



UNHRC STUDY GUIDE



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1-Letters

a)Letter from Under Secretary General

Dear Delegates, I consider this conference as a great privilege as a Under Secretary General and Head of Academy of CFLMUN'25. I have participated in a lot of MUN conferences and I had some unforgettable ones and I believe and hope this conference is going to be the one for all of us. I sincerely wish you a rewarding experience at this conference, the opportunity to form lasting friendships, and most importantly have a lot of fun. Let's be honest the most unforgettable memories don't come from the sessions, but from the breaks in between. I want to trust that you will have an incredible time during CFLMUN'25.

In the UNHRC (United Nations Human Rights Council) I feel genuinely proud for being part of this council. The agenda have been selected as Systematic Racism

We kindly ask all delegates to work together, find common ground, and suggest useful solutions for the topics on our agenda. Please make sure to read and understand the study guide well, as it is the main source for our debates. Our goal is to have interesting and productive discussions that are based on research and follow the study guide. We also kindly remind you to stick to your country's official position during debates. And I would like to add please read and work all parts of the study guide. In our committee we don't have so many examples for the topic because of that we need to make a narrative based on the event which is happening in different countries. So I need you to read all parts of our study guide.

It is truly a pleasure to have you in our committee. If you have any questions -even the smallest doubts - while reading the study guide, please do not hesitate to contact me via email. I look forward to seeing the great work you will do during the sessions. Thank you.

Kindest Regards, Under-Secretary-General Head of Academy Beril YILDIZ For contact, berilyildiz4780@gmail.com

2- Introduction to the Council

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is a United Nations body whose objective is to promote and defend human rights around the world. In the international community, its role is to examine human rights violations and recommend how they should be addressed. Furthermore, the council looks to promote fundamental human rights and freedoms in a universal manner—at the international legal level. With these responsibilities in mind, the UNHRC looks to discuss topics of global concern, while considering universally applied standards of humane treatment. The countries' policies on this topic will be sent to all delegates individually.

3-Introduction to the Agenda Item : Systematic Racism

The term “people of color” refers to African Americans, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asian Americans, Latinos/Hispanics, and Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders. Racism is defined as the unjust treatment or marginalization of these groups based on the false belief in their inherent inferiority. Importantly, racism is not always explicit or intentional; it is often embedded in systems and institutions in ways that are difficult to detect.

Systemic and structural racism refer to deeply rooted forms of racism that are woven into the fabric of societal systems—including legal, political, economic, healthcare, educational, and criminal justice systems. These forms of racism persist through laws, policies, and practices—whether written or unwritten—that continue to produce unequal outcomes for people of color. Although the terms are often used interchangeably, systemic racism emphasizes how entire systems contribute to inequality, while structural racism focuses on the foundational structures (such as laws and policies) that uphold those systems.

Scholars often describe systemic racism as the hidden base of an iceberg—far more dangerous and harder to see than overt acts of racism. This hidden racism restricts access to healthcare, education, employment, housing, and justice, reinforcing cycles of disadvantage. Despite legal advancements, such as civil rights laws, systemic racism remains largely unchallenged due to its deep roots in historical and institutional practices, including slavery and segregation.

Key scholars like W.E.B. Du Bois, David Williams, Joe Feagin, and Eduardo Bonilla-Silva have argued that systemic racism is self-sustaining, normalized, and often invisible—especially to those who do not experience its effects directly. They highlight how racial inequality is reproduced not only through individual attitudes but through broader societal structures that benefit dominant racial groups and disadvantage others across generations.

Short Timeline of Racism

a) Ancient Times

In ancient times, people sometimes looked down on others from different tribes or regions.

Example: The Greeks thought non-Greek people (called barbarians) were less civilized.

It was not about skin color but more about culture or location.

b) 15th–16th Century – Age of Exploration

European countries (like Spain, Portugal, England) started to travel to Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

They believed they were superior because of their religion (Christianity) and technology.

Example: When Columbus reached the Americas, he and other explorers saw Indigenous people as “savages” and tried to control or convert them.

c) 16th–19th Century – Transatlantic Slave Trade

Millions of Africans were kidnapped and sold as slaves to work in places like the USA, Brazil, and the Caribbean.

They were treated as property, not people.

Example: In the USA, African slaves worked on cotton and sugar plantations, with no freedom or rights.

Racist ideas were used to say Black people were “meant to serve” white people.

d) 19th Century – Scientific Racism

Some European thinkers used fake science to say white people were more intelligent or advanced.

Example: People measured skulls and claimed that Black or Asian people were less smart.

These ideas were used to justify colonization and the belief that white people should rule others.

e) 20th Century – Segregation and Apartheid

Laws were made to keep races separate, especially in schools, buses, bathrooms, and neighborhoods.

Example (USA): Black and white children went to different schools. Black people couldn’t vote easily.

Example (South Africa): Under Apartheid, Black people had no political rights and couldn’t live in “white” areas.

f) Mid–20th Century – Civil Rights Movements

People started fighting for equality and human rights.

Example: In the USA, Martin Luther King Jr. gave speeches and led marches.

Example: In India, Gandhi fought British rule peacefully, which inspired many anti-racism movements.

New laws gave voting rights, equal education, and freedom from discrimination.

g) Today – Systemic Racism

Open racism is not legal, but racism still exists in systems and structures.

Example: In some countries, Black people are more likely to be stopped by police or get longer prison sentences.

Example: Migrants may have fewer job opportunities or face hate speech online.

This is called systemic racism, because it is built into society.

a) Race-based Racism

United States of America - George Floyd - Black Lives Matter

The George Floyd protests were a widespread movement that began on May 26, 2020, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, following the murder of George Floyd, an unarmed African American man, by police officer Derek Chauvin. Floyd's death—captured on video showing Chauvin kneeling on his neck for over 9 minutes—sparked national and global outrage, leading to one of the largest protest movements in U.S. history, with participation estimates ranging from 15 to 26 million people.

The protests addressed broader issues of systemic racism, police brutality, inequality, and the lack of police accountability. While most demonstrations were peaceful, some escalated into riots, looting, and clashes with police. A significant police and military response followed, including the deployment of over 96,000 National Guard troops, marking the largest domestic mobilization outside wartime.

The movement led to:

- State and local police reforms, though no major federal legislation was passed.
- Increased public support for the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement.
- A national reckoning on race, resulting in the removal of monuments, changes in media representation, and revisions to branding and cultural symbols deemed racially insensitive.
- Ongoing debates on defunding or reforming police departments.
- The convictions of Chauvin and the other three officers involved, fulfilling a key demand of activists.

Despite legal convictions, including Chauvin's 22.5-year sentence, systemic reforms remained limited. The intersection of racial justice activism, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the 2020 U.S. elections amplified the protests' impact globally. Activists continued to gather at George Floyd Square in Minneapolis until at least 2024, maintaining it as a symbolic site of resistance and memory.

The George Floyd protests stand as a defining moment in the 21st-century struggle for racial justice, revealing the depth of structural inequities and prompting an ongoing global conversation on human rights, law enforcement, and social justice.

Brazil – Bolsa Família and Structural Socio Economic Inequality Brazil's Bolsa Família is one of the most widely studied and internationally referenced conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs aimed at combating poverty. It provides financial support to low-income families on the condition that children attend school and receive basic healthcare.

While it has not significantly altered deep-rooted structural inequalities or improved long-term social mobility, the program has had notable success in reducing extreme poverty and increasing girls' participation in education. From a human rights perspective, the program

illustrates the complex interaction between social protection policies and public perception. Although it has remained relatively resilient due to its low cost, strong technical design, and political utility, Bolsa Família also faces considerable vulnerabilities. These include negative public attitudes toward the poor, widespread skepticism about the rights-based nature of the program, and accusations of clientelism or vote-buying.

In the context of the 2013 anti-government protests, Bolsa Família was framed by some critics as a corrupt political tool, leading to moral outrage grounded in the belief that the program encouraged dependency and misuse of public funds. This resentment was later amplified by the rise of right-wing populism, which politicized the program further and increased pressure to reform or dismantle it.

South Africa - Apartheid Policy

Apartheid was a systematic policy of racial segregation, most famously implemented in South Africa, but also present in various colonial contexts where it served the interests of white colonizers at the expense of the indigenous, non-white populations. Although the perpetrators and victims have varied across time and geography, human societies have long experienced such state-sponsored systems of classification, exclusion, and discrimination. In South Africa, this form of institutionalized racism eventually evolved into an official state policy, shaping every aspect of public and private life.

Australia

Racism in Australia includes negative attitudes and views towards race or ethnicity held by various people and groups in Australia, and has been reflected in discriminatory laws, practices and actions (including violence) against racial or ethnic groups at various times in Australian history. A poster used by the "No" campaign in the 1917 Australian conscription referendum, reading "Keep Australia White" Racism against various ethnic or minority groups in Australia has existed since British colonisation. Throughout Australian history, Australia's Indigenous peoples have faced severe restrictions on their political, social and economic freedoms, have experienced genocide, forced displacement and massacres, and continue to face discrimination. Europeans, Africans, Asians, Pacific Islanders, Middle Easterners, Latin Americans and North Americans have also been victims of discrimination and harassment. Jews, Italians and Irish have also often been subject to xenophobic exclusion and other forms of religious and ethnic discrimination.

United Kingdom – The Stephen Lawrence Murder and Macpherson Report

In 1993, Stephen Lawrence, a Black British teenager, was murdered in a racially motivated attack. The police's mishandling of the case sparked public outrage. The 1999 Macpherson Report concluded that the Metropolitan Police was "institutionally racist", marking a historic acknowledgment of systemic racism in UK institutions.

More recently, Black people in the UK are still disproportionately stopped and searched, as well as more likely to be subjected to police violence and incarceration, reflecting ongoing racial profiling and structural bias in law enforcement and the criminal justice system.

Italy – Anti-Black Racism and Hate Crimes in Italian Society

Italy has experienced a surge in racist violence and rhetoric, particularly targeting African immigrants. Public figures and politicians have referred to African migrants with dehumanizing language. In 2018, a far-right extremist opened fire on Black passersby in Macerata, injuring six people in a racially motivated attack.

Additionally, Roma communities face systemic discrimination, including forced evictions from settlements, lack of access to education and health services, and police harassment. Reports by Amnesty International and the European Commission have repeatedly highlighted Italy's failure to integrate Roma citizens and ensure equal rights.

South Korea – Anti-Black Racism and Hate Crimes in Italian Society

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b) Ethnicity-based Racism

Myanmar —Sponsored Ethnic Violence Against the Rohingya

The Rohingya, a Muslim ethnic minority in Myanmar's Rakhine State, have long faced institutional discrimination and statelessness. Despite living in the country for generations, they are not recognized as citizens under Myanmar's 1982 Citizenship Law, rendering them stateless and effectively excluding them from education, healthcare, and political rights.

Beginning in 2017, the Myanmar military (Tatmadaw) launched brutal operations in Rohingya villages following alleged attacks by insurgents. These operations included mass killings, sexual violence, village burnings, and forced displacement. The United Nations described these actions as a textbook example of ethnic cleansing, and a UN fact-finding mission found evidence suggesting genocidal intent.

Over 700,000 Rohingya were forced to flee to neighboring Bangladesh, where they remain in overcrowded refugee camps with limited access to education and employment.

China – Ethnic and Religious Persecution of the Uyghur Minority

Since 2014, the government of the People's Republic of China has carried out widespread human rights violations against the Uyghur Muslim population and other Turkic minorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. These violations include:

- Mass arbitrary detentions in so-called “re-education” camps, affecting over 1 million people since 2017.
- Torture, political indoctrination, forced labor, and systematic surveillance.
- Destruction of religious and cultural sites, including over 16,000 mosques.
- Forced sterilizations, birth control, and abortion, leading to dramatic decreases in birth rates in Uyghur-majority areas.
- Family separations, with children being placed in state-run boarding schools.

These policies have been described by numerous international actors as ethnic cleansing, cultural genocide, and in some cases genocide, in reference to Article II of the Genocide Convention. While China denies all allegations, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights concluded in 2022 that China's actions in Xinjiang may constitute crimes against humanity.

India – Ethnic and Religious Discrimination Against Muslims and Tribal Groups

India has witnessed rising ethnic and religious polarization, particularly targeting Muslims and Adivasi (indigenous tribal) communities. The 2019 Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) and the proposed National Register of Citizens (NRC) disproportionately impact Muslims, raising concerns about statelessness and institutionalized exclusion.

In regions like Kashmir and Assam, ethnic profiling, mass detentions, and cultural marginalization have also been reported. Additionally, indigenous communities face forced displacement due to mining and infrastructure projects, often without adequate legal protections.

Romania – Marginalization of the Roma Community

In Romania, the Roma ethnic minority faces persistent systemic discrimination in housing, education, employment, and healthcare. Segregated schools, lack of access to clean water and sanitation, and frequent evictions are common.

Roma children often attend under-resourced schools and face barriers to integration. Despite EU anti-discrimination frameworks, institutional racism and public prejudice remain widespread.

Japan – Discrimination Against Ethnic Koreans and Indigenous Ainu

Japan has historically marginalized ethnic minorities such as Zainichi Koreans (long-term Korean residents) and the Ainu, an indigenous people in Hokkaido.

Zainichi Koreans, despite generations of residence, often face social discrimination, limited access to public jobs, and legal difficulties with nationality status.

The Ainu suffered decades of cultural erasure through assimilation policies. Although officially recognized in 2019, systemic exclusion still affects land rights, cultural expression, and representation.

Israel – Ethnic Discrimination Against Palestinians and African Asylum Seekers

In Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories, Palestinian citizens of Israel face ethnic inequality in land ownership, housing, education, and public funding.

In the West Bank, segregated legal systems exist for Israeli settlers and Palestinians, raising accusations of apartheid by multiple international organizations.

Additionally, African asylum seekers, mainly from Eritrea and Sudan, face discriminatory residency restrictions and denial of refugee status.

Canada – Historical and Ongoing Discrimination Against Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous communities in Canada, including the First Nations, Inuit, and Métis, continue to face the legacy of forced assimilation policies, including the residential school system, which removed Indigenous children from their families for over a century.

Today, these communities experience systemic inequalities in access to clean water, healthcare, education, and are overrepresented in child welfare and prison systems.

Russia – Ethnic Violence and Repression of Non-Slavic Minorities

In Russia, ethnic minorities such as Chechens, Tatars, and Central Asian migrants have faced widespread xenophobia, racial profiling, and police violence.

The Chechen Wars led to mass civilian casualties, displacement, and lasting trauma, while recent years have seen increased repression of ethnic Muslims under the guise of anti-terror operations. Migrant workers from Central Asia often face exploitation and discrimination, with limited access to legal protections.

c)Linguistic Racism

Turkey – Suppression of the Kurdish Language For decades, the use of the Kurdish language in Turkey has been subject to systematic restriction. Especially throughout the late 20th century, Kurdish was banned in public spaces, and Kurdish publications, broadcasts, and even names were criminalized. Although some reforms have taken place in recent years, Kurdish is still excluded from public education, and municipalities led by pro-Kurdish parties have faced political and legal crackdowns for promoting bilingual signage or services.

Kurdish speakers continue to face stigmatization, and linguistic identity remains politically sensitive. The lack of institutional support for Kurdish in media, education, and government contributes to the erosion of cultural identity.

United States – Language Discrimination Against Spanish Speakers and Indigenous Peoples In the United States, linguistic racism is often directed at Spanish-speaking immigrants and Indigenous communities. In schools and workplaces, non-English speakers face pressure to assimilate linguistically, and “English-only” movements have been used to justify exclusion from public services and political participation.

Latino communities often report being told to “speak English” in public, facing hostility and suspicion based on accent. Native American languages have been historically suppressed through boarding school systems, and many are now endangered due to lack of intergenerational transmission and insufficient public support.

France – Linguistic Assimilation and Suppression of Regional and Migrant Languages France has pursued a strong policy of linguistic centralization, promoting French as the sole official language and marginalizing regional languages (like Breton, Occitan, Corsican, and Basque) and immigrant languages (such as Arabic, Turkish, and Wolof). The French education system historically discouraged the use of non-French languages, framing them as barriers to national unity.

Today, children of immigrants are often penalized for speaking their mother tongues, and bilingual education in regional or foreign languages remains limited. This policy has led to the loss of linguistic diversity and has reinforced social exclusion, especially for North African and Sub-Saharan African communities.

d)Religious Racism

Israel – Language and Identity in the Context of Nationalism

Israel's language policy is heavily influenced by the Zionist vision of a unified Jewish state. Hebrew is the sole official language, while Arabic, spoken by the Palestinian minority, has been marginalized. Despite Arabic being historically one of the official languages, its use in public spaces has decreased significantly, and Arabic language education is often limited.

This linguistic exclusion deepens the social divide between Jewish Israelis and Palestinian Arabs, perpetuating the concept of linguistic and cultural othering. Palestinian citizens of Israel frequently face difficulties in accessing services and opportunities due to the dominant role of Hebrew in public life, education, and government.

Egypt – Linguistic Imperialism and the Arabization of Minority Languages

Egypt has long been at the forefront of Arabization policies, with Arabic being promoted as the only language of national identity. While Arabic is spoken by the vast majority, Egypt is home to several minority languages such as Nubian and Bedouin languages, which have faced significant suppression.

The Egyptian government has systematically promoted Arabic in education, media, and administration, while minority languages have been neglected. Nubians, in particular, have experienced language loss and cultural erasure as a result of these policies. The decline of these languages contributes to the further marginalization of these communities, undermining their cultural heritage.

India – Linguistic Diversity and the Imposition of Hindi as a National Language

India is a linguistically diverse nation with hundreds of languages spoken across its regions. However, the imposition of Hindi as the central national language has sparked significant controversy, particularly among non-Hindi speaking regions such as Tamil Nadu and the northeastern states. While Hindi is seen as a unifying language by the government, its dominance in national politics, media, and education has often marginalized regional languages.

In many areas, people are penalized for not speaking Hindi, which has led to linguistic tensions and social division. Critics argue that this policy undermines India's rich linguistic diversity and marginalized communities that speak other languages, such as Tamil, Telugu, and Bengali.

Myanmar – Ethnolinguistic Suppression of Minority Groups Myanmar's linguistic landscape reflects the deep ethnic divides within the country. The Burmese language, as the official language, has dominated educational institutions and government offices, leaving minority languages such as Rohingya, Shan, and Kachin at risk of extinction. The suppression of these languages has been particularly evident in the treatment of the Rohingya people, who have faced both linguistic and cultural erasure.

The government's policies often prevent the use of minority languages in public discourse and educational settings, leading to a loss of identity among these groups. For the Rohingya, this linguistic exclusion is compounded by systematic violence and displacement, deepening their social and political marginalization.

Palestine – Language and Identity in Occupied Territories

In Palestine, Arabic serves as the primary language, but the ongoing Israeli occupation has created a situation where Hebrew and English often dominate in key areas such as government, commerce, and education. This situation complicates the ability of Palestinians, especially in the West Bank and Gaza, to maintain their linguistic identity in the face of Israeli linguistic policies.

The imposition of Hebrew and the prioritization of English in educational institutions not only undermines the use of Arabic but also fosters a sense of cultural displacement among Palestinian communities. The struggle to maintain Arabic in the face of foreign language imposition is a key element of the Palestinian identity in the occupied territories.

e)Xenophobia

Turkey – Refugee Fatigue and Rising Xenophobia in the Post-Syrian Crisis Period

Since the beginning of the Syrian civil war, Turkey has hosted over 3.6 million Syrian refugees, becoming the country with the largest refugee population in the world. Although the early response was marked by hospitality, over time, economic hardship, political polarization, and misinformation have contributed to the rise of xenophobic sentiments, especially against Syrians. Anti-refugee rhetoric, often amplified during election periods, has led to widespread discrimination, hate speech, and even physical attacks. Social media platforms have played a key role in spreading false narratives about refugees, further deepening divisions between host communities and migrant populations.

Hungary – Nationalist Rhetoric and the Criminalization of Migration

Hungary has become one of the most prominent examples of institutionalized xenophobia within Europe. Under Prime Minister Viktor Orbán's leadership, the government has openly rejected EU migrant quotas and built physical barriers along its borders to deter asylum seekers. Migrants and refugees are frequently portrayed as threats to national identity and Christian civilization. Public campaigns and government-funded media have fueled fear and resentment against foreigners, particularly those from Muslim-majority countries. This approach has normalized exclusionary discourse in politics and society, contributing to the erosion of tolerance and multicultural values.

Italy – Anti-Migrant Narratives and Mediterranean Border Tensions

Italy, as a primary entry point for migrants crossing the Mediterranean, has faced mounting tensions over irregular migration. Right-wing political parties have increasingly framed migrants as a burden on the economy and a threat to cultural identity. This narrative has been especially prevalent in southern regions, where economic precarity is high. Xenophobic incidents, including hate crimes and verbal abuse, have surged in recent years. Government crackdowns on NGOs conducting sea rescue operations have also reflected a shift towards securitized and exclusionary migration policies, often justified through populist and nationalistic rhetoric.

Japan – Cultural Homogeneity and the Marginalization of Foreign Workers

Japan has long prided itself on being a culturally homogeneous nation, and this self-perception has contributed to xenophobic attitudes toward foreign nationals. Despite recent labor shortages prompting the government to allow more foreign workers, especially from Southeast Asia, many migrants face social isolation, workplace exploitation, and subtle yet persistent discrimination. Foreigners are often stereotyped as temporary outsiders who are not expected to fully integrate. The lack of multicultural education and limited legal protections for foreigners reinforce their marginalization and restrict their access to social mobility.

Indonesia – Localized Xenophobia Rooted in Economic and Religious Tensions

While Indonesia is ethnically and religiously diverse, xenophobia tends to surface during periods of economic stress or political unrest. Tensions often arise against Chinese-Indonesian communities, who are perceived as economically dominant. Anti-Chinese sentiment has historical roots in colonial and post-colonial eras, but persists today through conspiracy theories and exclusionary narratives. Additionally, foreign workers, especially from China, have faced hostility in recent years, accused of taking local jobs. Xenophobic attitudes are sometimes fueled by religious hardliners who link foreigners or non-Muslims to moral and cultural decay, creating a volatile atmosphere for minority communities.

f) Gender and Sex Based Racism

Iran – Gender Discrimination Against Ethnic and Religious Minority Women

In Iran, ethnic and religious minority women, particularly Kurdish, Baluchi, and Bahá'í women, face multi-layered discrimination. Strict dress codes, limitations on movement, and barriers to education and employment disproportionately affect these groups.

Following the death of Jina Mahsa Amini, a Kurdish woman arrested by the morality police in 2022, protests erupted highlighting both gender-based violence and ethnic repression.

Saudi Arabia – Gender and Nationality-Based Racism Against Migrant Women

Saudi Arabia's kafala system has enabled widespread exploitation of female migrant domestic workers, many of whom are from African or South/Southeast Asian countries.

These women often experience sexual abuse, unpaid labor, and confinement, with limited legal recourse due to their gender, race, and immigration status.

Germany – Racism and Sexism Targeting Muslim Women In Germany, Muslim women wearing headscarves face compounded discrimination based on gender, religion, and perceived ethnicity. Studies show that hijabi women are less likely to be hired and more likely to face harassment in public spaces.

Legal bans on headscarves in certain public-sector jobs have been criticized by international human rights bodies.

Egypt – Gender-Based Harassment and Racism Against Sudanese Refugee Women

Sudanese refugee and migrant women in Egypt frequently report racial slurs, sexual harassment, and police abuse, especially in urban areas like Cairo. Their undocumented status, combined with racial and gender biases, often prevents them from accessing justice or support services.

Russia – LGBTQ+ Discrimination and Ethnic Profiling

Russia's anti-LGBTQ+ laws disproportionately affect queer individuals from ethnic and Muslim backgrounds, such as Chechens, Dagestanis, or Central Asian migrants.

In Chechnya, state-led persecution of gay and bisexual men—often including torture and extrajudicial killings—has been documented. Ethnic profiling and homophobia often intersect, leading to total invisibility or forced exile.

Chechnya (Russia) – Anti-LGBTQ+ Purges and Ethnicized Gender Violence

In the Russian republic of Chechnya, LGBTQ+ individuals—especially gay and bisexual men—have been targeted in what international organizations describe as “anti-gay purges” since 2017. Victims, often from ethnic Chechen Muslim backgrounds, report abduction, torture, and extrajudicial killings, with little to no protection from Russian federal authorities.

Local authorities frame LGBTQ+ identities as “Western diseases,” and families are often encouraged to carry out “honor killings.”

Poland – Gendered Nationalism and LGBTQ+ Exclusion

In Poland, rising nationalism has fueled both sexist and homophobic rhetoric, especially targeting women’s rights activists and LGBTQ+ individuals. Many towns declared themselves “LGBT-free zones,” and public figures equate feminism and LGBTQ+ rights with foreign threats to national identity.

This disproportionately affects ethnic or migrant LGBTQ+ individuals, who face discrimination, restricted healthcare access, and social exclusion, especially in rural areas.

g)Migrant-based Racism

United States – Discrimination Against Latin American and African Migrants

In the U.S., migrants—particularly from Mexico, Central America, and Africa—often face systemic racism in the form of:

- Dehumanizing border enforcement policies (e.g., family separation, detention centers),
 - Racial profiling by ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement),
 - Exploitation in labor markets and limited access to healthcare or legal services.
- African migrants, especially those seeking asylum, face disproportionate detention and higher rejection rates.

France – Anti-Immigrant Sentiment and Structural Islamophobia

Migrants from North Africa and West Africa, especially Muslims, face widespread discrimination in housing, employment, and education.

Securitization policies often frame migrants as threats to “French identity,” and public debates over head scarves or halal food further marginalize migrant communities.

Police identity checks disproportionately target young men of African or Arab descent.

Mexico – Racism Against Central American and Haitian Migrants

Mexico functions both as a transit and host country for migrants, particularly from Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Haiti.

These migrants frequently face racialized violence, extortion, and abuse from both criminal groups and state officials. Black Haitian migrants report being denied services, detained arbitrarily, and subjected to xenophobic rhetoric.

Hungary – Hostility Toward Migrants and Refugees

Hungary has implemented aggressively anti-migrant policies since 2015, portraying mainly Muslim and African migrants as existential threats.

Government-led campaigns have fueled Islamophobia, xenophobia, and racial stereotyping, including labeling refugees as “invaders.” Migrants are often detained in inhumane conditions and denied asylum.

h)Class-based Racism

Brazil – Racialized Poverty and Bolsa Família

In Brazil, systemic racism overlaps with classism, disproportionately affecting Afro-Brazilian and Indigenous communities.

Though programs like Bolsa Família aimed to reduce extreme poverty, social mobility remains limited.

Racialized poverty is reflected in unequal education, policing, and healthcare access, and favelas are often stigmatized as violent or criminal.

South Africa – Post-Apartheid Economic Segregation

Despite the end of apartheid, economic power remains concentrated among white South Africans.

Black South Africans continue to face segregated housing, unequal schools, and job market exclusion.

Land reform has been slow, and poverty is still racialized.

India – Caste, Class, and Ethnicity Interlinked

The Dalits (formerly “untouchables”) and Adivasi (tribal) populations in India suffer both caste-based and class-based exclusion.

They are overrepresented in manual labor, under-resourced schools, and informal housing, and underrepresented in politics and public service.

Even with affirmative action, structural poverty persists.

Canada – Class-Based Disparities Among Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous communities face economic marginalization, often lacking access to clean water, adequate housing, and employment opportunities.

This inequality stems from historical land dispossession and colonial social policy, including the residential school system.

They are more likely to live in poverty, suffer from poor health, and be overpoliced.

Israel / Palestine – Economic Disparities in an Ethno-Class System

In Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories, economic inequality is deeply racialized.

Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank, and even Arab citizens within Israel, face barriers to employment, housing, and infrastructure.

Military checkpoints, travel restrictions, and limited investment perpetuate poverty in occupied areas.

Mizrahi Jews, Ethiopian Israelis, and African asylum seekers also face discrimination based on class and ethnicity.

4-Questions to be concerned

1)What are the main causes of systemic racism, and how do they change across different regions and institutions?

2)How can international organizations like the UNHRC (United Nations Human Rights Council) help track and fight systemic racism in independent countries?

3)How does racial inequality appear in systems like law, education, and healthcare?

4)How does ethnic discrimination affect conflicts and forced migration?

5)How can language rules and policies make minority or migrant groups feel excluded?

6)What can the UNHRC (United Nations Human Rights Council) do to stop governments from treating religious minorities unfairly?

7)How does hateful language against foreigners in politics affect societies?

8)How do racism and sexism come together to create even more serious discrimination?

9)How does racism affect migrants' ability to get services like education, housing, or healthcare?

10)How does systemic racism stop certain groups from improving their economic and social status?

11) Can making one national language official be unfair to others who speak different languages?

12)Which government policies have helped migrants feel included while also protecting their culture?

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