

Canadian Organizations Urge Canada to Vote for a Shared Jerusalem at the United Nations

By Canadians for Justice and Peace in the Middle East Global Research, December 08, 2020 CIPME Region: <u>Canada</u>, <u>Middle East & North Africa</u> Theme: <u>United Nations</u> In-depth Report: <u>PALESTINE</u>

Canadians for Justice and Peace in the Middle East (CJPME) and the Coalition of Canadian Palestinian Organizations (CCPO) are urging the Canadian government to vote in support of an upcoming <u>resolution</u> on the status of Jerusalem at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). The resolution rejects Israel's unilateral annexation of Jerusalem, and calls for the concerns of both Palestinians and Israelis to be considered when negotiating the final status of Jerusalem. The resolution is expected to be considered by the plenary later this week, alongside the final votes on a series of related annual resolutions.

From 2000 to 2010, Canada voted "Yes" on the Jerusalem resolution, before radically reversing its position in 2011. During preliminary voting at the committee stage, Canada has already maintained its anti-Palestinian habit by voting "No" or abstaining on 11 related motions which affirmed Palestinian human rights, with the exception of Canada's lone vote in favour of Palestinian self-determination.

The upcoming resolution on Jerusalem is expected to reflect Canada's existing foreign policy positions: condemning Israel's occupation of East Jerusalem as illegal, calling for a just and lasting solution that takes into account the legitimate concerns of both Israelis and Palestinians, and calling on all parties to respect the historic status quo in regard to holy places. "This vote is an opportunity for Canada to demonstrate that it stands by its own position on a shared Jerusalem," said Michael Bueckert, Vice President of CJPME. "It would be highly cynical for Canada to continue to vote against what it believes to be true, for the sole purpose of defending Israel from legitimate criticism," said Bueckert.

"The status of Jerusalem is a significant issue for Palestinian Canadians, who want to see their government speak out against dangerous moves on the ground, such as Israeli annexation and Trump's decision to move the US Embassy," said Mousa Zaidan, National Coordinator for the CCPO. "We hope to see Canadian politicians start listening to their constituencies on important issues like these, and to stop taking them for granted."

To help make sense of Canada's voting record at the UN, CJPME recently launched the UN Dashboard, a new resource which allows Canadians to explore how Canada has voted on 16 resolutions about Palestinian human rights from 2000-2020. An <u>EKOS poll from June 2020</u> found that 82% of Canadians support a shared Jerusalem, and that they reject proposals to recognize Jerusalem as the exclusive capital of Israel.

*

Note to readers: please click the share buttons above or below. Forward this article to your

email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

Credits to the owner of the featured image

The original source of this article is <u>CJPME</u> Copyright © <u>Canadians for Justice and Peace in the Middle East</u>, <u>CJPME</u>, 2020

Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page

Become a Member of Global Research

Articles by: Canadians for Justice and Peace in the Middle East

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

<u>www.globalresearch.ca</u> contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca