



Canadian.
Jewish.
Advocacy.



Submission of CIJA and NGO Monitor for the UPR Working Group Fourth Period Review of Canada

1. NGO Monitor, a project of the Institute for NGO Research, an NGO in special consultative status with ECOSOC since 2013, and the Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs (CIJA), respectfully submit the following information to the UPR Working Group in advance of the preparation of the stakeholders report and review of Canada for the fourth UPR cycle.
2. Founded in 2002, NGO Monitor is a globally recognized research institute promoting democratic values and good governance. NGO Monitor works to ensure that decision-makers and civil society operate in accordance with the principles of accountability, transparency, and universal human rights. NGO Monitor publishes fact-based research and independent analysis about non-governmental organizations (NGOs), their funders, and other stakeholders, primarily in the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict.
3. CIJA's mission is to protect the quality of Jewish life in Canada through advocacy, and its vision is to ensure Canada remains one of the best places in the world to be Jewish. Working in partnership with Jewish Federations and unfederated Jewish communities across Canada, CIJA identifies and addresses issues important to Canada's Jewish community, including combating antisemitism and protecting the quality of Jewish life. CIJA designs and implements strategies to ensure that leaders in government, media, civil society, business, and academia understand the Jewish perspective and that it is considered in Canadian public policy discussions.
4. During the 2018 and 2013 UPR Review of Canada, states expressed concern about, among other issues, minority rights, racial discrimination, cooperation with civil society, and counter-terrorism efforts. As a result, reviewers issued several recommendations, including to "make further efforts to fight all forms of discrimination and intolerance," to "promote human rights education," to "engage with civil society groups..." and to "ensure counter-terrorism efforts are in compliance with international human rights obligations."
5. As part of the review process and its third-cycle mid-term report, Canada responded that several Provinces had initiatives to address antisemitism in their "Anti-Racism Strategic Plans" and that Governments consult with Jewish community leaders in the implementation of these plans.¹ Regarding counter-terrorism, Canada stated that it was strengthening security and protecting rights by proposing updates to keep pace with

evolving threats through measures such as modernizing the Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act, establishing the Communications Security Establishment Act, and making other legislative updates.”

While Canada has taken measures in accordance with these recommendations, additional efforts are needed. As part of fourth periodic review, CIJA and NGO Monitor therefore highlight the following examples:

Antisemitism in Canada

On July 21, 2021, the Government of Canada hosted a National Summit on Antisemitism to identify and take concrete action to address the rise of antisemitism across Canada. The Summit took place in response to calls from CIJA that were echoed by tens of thousands of Jewish Canadians, to organize an emergency gathering to address the troubling rise of anti-Jewish bigotry in Canada. We deeply appreciate the government's commitment to combating antisemitism; the 2021 National Summit was an important step toward achieving that goal.

In calling for the Summit, CIJA noted that Jewish Canadians – already the most targeted religious minority in this country according to Statistics Canada (see “Canada’s Jewish Community” below) – experienced a troubling increase in antisemitic incidents both online and in the real world in May 2021. Specifically, Jews in Canada and around the globe were targeted based on their identity and their expressions of solidarity with their fellow Jews in Israel who were then under attack from Hamas, a Canadian-listed terrorist organization. Moreover, we have seen an unprecedented spike in antisemitic vitriol expressed online.

Organized by the Federal Anti-Racism Secretariat, the Summit brought together diverse Jewish community leaders, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, federal ministers, Members of Parliament, and officials from provincial and municipal governments. Importantly, Canada’s Special Envoy on Preserving Holocaust Remembrance and Combatting Antisemitism, the Honourable Irwin Cotler, noted that “This National Summit is not to be a one-time conversation, but an ongoing commitment to the combatting of the scourge of antisemitism, which affects us all.”

At the Summit, CIJA presented concrete policy proposals including:

- **Enhanced Security.** More investment in the Security Infrastructure Program (SIP), to increase at-risk communities’ capacity to protect their communal institutions.
- **Education.** Improve Canadian curricula to educate students about antisemitism and launch a special Canada-wide initiative to address toxicity circulated online.
- **Legal Initiatives.** Follow the lead of countries such as France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Poland, and render Holocaust Denial an indictable offence in Canada.

Anti-Jewish hatred is a growing and constantly mutating scourge that must be combatted with determination by all Canadians. While the 2021 Summit focused on antisemitism and Jewish lived experience, the lessons learned and measures implemented as a result will be instructive and, therefore, of value to all at-risk minorities. All Canadians – Jewish and non-Jewish alike – have a role to play in creating the Canada to which we aspire, one free from hate, racism, and bigotry.

The Summit followed the Government of Canada’s adoption of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) definition of antisemitism as part of its new, national anti-racism strategy.

The IHRA definition definitively and explicitly recognizes that anti-Zionism – the delegitimization and demonization of the Jewish state and Jewish self-determination – is a clear and unequivocal expression of antisemitism. The definition states that Jew hatred includes applying antisemitic slurs and tropes to Israel, denying the Jewish people’s legitimate right to self-determination, accusing Israelis of blood libels, and holding Israel to double standards. Contrary to arguments by activists that claim the definition is meant to silence freedom of expression, the definition in no way prevents criticism of Israel. The IHRA definition clearly distinguishes between legitimate criticism from that of demonization. It is a vital tool in understanding contemporary antisemitism and in creating appropriate policies to address it. This definition is officially recognized by the Canadian government as well as by the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick and 18 municipalities.

We encourage the Government of Canada to note its leadership in organizing the National Summit on Antisemitism and its adoption of the IHRA definition in its UPR National Report.

Canada’s Jewish Community

The Jewish people of Canada, as Jews around the world, identify as a religious, racial, ethnic, and cultural group. In 2021, Jewish Canadians comprised approximately one percent of the Canadian population yet were the target of 14 percent of all religiously motivated hate crimes, incidents that impact not only the Jewish victims but also their families and the entire Jewish community.

According to Statistics Canada’s police-reported hate crime data for 2021, Jews and Blacks were the most frequently targeted minorities for hate crimes.² Hate crimes against Jews rose by 47 percent since 2020 and by 59 percent cumulatively since 2019. In 2021 there were 487 incidents of police-reported hate crime against Jews. Jewish Canadians are ten times more likely than those identified with other religions to be targeted by hate crime. Although Canada remains one of the best countries in the world in which to be Jewish, these troubling numbers should concern

the Government of Canada, particularly given that the rise of antisemitism is a reliable predictor of widespread social dysfunction.

As an at-risk group, the Jewish community works with other at-risk communities because hate impacts us all. To fight one form, we must fight all forms of bigotry. Canada's Security Infrastructure Program (SIP) is, therefore, a key initiative that provides essential funds to institutions to enhance their security infrastructure. SIP provides funding to private and non-profit organizations at risk of hate-motivated crime to mitigate the costs of security infrastructure improvements such as alarm systems and bollards. The efficacy and importance of this program are undeniable: a security guard at Congregation Shaar Hashomayim in Montreal thwarted an arson attack on the synagogue thanks to the surveillance cameras partially financed by the program.

While SIP provides essential infrastructure funding, it provides only half the solution. It is essential to empower, equip, and train community members to be aware, identify, and deter threats, and to acquire the capacity to partner effectively with law enforcement for the purposes of deterrence and information-sharing.

The Government of Canada should complement SIP with an initiative giving communities the capacity to deter threats and assume some responsibility for protection of its communal institutions and users. This program can be modeled after the Community Security Trust in the United Kingdom, which includes training for volunteers in how to provide non-armed patrols, promote situational awareness and threat prevention, and liaise with local law enforcement. Such a program would help enhance the safety and security of all at-risk communities in Canada.

In addition to the offline hatred, Canada's Jewish community also experiences significant vitriol in the online space. CIJA has long advocated for Canada to adopt a national strategy to combat online hate. This strategy should include:

1. An independent regulator and regulatory regime so that decisions about what constitutes online hate are impartial. The independence of the regulator is critical to ensure balance between removing hateful content and protecting freedom of expression.
2. Definition of hate aligned with Supreme Court of Canada jurisprudence and the IHRA working definition on antisemitism. This will ensure a reliable and consistent measure through which to define online hate. While we agree that aligning the definition of hate with the one developed in Saskatchewan (Human Rights Commission) v. Whatcott, 2013 SCC 11 is a great starting point, we believe that effective program implementation must also have substantial connections to Canada's anti-racism strategy, by including the important definitions of hate contained in the strategy. This will ensure a reliable and consistent measure through which to define online hate.
3. Ensure that the legislation and regulations compel social media companies to address online harms through an obligation of result, as opposed to an obligation of best effort.

This could include compelling algorithms to pre-emptively take down online hate and employing the resources to adjudicate complaints. We believe that, when it comes to combating online harms, efforts are not in and of themselves sufficient benchmarks. Rendering social media executives and Board members personally liable should be considered, as it would increase accountability and compliance.

4. Compel social media companies to report imminent and serious threats to law enforcement. We propose the Government adopt a two-track method that requires imminent and serious threats to be reported to appropriate law enforcement (such as CSIS, RCMP and RCMP), while other hateful posts be reviewed to determine if they merit being referred to local police. We also suggest that the Government establish clear statutory limits on which particular law enforcement agencies are involved in situations of general online hate with a goal of limiting the referral only to necessary agencies.
5. Penalties for non-compliance. Effective legislation needs enforcement including fines for social media companies for non-compliance. These penalties should be applicable in a short-time frame following the coming into force of the legislation and the penalties should be significant enough to compel social media companies to respect the law.
6. Mandate annual progress reports by the Government of Canada on combatting online hate.
7. A complaint process which puts the onus on social media companies as the ‘first stop’ to deal with online harms on their respective platforms.
8. Require social media companies to increase transparency on internal policies, procedures, and guidelines, including on how artificial intelligence/algorithms are programmed. A recent report from the Center for Countering Digital Hate (CCDH) found that, on average, 84% of reported antisemitic social media posts on Facebook, Twitter, TikTok, Instagram, and YouTube did not generate responses from the platforms. While it is true that some technological challenges remain, the main challenge remains ensuring strong and actual commitment from all parties involved to control or curtail the worst of hate speech.
9. Monitor and regulate emerging platforms as well as large social media providers, and ensure legislation is flexible enough to capture the current reality of social media and adapt to future technological changes. This includes addressing the status of online video games, apps, and the collection and sharing of data.
10. A national, social media literacy campaign to sensitize Canadians – especially the younger, more vulnerable demographics – about the appropriate use of and abuse of social media.

Incitement against Canadian Jews

In its previous periodic reviews, countries recommended that Canada address xenophobia, incitement to hatred, and racial violence. In addition, Canada also signed the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) in 1966 and ratified it in 1970.

Article (4) of the ICERD outlines that “States Parties condemn all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form and undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination.” Article (4)(b) adds that State Parties “Shall declare illegal and prohibit organizations, and also organized and all other propaganda activities, which promote and incite racial discrimination, and shall recognize participation in such organizations or activities as an offence punishable by law.”

Corresponding to this, Canada’s Criminal Code (section 319) clearly states:

(1) Everyone who, by communicating statements in any public place, incites hatred against any identifiable group, where such incitement is likely to lead to a breach of the peace is guilty of **(a)** an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or **(b)** an offence punishable on summary conviction.

(2) Everyone who, by communicating statements, other than in private conversation, willfully promotes hatred against any identifiable group is guilty of **(a)** an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or **(b)** an offence punishable on summary conviction.

In addition, as noted by senior officials in Canada’s Ministry of Public Safety:

“In order for an entity to be added to the *Criminal Code* list of terrorist entities, explicit criteria must be met. An entity may be added if there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person or group has knowingly carried out, participated in, or facilitated a terrorist activity, or a person or group has knowingly acted on behalf of, at the direction of, or in association with a terrorist entity.”

However, despite the above clear policies and international obligations regarding incitement against identifiable groups and listing terrorist entities targeting such groups, several individuals and organizations with ties to Canadian listed terrorist entities are operating in the country, creating an environment of fear for Canada’s Jewish community.

For example, founded in 2012, and designated by Israel as a terror entity in 2021, Samidoun: Palestinian Prisoner Solidarity Network promotes the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist organization through an international network of activists.³ Samidoun branches, including in Western countries like Canada, publicly support⁴ and celebrate⁵ the PFLP,⁶ its actions⁷ and⁸ its leaders⁹; campaign for the release¹⁰ of jailed PFLP¹¹ members;¹² and promote¹³ anti-Israel campaigns. Moreover, Samidoun advocates¹⁴ for Palestinians’ “natural right to armed resistance”¹⁵ and “resistance by any means necessary.”¹⁶

One need look no further than current world events to understand how antisemitic conspiracies are translating to real-world violence. In some cases, shooters have subscribed to the “Great Replacement” theory, an extremist, antisemitic ideology promoted in white supremacist circles. Similarly, in Europe, South America, and elsewhere, individuals radicalized with extremist Islamist ideology promoting hatred of Jews and Israel have committed many acts of deadly violence targeting Jews, including the July 18, 1994, bombing of Buenos Aires’ Jewish Community Centre by Iranian-backed Hezbollah operatives, which resulted in the murder of 85 people and injuries to 300 more; the July 18, 2012, suicide bombing of a Burgas bus by Hezbollah operatives who murdered seven young Israeli athletes and injured 32; the May 24, 2014, shooting attack at the Jewish Museum in Brussels by radicalized Islamists, murdering four; and the January 9, 2015, Hypercacher supermarket siege where a heavily armed attacker murdered four Jewish hostages.

The failure to address radicalization can have life-and-death repercussions for Canada’s Jewish community and warrants an immediate response by the Government of Canada. The government must investigate radical networks as a central part of its obligations to protect its minority populations. Until it fulfills this obligation, Canada is falling short in responding to terrorism and protecting minority rights domestically.

Government Funding to Groups Promoting Racial Hatred and Discrimination

In past reviews, Canada supported and / or noted several recommendations related to minority rights and their protection. In addition, as a signatory to ICERD, Article 4(a) explains that:

“States Parties condemn all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form, and undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination and, to this end, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of this Convention ...”

Community Media Advocacy Centre (CMAC)

As reported in August 2022, the Community Media Advocacy Centre (CMAC), which has received more than \$130k in government funding through Canadian Heritage’s Anti-Racism Action Plan, employed Laith Marouf, who has a documented history of outrageous and hateful statements against Jews, the Black community, Quebecers, and others.¹⁷ CMAC used funding from Canadian Heritage for Marouf to hold panels in several Canadian cities.

Following this revelation, CIJA intervened with the Minister responsible and his staff expressing the community’s outrage.

In response, the Hon. Ahmed Hussen, Minister of Housing and Diversity and Inclusion, released a formal response on behalf of the Government of Canada that outlined the significant policy changes they have implemented across government agencies to ensure such a situation does not recur.

Minister Hussen and the federal government took responsibility for the misappropriation of funding. The measures they put in place are substantial and include an attestation that grantees must adhere to Canada's Anti-Racism Strategy, which incorporates the IHRA definition of antisemitism. (*See above.*) The Minister committed to continue working with the Jewish community to ensure that these measures become a "whole of government" approach affecting all departments that award contracts to third parties.

With these important and welcome new measures, we hope that government funding will no longer be advocated to groups that promote hate.

Global Affairs Canada International Aid

Canadians can be proud of their country's track record in providing billions annually in international assistance and humanitarian aid, funding medical supplies, water, and food. However, if released into the wrong hands, humanitarian aid can be diverted from its intended target population with deadly consequences.

While Global Affairs Canada maintains records on Canadian-funded projects, these GAC records rarely reflect actions taken by implementing partners, sub-contractors, or secondary project partners. Organizations such as UNRWA have never published an annual oversight report. Lack of transparency and accountability facilitates potential misappropriation of important humanitarian aid, to the detriment of populations in need.

Canadian government funding to NGOs that promote antisemitism contributes to the hostile environment for Jews within Canada. Often, antisemitic rhetoric and incitement are disseminated under the cover of anti-Israel campaigning.

Importantly, in his report published on September 20, 2019, and in his remarks to the General Assembly on October 17, 2019, the UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Ahmed Shaheed, clearly explained this phenomenon: "The Special Rapporteur also takes note of numerous reports of an increase in . . . 'left-wing' antisemitism, in which individuals claiming to hold anti-racist and anti-imperialist views employ antisemitic narratives or tropes in the course of expressing anger at the policies or practices of the Government of Israel. In some cases, individuals expressing such views have engaged in Holocaust denial; in others, they have conflated Zionism, the self-determination movement of the Jewish people, with racism, ...and accused those expressing concern about antisemitism of acting in bad faith... He further recalls

that the Secretary-General has characterized “attempts to delegitimize the right of Israel to exist, including calls for its destruction” as a contemporary manifestation of antisemitism.”¹⁸

Several NGOs that either received in the past or now receive Canadian government funding promote such antisemitic themes. Many of these NGOs are involved in anti-peace activities such as incitement and BDS (boycott, divestment, and sanctions). Some also have reported ties to terrorist organizations.

For example, in the past, Canada provided millions to NGOs linked to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) – a Canadian-designated terrorist organization.

NGO Monitor has identified the Union of Agricultural Work Committees (UAWC) as a primary or secondary partner on several Canadian government-funded projects. On October 22, 2021, the Israeli Ministry of Defense declared UAWC to be a terrorist organization because of its links to the PFLP.¹⁹ In January 2022, the Dutch Foreign Minister announced that the Netherlands ceased all funding to UAWC.²⁰ According to the Minister, the investigation determined that UAWC had 34 employees with ties to the PFLP in 2007-2020, 12 holding leadership positions in the terrorist group concurrent to their employment at UAWC. In reporting to parliament, Ministers de Bruijn and Knapen added that “the large number of board members of UAWC with a dual mandate is particularly worrying.”

In an October 2020 statement, GAC stated that, “While Canadian-funded projects with experienced international and Canadian partner organizations have included UAWC as a sub-implementer in the past, we do not currently fund the organization, directly or indirectly.”²¹ However, according to information provided by GAC in October 2021 in response to an ATIP request, UAWC was listed as an implementing partner on a GAC-funded Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) project that ended in March 2022. Though GAC failed to provide allocations or describe the project timeframe, FAO documentation indicates that it corresponded to a Canadian-funded 2016-2022, \$15.6 million FAO initiative.²² (Read NGO Monitor’s report “Canadian Funding for Terror-linked Palestinian NGO.”)²³

Likewise, in 2022, Canada granted \$803,213 to the United Nations Population Fund for a project to “Access to comprehensive gender responsive SRH & GBV services in the West Bank, East Jerusalem & Gaza.”²⁴ According to the UN-OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service (FTS), implementing partners included the Abdel-Shafi Community Health Association (ACHA) and the Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS). ACHA was founded and is directed by senior members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). Other employees have demonstrated support for Palestinian terror groups and their actions. On multiple occasions, ACHA facilities²⁵ were used²⁶ by the PFLP²⁷ to hold²⁸ events.²⁹

Additionally, in 2018-2023, Global Affairs Canada is providing \$4.8 million to United Church of Canada: Kairos Initiatives for a project titled “Women of Courage – Women, Peace and Security.”³⁰ Twenty percent (approximately \$950,000) is earmarked for the West Bank and Gaza in partnership with Wi’am Palestinian Conflict Resolution and Transformation Center.³¹ Contrary to the rhetoric of peacebuilding and empowering women, Wi’am promotes BDS³² campaigns against Israel, uses “apartheid”³³ rhetoric, and seeks to demonize Israel through Christian theology.³⁴ The group also makes use of antisemitic rhetoric, stating that “**We [the Palestinians] are the victims of the victims of the holocaust**, and thus its direct victims...The Palestinian people are dying on the Cross...**Palestinians are taken from the Cross-to hide the Israeli Crimes**. In an attempt to silence our voice, the Israeli occupation imposes sanction and siege on our people...We are laid in the Tomb” (emphasis added).³⁵

These examples highlight the absence of a systematic GAC reporting process for international aid, with detailed information on all forms of assistance. Full transparency is essential in preventing abuses and facilitating independent oversight.

Scheduling Elections on Jewish Holy Days

In 2019, Elections Canada scheduled the federal election on the Jewish holiday of “Shemini Atzeret,” the eighth day of the Jewish tabernacle Sukkot holiday that prohibits work, use of technology, transportation, writing, and other activities not practiced on Jewish holy days. Because of this, many Jewish people were unable to participate in Election Day voting.

CIJA reached out to Elections Canada to inquire whether it would be possible to move the date. In response, the Federal Court of Canada ordered the Chief Electoral Officer to review his decision to not recommend a change in the scheduled federal election date, with the Court ultimately ruling not to change the date.

We respect the democratic and judicial process that has led to the ruling, understanding that changing the date would entail considerable logistical and financial implications. We note that Elections Canada took significant measures, in consultation with the Jewish community, to ensure every Jewish voter could cast their ballot, for example, in advance polling. We respect the Chief Electoral Officer’s decision and will continue working closely with Elections Canada to support its efforts to maximize voter participation and inclusion of the Jewish community – which is a cornerstone of democracy.

Following the 43rd and 44th General Elections, the Chief Electoral Officer presented recommendations to the Speaker of the House of Commons. We note the importance of “Recommendation 7.2.1:”³⁶

“To improve the accessibility of the election by setting an inclusive election date, amend the Act as follows...Require Elections Canada to consult with religious and cultural

communities regarding an appropriate date for polling day one year before the designated election period.”

We call on the Government of Canada to adopt recommendation 7.2.1.

Underreporting of Jewish Canadians in the Census

From 2011 to 2016, the number of Canadians who reported that they are Jewish dropped by more than half. This was not due to a demographic change but to the removal of “Jewish” as a specific example in the question on ethnic origin and to the question on household religion now being included only in alternate censuses (or once in ten years). In 2021, “Jewish” was included with more than 500 examples of ethnic origin and, while religious affiliation was asked in 2021, it is not scheduled to be part of the 2026 census.

A correct enumeration of Canada’s Jewish population is critical to the work of Jewish charities. Jewish Federations and Federation-funded social service agencies collectively spend tens of millions annually on charitable work throughout Canada to the benefit of hundreds of thousands of Canadians. This vital work requires access to accurate census data to provide a true picture of Jewish communities across Canada.

The Government of Canada should work to ensure Statistics Canada includes the religion question in every census, to prevent continued underreporting of Jewish Canadians.

Conclusion

In light of the information provided, NGO Monitor and CIJA asks the UPR Working Group to raise the following issues in its review of Canada:

- Comment on the increase in antisemitic discourse in the political arena, the media, and NGOs funded by the Canadian government. Please comment on campaigns Canada has to raise public awareness and to combat antisemitic behavior incitement.
- Describe what concrete steps have been taken by Canada, including regulatory reforms and legislation, to prevent antisemitism in all settings, including in government funding mechanisms.
- Detail efforts made by Canada to provide effective remedies for victims of antisemitism.
- Describe what steps have been taken to ensure that Canada’s UPR review process is fully transparent and pluralistic, particularly with regards to civil society participation.
- Describe what steps were taken to ensure that members of the Jewish community and organizations combating antisemitism are included in Canada’s UPR process.

- Describe what steps have been taken by Canada to prohibit direct and indirect support to listed terrorist organizations, in all settings, including funding to NGOs linked to listed terror entities.

Recommendations

- Canada should continue to support the position of the Special Envoy on Preserving Holocaust Remembrance and Combatting Antisemitism.
- Canada should ensure the Jewish community and organizations remains fully included in efforts to combat antisemitism.
- Canada should ensure no public funding or support goes to organizations involved in promoting antisemitism.
- Canada should ensure no public funding or support for organizations tied to listed terror entities or to groups that promote violence or other incitement against Jews and those of Israeli national origin.
- Canada must ensure that its UPR process is transparent and pluralistic and includes all sectors of Canadian society.
- Canada must adopt a national strategy to combat online hate.
- Canada should establish hate crimes units in every major Canadian city whose members have extensive training in identifying, recording, and investigating hate crimes to meet the needs of victims.
- Canada should ban the display of symbols of hate for the purpose of inciting hate, including both white nationalist symbols (Nazi, Confederate, etc) and the symbols of designated terrorist entities in Canada (PFLP, Hamas, Hezbollah, etc).

¹ <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G18/081/95/PDF/G1808195.pdf?OpenElement>

² <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2022001/article/00013-eng.htm>

³ <https://nbctf.mod.gov.il/en/Pages/SamidounEN.aspx>

⁴ <https://samidoun.net/2022/02/interview-attacks-and-defamation-against-the-collectif-palestine-vaincra-target-the-entire-palestine-solidarity-movement/>

⁵ <https://samidoun.net/2017/12/new-york-event-marks-50th-anniversary-of-the-pflp-and-the-palestinian-revolutionary-left/>

⁶ <https://samidoun.net/2019/12/athens-event-commemorates-52-years-of-pflp-palestinian-revolutionary-left/>

⁷ <https://samidoun.net/2020/03/after-wadie-haddad-the-war-on-terror-and-the-resistance/>

⁸ <https://samidoun.net/2019/03/6-march-athens-memorial-for-the-strugler-and-leader-maher-yamani/>

⁹ <https://samidoun.net/2022/08/abu-ali-mustafa-a-life-in-struggle-for-the-liberation-of-palestine/>

¹⁰ <https://samidoun.net/2022/10/50-palestinian-prisoners-suspend-hunger-strike-a-new-stage-of-struggle-against-administrative-detention/>

¹¹ <https://samidoun.net/2021/09/take-action-for-georges-abdallah-host-a-screening-of-fedayin-the-new-film-about-his-life-in-struggle/>

¹² <https://samidoun.net/2020/04/free-ahmad-saadat-imprisoned-leader-of-the-palestinian-liberation-movement/>

¹³ <https://samidoun.net/2021/12/bc-government-in-canada-stop-profiting-off-war-crimes-boycott-israeli-wines/>

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- ¹⁴ <https://samidoun.net/2021/05/from-gaza-to-jerusalem-confront-massacres-and-ethnic-cleansing-support-palestinian-resistance/>
- ¹⁵ <https://samidoun.net/2022/06/take-action-join-the-march-for-return-and-liberation-in-brussels-october-2022/>
- ¹⁶ <https://afmn.org/a-global-unified-front/>
- ¹⁷ <https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/hussen-tweets-contract-cancelled-1.6558541>
- ¹⁸ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=25160&LangID=E>
- ¹⁹ <https://nbctf.mod.gov.il/en/Pages/211021EN.aspx>
- ²⁰ https://www.tweedekamer.nl/kamerstukken/brieven_regering/detail?id=2022Z00093&did=2022D00176
- ²¹ <https://search.open.canada.ca/en/qp/id/dfatd-maecd,00063-2020>
- ²² <https://www.fao.org/emergencies/la-fao-en-action/projets/projet-detail/fr/c/421962/>
- ²³ https://ngo-monitor.org/pdf/NGOMonitor_CanadaReport_2021.pdf
- ²⁴ <https://fts.unocha.org/flows/260108?destination=/countries/171/flows/2022%3Ff%255B0%255D%3DsourceOrganizationIdName%253A2928%253ACanada%252C%2520Government%2520of>
- ²⁵ <https://palsawa.com/post/60969/%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D9%88%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B4%D8%B9%D8%A8%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D9%82%D9%8A%D9%85-%D8%A8%D9%8A%D8%AA-%D8%B9%D8%B2%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D9%84%D9%84%D8%B4%D9%87%D9%8A%D8%AF-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%86%D8%A7%D9%8A%D9%81-%D8%A8%D8%BA%D8%B2%D8%A9>
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