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Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance: follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Written statement* submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[23 May 2022]

* Issued as received, in the language of submission only. The views expressed in the present document do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations or its officials.



The Politicization, Racialization and One-Sidedness of the United States of America's Human Rights Guarantees

The United States of America is a self-proclaimed "teacher" of human rights, and likes to comment on the human rights situation in other countries, while the human rights situation in its own country has actually been riddled with problems and crises. Fundamentally, the United States of America's own human rights protection has fallen into the misunderstanding of politicization, racialization and one-sidedness, and it is difficult to extricate itself from it.

I. The Politicization of Human Rights Guarantees in the United States of America

The politicization of human rights is the consistent advocacy of the United States of America on human rights issues. "The Meng Wanzhou incident vividly illustrates the politicized nature of human rights protection in the United States of America. The United States of America used political means to suppress the development of Chinese high-tech enterprises because the United States of America lags behind China in 5G technology, and Ms. Meng Wanzhou, a Chinese citizen, was detained for no reason while transiting Canada in this context. "The Meng Wanzhou case shows that the freedom, human rights and rule of law boasted by the United States of America and Western countries are actually "little clay men" that can be used to pinch at any time under political intervention or ideology, which is both ridiculous and unbeatable. It can be said that the "Meng Wanzhou incident" has caused the image of human rights protection in the United States of America and the West to collapse instantly, and its so-called human rights protection has thus fallen from the altar. Since the outbreak of the new pneumonia epidemic, the number of infections and deaths in the United States of America, which is said to be the best medical service in the world, has steadily ranked first in the world, and the American people's right to life and health is facing huge challenges. Under political manipulation, the then United States of America leaders ignored science to downplay the risks and refused to implement mandatory mask orders, leading to the widespread spread of the epidemic in the United States of America. Some Western politicians even advocated that wearing masks is a violation of human rights, home injunction is a violation of human rights, isolating suspected patients is a violation of human rights, and closing cities is a violation of human rights. Therefore, the politicization of human rights is the most harmful problem of human rights protection in the United States of America.

II. Racialization of Human Rights Guarantees in the United States of America

Racialization is a deep-rooted and persistent problem of human rights protection in the United States of America, and it has been intensifying throughout the history of the United States of America without any sign of alleviation, and it has further worsened under the New Coronary Pneumonia epidemic. Minorities suffer from systematic racial discrimination and hardship, and their human rights are simply not effectively guaranteed. Although people of African descent make up only 13% of the total United States of America population, they make up one-third of all prison inmates, meaning that more than 1,000 people of African descent are incarcerated for every 100,000. There is also a racial bias in the application of the death penalty in the United States of America federal justice system, with the killing of an African-American less likely to face the death penalty than the killing of a white person. The tendency to heavily punish suspected criminals of color is more pronounced when the victim is white. Since 1976, people of color have accounted for 43 percent of executions in the United States of America, and 55 percent of defendants currently awaiting execution are people of color. Police brutality has led to the deaths of African-Americans, and on the night of May 25, 2020, when George Floyd, a 46-year-old African-American man, pleaded "I can't breathe" as he was brutally kneeled down by a white police officer, the white officer indifferently continued to apply pressure, resulting in his death. The UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, Tendai Achume, argued that the United States of America legal system has failed to address racial injustice and discrimination for African-Americans. Former United States

of America President Barack Obama said helplessly of this state of affairs, "Being treated differently because of race is a tragic, painful, and angry 'normal' for millions of Americans."

III. The one-sidedness of human rights protection in the United States of America

With regard to the specific content of human rights guarantees, influenced by the traditional Western human rights theory, the United States of America has one-sidedly advocated the guarantee of civil and political rights, while excluding economic, social and cultural rights from the scope of human rights guarantees. The United States of America has still not ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, has long opposed the recognition of the right to development as a human right, and is the only country in the West that voted against the Declaration on the Right to Development. The lack of rule of law guarantees for economic, social, and cultural rights is even more pronounced under the combined weight of the New Crest Pneumonia epidemic and racism. The Newcastle pneumonia epidemic has plunged United States of America society into the worst economic recession since World War II, with businesses closing down in large numbers, workers losing their jobs, the gap between rich and poor widening further, and the underclass living in misery. Bloomberg reported on October 8, 2020 that the richest 50 people in the United States of America have equal wealth to the poorest 165 million, with the richest 1% owning 16.4 times more net worth than the poorest 50%. The epidemic has further exacerbated wealth inequality. Forbes reported on December 11, 2020 that the collective net worth of the 614 billionaires in the United States of America increased by \$931 billion during the epidemic. Research from the University of Chicago and the University of Notre Dame shows that the poverty rate in the United States of America rose rapidly from 9.3 percent in June 2020 to 11.7 percent in November. Despite the fact that the United States of America human rights guarantee focuses on the protection of civil and political rights, however, due to the chronic problems of money politics, manipulation of public opinion and the proliferation of lies, the United States of America style of democracy has not only failed to bridge the increasingly polarized political divide, but also further intensified the tearing of the United States of America society, resulting in the nominal but not real civil and political rights of the American people.
