



Islamic Republic of Iran
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Annual Report on Human Rights Violations by the United States of America

Septembre 2024 – Septembre 2025

Deputy for International and Legal Affairs

In the Name of God

**Annual Report on
Human Rights Violations
by the United States of America**

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Office of the Deputy Minister for Legal and International Affairs

“In compliance with Note 3 of the Law entitled ‘Disclosure of Human Rights Violations by the United States and the United Kingdom in Today’s World,’ adopted by the Islamic Consultative Assembly on April 22, 2012, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is obligated to compile an annual report on human rights violations in the United States and to publish it on November 4th.”

Table of Contents

Message from the Dr. Kazem Gharibabadi, Deputy Foreign Minister for Legal and International Affairs	5
Summary	7
Part One: Human Rights Violations at the Domestic Level	9
Chapter One: The Right to Life, Liberty, and Personal Security	11
1. Armed Violence	11
2. Mass Shootings	12
3. Police Violence	13
4. Deployment of the National Guard	16
5. The Death Penalty	18
Chapter Two: Conditions in Prisons and Detention Centers	19
1. Inhumane Prison Conditions	19
3. Solitary Confinement	22
4. Guantánamo Bay Prison	24
Chapter Three: Freedom of Expression and Peaceful Assembly	28
1. Violation of Freedom of Expression	28
2. Suppression of Peaceful Protests	32
3. Restrictions on the Media	35
Chapter Four: Discrimination and Structural Racism	37
1. Economic Discrimination and Inequality	37
2. Discrimination and the Judicial Gap	40
3. Rise in Hate Crimes	43
4. Discrimination and Indigenous Rights	44
Chapter Five: Rights of Migrants and Refugees	48
1. Militarization of Immigration Policy	48
2. Inhumane Conditions in Immigration Detention Centers	52
3. Forced deportations to third countries	53
4. Arrest and Violation of the Rights of Iranian Immigrants Living in the United States	56
Chapter Six: Rights of Women	58
1. Gender-based and Sexual Violence	58
2. Domestic Violence	59
3. Economic Inequality of Women	61

Chapter Seven: Rights of Children	63
1. The Impact of Immigration Policies on Children	63
2. Detention of Children in Border Detention	64
3. School Shootings	64
4. Hidden Child Labor	65
5. Racial Discrimination and Children	66
6. Children Tried as Adults	67
Chapter 8: Inequality and Unfair Distribution of Wealth	68
1. Structural Economic Gap	68
2. Poverty and Homelessness Crisis	69
3. Health and Welfare Budget Cuts	73
Part 2: United States Human Rights Violations Abroad	77
Chapter One: Support for the Zionist Regime in the Gaza Genocide	79
1. Arms Support for the Zionist Regime in the Gaza Genocide	79
2. Technological Support for the Zionist Regime in the Gaza Genocide	81
3. Political Support for the Zionist Regime in the Gaza Genocide	83
4. Sanctions on ICC Judges	85
5. Sanctions on the UN Human Rights Council Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the occupied Palestinian territories	89
6. Sanctions and Repression of Palestinian Human Rights Defenders	91
Chapter Two: Cross-border military operations and civilian casualties	94
Attack on Iranian Nuclear Facilities	94
Cooperation with the Israeli regime in military aggression against Iran	95
Targeting Civilians Under the Pretext of Fighting Terrorism	96
Chapter Three: Unilateral Coercive Measures	99
Imposing Comprehensive Sanctions on Iran	99
Sanctions against other countries	103
Chapter 4: Withdrawal from International Organizations	104
Withdrawal from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	104
Withdrawing from the World Health Organization	105
Withdrawing from the UN Human Rights Council	106
Cutting off US funding	108
Conclusion	114

**Message from the Dr. Kazem Gharibabadi,
Deputy Foreign Minister for Legal and
International Affairs**

Today, the distortion of human rights discourse, diverting it from its humanitarian foundation and transforming it into an instrument of power and coercion in intergovernmental relations, constitutes one of the gravest threats facing the concept of human rights. Such instrumentalization risks depriving this noble human endeavor of its natural, institutionalized, and universally accepted course.

The historical record of Western countries, particularly the United Kingdom, which portray themselves as the guardians of human rights principles across the globe, and consistently employ human rights as a pretext and lever of pressure to interfere in the internal affairs of other nations, demonstrates their selective and politicized interpretation of human rights. Given these realities, the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution has continuously emphasized the importance of exposing human rights violations committed by those very governments that, under the guise of defending human rights, interfere in the domestic affairs of others. In this regard, evidence points to the growing direct and indirect involvement of British

officials and institutions in gross and systematic violations of human rights, both within and beyond the country's borders.

The present report, with reference to the latest official reports of various United Nations-affiliated human rights bodies as well as other credible and accessible international sources, seeks to highlight and draw attention to a selection of these violations, particularly in areas such as women's rights, immigrants, and institutionalized racism in the United Kingdom, covering the period from September 2024 to September 2025. It is self-evident that this document does not encompass all human rights violations perpetrated by the British Government; rather, it aims to present only the most substantiated and prominent cases.

Summary

The United States' claims of defending human rights - although presented as one of the central tenets of its foreign policy - in practice lack genuine foundation and fail to align with universal human rights standards. Not only does the domestic human rights situation in the United States face serious challenges and numerous violations, but the country's international conduct also serves as clear evidence of its selective and instrumental use of the human rights concept.

The interventionist and militaristic strategies of the United States - often enforced through the use of force, political coercion, and economic pressure, especially against independent nations - demonstrate how human rights have been exploited as a tool to secure its geopolitical and economic interests. The country's repeated interference in the internal affairs of other states, destabilization of legitimate governments, and support for human rights violators in various regions are among the key indicators that invalidate its human rights claims.

During the period covered by this report, the United States' anti-human rights actions both domestically and internationally - along with its hypocritical claim to global human rights leadership - have persisted in a striking manner. Domestically, the scope of violations has widened, including increased gun violence, unlawful use of force by police against minorities, deliberate discrimination against Black Americans by police and the judiciary, poverty,

homelessness, inequality, mistreatment of prisoners, violence against women, militarization of immigration policies, violations of the rights of children and Indigenous peoples, racial discrimination, and suppression of free expression and peaceful assembly.

The United States has exploited the concept of human rights as a pretext for interventionism and open complicity with the Zionist regime in systematically violating the human rights of Palestinians and perpetrating genocide in Gaza. These violations include the United States' unconditional political and military support for Israel's genocidal campaign in Gaza.

The United States' formal withdrawal from the Human Rights Council clearly demonstrated its refusal to submit to international human rights monitoring mechanisms. This act not only revealed its intent to evade scrutiny of its domestic human rights situation but also appeared aimed at weakening the credibility and effectiveness of international human rights institutions. It reflects the continuation of Washington's hostile, unilateral, and anti-human rights polici

Part One:

**Human Rights Violations at the
Domestic Level**

Chapter One: The Right to Life, Liberty, and Personal Security

1. Armed Violence

Armed violence in the United States continues to represent one of the most serious threats to the right to life, liberty, and personal security. Despite its international obligations, the United States has failed to take effective measures to control and counter this phenomenon, resulting in a persistent and increasing number of preventable deaths. While American officials emphasize the Second Amendment and the right to bear arms, the uncontrolled and widespread proliferation of firearms — particularly semi-automatic weapons — directly contradicts the state's duty to protect the inherent right to life.

Reports indicate that there are approximately 120 firearms for every 100 people in the United States, making it the only country in the world where the number of guns exceeds its population. The physical and psychological consequences of gun violence fall disproportionately upon the country's youth.

Experts believe that easy access to firearms contributes significantly to the high rate of firearm-related suicides — nearly 90% of which result in death. Human rights organizations have identified suicide as a growing crisis in the United States, exacerbated by the prevalence of guns.¹

During the reporting period, the United States recorded alarming figures related to gun-related violence:²

1. <https://publichealth.jhu.edu/2025/new-report-highlights-us-2023-gun-deaths-suicide-by-firearm-at-record-levels-for-third-straight-year>

2. <https://www.gunviolencearchive.org/>

Total fatalities (including homicide, manslaughter, and defensive use): 10,871 deaths

- * Total injuries: 19,867 persons

- * Mass shootings: 315 incidents

- * Mass murders: 10 incidents

- * Murder–suicide cases: 480 incidents

- * Defensive firearm use: 858 cases

- * Unintentional discharges: 980 cases

2. Mass Shootings

Mass shootings remain among the most critical human rights and public security challenges facing the United States in 2025. According to updated data from the Gun Violence Archive (GVA), 315 mass shooting incidents were recorded during the reporting period.

Notable examples include the July 28, 2025 shooting in a Manhattan office building that left four people dead; multiple shootings in Chicago over the Independence Day weekend that killed eight and injured at least fifty-five; a mass shooting in the River North area one hour before the holiday officially began, injuring eighteen and killing four; a June shooting at an Indianapolis shopping mall resulting in seven deaths and nine injuries; and another in Houston that left one person dead and fifteen injured.

Washington, D.C., has reached a critical threshold with six recorded shootings — approximately one for every 100,000 residents. The rise of violence in educational settings has caused widespread concern among educators, with more

than 20% of teachers indicating their intention to leave the profession due to safety fears. These developments have led to the emergence of active student and teacher movements advocating for improved school security¹.

3. Police Violence

Police violence remains a deep-rooted and structural problem within the United States, particularly regarding the realization of the rights to life, liberty, and personal security. Repeated patterns of disproportionate and lethal use of force, especially in communities of color and marginalized areas, reflect an organized system of racial discrimination and a fundamental failure in the nation's criminal justice structure. This condition has severely eroded public trust in state institutions and demonstrates the federal government's persistent non-compliance with numerous recommendations made by the United Nations Human Rights Committee concerning the adoption and enforcement of national standards restricting the use of force.

Statistical analysis shows that police violence against racial minorities—particularly African Americans—occurs systematically and disproportionately. Despite widespread protests following the killing of George Floyd in 2019 and certain reform initiatives in police training and accountability, the number of police-related killings has increased each year. The trend is notably more severe in states governed by the Republican Party, where African Americans represent the highest rate of victims of police violence.

1. <http://edition.cnn.com/us/school-shootings-fast-facts-dg>

According to 2025 data, although African Americans constitute only about 14 percent of the total population, they account for approximately 22 percent of those killed by police use of lethal force. The likelihood of an African American being killed by police is 2.8 times higher than that of a white person—evidence of entrenched structural inequality and systemic discrimination in law enforcement. In 2025, police in the United States killed 958 people; only two days in the entire year passed without a reported incident of deadly police violence¹.

Legally, the deficient implementation of the Death in Custody Reporting Act, which was enacted to ensure transparency and accurate recording of deaths caused by law-enforcement actions, has perpetuated the absence of accountability. Likewise, Congress's failure to pass the Justice in Policing Act, intended to prohibit racial profiling and establish stronger accountability and structural reforms, has hindered meaningful change².

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights has also criticized the misclassification and under-reporting of deaths of African-descended persons by law-enforcement officers. Independent UN experts, including the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement, the Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues, and the High Commissioner for Human Rights, have all expressed grave concern over police killings and violence targeting African Americans³.

1. <https://mappingpoliceviolence.org>

2. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/8515/2025/en/>

3. <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/2>

In this context, the executive order issued by the US President in April 2025, which expands the scope of federal oversight of state and local law enforcement, has been criticized by human rights experts. The order is worrisome, as it opens the door to abuse and a clear return to the acceptance of mass punishment through increased funding and other support for police and prisons, combined with a divisive tone from law-abiding citizens against “dangerous criminals.” The US President’s order also promises legal protections for officers accused of police misconduct or violence. The executive order reflects a shift in priorities in the executive branch, particularly in the Department of Justice, which has halted and abandoned civil rights cases, including police reform cases and settlement agreements, which is a worrying sign that police misconduct will not face consequences¹. International human rights organizations have stated in this regard that “President Trump’s executive order on policing threatens to impose a broader era of mass criminalization, while sending a message to law enforcement agencies across the country that there will be no federal oversight and that violations of their rights will go unpunished.” “Trump’s actions in deploying military forces in domestic law enforcement roles and prosecuting local officials who oppose his policies are paving the way for abuse and impunity, not greater public safety².”

These developments, along with a dramatic decline in civil rights cases and a halt to settlement agreements at the

1. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/05/27/trumps-policing-policies-threaten-human-rights>

2. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/05/01/trumps-order-policing-recipe-abuse>

Department of Justice, signal a return to policies of mass criminalization and police immunity that will have profound and negative consequences for the fabric of human rights and public safety.

4. Deployment of the National Guard

In recent months, the U.S. Government has deployed National Guard troops in Washington, D.C., citing “increased violence and insecurity” in the capital. The President has described major Democrat-run cities as “lawless” and “failed.” These statements and actions, beyond their political dimension, carry significant human-rights and legal implications. Reports show widespread public dissatisfaction with the Guard’s presence, as troops have been stationed primarily in tourist areas rather than high-crime districts.

On 11 August 2025, the U.S. President announced the deployment, claiming that rising violence in Washington endangered federal employees, citizens, and visitors, disrupted safe transportation and the functioning of the federal government, and diverted public resources toward emergency responses. Yet international human-rights organizations noted that crime rates in Washington have been decreasing for years and that the local government never requested military intervention. They emphasized that the use of the military in civilian law enforcement is dangerous and unjustifiable. Trump’s decision to send troops to majority-minority cities such as Los Angeles (June 2025) and now Washington, D.C., risks escalating violence

and wastes millions of dollars that could be devoted to essential services such as food and affordable housing.

In addition, reports indicate that US President Donald Trump has authorized the deployment of 300 National Guard troops to Chicago; the US President's order came hours after immigration officials reported clashes with protesters in the Democratic-controlled city. Senior Illinois state and local leaders have criticized Mr. Trump's plans to deploy the National Guard for weeks, calling it an abuse of power. The Democratic governor of Illinois, where Chicago is located, said Donald Trump is "trying to create a crisis." The use of military forces in the performance of law enforcement and civilian duties violates fundamental human rights, in particular the right to personal security, freedom of assembly and the right to peaceful protest. Such deployments increase the risk of violations of fundamental rights such as the right to freedom of expression, the right to assembly and the prevention of abuse by military forces against unarmed citizens.

The use of military forces for civilian law-enforcement tasks contravenes fundamental human-rights principles—particularly the right to personal security, freedom of assembly, and the right to peaceful protest. Such deployment undermines the rule of law and the separation of powers, signaling an alarming trend toward the militarization of domestic policy and the effective suspension of civil rights.

5. The Death Penalty

The death penalty is recognized in international law and its implementation is a sovereign right of states in accordance with international law, but its implementation in the United States demonstrates its inappropriate and incorrect application in this country. Numerous reports have been published of the disproportionate impact of this punishment on ethnic and racial minorities; minority groups have been unfairly subjected to the death penalty, and numerous cases of executions of individuals despite serious and documented doubts about the fairness of the trial process and serious shortcomings in the judicial system have been reported.

Meanwhile, the manner in which prisoners are executed is another challenging issue in US prisons, meaning that the manner in which some prisoners are executed is in a way that causes excessive harassment. For example, two executions were recently carried out in Alabama using nitrogen gas, an untested and inhumane method¹. According to the most recent statistics released by the Death Penalty Information Center in the United States, from the beginning of 2025 to August 5, 2025, 28 people were executed in just 10 of the 50 states². This figure not only exceeds the total executions in the previous two years (25 in each of 2023 and 2024), but also represents the highest annual execution rate in the country since 2015.

1. www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/media_2025

2. deathpenaltyinfo.org/executions/2025#issues

Chapter Two: Conditions in Prisons and Detention Centers

1. Inhumane Prison Conditions

The United States operates one of the world's largest and most complex prison systems, encompassing federal, state, and local facilities. Studying the conditions in these prisons and detention centers in 2025 reveal profound structural deficiencies and widespread violations of international human-rights obligations.

Inhumane prison conditions, repeated use of solitary confinement, and indefinite detention at Guantánamo Bay exemplify the systemic nature of these abuses. These practices reflect a system that emphasizes punishment and political control, prioritizing repression and political expediency over human dignity, justice, and the law.

Reports indicate serious deficiencies in prison healthcare services. The dangerous and inhumane conditions have led to severe physical and psychological suffering on inmates.

In Alaska, for instance, medical, dental, and psychiatric care in the Department of Corrections facilities are grossly inadequate, constituting a clear breach of international standards guaranteeing humane treatment and access to health care.¹ These shortcomings are a clear violation of human rights obligations and international standards related to prisoners' rights and the right to access humane and appropriate health care.

The official report of the US Department of Justice's Office of Inspector General, entitled "Concurrent Inspections of

1. <https://www.aclu.org/press-releases/class-action-suit-filed-against-alaska-doc-after-decades-of-inadequate-health-care-for-incarcerated-alaskans>

Food Service Operations of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP),” released on June 17, 2025, shows the deteriorating nutritional conditions in some prisons of the US Federal Bureau of Prisons. The report states that “most disturbingly, during our inspection of the Tallahassee prison, we observed moldy bread being served to prisoners, rotten vegetables in the food preparation refrigerator, a food pantry with insects in and on the food, and damaged and warped food containers. In addition, at the Tallahassee prison and during previous inspections of other institutions, we identified a variety of problems that disrupted the management of food services¹.

In 2025, prisons in Los Angeles recorded 26 inmate deaths—the second-highest mortality rate in the system’s history—reflecting a serious human-rights crisis in the largest network of U.S. prisons. These deaths stem directly from overcrowding, systemic neglect of inmates’ health and welfare, wide abuse, and lack of access to proper medical and psychological services. Overcrowding has produced inhumane living conditions, poor ventilation, and widespread infectious disease, gravely violating inmates’ rights to life, health, and humane treatment.

2. Pre-Trial Detention

Pre-trial detention and the fragmented criminal-justice system of the United States have deepened the crisis of legal rights for detainees. A majority of incarcerated individuals are legally presumed innocent; most remain in custody awaiting trial. The United States does not have a single

1. www.bop.gov/resources/pdfs/legal_guide

criminal-justice system but thousands of separate ones—federal, state, and local—holding nearly two million people in confinement¹.

Credible reports reveal disturbing facts about some 34,000 youths held in U.S. facilities, evidencing widespread violations of children's rights. Many are detained for non-criminal conduct or minor technical violations. About 3,000 are incarcerated merely for breaching parole conditions, not for committing new offenses.

Approximately one in 12 youth arrested for a crime or offense is held in an adult prison or detention center, and most of the remainder are in juvenile correctional facilities that closely resemble adult prisons and detention centers. Most juveniles arrested are incarcerated for unrelated offenses, and 1 in 4 are in custody for actions that are not even considered "crimes" under the law. Around 3,800 minors are imprisoned for acts that are not legally crimes, and 4,100 asylum-seeking children remain detained pending family reunification. This crisis represents a flagrant violation of U.S. human-rights obligations concerning the right to liberty and fair trial, calling for urgent and fundamental reform of criminal and social policy². The punitive treatment of minors for non-criminal behavior highlights disproportionate reliance on incarceration instead of supportive, rehabilitative approaches.

1. <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/pie2025.html>

2. <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/pie2025.html>

3. Solitary Confinement

The widespread and systematic use of solitary confinement as a tool of punishment and psychological coercion has created a profound, ongoing human-rights crisis. Evidence shows that over the past three decades, U.S. prisons and detention centers have effectively become the nation's largest facilities for housing individuals with severe mental illness. Thousands of such prisoners are kept in isolation without adequate specialized support; the number of mentally ill inmates is roughly ten times that of patients in state psychiatric hospitals. This practice not only blatantly violates international human rights standards, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment but it also showcases the failure of the criminal systems in providing appropriate health and mental services to the vulnerable prisoners.

This brings about some irreparable mental and physical consequences to those prisoners who suffer from mental diseases and are under severe mental pressures in isolation instead of receiving treatment which need to be reviewed urgently and amend the United States' rehabilitation system by adopting alternative humanitarian and health-related policies.

There are tens of thousands of prisoners placed in solitary confinement of the United States' prisons and detention centers: small cells for detentions upto 22 to 24 hours with minimum human contact. Most prisons and

detention centers are understaffed with mental health professionals, and existing staff often face limitations in providing treatment. In some of these facilities, treatment for individuals in solitary confinement is limited to weekly or monthly mental health checks delivered through feeding ports in cell doors. Many of these facilities are severely understaffed with mental health professionals, and existing staff often face structural limitations in providing the necessary treatment.

Mentally ill prisoners placed in solitary confinement face heightened risk of self-harm and suicide. Disturbingly, those who attempt self-harm are often punished with further isolation rather than receiving medical attention. Additionally, individuals who are identified as being at risk of suicide are often held in “empty cells,” completely empty spaces with no facilities, a practice that amounts to severe solitary confinement and psychological torture.¹

According to documented reports, black prisoners in the United States are disproportionately and disproportionately subjected to prolonged solitary confinement, with some serving more than ten years of their sentences in small cells measuring approximately 10 by 8 feet.

This situation demonstrates the existence of systematic discrimination and structural inequality in the American prison system, which not only violates the principles of criminal justice and legal equality, but also violates international human rights standards and the prohibition of degrading and discriminatory treatment. Substantial

1. <https://solitarywatch.org/facts/faq/>

reforms and adherence to independent oversight are essential to eliminate these discriminations and ensure equal rights for prisoners.

4. Guantánamo Bay Prison

The continued operation of the Guantánamo Bay detention facility as an offshore prison remains a clear example of organized and long-term human-rights violations, widely condemned by international institutions, human-rights organizations, and UN mechanisms. Many detainees have been held for years without formal charges or access to fair trial, violating fundamental guarantees of liberty and due process under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Multiple independent UN reports, including the United Nations Special Rapporteurs, have documented torture, systematic mistreatment, and degrading conditions in the facility, including harsh interrogation, prolonged isolation, sleep deprivation, exposure to extreme temperatures, and denial of medical and psychological care.

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has noted the ongoing arbitrary detention of non-citizens there, without effective or equal access to ordinary justice, and reports of inadequate medical care. The Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights while Countering Terrorism has similarly cited structural deficiencies in access to justice, health rights, and family contact. Lawlessness pervades the entire structure of the Guantanamo detention facility, exposing prisoners to human

rights abuses and leading to conditions and procedures that fuel arbitrary detention. No former detainee has ever received compensation for unlawful rendition, torture, or arbitrary detention. The cumulative effects of these abuses have caused lasting physical and psychological harm.

The US use of Guantanamo Bay for immigration detention, which should be civil and non-punitive in nature, has raised concerns among human rights defenders. The base has been the focus of much debate over the past two decades for its indefinite detention of prisoners of war on terrorism, some of whom have been subjected to torture. Medical care is inadequate, and the health of detainees has deteriorated due to their long detention.

The US President currently uses the Guantanamo Bay military base as a detention center for foreign nationals from 26 different countries, including those with serious criminal convictions. A comprehensive list of detainees' nationalities published by the US Department of Homeland Security shows that Guantanamo Bay houses detainees from every continent except Antarctica, highlighting the global and transnational nature of the detention center. Human rights and civil rights activists have strongly criticized the practice, calling it punitive, arbitrary, and a violation of constitutional rights. They emphasize that under U.S. federal law, the government is not allowed to hold people awaiting deportation outside national territory, especially when such detentions are carried out without access to a fair trial and with widespread deprivations.¹

1. <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/trump-guantanamo-detain-foreigners-from-26-countries>

On 29 January 2025, the U.S. President issued an executive order authorizing construction of a new 30,000-bed detention center at Guantánamo, aimed at large-scale migrant detention. International human-rights organizations have warned:

“The name Guantánamo is synonymous with shame and disgrace—a symbol of torture, indefinite detention, and denial of justice. Reusing it to hold migrants risks repeating the same patterns of repression and grave human-rights violations.”¹

According to the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the arbitrary detention of non-citizens at the Guantanamo Bay detention facility continues, without effective and equal access to the ordinary criminal justice system, and reports indicate a lack of adequate medical services.

Furthermore, according to the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, there remain significant structural shortcomings in access to justice, health rights, and family life.

Lawlessness has engulfed the entire structure of the Guantanamo detention facility, exposing detainees to human rights abuses and resulting in conditions and practices that perpetuate arbitrary detention. None of the former detainees have received compensation for the systematic crimes related to unlawful transfers, torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and arbitrary detention. The Special

1. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/01/30/us-dont-send-migrants-black-hole-guantanamo>

Rapporteur has also emphasized that the cumulative effects of past unlawful transfers, enforced disappearances, solitary confinement, torture, and systematic ill-treatment, as well as continued detention, have had severe and long-lasting impacts on the mental and physical health of the detainees¹.

1. <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/2>

Chapter Three: Freedom of Expression and Peaceful Assembly

1. Violation of Freedom of Expression

The United States continues to face serious accusations of violating freedom of expression through the suppression of dissent, pressure on the media, and interference with content-moderation policies of technology companies. These practices form part of an organized system of narrative control aimed at silencing domestic opposition, shaping online discourse, and maintaining strategic dominance over debates concerning wars, military interventions, and foreign relations.

Recent months have seen widespread student protests across U.S. universities condemning Israel's war and genocide in Gaza, met with heavy-handed police responses, including tear gas, batons, mass arrests, and physical assaults on students and faculty. Charges such as "unauthorized entry," "disturbing the peace," and "assaulting an officer" have been widely used, though human-rights organizations consider them illegitimate and in clear violation of fundamental freedoms.

Strong evidences show targeted arrests and expulsions of non-citizen students and scholars as part of a broader campaign against pro-Palestinian activism. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has alleged—without credible evidence—that these protests threaten U.S. national interests, a claim strongly refuted by independent observers.

Special Rapporteur on the right to education have expressed concern over violent crackdowns on campus

protests, police brutality, detentions, surveillance, and disciplinary measures against peaceful demonstrators—especially pro-Palestinian students—warning that such acts undermine academic freedom and democratic values¹.

Notable examples of student targeting:

Mahmoud Khalil: A Columbia University graduate student and permanent resident who served as a spokesperson for campus protesters was arrested on March 8, 2025. The arrest was described as “the first of many to come.” His arrest is symbolic of the Trump administration’s broader effort to suppress solidarity with the Palestinian people².

Rumisa Ozturk: A Turkish doctoral student at Tufts University was arrested by six plainclothes ICE agents near her home for writing a critical note about the university’s failure to respond to students’ demands for Gaza. The Department of Homeland Security alleged, without providing any evidence, that she was “engaged in activities in support of Hamas.” These cases demonstrate a pattern of targeting students of African, Arab, Asian, Middle Eastern, and Muslim backgrounds.

Reports indicate that many students have been revoked since January 2025, many of whom never participated in the protests and had not received any notice of their visa revocation.

In addition, Columbia University has punished more than 70 students with sanctions such as suspension, expulsion, and even revocation of their degrees for participating in

1. <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/2>

2. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/06/usa-mahmoud-khalil-released/>

pro-Palestinian protests. About two-thirds of these students reportedly faced two-year suspensions, while others were barred from continuing their studies. The measures followed protests at Butler Library in May, during which at least 80 people were arrested. The university said the protests disrupted campus order and were contrary to internal policies.

In response, UN Special Rapporteurs expressed serious concerns that expulsions have become a tool to censor critical voices, undermining freedom of expression and assembly. They called on the United States to immediately stop retaliatory measures against students who support Palestinian rights and to respect freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly¹.

In addition, following the Trump administration's cuts of hundreds of millions of dollars in federal research funding to universities, some educational institutions, including Columbia University, have taken stricter security measures. The university has increased its security forces and responded strongly to student protests.

In response to these measures, international human rights organizations have stated that the arrests and expulsions of non-citizen students and researchers for expressing their political views have created a climate of fear and anxiety on campuses across the United States. These measures are a clear attack on freedom of expression and a serious threat to the foundations of a democratic and free society.

1. <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/2>

In addition, security encounters with journalists covering the protests are also of concern. There are numerous reports that journalists have faced serious obstacles, unlawful detentions, and even physical violence by police forces while carrying out their professional duties. According to the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), at least seven cases of journalists being arrested or threatened with arrest while covering protests in public places have been documented¹.

In addition, the US government, amid the ongoing illegal crackdown, has turned to the use of automated surveillance tools based on artificial intelligence. These technologies are specifically used to monitor and evaluate individuals working for Palestinian rights. International human rights organizations have expressed deep concern, stating that the US government is using invasive artificial intelligence technologies in the context of a program of mass deportations and suppression of pro-Palestinian expression of opinion, which leads to human rights violations. These technologies allow authorities to track and target international students and other marginalized immigrant groups at unprecedented speed and scale. Reports show that technologies provided by companies such as Palantir and Babel Street, particularly in the context of the repressive Catch and Revoke initiative, are fueling widespread human rights abuses. By creating a pervasive surveillance environment, these tools have created a climate of fear and intimidation among immigrant and academic communities, paving the way for arbitrary

1. <https://cpj.org/2025/06/get-ready-la-journalists-warn-of-potential-violence-against-press-ahead-of-nationwide-protests/>

detentions and mass expulsions. These actions have led to a pattern of unlawful detentions and mass expulsions, and have had a severe “chilling effect” on immigrant and international student communities across the country’s universities¹.

These repressive measures, both in terms of suppressing the freedom of expression of students and researchers and in terms of preventing independent media activity, are a clear violation of human rights standards and the United States’ international obligations to support civil liberties, and indicate a worrying trend in restricting the space for freedom of expression.

2. Suppression of Peaceful Protests

In 2025, the fundamental right to peaceful assembly in the United States has faced a wave of legal and administrative restrictions. Legislatures at the federal, state, and local levels have enacted and implemented numerous laws that severely restrict the scope of protest activities. These laws include new regulations on issuing assembly permits, increasing the penalties for holding unlicensed protests, and imposing harsher penalties on protesters. Law enforcement has used repressive and violent methods this year that have been strongly condemned by international human rights organizations. The use of tools such as tear gas, batons, and mass arrests against protesters has sparked a wave of concerns about violations of the rights to freedom of expression and assembly at the national and international levels.

1. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/08/usa-global-tech-made-by-palann-tir-and-babel-street-pose-surveillance-threats-to-pro-palestine-student-protestors-migrants>

In 2025, US law enforcement agencies at the municipal, state, and federal levels have been repeatedly accused of using disproportionate force, mass arrests, and intimidation against protesters. These repressive measures have been particularly effective in protests that have targeted sensitive and internationally significant issues, such as condemning the genocide in Gaza, criticizing immigration policies, U.S. foreign policy, and environmental protests. Domestic and international human rights organizations have called these actions a clear violation of the right to freedom of assembly and expression, and have expressed concern about the continuing pattern of violent security crackdowns on protesters. The repeated use of tear gas, batons, and widespread arrests without due process of law have created a climate of fear and intimidation in civil society, hindering democratic participation and the right to peaceful protest. This trend also highlights deep structural gaps in the U.S. legal and executive systems in guaranteeing the fundamental rights of citizens.

During the reporting period, students and staff at universities across the United States held peaceful rallies to protest Israel's genocide in Gaza and the U.S. government's supporting role in this crisis. The protesters' demands included official statements from educational institutions calling for an immediate ceasefire, pressure on the government to end arms sales to Israel, and a cut in university funding and investments in companies that profit from the conflict. However, these peaceful protests were

met with a strong response from university officials and law enforcement. Reports indicated that police repeatedly used riot gear, including batons, rubber bullets, pepper spray, and tear gas, to disperse the rallies and arrest participants. At least 3,100 students, staff, and supporters of the movements were arrested or detained. Meanwhile, UN experts criticized the use of law enforcement to disperse the protests.¹

More than 40 people were reportedly arrested in front of the Trump Hotel in New York City protesting the war and the worsening humanitarian crisis in Gaza. Hundreds of people took part in the demonstration to demand an end to the war in Gaza and pressure the US government on the Zionist regime to allow more humanitarian aid into the region². A few minutes later, New York City Police Department officers began arresting protesters for blocking the street.

In addition to the student protests against the genocide in Gaza, reports indicate a significant deterioration in the situation of widespread protests against immigration policies in the United States. In 2025, following the promise of the US government and judicial authorities to deal harshly with protesters of these policies, the deployment of National Guard troops to Los Angeles was met with strong reactions and widespread criticism from human rights groups. Reports indicate that the widespread use of repressive methods and an “iron fist” by law enforcement in Los Angeles has not only caused fear and intimidation of protesters, but has also spread the scope of the protests to New York.

1. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/8515/2025/en/>

2. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/aug/04/gaza-protest-trump-hotel-new-york>

According to a report by human rights organizations, Trump claims the right to punish and deport non-citizen dissidents without providing an acceptable justification. These actions not only violate the rights of those targeted, but also constitute a broader threat to the right to free speech by intimidating others and forcing them to silence.

3. Restrictions on the Media

The new administration's media restrictions have been widely seen as a violation of the fundamental principles of freedom of the press and freedom of expression. The administration has specifically targeted publicly funded media outlets as well as those covering federal affairs, particularly the White House and the Pentagon. Among the administration's early actions was an executive order in February that barred the Associated Press from White House briefings, a move that has drawn widespread criticism at home and abroad. The move is aimed at undermining and destroying the independent press. The attacks include a \$1.1 billion cut in public broadcasting funding for NPR and PBS, as well as a \$10 billion defamation lawsuit against the Wall Street Journal. The order, which accused the media of failing to report "fairly, accurately, or impartially," is a clear violation of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. In addition, media budget cuts, especially in rural areas, threaten millions of Americans' access to local news and educational content¹. These measures are generally

1. <https://www.aclu.org/news/free-speech/trumps-attacks-on-press-freedom-escalate-npr-pbs-funding-cuts-explained>

considered a serious threat to press freedom and media independence in the United States, and have raised concerns among human rights activists, journalists, and a large part of the international community¹.

1. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/08/usa-global-tech-made-by-palann-tir-and-babel-street-pose-surveillance-threats-to-pro-palestine-student-protestors-migrants/>

Chapter Four: Discrimination and Structural Racism

1. Economic Discrimination and Inequality

Discrimination and inequality are historical and deep-rooted challenges in the United States that have intensified over the past two years. The inequalities that exist against African Americans, Latinos, and other minorities of color are not simply a series of sporadic and accidental events, but are part of a systematic and institutional structure rooted in the historical legacy of slavery, racial discrimination, and targeted government policies. In 2025, these historical wounds have not only not healed, but have reversed course, and powerful political currents with comprehensive policy plans are moving towards institutionalizing and exacerbating racial and social inequalities in American society, which is a serious threat to the realization of social justice and equal rights for citizens. The huge wealth gap between black and white communities in America is a testament to the unfair design of economic and social structures that are incapable of achieving true equality. These economic and social systems severely limit opportunities for individual and collective growth and prosperity for racial minorities, especially blacks, by reinforcing vicious cycles of poverty and discrimination.

In 2025, economic inequality disproportionately affects black and other minority communities, and the wealth gap between blacks and whites remains remarkably unchanged, demonstrating the failure of policies to reduce these deep and persistent inequalities. This trend not only threatens

social justice, but also perpetuates structural discrimination in all aspects of people's lives.

According to credible reports, black people in the United States continue to face higher unemployment rates and lower wages than white people, regardless of education level or age group. Although a significant number of black Americans have earned college and graduate degrees since 1963, a significant gap in access to equal job opportunities and fair wages persists between black and white workers. Statistics show that, on average, black people earn about 20 percent less than their white counterparts, a symbol of systematic discrimination in the American labor market and economic structures that hinders the economic and social advancement of this group.

In addition, federal economic policies and structures in the United States disproportionately affect black workers and play a key role in perpetuating and exacerbating economic inequalities. The significant wage gap between jobs predominantly held by black and white people, along with inadequate minimum wages, is a key factor in maintaining and deepening the wealth gap between the two groups. In addition, higher student debt among black Americans, coupled with fewer opportunities to earn a decent living, has led to difficulty repaying debt and reduced opportunities for wealth creation and financial advancement. This combination has exacerbated economic inequality and further limited equal access to economic opportunities for black people.¹

1. <https://www.fpwa.org/resource-center/blogs/new-2024-data-highlights-ongoing-economic-disparities-faced-by-black-people-due-to-systemic-discrimination/>

Systemic racism and structural inequalities in the U.S. labor market mean that any weakness or fluctuations in the overall performance of the economy primarily affect black workers. The economic downturn is felt first in the lives of black workers, not because of individual weakness, but because of institutionalized discrimination that unfairly distributes job opportunities. In this regard, the statistics also show a disturbing trend. The unemployment rate among black men has risen from 5.2 percent in May to 6.9 percent in recent months, a rise that signals the group's vulnerability to recessions or austerity policies.

According to reports, the revocation of Executive Order 11246 by Donald Trump has, in several respects, exacerbated racial discrimination in the U.S. workplace. The repeal of Executive Order 11246 reduces employment opportunities for Black and Latino communities in the United States. Historically, Black and Latino workers have faced discrimination in hiring, and studies show that résumés with ethnic or minority-sounding names are less likely to receive callbacks than those with traditionally white names. It is evident that without affirmative (supportive) measures under Executive Order 11246, such biases can persist without accountability. The repeal of this order diminishes opportunities for career advancement for racial minorities, including Black and Latino individuals, in the U.S. labor market. The removal of diversity-focused hiring and promotion programs is likely to disproportionately affect Black and Latino professionals seeking to enter leadership roles. The repeal of Executive Order 11246 by

Trump has also reduced business opportunities for Black- and Latino-owned enterprises in the United States. Prior to its repeal, many such businesses benefited from federal supplier diversity programs, which prioritized contracts for minority-owned companies. Without these considerations, these businesses may now face significant challenges competing for federal contracts¹.

At the same time, the significant decline in government jobs, a major source of employment for black women, has exacerbated the situation. Between February and March 2025, when the bulk of the layoffs occurred under the new Department of Government Productivity (DOGE) policies, some 266,000 black women were removed from the workforce, representing 2.52 percent of total employment for this group. This statistic reflects policies that are being implemented without considering their social and racial consequences and that are deepening the divisions in American society.²

2. Discrimination and the Judicial Gap

The American justice and law enforcement system has always been a major platform for systemic discrimination. The events of recent years, and their persistence in 2025, demonstrate the depth of this crisis. Minorities of color, who face much higher rates of poverty, are disproportionately represented in prisons and detention centers. These racial disparities are especially pronounced for black Americans,

1. https://racism.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=12465:executive-order-

2. <https://19thnews.org/2025/07/black-women-unemployment-jobs-warning->

who make up 41% of the prison and detention population, while comprising only 14% of the total U.S. population.¹

Consistent and credible statistics indicate that black Americans are disproportionately and far more likely than whites to be subjected to deadly police violence. This stark reality remains unaddressed, despite a massive wave of social protests and prominent civil movements such as the Black Lives Matter movement. While these movements have called for a fundamental overhaul of the structure and functioning of law enforcement, the reality of policymaking suggests otherwise. Megaprojects like Project 2025 prioritize increasing police budgets and expanding prison capacity while reducing critical funding that could be allocated to social programs, crime prevention, and the empowerment of vulnerable communities. These unequal and punitive policies not only exacerbate distrust between minorities of color and the criminal justice system, but also perpetuate cycles of violence, injustice, and structural inequality, which clearly demonstrate the deep nature of the crisis of discrimination and the justice gap in the United States.

In addition, numerous and well-documented reports show that African-American and Latino prisoners constitute a disproportionately large portion of the U.S. prison population. This racial pattern of arrest and sentencing is a direct result of decades of discriminatory policies, particularly those such as the “war on drugs,” which have systematically and purposefully targeted communities of color.

1. <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/pie2025.html>

Legal and sociological studies show that for the same crimes, black defendants are not only more likely to be arrested but also face heavier sentences than their white counterparts. This disparity in sentencing is particularly evident for drug offenses, gun possession, and nonviolent crimes, and is indicative of a deepening justice gap in the American justice system.

This trend reflects structural racism in American law enforcement and judicial institutions, a phenomenon that not only distorts criminal justice but also perpetuates social inequality, cycles of poverty, family instability, and chronic vulnerability in communities of color.

For example, impunity for historical crimes, particularly the 1921 Tulsa Massacre, reflects the inability and unwillingness of the American justice system to address structural injustices. By dismissing the lawsuit of survivors of this human tragedy, the Oklahoma Supreme Court once again sent a bitter message to the black community that justice and reparations for victims of racial violence, especially when it targets communities of color, are unattainable and unachievable¹.

This ruling not only violates the fundamental rights of victims and survivors, but also reflects the persistence of systemic racism and disregard for the history of racial oppression and violence in the United States. Impunity for such crimes reinforces distrust in the justice system, increases inequalities, and perpetuates a climate of discrimination and injustice in society.

1. <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/united-states>

3. Rise in Hate Crimes

The rise in hate crimes in the United States represents a serious challenge to human rights and social justice, directly affecting the dignity and fundamental rights of individuals. This trend not only reflects structural and systematic discrimination in society, but also has devastating consequences for the psychological and physical safety of various groups, especially racial and religious minorities.

According to the report published by the United States Crime and Justice Research Alliance entitled “Hate Crimes in Major U.S. Cities in 2024”, which is based on hate crime data provided by the (FBI), the number of hate crimes against Latinos in major U.S. cities reached 173 cases in 2024. Meanwhile, hate crimes against Asians in major cities amounted to 113 cases in 2024. In addition, the FBI reported 453 hate crimes against African Americans in the same year. It was also reported that hate crimes against Arabs in these cities totaled 52 cases in 2024.

It is noteworthy that the figures mentioned above represent only a portion of the hate crimes committed against racial minorities in the United States. This is because, first, the data presented covers only major U.S. cities and does not reflect the entire country; and second, many victims of these blatant human rights violations refrain from filing legal complaints due to fear of retaliation or racist treatment by U.S. police authorities.¹

The Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination expressed their

1. <https://crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org>

deep concern at the continued occurrence of hate crimes, including mass shootings and the spread of hate speech against people of African and Asian descent, members of indigenous communities, Muslims and people of Latino origin, migrants and refugees. These incidents have been observed at various levels, including by high-ranking officials, politicians, public figures, and in the mass media and social media platforms. In addition, the Special Rapporteur on Minorities has noted a significant increase in anti-Asian, Islamophobic, and derogatory remarks against Arab and other minority communities, with some social media algorithms fueling the spread of prejudice, racism, and misinformation.¹

4. Discrimination and Indigenous Rights

Systemic racism in the United States has consistently and systematically violated the human rights of Indigenous peoples. Despite their rich cultural history and sovereignty, these indigenous groups continue to face structural discrimination and serious barriers in vital areas such as education, health services, employment opportunities, and access to adequate housing.

The rights of Indigenous women in the United States are widely violated. These violations include physical and sexual violence, unjustified killings, suspicious disappearances, and the lack of adequate legal and social protection. The lack of comprehensive data and the resources necessary to effectively pursue and investigate these cases has created

1. <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/2>

the conditions for this unfavorable situation to continue. Systematic discrimination and lack of access to justice, health and support services have exposed indigenous women to serious and lasting harm which is a clear violation of their human rights. In the meantime, the Human Rights Committee expressed its concern about the persistence of violence against women and the disproportionate impact of this violence, killings and disappearances on indigenous women and girls. The Committee also expressed concern about the lack of comprehensive data on murdered and missing indigenous women and the lack of adequate resources for effective and culturally appropriate investigations into these cases.¹

The lack of quality educational resources, high dropout rates, lack of health care tailored to cultural and geographical needs, and high unemployment rates among indigenous people are among the clearest examples of this systematic discrimination. Inadequate housing conditions and limited access to basic services have also perpetuated the crisis and the lack of full enjoyment of basic human rights by indigenous peoples.

For example, the decision of the United States government to allow Lithium Americas to mine in Ticker Pass, Nevada, violated the rights of indigenous peoples because their free, prior and informed consent was not obtained. The project

1. <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/2>

highlights how U.S. mining laws and permitting processes disregard the rights of indigenous peoples, and residents are concerned that the mine threatens their rights to health, a healthy environment, and water¹.

Meanwhile, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination expressed concern over allegations that the United States has failed to honor bilateral treaties with indigenous peoples, barriers to their identification, a restrictive interpretation of the principle of free, prior, and informed consent, and a lack of timely and meaningful consultation with them. The committee also expressed concern about the negative impacts of extractive industries and infrastructure projects on indigenous peoples' rights and livelihoods.²

According to published reports, the U.S. Congress is considering a plan to cut more than \$1 billion from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB). The move, part of the federal government's efforts to control the nation's \$37 trillion debt, would have far-reaching and troubling consequences for indigenous communities. If the budget cuts are approved, up to 90 percent of the 59 tribal radio stations that benefit from this funding will be forced to close. These stations are vital resources for Indigenous peoples and play a key role in ensuring their right to information, emergency alerts, local news, educational programming, and the preservation of Indigenous languages and cultures.

1. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/02/06/us-lithium-mine-permit-violates-indigenous-peoples-rights>

2. <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/2>

The sudden denial of access to Indigenous media by these communities is not only a violation of their fundamental rights to information and freedom of expression, but also a threat to their rights to political participation, public health, and cultural rights. This decision could lead to a long-term silencing of Indigenous voices in the media, especially when many of these communities already face isolation, discrimination, and a lack of adequate communications infrastructure.

Additionally, the idea of reopening Alcatraz as a detention center for immigrants and violent criminals has sparked widespread backlash among Bay Area Native Americans and Native rights activists. The island, which has become a historic symbol of Native American resistance since the prison closed in 1963, holds a special place in the collective memory and cultural identity of these communities. In November 1969, a group of Native activists occupied Alcatraz for 19 months, demanding recognition of Native American rights and the return of resources, an act that has been recognized as one of the most significant modern acts of Native American resistance. Reusing the site as an immigration detention center is not only a profound affront to Native American history and identity, but also a repetition of the state's history of violence and oppression against Native groups¹.

1. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/aug/02/trump-alcatraz-indigenous-people>

Chapter Five: Rights of Migrants and Refugees

1. Militarization of Immigration Policy

During the reporting period, the humanitarian crisis concerning migrants in the United States has reached an alarming and unprecedented level of human-rights violations. Migrants—particularly children and families—are exposed to conditions in border areas that are deemed inhuman and degrading under international human-rights standards. These include prolonged detention in substandard facilities, violent treatment, and denial of access to essential rights such as health care, education, and psychological or social support.

Human-rights groups have expressed grave concern over the use of military bases to detain migrants, warning that this practice risks normalizing the use of military infrastructure for civilian law enforcement. Members of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in New Jersey stated:

“What we are witnessing is excessive and deeply troubling. The use of military facilities or resources for the detention of migrants must never be normalized.”

On Inauguration Day, the new U.S. administration declared a national emergency at the southern border, falsely citing an “invasion,” and significantly increased the number of federally mobilized National Guard troops under Title 10 authority along the border. Since then, combat vehicles have been deployed to border communities. These troops have participated in construction and transport of materials for the border wall, surveillance and detection operations, and

logistical support for civilian agencies such as Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP). However, these measures have worsened living conditions for border communities. The southern border region is home to roughly 19 million people, including citizens and cross-border commuters. In recent years, residents have faced extensive surveillance, intrusive federal policing, border checkpoints interfering with access to medical services and daily needs, and environmental destruction caused by border-wall construction.

Furthermore, on 11 April 2025, the U.S. President issued a memorandum authorizing the Department of Defense to use and oversee civilian public lands along the border—including the Roosevelt Reservation in New Mexico, excluding federally recognized Native American reservations—for military activity. The order allows the Secretary of Defense to determine “military activities reasonably necessary and appropriate,” including measures for the “protection and security of military installations” and to bar entry into newly designated “national defense areas.” In practice, this policy opens the door to an expanded military role that extends well beyond logistical support and potentially beyond the designated border zone. It carries serious implications for residents of heavily militarized areas, including major cities such as San Diego, California; Nogales, Arizona; and El Paso, Texas. People in these communities may now face federal prosecution for inadvertently entering these “national defense areas.”

The deployment of armed forces along the southwestern border has also raised profound concerns about the militarization of migration control and the threat it poses to basic human rights. Official use-of-force policies in these regions prioritize “the protection of Department of Homeland Security personnel and military forces,” which, according to human-rights observers, could lead to tolerance or authorization of deadly force against migrants.

According to official ICE data, an average of 57,200 people were in immigration detention as of June 2025. However, independent and more comprehensive estimates indicate that the actual number, within the framework known as “cimmigration” (the merger of immigration enforcement and criminal law), is approximately 45 percent higher—around 83,400 individuals. This conservative estimate still reveals that the real number of detained migrants far exceeds official figures.

In the first five months of 2025, tens of thousands of migrants detained by ICE or other federal agencies were transferred into the federal criminal-detention system under questionable or fabricated criminal charges related to immigration. According to documents from the U.S. Marshals Service Prisoner Operations Division, approximately 20,000 people were recorded as held in pretrial federal detention between January and May 2025 for immigration-related charges. These data demonstrate that actual detention levels are far beyond what ICE statistics reflect, illustrating an expanding reliance on criminal mechanisms

to manage migration—a process that undermines migrants’ fundamental rights and transforms immigration cases into criminal matters, thereby fueling record-high detention rates and violations of due-process principles.

The UN Special Rapporteur on Racism expressed concern about systemic racism in U.S. immigration enforcement, including the government’s outsourcing and militarization of border control accompanied by growing use of surveillance and digital technologies. The Rapporteur emphasized that deterrence-based policies routinely disregard U.S. obligations toward asylum seekers and refugees. He also documented cases of mandatory detention of non-citizens without due process and without access to legal counsel, in inadequate and sometimes dangerous facilities.

A substantial portion of these individuals are detained under criminal-law charges linked to immigration rather than purely administrative infractions, and thus do not appear in ICE’s official statistics. This classification conceals the real scale of immigration detention, hinders public oversight and accountability, and inflicts severe harm on those caught within the system.

One especially troubling dimension involves the use of prosecutorial threats against detained migrants. Federal prosecutors have the discretion to file criminal charges carrying lengthy prison terms and heavy fines—pressures that effectively coerce many migrants into abandoning asylum claims or other legal remedies, forcing them to accept deportation.

This pattern mirrors the phenomenon of “plea bargaining” in the criminal-justice system, in which defendants plead guilty to avoid harsher sentences, even when acquittal is possible. In the immigration context, this coercive mechanism undermines fair-hearing guarantees and serves as an administrative tool to expedite removals while marginalizing fundamental rights.

2. Inhumane Conditions in Immigration Detention Centers

Numerous and well-documented reports in 2025 have exposed the inhumane conditions in immigration detention centers in the United States. According to these reports, detainees are subjected to severe overcrowding, unbearable temperatures (very high or low), and lack adequate access to basic needs such as food, drinking water, medical care, and hygiene supplies.

Between January and June 2025, thousands of immigrants were held in three major detention centers in the state of Florida: the North Crom Service Center, the Broward Transit Center, and the Federal Detention Center.

Based on recorded data, by March 2025, the detainee population at the Crom Center had increased by 249 percent compared to before the new administration took office. On some days in March, the center was holding more than three times its authorized capacity. Also, by June 20, 2025, the number of detainees in these three centers had increased by 111 percent compared to the inauguration day of the new administration. Detainees are held in overcrowded, unsanitary, and inhumane conditions. Field reports and

numerous testimonies indicate that detainees are treated in a degrading manner, denied access to immediate and appropriate medical care, and suffer serious physical and psychological harm.

The US President recently described the immigration detention center in the Everglades, Florida, as “the crocodile’s Alcatraz,” a place that human rights experts have described as nothing less than a forced labor camp. The detention center, which is designed to hold up to 5,000 immigrants arrested by US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) while awaiting deportation, is home to about 700 immigrants. The conditions in the camp have raised serious concerns about violations of the fundamental rights of detainees, including the right to humane conditions of detention and access to essential services. Detainees are held in metal cages, packed dozens of people together, and housed in large, heavy tents in extreme heat. Multiple reports indicate that detainees and their families face serious problems, including worm-infested food, medical neglect and neglect, inefficient air conditioning, and an insufficient number of toilets that often overflow.

3. Forced deportations to third countries

The enforced disappearance and torture of migrants by a third country at the behest of a deporting country is the latest shocking development in the externalization of immigration control, whereby border security measures from a receiving country are handed over to another. The US has reportedly struck a secret deal with El Salvador on

torture. El Salvador and the United States have secretly finalized an agreement under which El Salvador will transfer people from the United States to indefinite, incommunicado detention in its prisons, including the Center for the Containment of Terrorism (CECOT). The report documents how El Salvador has transferred some 288 detainees in the United States to its own country and held them in the CECOT prison. These individuals were arrested in the United States under the “Enemy Aliens Act” (an 18th-century law of the United States that was used to deport individuals without trial simply on charges of membership in criminal gangs).

In addition, the United States has deported five foreign nationals with no meaningful ties to their destination country to the southern African kingdom of Eswatini, part of a broader program of deportations to third countries, as part of the Trump administration’s controversial new policy. The individuals, who are from Vietnam, Cuba, Jamaica, Yemen and Laos, were flown to Eswatini, a small country of about 1.2 million people that has no formal agreement with the United States, after their countries of origin refused to accept them, according to U.S. officials.

Rwanda has reportedly signed an agreement with the U.S. government to step up efforts to deport millions of migrants. The U.S. government has previously signed agreements to deport migrants to South Sudan and Eswatini, two sub-Saharan African.

In one of the most controversial recent moves, the US government has invoked the Alien Enemies Act of 1798, a

wartime law that has rarely been invoked, to expedite the deportation of Venezuelan nationals. This application of a 227-year-old war powers statute has raised significant constitutional concerns about due process rights under the Fifth Amendment. The Supreme Court has been forced to intervene, requiring notice and an individual opportunity to challenge deportations, although the implementation of these protections remains inconsistent.

In this regard, several Human Rights Council practitioners have expressed concern that the Alien Enemies Act has been misused by the US government to violate due process rights and enable arbitrary deportations, including enforced disappearances of individuals, including those not involved in criminal groups. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights has called on the US government to guarantee the right to a fair trial, enforce court orders, protect children's rights and halt deportations where there is a risk of torture.

Among a series of immigration-related executive orders that have shaped Donald Trump's second term is Executive Order 14159, which establishes a policy of detaining people arrested on suspicion of immigration violations until their removal is completed "to the extent permitted by law." Reports show that the US government has deported migrants and asylum seekers after holding them in inhumane conditions that sometimes last for weeks, and denying them access to due process and the right to seek asylum. Reports from international human rights organizations have said that it is unacceptable that families are sent to a country they never

chose without due process and without consideration for their safety.

4. Arrest and Violation of the Rights of Iranian Immigrants Living in the United States

The situation of Iranians living in the United States has been accompanied by ups and downs over the past years, which has increased in intensity and complexity after Donald Trump came to power and adopted anti-immigration policies by Iranian immigrants living in this country. In addition, as a result of the Israeli regime's imposed war against Iran and the illegal US attack on Iranian nuclear facilities, the pressure on the Iranian community living in this country has increased and has imposed more restrictions on Iranian immigrants to this country.

The United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced in a news release on its official website on June 24, 2025, that on June 22 and 23, 2025, it arrested 11 Iranian nationals for being illegally present in the United States in a large-scale operation. The news release claimed that "the arrested criminal illegal immigrants include an individual with acknowledged ties to Hezbollah, a known or suspected terrorist, and a former sniper in the Iranian military."

The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's treatment of Iranians residing in the country, which sometimes results in violations of the rights of Iranian immigrants, is rooted in a combination of political, security, and social factors. Amid high political tensions between Iran

and the United States, Iranian nationals, even those legally present in the country, are sometimes subject to increased surveillance due to their nationality and are subject to arbitrary charges or detention on trumped-up grounds. Such violations of the basic rights of immigrants have intensified, especially after the Zionist regime's war against Iran and the US invasion of Iran's nuclear facilities. It is obvious that this approach, which is focused on the nationality of individuals, can lead to systematic discrimination and violation of the basic human and immigration rights of Iranians residing in this country. An approach according to which individuals face greater challenges in terms of residence, employment, and security simply because of their Iranian identity.

Chapter Six: Rights of Women

1. Gender-based and Sexual Violence

Official statistics for the year show that gender-based and sexual violence in the United States continues to be a serious social challenge. In 2025, a total of 204,055 cases of sexual crimes were reported; in other words, an average of 559 cases per day or one sexual crime occurred every 2.57 minutes. The types of sexual crimes reported included 41% of sexual touching and harassment and 37% of rape. About 86% of victims of sexual crimes were women. It should be noted that nearly 48% of victims were between the ages of 11 and 20, and 18% were children under 10. States such as Alaska, South Dakota, and Arkansas had the highest rape rates, and Montana and Utah had the highest rates of sexual touching and harassment.

These figures reflect the severity and prevalence of gender-based and sexual violence in the United States in 2025 and show that a significant portion of the victims are women and adolescents. ¹About 35.6% of women in the United States have experienced physical violence, rape or sexual harassment, or stalking by a romantic partner in their lifetime. Nearly 10 million women in the United States are victims of domestic violence each year. In the first half of 2025, the rate of domestic violence in nine major US cities increased by an average of 3% compared to the same period in 2024.

1. <https://www.johnfitch.com/research/sex-offense-study-2025-worst-states-and-statistics/>

2. Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a key challenge for women that continues to increase in the United States. Statistics show that about 22% of women in the United States have experienced violence by a romantic partner in their lifetime¹. About 81% of women in the United States have experienced sexual harassment or assault in their lifetime.

Despite recent updates to laws and policies, many government responses to domestic violence are inaccessible or ineffective for victims, and many victims are excluded from the limited opportunities available². This problem remains a serious problem that lacks sustainable and effective solutions to help all affected women. It is worth noting that one of the limitations of studying domestic violence is the discrepancy between the statistics reported to law enforcement or doctors and the actual cases. It is worth noting that in the United States, “fewer than 40% of women who experience violence seek help³.”

In the first half of 2025, domestic violence was the only type of violent crime that increased by 3% compared to the same period in 2024⁴. It is worth noting that urban areas saw an increase in domestic violence cases (for example, a 1.9% increase in California cities between 2021 and 2023),

1. Margaret Stranka, “Amending the Justice Reinvestment Act to Protect Victims of Domestic Violence,” *University of Maryland Law Journal of Race, Religion, Gender & Class* 19, no. 1 (Spring 2019): 185–200.

2. Jacqueline G. Lee and Bethany L. Backes, “Civil Legal Aid and Domestic Violence: A Review of the Literature and Promising Directions,” *Journal of Family Violence* 33, no. 6 (2018): 421–433.

3. Jennifer L. Truman and Rachel E. Morgan, “Nonfatal Domestic Violence,” Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (2014).

4. <https://counciloncj.org/crime-trends-in-u-s-cities-mid-year-2025-update>

while suburban and rural cities experienced significant decreases (18.6% and 12%, respectively).

Domestic violence data is often underreported and varies widely across regions. Studies show that in 2025, only 9 of the 42 cities studied (less than 25%) regularly recorded domestic violence.¹

Every minute, 20 people are victims of physical violence by their intimate partner², a figure that reaches more than 10 million victims per year³. 1 in 3 women and 1 in 10 men will experience intimate partner violence in their lifetime. Women ages 18 to 24 are most vulnerable to domestic violence⁴. Firearms are used in 42% of domestic violence homicide⁵s. 43% of women in Washington state will experience intimate partner violence in their lifetime. 30% of female homicides are committed by intimate or family partners⁶. Young women are at the most critical age to experience domestic violence. The availability of guns greatly increases the risk of violence turning into murder. Domestic violence is one of the leading causes of female homicide in the United States. These statistics show that domestic violence is not only a common problem, but can easily become a devastating tragedy.

1. <https://www.cdc.gov/intimate-partner-violence/about/index.html>

2. <https://www.cdc.gov/nisvs/about/index.html>

3. <https://www.kff.org/womens-health-policy/issue-brief/womens-experiences-with-intimate-partner-violence/>

4. <https://fdfamilylaw.com/shocking-statistics-about-domestic-abuse-infogra/>

5. https://www.aap.org/en/patient-care/intimate-partner-violence/intimate-partner-violence-infographic-series/?srsltid=AfmBOoc73P67wnCdtK3Ai8gHDRvT7573aGTVJU7At-9yOj3LH-vVi_tD

6. <https://www.solid-ground.org/unveiling-the-many-forms-of-domestic-intimate-partner-gender-based-violence/>

Additionally, domestic violence is a leading cause of homelessness among American women. According to reports, between 20% and 50% of homeless women in the United States became homeless directly as a result of fleeing domestic violence. This statistic highlights the need to provide shelters and social supports for women affected by domestic violence to prevent them from becoming homeless.

3. Economic Inequality of Women

American women still face serious challenges in terms of equal access to income, wealth, jobs, and leadership roles. This gap is visible in various dimensions such as income, wealth, job opportunities, and poverty rates. In 2025, economic inequality between women and men in the United States remains a serious challenge, with profound impacts on women's professional, financial, and social lives. These disparities are particularly significant among women of color, working mothers, and in some states.

Women in full-time and part-time jobs are reported to earn an average of 85% of what men earn in 2024¹. Women in all occupations, including part-time, earned 75% of what men earn, reflecting the double harm of precarious and seasonal employment.²

Research shows that the wage gap exists even among women and men with similar levels of education and

1.<https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2025/03/04/gender-pay-gap-in-us-has-narrowed-slightly-over-2-decades/>

2.https://www.aaup.org/app/uploads/2025/03/The_Simple_Truth_Gender_Pay_Gap_2025.pdf

Motherhood Penalty

work experience and of different races. For example, Asian American women earn less on average than Asian American men, and the gap is even greater among Black, Latina, and Native American women.

A phenomenon called the “motherhood penalty” affects women’s earnings, including things like not being able to work overtime and quitting their jobs to care for children, which shows that working mothers earn less on average than women without children. This wage gap is particularly large for women under 35 and can have a negative impact on their career and financial future.¹

It is worth noting that 67.9% of minimum wage workers are women². Only 10.4% of CEOs are women, and women are more likely to work in low-wage jobs such as childcare and eldercare³. The wealth gap between white heads of household and black or Latina women is even wider.⁴

1. [Feminist.com/resources/art speech/family/motherhood.html](https://feminist.com/resources/art-speech/family/motherhood.html).

2. <https://inequality.org/facts/gender-inequality/>

3. <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2025/digest/>

4. <https://inequality.org/facts/gender-inequality/>

Chapter Seven: Rights of Children

1. The Impact of Immigration Policies on Children

A report by international organizations in 2025 shows¹ that restrictive immigration policies, such as the presidential order of June 2024, have exposed migrant children to prolonged risk of violence and inhumane conditions in Mexico.

Reputable international reports in 2025 addressed² the issue of migrant children and the immigration policies of the US government. The reports point to the inadequate conditions of detention of migrants, including children, in US border centers.

The immigration policies of the new US administration (the second term of the presidency of Donald Trump) have included the widespread deportation of migrants and the revocation of temporary protected status for some groups, which have exposed children to separation from their families and detention in inhumane conditions. These reports specifically point to violations of the right to access health care and inadequate living conditions in these centers. The reports also address the issue of unaccompanied migrant children, stating that these children are at risk of being quickly deported without a thorough review of their cases, which is a violation of their rights to protection and asylum.

1. <https://www.amnestyusa.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/The-State-of-the-Worlds-Human-Rights-April-2025.pdf>

2. https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/media_2025/01/World%20Report%202025.pdf

2. Detention of Children in Border Detention

The 2025 report¹ by international organizations points to the inhumane conditions of migrant children in US border detention. Migrant children in border detention facilities, including in the El Paso, Texas area, face conditions such as overcrowding, lack of access to adequate health care, and violations of basic rights. Some reports specifically point to Customs and Border Protection (CBP) detention facilities where children are held in inhumane conditions. According to the aforementioned reports, migrant children, including unaccompanied children, face a lack of food, clean water, and sanitation facilities in border detention facilities. These conditions violate articles 3, 19, and 24 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which emphasize the protection of children from violence and the guarantee of their right to health and well-being.

3. School Shootings

International reports on gun violence in the United States in 2025 point to the continued rise of gun violence and emphasize that Congress failed to pass federal gun control laws in 2024. Although specific data for school shootings in 2025 are not included in these reports, reports from other domestic US institutions, such as the Gun Violence Archive, show that incidents such as the shooting at Alapache High School in Georgia (4 dead, 9 injured) are an example of the ongoing threat against children. International reports have generally highlighted gun violence as a violation of the

1. <https://www.amnestyusa.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Dehumanized-by-Design-Human-Rights-Violations-in-El-Paso.pdf>

human rights of children and adults in the United States.

Other international reports in 2025 generally point to gun violence in the United States as a human rights issue and emphasize that mass shootings, including in schools, violate the basic rights of individuals, especially children, to life and security.

4. Hidden Child Labor

A 2025 report¹ by international authorities highlights discrimination against immigrant and minority children in a variety of areas, including working conditions. Reports show that immigrant children are employed in hazardous jobs such as meatpacking in states such as Iowa and Arkansas. For example, in 2024, a company in Iowa was fined for illegally employing 50 children, a trend that continues in 2025.

Other reports indicate that 10 states passed laws in 2023 and 2024 that relaxed child labor restrictions and allowed night shifts or hazardous jobs. For example, in Florida, a new law allows 16-year-olds to work night shifts, which violates federal standards. This trend was also reported in 2025.

In addition, international human rights organizations have criticized the violation of child labor laws in the United States in 2025, stating that some states have weakened protective laws for children in hazardous jobs, such as agriculture and industry. This has been raised as child exploitation and a violation of their rights to safety and education.

1. Economic Policy Institute. 2025. "Child labor standards: State solutions to the U.S. worker rights crisis," by Nina Mast, July 30, 2025, <https://www.epi.org/publication/child-labor-standards-state-solutions/>. (<https://www.epi.org/publications/>)

5. Racial Discrimination and Children

Structural discrimination against black, indigenous, and other minority children exists in the US education and criminal justice systems. According to the Human Rights Watch report in 2025, minority children in the criminal justice system face harsher punishments and more discrimination, which is a violation of their right to equality and justice. A report by the Legal Defense Fund (LDF) referred to Project 2025 and the impact on the education of black children. ¹Project 2025 proposed eliminating diversity and equity programs in schools, which could limit the educational opportunities of black children. The report cites the removal of racial data from federal education systems, which hinders the identification and elimination of discrimination against Black students. Project 2025 also proposes reducing federal financial aid for minority students, which would directly impact Black and Native American children and youth seeking to continue their education.

In addition, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination expressed concern about the disproportionate number of children from racial and ethnic minorities who are separated from their families and placed in the foster care system.

1. Legal Defense Fund (LDF) “Attack on Our Power and Dignity: What Project 2025 Means for Black Communities” Thurgood Marshall Institute: <https://tminstituteldf.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Attack-on-Our-Power-and-Dignity.pdf>

6. Children Tried as Adults

According to human rights organizations, in 2025, children (people under the age of 18) could be tried as adults in criminal courts in all 50 US states. This means that even if a person was a child or a teenager at the time of the crime, they could face severe adult penalties, regardless of their age or developmental status.

The United States is the only country in the world that sentences children to life in prison without the possibility of parole. This means that a child offender could remain in prison for the rest of his or her life, with no chance of rehabilitation or release, even if his or her behavior improves. This policy runs counter to international human rights standards, including the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which emphasizes the rehabilitation and reintegration of children into society.

Chapter 8: Inequality and Unfair Distribution of Wealth

1. Structural Economic Gap

In the United States, structural discrimination and economic gap are a fundamental human rights issue. This deep gap is particularly evident in the unequal distribution of wealth and income, limited access to educational and job opportunities, and significant differences in life expectancy. The share of the rich in the national wealth has been steadily increasing, while the share of the low-income groups has been decreasing, a situation that has led to a deepening of class inequality.

In the past year, a total of \$365 billion has been added to the wealth of the top 10 Americans, and under the new budget and tax bill, this group will also benefit from significant tax breaks. To understand the extent of this inequality, it is necessary to know that it would take 726,000 years for 10 middle-income American workers to collectively acquire this amount of wealth. While billionaires' wealth has grown astronomically, the majority of ordinary people are facing serious financial hardship.

According to a new analysis by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the so-called "Big Beautiful Bill" will increase the average American household's financial resources, but the benefits will be distributed unevenly. According to the CBO's findings, the financial resources of households in the bottom 10 percent of society will face a 4 percent decline by 2033, while the top 10 percent of society will see a 2 percent increase in resources over the same period due to

tax cuts. The analysis shows that the benefits of the bill will disproportionately go to the wealthiest segments of society, with just the top 10 percent of income earners receiving nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of the total economic value of the law. In contrast, the bottom 20 percent of households will lose an average of \$1,035 in income in 2026 due to cuts to Medicaid, food stamps, and other changes¹. This unequal trend has raised serious concerns about widening economic gaps and violating social justice and human rights in the United States.

2. Poverty and Homelessness Crisis

Poverty and homelessness in the United States, as a deep and structural crisis, have deprived millions of people of the full and equal enjoyment of basic human rights. Systemic inequalities, unfair distribution of wealth, and lack of equal access to adequate housing are the main factors that perpetuate poverty and homelessness in this country. These wide economic and social gaps have caused millions of Americans to live below the poverty line and many ordinary citizens to face heavy and unprecedented debts that severely jeopardize their economic stability and security. This is a clear violation of human rights, especially the right to housing and to a life of human dignity, and poses profound challenges to social justice and the general well-being of the United States.

In 2025, the federal minimum wage will officially be considered a “poverty wage.” The annual income of a single

1. <https://edition.cnn.com/2025/05/21/business/billionaire-tax-cut-trump>

person working full-time, year-round at \$7.25 an hour is now below the poverty line of \$15,650 (based on the Department of Health and Human Services' guidelines). The federal government's poverty calculation methods do not reflect the true distance between the minimum wage and economic security for workers and their families.

In 2025, the federal minimum wage will be below the poverty line for every household. In the 20 states that still use the federal minimum wage, 11.8 million workers earn less than \$17 an hour, more than 1 in 5 workers in those states. These states are mostly located in the South. The federal minimum wage freeze allows Southern policymakers to keep wages low in their economies. Even after accounting for regional differences in the cost of living, Southern workers are paid less. Part of this is due to policies that keep wages low, such as the minimum wage, and Southern workers are more likely to face poverty than other regions.¹

Reports show that Republican budget proposals for 2025 would weaken various parts of the social safety net and significantly limit access to these vital services. These proposals include cuts to Medicaid and stricter eligibility requirements for Medicaid and SNAP. Such measures would directly hurt low-income workers and their families, as these programs play a critical role in raising the standard of living for millions of workers and vulnerable individuals who do not earn enough to meet their basic needs. If implemented, the combination of tax cuts for the wealthy

1. <https://www.epi.org/blog/the-federal-minimum-wage-is-officially-a-poverty-wage-in-2025/>

and cuts to Medicaid would effectively reduce the real incomes of workers in the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution, while the top 1 percent of the population would benefit significantly. These cuts to social protections would be particularly harsh on communities of color and their children, who are more dependent on Medicaid than others and are at risk of increasing structural inequalities and violations of their economic and social rights.¹

Republicans have been promoting benefit cuts and stricter eligibility requirements as a way to encourage people to work. They argue that the broad benefits of Medicaid and SNAP can create dependency on government assistance and discourage people from finding work. This view ignores the hard facts, because according to the data Nearly two-thirds of Medicaid enrollees who are not elderly, and more than 85 percent of working-age adults who receive SNAP, are actually working. These statistics show that many recipients of these benefits are in difficult economic situations and unstable employment, and government assistance plays a vital role in meeting their basic living needs.²

In the area of housing, according to reliable reports, the US government's new plan to limit the period of receiving federal housing assistance to two years poses a serious threat to the shelter and housing security of about 1.4 million low-income families. A report from New York University warns that nearly 70 percent of these households

1. <https://www.epi.org/blog/the-federal-minimum-wage-is-officially-a-poverty-wage-in-2025/>

2. <https://www.epi.org/blog/the-federal-minimum-wage-is-officially-a-poverty-wage-in-2025/>

have been dependent on the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for more than two years. HUD currently serves approximately 4.9 million households through rental vouchers and public housing programs. The report argues that imposing broad time limits would lead to “significant disruption and displacement,” noting that the policy has not been widely tested and that many time-limit pilot projects have already been halted. It also detracts from HUD’s core goal of providing sustainable support to vulnerable families and could jeopardize the department’s contracts with private landlords. Critics worry that time limits on housing assistance would disrupt families’ efforts to become self-sufficient and defeat the stated goals of the limit’s proponents.¹

Housing experts predict that the policy will lead to a significant increase in homelessness, forced displacement of families, and instability in the rental market. An estimated 25 million people in the United States are already struggling with an affordable housing crisis, with more than 580,000 people reported homeless last year alone.

3. Health and Welfare Budget Cuts

The US government has enacted and implemented a bill known as the “Big Beautiful Bill” that has significantly reduced the budget allocated to government health insurance programs. This measure has put millions of American citizens at risk of losing essential insurance coverage and has serious consequences for public health, especially among vulnerable and low-income groups.

1. <https://apnews.com/article/hud-section-8-vouchers-trump-budget-cuts>

According to official estimates, the passage of the Republican domestic policy package could put nearly 11.8 million US citizens, including adults and children, at risk of losing health insurance coverage. This reduction in coverage will occur gradually over a decade and will affect a significant portion of the achievements of federal health care programs such as Medicaid, the Affordable Care Act (Obamacare), and the Children's Health Insurance Program.

The bill, designed to save the federal government nearly \$1 trillion, would slash enrollment in the programs and likely reverse the increases in health insurance coverage achieved in recent years. Nearly 78 million adults and children are currently enrolled in Medicaid, and 24 million are insured through the health insurance marketplaces under the Affordable Care Act (ACA).¹

The U.S. government has reportedly cut funding for a range of health programs at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This includes programs to prevent youth violence, research to prevent gun injuries and deaths, and efforts to combat diabetes, chronic kidney disease, and tobacco use. The exact amount of funding cut is not known, but it could be as much as \$200 million. This comes after the White House said it planned to slash the US health budget by more than 25% next year, with the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention facing billions of dollars in cuts.²

1. <https://apnews.com/article/gop-bill-trump-medicaid-cuts-coverage-health-bb4f090d2706ffb3d5652e70f246a10e>

2. <https://www.timeslive.co.za/news/world/2025-08-04-trump-administration-blocks-cdc-health-programmes-funding-wsj/>

In addition, an internal Trump administration document outlines plans to slash the federal health care budget by nearly a third, which could result in tens of billions of dollars in cuts each year. The plan, submitted to the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) on April 10, 2025, proposes major cuts to health programs and agencies, including a 40% cut to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); the plan includes eliminating CDC programs focused on chronic disease prevention, AIDS prevention, and gun violence. In addition, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) would face a 40% cut, with its 27 research institutes reduced to just eight.¹

It is worth noting that Donald Trump's new tax idea, which was recently approved, has raised deep concerns among human rights activists, civil society and politicians. The plan, by cutting taxes by \$4.5 trillion, simultaneously reduces the budget for vital welfare programs by \$1.2 trillion. According to the Congressional Budget Office, the implementation of the law, which was passed just before the Fourth of July holiday, will put about 11 million Americans at risk of losing health insurance and deprive millions more of food assistance. Polls show that only a third of Americans are aware of the details of the plan, while the country's national debt has reached an unprecedented \$36 trillion and the bill is expected to add more than \$3.3 trillion to the national debt. These policies, health, It seriously threatens the safety and well-being of vulnerable segments of society and creates a bleak future for millions of Americans.

1. <https://edition.cnn.com/2025/04/16/politics/trump-rfk-jr-budget-cut-health>

Another example of limited access to food is the massive and unprecedented reduction in federal SNAP benefits, which were designed to help more than 40 million Americans buy their food, and is now changing the retail landscape in the United States. The new policy, the largest reduction in the program's history, has analysts predicting that about 2.4 million Americans will lose food stamps and households could lose up to \$231 a month in vital benefits. The cuts will hit low-income families and small independent stores hard, while retail giants like Walmart, which now account for 24 percent of all SNAP purchases, are set to benefit. As people's purchasing power declines, more customers are expected to turn to these stores for better prices, raising concerns about increasing market concentration and economic inequality.¹

1. <https://edition.cnn.com/2025/08/11/politics/food-stamps-work-requirements-trump-bill>

Part 2:

**United States Human Rights
Violations Abroad**

Chapter One: Support for the Zionist Regime in the Gaza Genocide

1. Arms Support for the Zionist Regime in the Gaza Genocide

The United States of America, as the largest supplier of military weapons to the Zionist Regime, has played a prominent role in strengthening the regime's defense and military capabilities over the years by providing extensive financial and military assistance. This support includes the sale and transfer of various advanced weapons, including missiles, warplanes, and sophisticated military equipment, which have directly led to an increase in the regime's military capabilities.

From a human rights perspective, this military cooperation, which includes the provision of missile defense systems such as Iron Dome, precision-guided bombs, CH-53 and Apache AH-64 heavy helicopters, 155mm artillery shells, bunker-busting bombs, and advanced armored vehicles, clearly confirms the role of the United States in perpetuating the cycle of violence and its catastrophic consequences for civilians and human rights violations in the occupied Palestinian territories. By strengthening the military power of the occupying regime, the extensive US military support practically provides the basis for the emergence and escalation of continuous violations of human rights and international humanitarian law against civilian residents.

During the Zionist regime's genocide in Gaza, US arms support has become one of the effective factors in Israel's military power and has led to the expansion of military

operations that have killed and injured thousands of Palestinian civilians. Human rights and international organizations have repeatedly warned against the Israeli regime's use of these weapons in widespread attacks on residential areas and critical infrastructure in Gaza, calling it a violation of international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

According to a report by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), the United States provided about 66% of Israel's major arms imports between 2020 and 2024. This shows the important role of US arms exports in equipping the Israeli military.¹

An example of the US arms sales to the Zionist regime in 2025:

- \$8 billion arms package (January 2025):

This support package includes AIM-120C-8 air-to-air missiles, 155 mm artillery shells, AGM-114 Hellfire missiles, bombs and explosive weapons, guidance systems, and² ...

- \$7.4 billion precision munitions sale (February 2025):

Sale of 3,000 AGM-114 Hellfire missiles worth \$660 million and sales of bombs, ammunition, guidance kits, missiles and related support equipment worth a total of \$6.75 billion to the Zionist regime

- Emergency arms sale worth \$3 billion (March 2025)

- Emergency sales of nearly \$3 billion to Israel including:
Sale of 35,529 multi-purpose bombs weighing about one ton and 4,000 trench bombs

1. <https://www.sipri.org/media/press-release/2025/ukraine-worlds-biggest-arms-importer-united-states-dominance-global-arms-exports-grows>.

2. <https://www.reuters.com/business/aerospace-defense/us-plans-8-billion-arms-sale-israel-axios-reports-2025-01-04/>

- Approval of the sale of bomb guidance packages and related support worth \$510 million

In addition to the above, the long-term occupation of the Palestinian territories and the frequent conduct of military operations have provided a platform for the Zionist regime to test and optimize advanced military technologies in real battlefield conditions. These technologies include sophisticated air defense systems, advanced drones, artificial intelligence-based targeting tools, and the F-35 fifth-generation fighter jet development program, which is being implemented under the leadership and management of the United States.

After field testing, these weapons and technologies are introduced and promoted to the global market as “battle-proven” equipment. Israel currently has one of the largest defense equipment acquisition and development programs in history, a prime example of which is the F-35 fifth-generation fighter jet production program, managed by the US-based Lockheed Martin Corporation, with the participation of more than 1,650 other contractor companies.¹

2. Technological Support for the Zionist Regime in the Gaza Genocide

Large American technology companies have played a significant role in technological support for the Zionist regime. This cooperation has taken place in various areas, including cybersecurity, advanced surveillance, data

1. <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/hrbodies/hrcouncil/sessions-regular/session59/advance-version/a-hrc-59-23-aev.pdf>

processing, artificial intelligence, and the development of military infrastructure. Companies such as Microsoft, Google, Amazon and Oracle have helped strengthen the regime's technical capabilities by setting up research and development centers in Israel, transferring technology and providing cloud services to the Israeli military and security institutions. This support, especially in the field of mass surveillance, population control and the development of smart military tools, has played a significant role in the continuation of Israel's repressive and occupying policies against the Palestinian people.

Palantir is helping to streamline mass murder with its artificial intelligence tool called "Lavender." Microsoft, through its Azure cloud service, and Google and Amazon, through their partnership in Project Nimbus, are providing the technological infrastructure needed by the Israeli military. This has turned 21st-century war crimes into a public-private partnership between Israel and the United States. ¹For decades, Caterpillar has been providing the Israeli military with equipment used to destroy Palestinian homes and infrastructure through the U.S. Foreign Military Financing program and through the exclusive agency granted to the Israeli military by Israeli law. In collaboration with companies such as Israel Aerospace Industries, Elbit Systems, and Leonardo's Rada Electronics Industries, the Israeli regime has developed the Caterpillar D9 bulldozer as an autonomous, remote-controlled weapon that has been used in many military operations since 2000, helping to clear

1. <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2025/9/4/how-to-stop-israel-from-starving-gaza>

infiltration lines, “neutralize” areas, and kill Palestinians.¹

In addition, Microsoft has been operating in Israel since 1991 and has developed its largest center outside the United States in the country. The company’s technologies are used in institutions such as the prisons organization, the police, universities and schools - including in illegal settlements. Since 2003, Microsoft has been integrating its civilian systems and technologies into the Israeli military structure and, in this regard, has purchased Israeli startups active in the field of cybersecurity and surveillance.

3. Political Support for the Zionist Regime in the Gaza Genocide

Israel, with the support and cooperation of the United States, has committed crimes of genocide in the Gaza Strip; these actions include the blockade and mass starvation of the residents, mass killings and the physical destruction of Gaza’s vital infrastructure. In this process, Israel is responsible for the direct implementation of these measures, while the US government plays the role of financing these operations and, using its veto power in the United Nations, provides the necessary diplomatic support to continue these policies.

The United States, using its power, especially its veto power in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), has played an active and decisive role in complicity with the Zionist regime in committing genocide against the Palestinians and has blocked even the most basic humanitarian measures. Last December, the UN General Assembly recognized the

1. <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/hrbodies/hrcouncil/sessions-regular/session59/advance-version/a-hrc-59-23-aev.pdf>

Palestinians' right to self-determination with a positive vote of 172 countries, representing more than 90 percent of the world's population. In contrast, Israel and the United States have been effectively isolated diplomatically. These overwhelming majorities have repeatedly and repeatedly stated their strong opposition to the occupation and the ongoing human rights violations by the Israeli regime at international levels, on behalf of the rights of the Palestinians.

Polls show that 58% of Americans want the UN to recognize the Palestinian state, while only 33% oppose it. Also, 60% of Americans have expressed their opposition to Israel's military actions in Gaza, which indicates a significant shift in public opinion towards US policies towards Palestine.¹

In addition to the above, 19 UN special rapporteurs, along with 4 working groups and 2 independent experts of the UN Human Rights Council, have called for the immediate dissolution of the Gaza Humanitarian Fund (GHF), which was established in February 2025 by the Israeli regime with US support to ostensibly distribute aid in Gaza. These experts emphasized that the Gaza Humanitarian Fund is a deeply disturbing example of how humanitarian aid is being misused for covert military and geopolitical purposes and is a serious violation of international law. The involvement of Israeli intelligence agencies, US contractors and unidentified non-governmental organizations highlights the urgent need for international monitoring and action under the auspices of the UN. Since the establishment of the GHF, which took over responsibilities from agencies

1. <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2025/9/4/how-to-stop-israel-from-starving-gaza>

such as the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), Israeli forces and foreign military contractors have continued to fire indiscriminately at people in “aid distribution centers.” These catastrophic developments come at a time when more than 90 percent of Gaza’s population has been displaced and the death toll has now reached over 60,000. In recent weeks alone, the Gaza Health Ministry has reported that 180 people – including 93 children – have died from malnutrition.¹

4. Sanctions on ICC Judges

In November 2024, the International Criminal Court issued arrest warrants for Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and former Defense Minister Yoav Gallant, along with a former Hamas commander, in connection with the conflict in Gaza, citing charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity. In response to the ICC’s action, on February 6, 2025, President Donald Trump issued Executive Order 14203, imposing severe sanctions on judges and officials of the International Criminal Court (ICC). The preamble to the executive order states, “I, Donald J. Trump, President of the United States, have found that the International Criminal Court (ICC), established by the Rome Statute, has engaged in illegitimate and baseless actions against the United States and our close ally, Israel. The International Criminal Court has, without any legitimate basis, exercised its jurisdiction over personnel of the United States and some of its allies, including Israel, and has further abused

1. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/08/un-experts-call-immediate-dismantling-gaza-humanitarian-foundation>

its power by issuing baseless arrest warrants against Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and former Defense Minister Yoav Gallant. The International Criminal Court has no jurisdiction over the United States or Israel, as neither is a party to the Rome Statute or a member of the International Criminal Court. Neither has ever recognized the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, and both are thriving democracies with militaries that fully adhere to the laws of war. The recent actions of the International Criminal Court against Israel and the United States set a dangerous precedent and directly endanger current and former United States personnel, including active-duty members of the armed forces, by exposing them to harassment, abuse, and possible arrest. This malign behavior, in turn, threatens United States sovereignty and undermines critical national security and foreign policy actions of the United States government and our allies, including Israel¹....” The executive order continued, “The United States strongly opposes, and expects our allies to oppose, any action by the International Criminal Court against the United States, Israel, or any other United States ally that has not consented to the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. The United States remains committed to accountability and the peaceful establishment of an international order, but the International Criminal Court and States Parties to the Rome Statute must respect decisions by the United States and other States not to exercise the jurisdiction of

1.<https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/02/imposing-sanctions-on-the-international-criminal-court>

the International Criminal Court, consistent with their respective sovereign rights.” The United States will impose tangible and significant consequences on those responsible for violations of the ICC, some of which may include freezing property and assets, as well as suspending entry into the United States of officials, employees, and representatives of the ICC, as well as their immediate family members, because their entry into our country would be detrimental to United States interests.”

The United Nations responded to the executive order on August 20, 2025, in a news release titled “International Criminal Court: New US sanctions are a ‘blatant attack’ on judicial independence,” stating that the UN-backed court condemned the sanctions as a blatant attack on the independence of an impartial judicial institution. These measures are also an affront to the Court’s member states, the rules-based international order, and, most importantly, to the millions of innocent victims around the world. The Court reiterated that it firmly supports its personnel and the victims of unimaginable atrocities and will continue to carry out its mandate, without hesitation and in full accordance with its legal framework accepted by its Member States, and regardless of any restrictions, pressures or threats. The ICC called on Member States and all those who cherish the values of humanity and the rule of law to provide resolute and continued support for the Court and its work, which is carried out solely in the interests of victims of international crimes. The United Nations stressed the key role of the ICC in

international criminal justice and expressed concern about the imposition of further sanctions. UN spokesman Stephane Dujarric told reporters in New York that the decision would create serious obstacles to the functioning of the Office of the Prosecutor and respect for all cases currently before the Court. Judicial independence is a fundamental principle that must be respected, and such measures undermine the foundations of international justice.¹

In a statement issued on February 10, 2025, UN experts condemned the US move, calling it an attack on the rule of international law and international criminal justice. In their view, the financial constraints it will impose will undermine the International Criminal Court and its investigations into war crimes and crimes against humanity around the world, including crimes against women and children, and make a mockery of decades of efforts to put the law above force and brutality. According to the UN experts, justice must be applied equally to all, without exception. Adherence to international law is not a selective process, but a shared responsibility that strengthens, not threatens, global security, including that of the United States. Experts call for solidarity. They welcomed the support for the International Criminal Court from other UN member states and stressed the international community's recognition of the court's vital role. Finally, the experts stated: "Imposing sanctions on the Court's staff for the performance of their professional duties constitutes a clear violation of human rights and undermines the principles of judicial independence and the

1. <https://news.un.org/en/story/>

rule of law.” In the view of the UN experts, the US sanctions against the ICC constitute crimes against the administration of justice under Article 70 of the Rome Statute. Article 70 criminalizes attempting to obstruct or intimidate an official of the Court or taking revenge on an official of the Court for the performance of his or her duties.¹

5. Sanctions on the UN Human Rights Council Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the occupied Palestinian territories

The United States Department of State, in a press release issued on July 9, 2025, imposed sanctions on Ms. Francesca Albanese, the “Special Rapporteur of the UN Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights in the occupied Palestinian territories since 1967.” The statement emphasized that Albanese, the UN Special Rapporteur, has been severely criticized by the United States for directly cooperating with the International Criminal Court in the prosecution of American and Israeli nationals without the consent of these countries. Among the allegations are Albanese’s recommendation to the International Criminal Court to issue arrest warrants for Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and former Defense Minister Yoav Gallant, and for sending threatening letters to international companies.²

On August 8, 2025, UN experts condemned the US sanctions against the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights in the occupied Palestinian territory, Francesca

1. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases>

2. <https://www.state.gov/releases/office-of-the-spokesperson>

Albanese, in a statement. “We condemn unreservedly the decision by the United States to impose sanctions on the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights in the occupied Palestinian territory, and reaffirm our commitment to defending fundamental human rights principles against efforts to undermine them and to intimidate or silence those who seek to defend them. We express our full solidarity with Francesca Albanese, whose mission and reporting are essential to upholding international legal standards and accountability,” the statement said. “The sanctions imposed on the Special Rapporteur for carrying out this responsibility, as mandated by the Human Rights Council, are a direct attack on the integrity of the UN human rights system.” These actions violate international law, including the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. The 1946 Convention grants UN experts privileges and immunities that are essential for the independent exercise of their functions. Violating this framework sends a dangerous message, threatens the independence of the special procedures system and has a negative impact on the global protection of human rights. States that disagree with the opinions of UN experts should engage with them constructively through established processes of diplomatic dialogue. Finally, the statement stresses that “the targeting of the Special Rapporteur cannot be separated from the grave international crimes and human rights violations committed against Palestinians and the long-standing efforts to delegitimize those who defend their rights. The

bias and threats faced by human rights defenders, whether researchers, civil society activists or UN representatives, are inextricably linked to the ongoing human rights abuses and human rights violations committed against Palestinians.” “The sanctions, whether by officials or experts, reflect a broader strategy to silence dissent and shield abusive power structures from scrutiny. We call on all countries to unequivocally condemn these sanctions and refrain from cooperating in their implementation, and to reaffirm their commitment to UN special rapporteurs, working groups and independent experts, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967.”¹

6. Sanctions and Repression of Palestinian Human Rights Defenders

Continuing its approach of sanctions and repression, the US government has sanctioned several human rights organizations, including Al-Haq Group, the Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR), Al-Mizan Center for Human Rights, and Al-Dameer, for their support of the International Criminal Court (ICC)’s work on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories. These organizations are among the most authoritative sources of documentation of human rights violations in the occupied territories and have provided the ICC with important documents on Israeli attacks on civilians in Gaza. This action is a regrettable example of the ongoing repression of Palestinian human

1. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements/2025/08/us-sanctions-special-rapporteur-francesca-albanese-threaten-human-rights-system>

rights defenders and supporters of Palestine in the United States and elsewhere. These sanctions will make the daily operations of these human rights organizations more difficult and will negatively affect their staff, the communities they serve, and the providers they provide services to.¹

The sanctions against these organizations under Executive Order 14203 come at a time when many countries have condemned Israel's actions in Gaza, including the killing of civilians, targeting of journalists and medical workers, and the creation of famine. Experts said the sanctions were a clear violation of freedom of expression and association and part of a US effort to undermine international accountability and silence the voices of Palestinian supporters. They stressed that these organizations should be supported and funded, not punished, for their effective work in documenting war crimes. The US action in this regard is regrettable and worrying².

In response to the sanctions against these human rights organizations, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights called the US sanctions against these Palestinian human rights groups “unacceptable” and called for their lifting following global outrage over the US action. “These NGOs have played a vital role in the field of human rights for decades, particularly in ensuring accountability for human rights violations,” the High Commissioner for Human Rights said. “This is all the more important when international

1. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/07/us-lift-sanctions-on-leading-palestinian-human-rights-organization/>

2. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/09/un-experts-dismayed-us-sanctions-against-palestinian-human-rights>

humanitarian and human rights law is being systematically violated in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem,” he said. “These actions against organizations that work to promote respect for human rights are completely inconsistent with the principles of the rule of law and the values that the United States has supported and defended for many years.” He urged the United States government to immediately lift these sanctions, as well as previous sanctions against the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, as well as sanctions against certain judges and prosecutors of the International Criminal Court.¹

1. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/09/turk-calls-us-withdraw-sanctions-against-palestinian-rights-groups>

Chapter Two: Cross-border military operations and civilian casualties

Attack on Iranian Nuclear Facilities

On June 22, 2025, the United States, under the direct order of Donald Trump, launched a military attack on the Fordow nuclear facility, as well as two other facilities in Natanz and Isfahan.

The US attack on Iranian nuclear facilities is not only a clear violation of international law and the national sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran, but also a clear example of human rights violations. The United States, which has the world's largest nuclear arsenal and is the only country to have used nuclear weapons for mass destruction, today allows itself to bomb the peaceful facilities of a country that is a member of the NPT and is under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency; and this is in a situation where Iran has repeatedly and explicitly declared that its use of nuclear technology is peaceful and no evidence has been provided indicating deviations in its nuclear program.

This attack not only violated the UN Charter and the fundamental principles of international law, but also endangered the lives of thousands of technical, scientific and civilian personnel and dealt a serious blow to the inalienable and legitimate right of the Iranian people to achieve development and progress; a right that is recognized based on the fundamental principles of international law, the UN Charter and Iran's international obligations within the framework of the NPT treaty, and this aggressive act has

clearly violated it. The United States, with all its brazenness, considers this crime a “successful act in maintaining peace”; while it itself is the greatest threat to global peace.

Cooperation with the Israeli regime in military aggression against Iran

Despite the existence of numerous international laws and regulations preventing countries from aggression and war against each other, the Israeli regime illegally attacked Iran on June 13, 2025. This imposed war lasted 12 days. This cruel war caused numerous losses, in such a way that during this war, many Iranian citizens were martyred, among whom were a number of high-ranking military officials, scientists and university professors, women, children and ordinary people. In addition to the casualties, this cruel invasion damaged a significant number of military and civilian infrastructures and residential areas in Iran.

The direct participation and intervention of the United States of America in the military aggression of the Zionist regime against Iran, which took place from June 13 to 24, 2025, is considered one of the most serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights principles since the establishment of the legal order after World War II.

During the 12-day aggression of the Zionist regime, with the cooperation of the United States, the nuclear infrastructure of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and peaceful nuclear sites including Natanz, Fordow, Arak Heavy Water and Isfahan, were directly targeted by attacks. These actions, given the sensitivity and potential risk of radioactive material leakage,

pose a serious and unprecedented threat to the health of the Iranian people and the environmental security of the region.

In addition, these attacks are a clear violation of the right to health and even the right to life of the Iranian people. The possible leakage of radioactive and toxic materials resulting from these attacks could severely contaminate public health, water resources, air and soil, and pose numerous risks to vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly and the sick.

The commitment of states to prevent transboundary risks from environmental and radioactive pollution is recognized as internationally binding obligations in the Stockholm Principles of 1972, Rio of 1992 and the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice in 2025. Failure to comply with these obligations during these attacks could result in extensive international responsibility for the Zionist regime and its collaborators.

Targeting Civilians Under the Pretext of Fighting Terrorism

The United States, continuing its transnational actions, attacked several Venezuelan boats, which was met with a strong reaction from human rights experts; they considered these attacks to be a clear violation of the right to life and international law and called for an independent investigation and accountability of the relevant authorities. UN human rights experts have warned that the deadly attacks by the United States in the context of the “war on narcoterrorism”, including the recent attack on a suspected vessel, violate the fundamental right to life. The experts stressed that the use of lethal force without respect for the

principles of international and human rights law, including the requirements of transparency, accountability, and assessment of the legitimacy of the target, may amount to extrajudicial executions. They called for an independent, transparent and impartial investigation into the attack and warned against the proliferation of military practices lacking legal oversight.

The United Nations human rights experts described the deadly US attack on two civilian boats in the Caribbean in September 2025, which killed 14 people, as an extrajudicial execution and a serious violation of international law. They stressed that international law does not permit the targeted killing of suspected drug traffickers and that criminal proceedings must be pursued through legal channels and in accordance with the rule of law. According to the experts, the use of lethal force in international waters is permissible only in situations of self-defense or defense of others against an immediate threat to life. The attacks also violated the international law of the sea and the UN Charter and may constitute a violation of state sovereignty and an unlawful use of force. They called on the United States to withdraw from its illegal war on “narcoterrorism,” prosecute the perpetrators, and compensate the families of the victims. The United States has previously accused the Tran de Aragua of carrying out an “invasion” or “predatory invasion” of the United States, at the behest of the Venezuelan government. “There is no evidence that this group is carrying out an armed attack against the United States that would authorize

the United States to use military force against it in national defense,” the experts said.¹

In addition, the UN Human Rights Committee expressed deep concern about the use of armed drones by the United States in transnational counterterrorism operations to carry out targeted killings. The committee was particularly concerned about the lack of transparency in the legal criteria and policies governing drone strikes, the possibility that these criteria could be changed based on secret plans, and the lack of accountability for civilian casualties and serious harm².

1. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/09/us-war-narco-terrorists-violates-right-life-warn-un-experts-after-deadly>

2. <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/WG.6/50/USA/2>

Chapter Three: Unilateral Coercive Measures Imposing Comprehensive Sanctions on Iran

The comprehensive sanctions imposed by the United States against Iran, beyond a tool of political pressure, act as a systematic and widespread violation of the rights of the Iranian people. These sanctions, which have affected the economic, financial and banking sectors, international trade, medicine and healthcare, and many other aspects of the lives of the Iranian people, have severely reduced national income and increased inflation and unemployment in the country, and have violated the right to livelihood, welfare and development of millions of Iranian citizens. The impact of these restrictions on food security and access to basic goods and medicine has had a negative impact and is clearly in conflict with the principles of international law and human rights standards.

The most recent report published by the United States Congress on the subject of US sanctions against Iran on August 19, 2025, also emphasizes the negative effects of these sanctions on the economy and livelihoods of Iranians. The report states that since the Iranian Revolution in 1979, the United States has used various types of sanctions as key policy instruments against the Iranian government. Economic sanctions, as one of the main tools of US foreign policy towards Iran, have played a prominent and decisive role. Since the imposition of broad sanctions against Iran, these measures have had a profound impact not only on the country's economy, but also on the daily lives of citizens, international relations, and Iran's development prospects.

Regarding the nature of the sanctions imposed by the United States against Iran, the report states that “primary sanctions impose restrictions on those behaviors and individuals directly involved, and secondary sanctions seek to deter third parties from engaging with the primary targets. Primary and secondary sanctions may include freezing assets located in the United States, prohibiting transactions with U.S. persons, restricting the use of U.S. financial instruments, preventing entry into the United States, and prosecuting violations and evasion of sanctions. U.S. sanctions on Iran are probably the broadest and most comprehensive set of sanctions that the United States has imposed on any country. Thousands of individuals (Iranian and non-Iranian) have been designated for their ties to Iran.

U.S. law authorizes sanctions that target: Iran’s energy sector, including foreign companies that invest in it and entities that buy, sell, or transport Iranian oil; Iran’s financial sector, including its Central Bank; Additional sectors of the Iranian economy, including transportation, construction, mining, textiles, automotive, and manufacturing, as well as entities that transact with or otherwise support these sectors; and many components of the Iranian government, including entities that transact with or otherwise support them.

This report only lists the sanctions imposed by the United States in 2025, as officially announced by the State Department on August 21, 2025, which alone includes 19 sanctions, as follows:

* February 24, 2025: Sanctions on entities involved in the Iranian oil trade.

* February 24, 2025: Sanctions on the Iranian oil trade to restore maximum pressure.

* March 13, 2025: Sanctions on the Iranian Minister of Oil and the Shadow Fleet to apply maximum pressure.

* March 13, 2025: Sanctions on service providers that facilitate Iran's crude oil trade.

* March 20, 2025: Sanctions on additional entities that have been involved in Iran's oil trade.

* April 10, 2025: Sanctions on Iran's oil network to further apply maximum pressure.

* April 16, 2025: Sanctions on a Chinese refinery (Teapot) to increase pressure on Iran.

* April 22, 2025: Sanctions on a liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) transportation network to increase pressure on Iran.

* April 30, 2025: Imposition of maximum pressure sanctions on illegal traders of Iranian oil and petrochemical products.

* May 8, 2025: Sanctions on a third Chinese refinery (Teapot) for violating Iran sanctions.

* July 3, 2025: Targeting various networks that facilitate Iran's oil trade.

* July 30, 2025: Sanctions on facilitators of Iran's oil and petrochemical trade.

* August 21, 2025: Sanctions on Iran's oil network to apply further maximum pressure.

The sanctions mentioned above, as imposed in 2025, are just a few of the hundreds of sanctions that the United States has imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran since the beginning of the Islamic Revolution. The United States' unilateral sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran have had a devastating and widespread impact on the fundamental rights of Iranian citizens. These sanctions have systematically targeted vital sectors of the country, including the energy, banking, and trade sectors, directly limiting people's access to medicine, medical equipment, food, and other essential necessities of life. From the perspective of international law, these measures are considered a gross violation of Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (the right to an adequate standard of living, including food, housing, medical care and essential services) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which in turn, reduces national income, increases inflation and unemployment, and deprives Iranians of health services. These sanctions not only cause humanitarian crises in the areas of health and food security, but also violate the right of the Islamic Republic of Iran to develop and progress economically and socially. The negative effects of these oppressive sanctions, including restrictions on access to technology, foreign investment, and global markets, have hindered sustainable growth and improved living standards in Iran, and the long-term effects of these policies on the most vulnerable groups in society, including children, the sick, and the elderly, are undeniable. Such measures

not only lack legal legitimacy, but also clearly contradict humanitarian principles and international obligations to prevent civilian suffering.

Sanctions against other countries

Economic and financial sanctions are a key tool in US foreign policy to influence the behavior of foreign governments. This tool, beyond the restrictions imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran, has also targeted a wide range of countries, including Russia, North Korea, Venezuela, and ...

The United States Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), which is responsible for implementing a variety of sanctions programs, pursues US foreign policy and national security objectives. These sanctions can be comprehensive or selective and are implemented through asset freezes and trade restrictions. The Office of Foreign Assets Control manages numerous sanctions programs worldwide, including sanctions related to Russia, Iran, North Korea, Cuba, counternarcotics, and cyberspace sanctions. Also, sanctions related to Venezuela are among the important programs of this office. These actions are a powerful tool for America to exert influence internationally.

Chapter 4: Withdrawal from International Organizations

Withdrawal from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

On July 22, 2025, the United States officially withdrew from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In a press release from the United States Department of State, the reason for the United States' withdrawal from the organization was stated as follows: "UNESCO strives to advance divisive social and cultural goals, and its excessive focus on the UN Sustainable Development Goals, a global and ideological agenda for international development, is at odds with our 'America First' foreign policy. UNESCO's decision to admit the 'State of Palestine' as a member state has been a problematic move, contrary to U.S. policy, and a factor in the spread of anti-Israel discourse within the organization." "From now on, US participation in international organizations will be focused on the explicit and decisive advancement of US interests." ¹Overall, the US withdrawal from UNESCO can be interpreted in the context of the country's all-out support for the policies of the Zionist regime. This US action reflects an approach in which Washington opposes international actions that are contrary to Israel's interests and has effectively turned itself into a strategic partner of this regime in committing war crimes against the Palestinians.

1. <https://www.state.gov/releases/office-of-the-spokesperson/2025/07/the-united-states-withdraws-from-the-united-nations-educational-scientific-and-cultural-organization-unESCO>

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Audrey Azoulay, expressed regret over the decision in a statement the day after the US withdrawal, stating the consequences of the decision as follows: “This decision contradicts the fundamental principles of multilateralism and may primarily affect many of our partners in the United States (communities seeking World Heritage inscription, Creative City status and university chairs)... The reasons given by the United States for withdrawing from the organization are the same as those given seven years ago, although the situation has changed profoundly, political tensions have subsided and UNESCO today is a rare forum for consensus on concrete and action-oriented multilateralism. ... UNESCO will continue to carry out these missions despite the inevitable reduction in resources¹.” The United States’ withdrawal from international institutions, including UNESCO, in turn, reflects the instrumental approach of the United States towards international institutions, in which the country continues to cooperate with these institutions only as long as they serve its interests, and resorts to withdrawal or threats of cutting off financial assistance if they adopt independent or critical positions.

Withdrawing from the World Health Organization

On January 20, 2025, President Donald Trump issued an executive order to withdraw the United States from the World Health Organization.²

1.<https://www.state.gov/releases/office-of-the-spokesperson/2025/07/the-united-states-withdraws-from-the-united-nations-educational-scientific-and-cultural-organization-unesco>

2.<https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/withdrawing-the-united-states-from-the-worldhealth-organization/> (accessed on 3 August 2025)

According to a news report by the World Federation of Public Health Associations, the U.S. government's decision to sever ties with the World Health Organization (WHO) has broad implications for public health in the United States and around the world. The U.S. withdrawal from the WHO would jeopardize critical health initiatives, undermine international cooperation, and undermine efforts to address pressing global challenges. Given that the United States has historically been the largest contributor to the WHO, providing 15 percent of its budget, this action would create a significant funding gap that would affect the organization's programs worldwide. The U.S. withdrawal from the WHO would also have knock-on effects. For example, NGOs that provide life-saving AIDS drugs in several African countries are now forced to ration resources due to funding shortages. In sub-Saharan Africa, where 67 percent of people living with AIDS live, this could reverse decades of progress in the fight against the epidemic.¹

Withdrawing from the UN Human Rights Council

On February 4, 2025, President Donald Trump withdrew from the UN Human Rights Council by issuing an executive order titled "Withdrawing the United States from and Ending Funding of Certain United Nations Organizations and Reviewing United States Support for All International Organizations." In the order, Trump explains his reasoning for this decision as follows: "The UN Human Rights Council has protected human rights violators by allowing them to use the organization to shield themselves from scrutiny..."

1. <https://www.wfpha.org/us-withdrawl-from-who/>

Donald Trump's executive order withdrawing the United States from the UN Human Rights Council is not only a step backward in upholding universal human rights values, but also represents the country's attempt to evade accountability for human rights violations at home and abroad. This decision comes at a time when the United States has widely demonstrated its unconditional support for the Zionist regime in recent years, especially with Israel's crimes in Gaza, and has repeatedly abused international mechanisms to prevent the regime from being held accountable.

The argument put forward in this order – that the Human Rights Council has become a haven for human rights violators – is more of an attempt to project and ignore the harsh realities of the United States' domestic and international behavior. What Trump calls the "council's failure" is in fact a response to increasing international pressure and criticism of the discriminatory, violent, and sometimes deadly practices of US domestic institutions, especially against blacks, immigrants, indigenous peoples, and other racial and religious minorities.

It is worth noting that the United States, in a move that contradicts the requirements of cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, announced in an official letter to the UN Human Rights Council that it would refuse to submit its national report within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism.

The withdrawal from the Human Rights Council not only demonstrates the US's unwillingness to improve

its performance, but also its structural disregard for international human rights principles and rules. This action effectively reduces transparency, cuts off cooperation with monitoring bodies, and strengthens the ground for the continuation and escalation of human rights violations within the US.

Cutting off US funding

On February 4, 2025, US President Donald Trump issued an executive order titled “Withdrawing the United States and Ending Funding for Certain United Nations Organizations and Reviewing United States Support for All International Organizations,” cutting off funding to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). In the order, Trump explains his reasoning for this decision as follows: “UNRWA has reportedly been infiltrated by members of groups long designated by the Secretary of State as Foreign Terrorist Organizations, and UNRWA employees were involved in the Hamas attack on Israel on October 7, 2023¹...”

Donald Trump’s recent executive order of February 4, 2025, to completely cut off U.S. funding to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), is not only a violation of basic human rights and international humanitarian law, but also a clear demonstration of Washington’s structured and systematic support for the crimes of the Zionist regime against the

1. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/02/withdrawing-the-united-states-from-and-ending-funding-to-certain-united-nations-organizations-and-reviewing-united-states-support-to-all-international-organizations>

oppressed Palestinian people. This action comes at a time when millions of Palestinian refugees depend on UNRWA services to meet their basic needs, including food, education, health, and shelter. Cutting off this aid amounts to the deliberate deprivation of a suffering people of their basic human rights and is clearly at odds with the humanitarian goals that the United States claims to have. As more than 30 independent UN experts pointed out in a letter to the United States earlier this year, US decisions to suspend foreign aid “are characterized by a lack of transparency and clarity, a lack of consultation, in particular with domestic civil society organizations and other affected communities... and seemingly arbitrary and broad-based measures that are not based on a comprehensive approach.”

The measures taken by the US authorities “profoundly affect the exercise of freedom of association and other rights” and could easily lead to the dissolution of a wide range of civil society organizations, thereby reducing the civic space in several countries, according to the independent experts.

Since the US President signed Executive Order 14169 on 20 January 2025, which suspended foreign aid until the end of the review, nearly 100 people have lost their lives almost every hour. The experts called for an immediate response in a letter to the US government. Estimates indicate that more than 350,000 people have died as a result of the aid cuts, more than 200,000 of whom are children. The US government’s regrettable decision to suspend foreign aid is a humanitarian emergency, not simply a policy change, they

said. New figures presented to experts show the devastating impact of the US aid freeze and cuts to UN agencies. The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) estimates that at least 32 million people will lose access to sexual and reproductive health services. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said that 12.8 million displaced people could lose vital health services, and the International Organization for Migration said 10 million people could be denied emergency assistance.

According to the report of the Special Rapporteur on peaceful assembly, the unprecedented reduction in international aid is throwing the global architecture of human rights and development into deep uncertainty, posing an existential threat to the entire ecosystem of civil space, jeopardizing decades of gains, jeopardizing human rights and humanitarian efforts, putting millions of people dependent on humanitarian needs at risk and leading to millions of preventable deaths.

The global aid crisis has intensified after the United States arbitrarily and abruptly blocked or cut off foreign aid and dissolved the United States Agency for International Development (and more recently, the Office of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor) following several executive orders issued by the President effective January 2025¹. By fueling the stigmatization of foreign aid to justify its cuts, the US government has fueled a campaign of sabotage against aid providers, aid workers and agencies, and aid recipients,

1. Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, A/80/219

including civil society organizations around the world. This has empowered and emboldened actors that threaten civil society. As a result, civil society organizations have been targeted by legal restrictions, criminalization, and intrusive investigations, and have faced an erosion of public trust. This is often supported by government and media narratives that portray NGOs and human rights activists as “foreign agents,” “criminals,” or “security threats.” Unfounded accusations by the US government and senior politicians linking foreign aid to money laundering and terrorist financing have led to civil society activists being subjected to threats, investigations and widespread surveillance.¹

The world risks more than 4 million deaths and 6 million new infections by 2029 if the US cuts off \$4 billion in aid to fight HIV, the United Nations said in a shocking report. PEPFAR, which has played a vital role in saving more than 20 million lives over the past few years, has been abruptly halted after the US president ordered a halt to foreign aid. The program provided 99.9 percent of HIV prevention drugs in countries like Nigeria. The consequences of this decision are already being felt in vulnerable parts of the world. Clinics in Africa and Asia, where the number of HIV cases is highest, are closing, leaving thousands of patients without access to treatment. The head of the United Nations AIDS Programme (UNAIDS) expressed deep concern about the situation, saying: “While we were close to ending the AIDS crisis with the help of new drugs like Sanelka, the United

1. Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, A/80/219

States is sadly withdrawing from this global fight.”

Global surveys on the impact of the suspension of US development assistance have consistently shown that organizations that were previously funded directly or indirectly by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) are now struggling to survive, with their programs widely disrupted. These organizations report that they have very limited funding to continue their activities and are at risk of permanent closure. Many have been forced to immediately cease operations, lay off staff (in some cases, more than 80 percent of NGO staff have been affected), and significantly scale back their operations, depriving local communities of vital and life-saving services. National and local NGOs, especially those operating in restricted civic spaces and conflict zones, have been hit hardest¹.

According to a survey conducted on February 18, 2025, the U.S. government owes NGOs millions of dollars, which has had a direct impact on their liquidity and financial strength. 55 percent of NGOs reported that this had a negative impact on their human resources, 67 percent said they had either reduced or effectively reduced their critical services, and 67 percent said they had have stopped; this has affected millions of individuals and vulnerable communities. A key finding of the survey was that the gains made over the past decade in terms of accountability, coordination

1. Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, A/80/219

and efficiency are being eroded. The findings highlight the severe and systemic consequences of the abrupt suspension of US aid, which has affected not only NGOs but also the lives of millions of people around the world.

The situation has worsened as multilateral mechanisms face deliberate budget cuts and systematic underfunding. The United Nations is facing unprecedented budget cuts as countries have failed to pay their 2025 dues and have repeatedly defaulted on payments. The United States, the largest debtor, has refused to pay its financial contributions to the UN, which has had a significant negative impact on the functioning and financial sustainability of the international body.

A survey of civil society organizations active in the fight against corruption, conducted by the Civil Society Friends of the United Nations Convention against Corruption Coalition in the first quarter of 2025, found that the sudden halt in funding by the United States had significant and immediate impacts on NGOs active in the fight against corruption.¹

1. Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, A/80/219

Conclusion

A comprehensive review of the United States' human rights record, both domestically and internationally, reveals that its claims to defend human rights face serious challenges from the perspective of international law and universal human rights principles. Ample evidence suggests that the United States has systematically and consistently adopted a dual, instrumental, and selective approach to human rights concepts and mechanisms, using them as a political and geopolitical tool to further its national and hegemonic interests.

Domestically, widespread and documented human rights violations, including structural racial inequality, systematic police violence against minorities, violations of the rights of immigrants, prisoners, women, children, indigenous peoples, and disadvantaged groups, and restrictions on fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly, all reflect the dire state of human rights observance within the country. Many of these cases are confirmed by reports from international human rights institutions, including the UN Human Rights Council, UN Special Rapporteurs, etc.

At the international level, military interventions, the imposition of unilateral sanctions and destabilizing measures in independent countries, and unconditional support for the Israeli regime in committing gross human rights violations against the Palestinian people, especially in Gaza, indicate that the United States exploits human

rights mechanisms only when it serves its political and strategic interests. This approach not only contradicts the fundamental principles of the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, but also undermines the credibility and functioning of international institutions.