. • They lay various weapons, explosives and conspiracy charges. Police say the arrests are part of their investigation into the Air India disaster, but charges against Parmar are soon dropped for lack of evidence. • Reyat is convicted of weapons offences and fined \$2,000. No link to Air India is established in court. 	
1986	<u>January 22, 1986:</u> The Canadian Aviation Safety Board, now known as the Transportation Safety Board of Canada, determines a bomb brought down Air India Flight 182.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigators determine a bomb brought down Air India Flight 182.

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1988	<u>February 1988</u> : Reyat, a mechanic, is arrested in England and charged with making the bomb that exploded at Tokyo's Narita Airport. The investigation found the bomb had been planted inside a Sanyo radio tuner, which officers traced back to a sale to Reyat from a shop in his hometown of Duncan, B.C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REYAT arrested in UK for making Tokyo bomb.
1989	<u>December 13, 1989</u> : Reyat is extradited to Canada	REYAT extradited to Canada.
1990	<u>September 17, 1990</u> : Reyat's trial opens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REYAT trial begins.
1991	<u>May 10, 1991</u> : Reyat is convicted of two counts of manslaughter and four explosives charges related to the Narita Airport bomb explosion. He is sentenced to 10 years behind bars.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REYAT sentenced to 10 years on manslaughter and explosives charges (re: Tokyo).
1992	<u>October 15, 1992</u> : Police in India announce they have killed Parmar, 48, in a gun battle in Bombay. CBC Radio would later report evidence Parmar had been in Indian police custody for some time prior to his death and was interrogated about the Air India bombing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Police kill PARMAR in "gun battle in Bombay" –death circumstance is disputed.
1995	Tara Singh Hayer, a newspaper publisher and moderate Sikh in Surrey, B.C., gives an affidavit to RCMP saying he heard Bagri admit to a friend that he'd been involved in the bombings. RCMP say they would protect Hayer, a known threat to the suspects. <u>May 31, 1995</u> : The RCMP offer a \$1-million reward for information leading to a conviction in the Air India disaster.	
1996	<u>December 11, 1996</u> : The RCMP announce charges will be laid in the Air India case within the next few months. Many months pass without charges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCMP announce charges for Air India will be laid – but no charges are laid.

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1998	<u>November 18, 1998</u> : Despite the RCMP's assurances of protection, Hayer is shot dead in Surrey, B.C. After his death, his evidence becomes inadmissible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key witness (moderate Sikh-Canadian, Tara Singh Hayer) shot – testimony becomes inadmissible.
2000	<p><u>January 26, 2000</u>: A former CSIS agent tells the Globe and Mail he destroyed 150 hours of taped conversations with Sikh informants rather than turn evidence over to the RCMP. The agent says he feared the Mounties would fail to protect identities of informants.</p> <p><u>October 27, 2000</u>: The RCMP arrest Ripudaman Singh Malik, a businessman from the Vancouver area, and Ajaib Singh Bagri, a millworker from Kamloops, in connection with the bombing of Air India Flight 182. The charges include 331 counts of first-degree murder.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSIS officer destroys tapes to protect sources, rather than turn over to RCMP. • RCMP arrest and charge MALIK and BAGHRI in connection with Air India bombing (4 years after RCMP announced charges would be laid).
2001	<p><u>January 10, 2001</u>: Malik and Bagri are denied bail.</p> <p><u>June 4, 2001</u>: The RCMP arrest Reyat on seven new charges including, murder, attempted murder, conspiracy in the Air India bombing and the explosion at Tokyo's Narita Airport. Because Reyat is a British citizen already extradited to Canada for his previous trial on the Narita charges, Britain has to agree before these further charges could go ahead.</p> <p><u>June 4, 2001</u>: The British government gives Canada permission to charge Reyat in connection with the Air India bombing. He is formally charged two days later with murder, attempted murder, conspiracy in the Air India bombing and the explosion at Narita Airport.</p> <p><u>December 18, 2001</u>: The <i>Anti-Terrorism Act</i> receives Royal Assent, which included the legal framework of the ATA concerned: Penal Law,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCMP arrest and charge REYAT again; trial postponed to align with trial of MALIK and BAGRI.




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	<p>Listing of Terrorist Entities, Terrorism Offences, Investigative hearings, Recognizance with conditions, Surveillance and Identification, Hate Crimes, Financing of Terrorism, and updating the <i>Official Secrets Act</i> to the <i>Security of Information Act</i>.</p> <p><u>December 20, 2001</u>: Justice Patrick Dohm postpones Reyat's trial from February 2002 to November 2002, to include him in the trial of Malik and Bagri.</p>	
2003	<p><u>February 10, 2003</u>: Reyat pleads guilty to one count of manslaughter and a charge of aiding in the construction of a bomb. All other charges against him are stayed and he is sentenced to five years in prison. The guilty plea raises speculation that he would testify against Malik and Bagri.</p> <p><u>April 28, 2003</u>: The trial of Malik and Bagri begins. A multimillion-dollar, high-security courtroom called Courtroom 20 is built specifically for the trial.</p> <p><u>June 2, 2003</u>: Opposition MPs call for an inquiry into accusations that the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) blocked the RCMP investigation into the bombing. According to RCMP documents, CSIS ordered the destruction of hours of wiretaps to conceal the fact that one of its agents, Surjan Singh Gill, had penetrated a circle of Sikh extremists planning the attack. He was ordered to pull out three days before the Air India flight.</p> <p><u>June 18, 2003</u> Two Khalistani extremist groups are listed on the newly created terrorist entities list: Babbar Khalsa International (BKI) and the International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REYAT pleads guilty and other charges stayed – sentenced to five years in prison. • 🇨🇦 Babbar Khalsa International (BKI) and the International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF) placed on Canadian terrorist entities list.

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	<p><u>November 4, 2003</u>: The Crown's key witness testifies that Malik confessed to the bombing of the Air India flight.</p>	
2004	<p><u>March 1, 2004</u>: An FBI informer testifies that Bagri admitted his involvement in the bombings a few weeks after they occurred, saying, "We did this."</p> <p><u>April 15, 2004</u>: In her third appearance at the trial, a key Crown witness, who cannot be identified, says she couldn't remember a visit with Bagri caught on CSIS surveillance tapes. In one hour of testimony, the witness answers "I can't remember" more than 20 times.</p> <p><u>October 19, 2004</u>: The Air India trial enters its final phase: closing arguments. Lawyers for Malik and Bagri tell the court their clients had nothing to do with the bombs on Flight 182 and at Tokyo's Narita Airport.</p> <p><u>December 3, 2004</u>: After 19 months, the Air India trial wraps up.</p>	
2005	<p><u>March 16, 2005</u>: Malik, then 58, and Bagri, then 55, are acquitted of all charges. B.C. Supreme Court Justice Ian Josephson found the Crown's key witnesses, who testified that they heard the two defendants confess, were biased and unreliable.</p> <p><u>October, 2005</u>: Bob Rae report published; Independent Advisor to the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Report on "outstanding questions with respect to the bombing of Air India Flight 182" – which included a recommendation for a Public Inquiry.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MALIK and BAGRI acquitted. • REYAT charged with perjury.

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2006	<p><u>May 1, 2006</u>: The federal government announces a public inquiry into the bombing, to be led by retired Supreme Court of Canada Justice John C. Major.</p> <p><u>2006-2010</u>: Reyat was charged with perjury in 2006 for allegedly misleading the court when he testified in the 2004-05 Air India trial. He was found guilty in 2010 and was sentenced to nine years in prison — the longest prison sentence for perjury in Canadian history.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •  Canadian government launches public inquiry into handling of Air India. • REYAT found guilty of perjury –receives longest sentence for perjury in Canadian history (10 years).
2010	<p><u>June 17, 2010</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major releases his final report. Over more than 3,200 pages, he tears into the government and its "wholly deficient" agencies. He says failure to prevent the bombing was "inexcusable," the CSIS was "ineffective" and notes a "lax security culture" at airports. The RCMP "failed" to protect threatened witnesses, he adds. • Major says he cannot understand why CSIS deleted its wiretap tapes: "Inconceivable, incomprehensible, indefensible, incompetence," he writes. • He also says successive governments had treated the victims' families "like adversaries, as if they had somehow brought this calamity on themselves." Politicians' failure to plug security holes was "inexcusable." • The inquiry concludes Talwinder Singh Parmar was the mastermind behind the deadly bombing. <p><u>June 22, 2010</u>: Twenty-five years after the bombings, Prime Minister Stephen Harper apologizes to the families.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •  Air India report released – noted vast and inexcusable errors by RCMP and CSIS, and concluded that PAMAR was the mastermind behind attack. •  PM Harper officially apologizes to victims' families.
2012	<p><u>July 12, 2012</u>: B.C. Supreme Court judge rejects Malik's attempt to get back \$9.2 million in legal fees. In a lawsuit, Malik had claimed the</p>	

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	Crown knew the case fell short of standards, but turned a blind eye and pursued the case regardless under pressure from the public.	
2014	<u>March 2014</u> : Appeals court upholds REYAT perjury sentence. Canadian NSA Stephen Rigby meets with Indian NSA Doval (first meeting with Doval).	<i>Canadian NSA meets with NSA Doval</i>
2015	Canadian NSA, Richard Fadden, has bilateral meeting (call) with Indian NSA Doval.	<i>Canadian NSA meets with NSA Doval</i>
2016	<u>January 2016</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reyat was released to a halfway house in January 2016. A year later, the parole board said he could now move back home. was released to a halfway house in January 2016. A year later, the parole board said he could now move back home. Also in January, Canadian NSA Daniel Jean meets with India Deputy NSA Mr. Arvind Gupta at the <i>Canada-India Security Dialogue</i>. 	<i>Canadian NSA meets with India D/NSA Gupta</i>
2018	<u>March/April 2018</u> : Bhagat Singh Brar, of Brampton, Ontario, and Parvkar Singh Dulai, of Vancouver B.C. are placed on Canada's no-fly list, as Canada Based Khalistani Extremists.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoC adds BRAR and DULAI to no-fly-list.
2020/2021	<u>December 2020/ January 2021</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In January 2021, the Consulate General of India in Vancouver complained about comments made by an individual that the Consulate stated were direct threats against the Consul General and an effort to incite a crowd to attack the Consul General. The Consulate followed up with another complaint in February 2023 about another speech that it viewed as threatening and incendiary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threats made against Indian Consular General in Vancouver. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vancouver Police investigate threats to Consular General – do not have sufficient

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	<p>The relevant videos were shared with the Vancouver Police Department. Following a review of the material, no charges were brought forward.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vancouver Police concluded that neither of the reported incidents (December 26, 2020, and January 26, 2021) were deemed to meet the threshold for charge approval based on the evidence contained in the report. 	<p>evidence to lay a charge.</p>
2022	<p><u>May 9, 2022:</u> Rocket propelled grenade launched into Punjab Police's intelligence wing headquarters, in India. Indian police attribute to pro-Khalistan group/actors.</p> <p>June 2022: <input type="text"/></p> <p><u>July 14, 2022:</u> Malik is shot and killed outside one of his businesses in Surrey, B.C. RCMP believe his death was targeted, but say a motive is not immediately clear. Malik, who was in his mid-70s, continued to have significant influence over the Sikh community in Canada in his later life. He also served as chairman with Khalsa Schools and ran the Khalsa Credit Union, which has more than 16,000 members.</p> <p><u>August 2022:</u> Canadian appeal court upholds Bhagat Singh Brar and Parvkar Singh Dulai inclusion on Canada's no-fly-list.</p> <p><u>September 18, 2022:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first Khalistan Referendum in Canada, held in Brampton, Ontario and organized by the Sikhs for Justice, to promote the potential creation of an independent Sikh state known as Khalistan from within the territory of India. News indicates 100,000 people participated in the Khalistan referendum in Brampton to support the need for a separate country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MALIK killed in BC – RCMP believe killing was targeted. <input type="text"/> Appeal court upholds no-fly-listing of BRAR and DULAI. First two informal 'Referendums' on Khalistan held in Canada (Brampton and Mississauga) – over 100,000 support independence.

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	<p>for Sikhs. 20% of the adult Sikh population in Canada, or about 110,000 Sikhs, cast ballots in favor of an independent nation.</p> <p><u>November 6, 2022:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The second Khalistan Referendum in Canada occurs, held in Mississauga. 	
<p>2023</p> <p>MAR</p>	<p><u>March 18, 2023:</u> Punjabi police launched a major security operation to arrest Amritpal Singh Sandhu, the leader of pro-Khalistan organization Waris Punjab De, for crimes including attempted murder and attacks on police following the storming of a police station by Amritpal Singh and his supporters. The operation resulted in a suspension of internet across Punjab.</p> <p><u>March 19, 2023:</u> In the UK, protesters scaled the wall of the Indian High Commission in London and pulled down the Indian flag; and in the US, protesters cause property damage to the premises of the Indian consulate in San Francisco.</p> <p><u>March 23, 2023:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Indian police actions sparked "Khalistan Freedom" protests in Ottawa, Toronto, and Vancouver. During protests in Ottawa on 23 March, smoke-emitting devices were thrown into the property of the Indian High Commission by protesters. Both devices failed to ignite or produce smoke. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian police arrest AMRITPAL SINGH (pro-Khalistan leader) in Punjab province, in connection with attack on police station.' Indian action sparks protests in Ottawa, Toronto, and Vancouver. Smoke-emitting devices thrown by protesters into Indian High Commission grounds in Ottawa.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="380 505 394 516">• 	<div data-bbox="1482 310 1770 391" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 50px; width: 100%;"></div>
APR	<p data-bbox="380 837 1262 906"><u>April 23, 2023</u>: Punjab Police announced pro-Khalistan fugitive Amritpal Singh had been arrested.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1409 846 1423 857">•
MAY	<p data-bbox="380 1105 1356 1243"><u>May 2, 2023</u>: Canadian-based gang member Satinderjit Singh 'Goldy' Brar is placed on Canada's most wanted list, with a Be-On-the-Look-Out (BOLO) notice issued for the murder of Punjabi singer Sidhhu Moose Wala.</p> <div data-bbox="373 1211 1287 1300" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 55px; width: 100%;"></div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1409 1114 1423 1125">• Canada-based gang member Satinderjit Singh 'Goldy' Brar is placed on Canada's most wanted list, along with a Be-On-the-Look-Out (BOLO) notice. <div data-bbox="1482 1308 1793 1382" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 45px; width: 100%;"></div>

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JUNE	<p><u>June 2, 2023:</u> NSIA remarks on Indian foreign interference in Canada, which is reported in the media. In response, Indian Foreign Minister Jaishankar expressed surprise and accused Canada of pandering to “vote banks” while also implying that Canada interferes in Indian affairs by allowing “space” to “Khalistanis and violent extremists.”</p> <p><u>June 4, 2023:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brampton parade float depicting the assassination of Indira Gandhi is sparking widespread coverage and outrage in India. The graphic display which depicted the bloodied body of the former Indian PM being shot by her Sikh bodyguards in 1984 was included in a procession honouring Sikh martyrs. • Indian Foreign Minister Jaishankar condemned the float during a scheduled press conference. He further pointed to an “underlying problem” of extremism in Canada and commented that the float “was not good for relationships, not good for Canada.” Images of the float have drawn a strong reaction in Punjab and among many Indo-Canadians as well as prominent politicians across the political spectrum in India. <p><u>June 7, 2023:</u> High Commissioner Mackay tweeted to condemn the float. No Canadian public officials and, at the time, no other Canadian representatives commented publicly.</p> <p><u>June 18, 2023:</u> Hardeep Singh Nijjar, head of the Guru Nanak Sikh Gurdwara Sahib in Surrey, Canada, and chief of the separatist organization Khalistan Tiger Force (KTF), was shot and killed by two unidentified men on the premises of the gurdwara at 8.27 pm local time (around 9 am in India on Monday), as he headed home for the day.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSIA makes remarks on Indian foreign interference in Canada. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Indian Foreign Minister Jaishankar expressed surprise and accused Canada of pandering to “vote banks” and implied Canada interferes in Indian affairs by allowing “space” to “Khalistanis and violent extremists.”</i> • Brampton parade float depicting the assassination of Indira Gandhi is sparking widespread coverage and outrage in India. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Indian Foreign Minister Jaishankar condemns the float during a scheduled press conference</i> ◦ <i>Canadian High Commissioner Mackay tweeted to condemn the float.</i> • SINGH NIJJAR killed.

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<p><i>June '23, Cont.</i></p>	<p><u>June 23, 2023:</u> On June 23, ceremonies were held in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver to mark the 38th anniversary of the 1985 Air India bombing. The Indian High Commissioner, Sanjay Verma, spoke at the Ottawa event.</p> <p><u>June 25, 2023:</u> A car rally was held in Toronto, calling for an investigation into India's alleged role in the 1985 bombing and honouring the late leader of Babar Khalsa (listed as terrorist organization in Canada and India), Talwinder Singh Parmar. Two Canadian-led inquiries had previously found Parmar to be the mastermind of the 1985 Air India bombing</p> <p><u>June 26, 2023:</u> [Redacted]</p> <p><u>Late June:</u> Open-source reporting indicates three suspects wanted for the planning of the May 9, 2022 RPG attack on the Punjab Police intelligence wing in Mohli – who are involved in the Khalistan movement – were detained by CBSA while attempting to enter Canada in late June. The Hindustan Times (HT) reports that legal counsel for “Sikhs for Justice” stated “SFJ will coordinate legal defence of these individuals... if approached through (the accused's’) representatives in Canada.” HT also notes the individuals are “believed to also be linked to another attack on a police station in Tarn Taran in December last year.”</p> <p><u>Late June - early July 2023:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posters for upcoming “Khalistan Freedom” rallies scheduled to end at India's consulates in Toronto and Vancouver feature a pen piercing a rifle and photos of Sanjay Kumar Verma, India's high commissioner to Canada, as well as its two consuls-general, with a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protests erupt, including posters with inflammatory captions regarding Indian High Commissioner to Canada (Sanjay Kumar Verma), and Consular Generals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Canadian High Commissioner states protesters “are not demonstrators... they are thugs.”</i> • [Open Source] Three suspects in May 9, 2022 RPG attack on Punjab Police intelligence wing in India, are detained by CBSA while attempting to enter Canada. [CBSA] • <i>[timeframe needed]</i> – [Redacted]

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	<p>caption identifying them as the “killers” of a Surrey, B.C., man who also advocated for Sikh independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Verma, in an interview, said the posters indicate a threat to the safety of Indian diplomats in Canada and he wants Canada to prevent the rallies from taking place. “They are not demonstrators,” he said. “They are thugs.” <p>In response to the pattern of events starting in March 2023 and escalating with the “killer” rhetoric in June 2023, [redacted]</p> <p>[redacted]</p>	<p>[redacted]</p>
July	<p><u>July 2, 2023:</u> A video by Khalistan supporters, posted on Twitter, showed the act of arson at the Indian Consulate in San Francisco. The video, with the words “violence begets violence” emblazoned over it, also showed news articles related to the death of Canada-based Khalistan Tiger Force (KTF) chief Hardeep Singh Nijjar.</p> <p><u>July 3, 2023:</u> Minister Joly releases a statement on posters, stating: “Canada takes its obligations under the Vienna Conventions regarding the safety of diplomats very seriously. Canada remains in close contact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US based-actors conduct arson at Indian Consulate in San Francisco – with posters that reference NIJJAR – “violence begets violence”. Minister Joly releases statement denouncing poster imagery, and re-

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	<p>with Indian officials in light of some of the promotional material circulating online regarding a protest planned for July 8th, which are unacceptable. We know that the actions of a few do not speak for an entire community.”</p> <p><u>July 8, 2023:</u> Demonstrations continue, RCMP/ local police provides coordinated protective measures.</p> <p><u>July 16, 2023:</u> The third Khalistan Referendum in Canada, held in Brampton and Mississauga – coinciding with Canadian Deputy Prime Minister Freeland’s visit to India.</p> <p><u>July 19, 2023:</u></p> <div data-bbox="380 699 1402 992" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 180px; width: 100%;"></div> <p><u>July 25, 2023:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <div data-bbox="380 1040 1402 1442" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 247px; width: 100%;"></div> 	<p>affirming Canada’s commitment to safety of diplomats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <div data-bbox="1444 407 1793 586" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 110px; width: 166px;"></div> • Protests continue, borderline/violent rhetoric continues; third Khalistan referendums held in Greater Toronto Area. • <div data-bbox="1444 756 1829 1357" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 370px; width: 183px;"></div>

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TIME	DETAILS	KEY DEVELOPMENTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Late July</u>: Sikhs or Justice posts images to social media offering a \$10,000 "reward" for residential addresses of the Indian High Commissioner to Canada and Consul Generals, as well as other inflammatory remarks that skirt the line of violent rhetoric. 	
AUG	<p><u>August 1, 2023</u>: "Wanted" poster found in Stanley Park, Vancouver – juxtaposing "assassination" of NIJJAR alongside images of the Indian High Commissioner to Canada and Consul Generals as "wanted."</p> <p><u>August 15, 2023</u>: Indian Independence Day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protest planned (TBD if confirmed) in Surrey and Vancouver – posters contain borderline violent rhetoric including "besiege Indian missions: the terror houses" and a tank with "kill India" branded across it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borderline/violent rhetoric and posters continue; RCMP and local police are investigating in line with authorities/ evidence.
Sept (future)	<p><u>September 9, 2023</u>: A fourth planned Khalistan Referendum in Canada, to be held in Surrey, B.C., will coincide with Prime Minister Trudeau's visit to India as a part of the G20.</p>	