



June 26, 2026

The Honourable Gary Anandasangaree
Minister of Public Safety
269 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, ON
K1A 0P8

Via email

Dear Minister Anandasangaree,

I am writing you today, on the UN International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, to once again raise urgent concerns about the case of Mohamed Harkat on behalf of the International Civil Liberties Monitoring Group (ICLMG). The ICLMG brings together 45 civil society organizations that, since 2002, has worked to defend civil liberties in Canada in the contest of anti-terrorism and national security agencies.

This year marks 24 years since Mr. Harkat was placed under a secretive security certificate (ironically, on Dec. 10th – International Human Rights Day), and the beginning of the ordeal which for more than two decades has violated his fundamental rights.

The coalition I represent is urging you to take urgent action on Mr. Harkat's case. As you are aware, Mr. Harkat is a recognized convention refugee in Canada and has lived in this country since 1996. During that time, **he has never been charged with, let alone convicted of a crime.** Yet, because of the security certificate based on secretive information of questionable origin and unsubstantiated speculation related to where he lived or worked and who may have been there at the same time, Mr. Harkat continues to **face deportation to Algeria where he will be at risk of prolonged solitary confinement, torture or other ill treatment, and an unfair trial** based on being unjustly and publicly described by Canadian officials as a terrorism suspect and security threat.

As the Minister of Public Safety, Mr. Harkat's fate is in your hands. Under section 42.1(1) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, the Minister of Public Safety is granted the power to allow Mr. Harkat to stay in Canada where it is not contrary to the national interest. The courts have consistently relaxed Mr. Harkat's bail conditions over the years, and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service deemed it unnecessary to even file a risk assessment during Mr. Harkat's previous hearings. As his work colleagues and supporters have attested, and as court assessments have demonstrated, Mr. Harkat is committed to leading a peaceful life, and letting him stay would not be contrary to Canada's interests.

Moreover, deporting a man to a risk of imprisonment and torture, and possibly death, is clearly against Canada's national interest, as well as its international obligations.

In follow-up to our letter of one year ago, we would like to highlight **important developments** that give support to your reconsideration of Mr. Harkat's case and allowing him to remain in Canada.

Earlier this month, Federal Court of Canada Justice Norris issued his ruling in the judicial review of the 2018 decision of a delegate of the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration arguing that Mr. Harkat should not be allowed to remain in Canada. **Justice Norris found that the Minister's delegate's decision that Mr. Harkat, despite being a Convention Refugee, was not protected by safeguards against *refoulement* to be unreasonable. The Justice found that the delegate made associations between Mr. Harkat's alleged activities and alleged acts of terrorism that were unfounded and unsupported by the evidence.** While Justice Norris only ordered a new review, carried out by a different delegate, the decision lays out clearly that there is no legal basis to deport Mr. Harkat to torture and abuse.

The threat to liberty, safety and life that Mr. Harkat faces if he is sent to Algeria remains as strong today as it has been over the past 20 years, if not stronger. This includes credible risks of arbitrary imprisonment, abuse and torture.

For many years now, human rights organizations have raised several issues and cases that support our concerns regarding Mohamed Harkat being deported to Algeria. In 2023, Amnesty International noted that the Algerian Code of Criminal Procedure allows those charged under anti-terrorism laws to be detained for up to 12 days without access to legal counsel or charge, creating a window for abuse, and does not prohibit the use of confessions obtained under torture.¹ **In March 2024, it was reported that an Algerian national who spent 20 years of imprisonment and torture in Guantanamo Bay prison, without ever being charged, was returned to Algeria, only to be arrested, held incommunicado for 12 days, and forced to provide false confessions under duress.**² In March 2025, Amnesty International raised the

¹ See: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/campaigns/2023/09/a-society-behind-bars-the-effects-of-algerias-widespread-crackdown-on-human-rights/>

² See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/05/former-guantanamo-bay-detainee-faces-re-victimisation-algeria-un-experts-say> and <https://theintercept.com/2024/05/21/guantanamo-algeria-terrorism-prison-saeed-bakhouch/>

alarm and published a call for urgent action opposing the conviction, torture and ill treatment of a former military officer, whistleblower and anti-corruption activist who was forcibly returned from Spain in 2022.³ **In December 2025, in a letter to the Algerian government, a group of eight United Nations Special Rapporteurs and Working Groups raised serious concerns with Algerian anti-terrorism laws and their enforcement, including the cases of two individuals who have raised credible allegations of enforced disappearance and of torture and mistreatment at the hands of Algerian officials based on spurious “anti-terrorism” charges. They further raised concerns about abuse of process, including accused being forced to appear in court without lawyers and the use of forced confessions. Finally, they also noted that these concerns are aggravated by an ever-expanding definition of what consists of a terrorism offence.**⁴

This letter from UN officials adds to the growing concerns around human rights abuses in Algeria, including the expanded use of anti-terrorism laws against human rights activists and dissidents and a lack of accountability and transparency around national security activities and mistreatment in the country’s prison system.⁵

Our coalition has long decried the use of security certificates, which undermine the rights of the targeted individual by **allowing information not normally considered “evidence” to be used against them, and preventing them or their counsel from accessing the whole case brought against them – essentially eliminating any hope of mounting an adequate and full defense.**

We believe that security certificates should ultimately be eradicated from Canada’s legal system, and that instead the government should focus, where reasonable evidence exists, on prosecutions under the *Criminal Code*, which would serve to protect the rights of the accused as guaranteed by the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and international covenants, and in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice. Despite this, security certificates were significantly worsened with the adoption of the *Anti-terrorism Act, 2015*. Disappointingly, the previous Liberal government declined to address these issues in the *National Security Act, 2017*, and even decided to further restrict what information can be shared with those named in a security certificate and their counsel via the *Countering Foreign Interference Act*, adopted in June 2024.

We have closely followed the case of Mohamed Harkat since it came to the public eye in 2002. Under the very problematic security certificate regime, Mr. Harkat was imprisoned in maximum security for 43 months, spent years under house arrest, and faced some of the strictest bail conditions in Canadian history. **The original “evidence” against Mr. Harkat was destroyed and**

³ See: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde28/9139/2025/en/>

⁴ See: <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gld=30574>

⁵ See: <https://amnesty.ca/urgent-actions/algeria-activist-sentenced-following-deportation/>, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde28/9139/2025/en/>; <https://www.omct.org/en/resources/statements/algeria-spain-forsakes-international-obligations-in-appalling-refoulement-of-algerian-whistleblower>; <https://menarights.org/en/articles/universal-periodic-review-how-address-current-human-rights-crisis-algeria-civil-society>

the allegations against him are based on the testimony of an informant who failed a lie detector test and was never cross-examined in court. Mr. Harkat has never faced criminal charges nor been convicted of a crime by a Canadian court.

Life under a security certificate has also had a profoundly negative impact on Mr. Harkat's well-being. His arrest and time in solitary confinement, the severe conditions of his release and the threat of deportation to torture have resulted in chronic depression, post-traumatic stress disorder and insomnia. Sophie Lamarche-Harkat, Mr. Harkat's wife, has also spoken of the stress placed upon her, their household and their family as **they have lived with constant Canada Border Services Agency surveillance and harassment, as well as the threat of losing a loved one. They have been living in constant fear since deportation proceedings began in 2015. Throughout all this, Mr. Harkat has gained a community that cares about him deeply. For them, he is simply "Moe," a loving and soft-spoken man who is always ready to help those around him.**

During the last federal election, Prime Minister Mark Carney presented the Liberal party as the party of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. He should heed these words and not let his government be complicit in torture and Charter violations through action or inaction.

Consequently, we urge you, Minister Anandasangaree, as a lawyer and a long-time defender of human rights, to use your unique position and the discretion afforded to you under the law to exempt Mr. Harkat from deportation, end this 24-year ordeal and allow him to stay with his wife and community in Canada.

Doing so would send a clear message that defending human rights and eliminating mistreatment and torture go hand in hand with protecting the safety of people in Canada. It would also ensure that Canada upholds its commitments as a signatory to the UN Convention Against Torture. We do not want this government, or its successors, to have to once again apologize and pay compensation because your government refused to take the right action today.

We would appreciate a timely response to our letter, and if you would like more information or have any questions, we would be happy to meet with you to discuss it further.

Sincerely,



Tim McSorley
National Coordinator
International Civil Liberties Monitoring Group