

# Supporting Information

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# 1 Sources and Coding

## 1.1 The UPR Process and the Role of Information

The UPR working group meets three times per year in Geneva, reviewing 12-14 randomly-selected states per session. Once complete, an outcome report of the review is compiled, and states have 4.5 years to implement the recommendations it accepted before undergoing another review in the next cycle. Observers of the UPR note that states do, in fact, implement a significant number of the recommendations they support. One study calculated that 48% of supported recommendations were either fully or partially implemented by mid-term (2.5 years after initial review) versus just 19% of the unsupported recommendations.<sup>1</sup>

UPR recommendations are informed by three documents: national reports submitted by the state under review; compilations from various UN agencies, special procedures, and treaty bodies; and contributions from stakeholders such as national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, human rights defenders, academic institutions, and regional organizations. However well these sources capture the reality of human rights conditions, they inevitably remain imperfect. Yet this shortcoming does not undercut the validity of our results for two reasons. First, although the information may be unsatisfactory in certain issue areas or with certain states, in the aggregate it is sufficiently connected to the concerns of the human rights regime and is unlikely to distort or corrupt reviewer's normative positions. Second, while some wealthy countries can supplement the available information, reviewing states generally operate within the same informational parameters. Nonetheless, they make different choices about the issues to prioritize during a given review. Except at the margins, this variation is not determined by unequal resources or access to information.

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<sup>1</sup> UPR Info, "Beyond Promises" (UPR Info, October 2014), 5, [http://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/general-document/pdf/2014\\_beyond\\_promises.pdf](http://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/general-document/pdf/2014_beyond_promises.pdf).

## 1.2 Recommendation Coding

Researchers from *UPR Info* hand coded recommendations by sender, target, issue, action, and response. Interested readers can find detailed descriptions of these elements, as well the full data, on UPR Info's website (<https://www.upr-info.org/en>).

The 54 issue categories, which we list and provide examples for below, are broad and exhibit significant within-code variation. For example, *Women's Rights* encompass everything from domestic violence and female genital mutilation to workplace discrimination and abortion. Different states stress different aspects of *Women's Rights*. It is important to note, however, that issue categories are not mutually exclusive, and recommendations coded as *Women's Rights* may also contain labels for *Torture* or *Economic Rights*. This allows us to account for systematic variation within issue codes across different state clusters. For example, both *Civil Libertarians* and *Developmentalists* stress *Women's Rights*, and yet the latter is more likely to associate *Women's Rights* with *Economic Rights*. Because issue categories are multiple and overlapping, the vagueness and generality of any particular category is remedied by the precision afforded by their intersections.

Recommendations are also coded based on the kinds of actions demanded of the state under review. UPR Info researchers coded each recommendation according to a 5-point categorical variable based on the first verb and the overall action contained in the recommendation. Terman and Voeten (2018) recoded this measure as a 3-point ordinal measure that captures the level of severity/leniency in recommendation content. However, we decided against employing this information for both methodological and theoretical reasons. Methodologically, doing so would have added so many features (54 human rights issues x 5 action categories) that the data would have become overly sparse to discern meaningful clusters. Theoretically, incorporating this information is unnecessary for a general mapping of states' normative positions and related clusters. Regardless of their level of generality, all recommendations reaffirm the human rights norms involved.

We found no cases of recommendations mentioning a particular norm (e.g., sexual rights) that challenge the validity of that norm (e.g., by rejecting sexuality rights altogether.)

Table A1: Issue Codes

1. Asylum-seekers - refugees	2. International humanitarian law
3. Civil society	4. International instruments
5. Corruption	6. Justice
7. Counter-terrorism	8. Labor
9. CP rights - general	10. Migrants
11. Death penalty	12. Minorities
13. Detention conditions	14. National plan of action
15. Development	16. NHRI
17. Disabilities	18. Other <sup>2</sup>
19. Elections	20. Poverty
21. Enforced disappearances	22. Public security
23. Environment	24. Racial discrimination
25. ESC rights - general	26. Right to education
27. Extrajudicial executions	28. Right to food
29. Freedom of association and peaceful assembly	30. Right to health
31. Freedom of movement	32. Right to housing
33. Freedom of opinion and expression	34. Right to land
35. Freedom of religion and belief	36. Right to water
37. Freedom of the press	38. Rights of the Child
39. General <sup>3</sup>	40. Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
41. HIV - Aids	42. Special procedures
43. Human rights defenders	44. Technical assistance
45. Human rights education and training	46. Torture and other CID treatment
47. Human rights violations by state agents	48. Trafficking
49. Impunity	50. Treaty bodies
51. Indigenous peoples	52. UPR process
53. Internally displaced persons	54. Women's rights

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<sup>2</sup> "Other" issues include, but are not limited to, cooperation with the international community/UNHCR, family values, the elderly, hate crimes, right to privacy, self-determination, statelessness, and youth.

<sup>3</sup> "General" issues include recommendations that relate to states' human rights practices and obligations at the most general level, without making references to the other codes. These include, but are not limited to, recommendations pertaining to democracy, human rights goals, (unspecified) international human rights mechanisms, and (unspecified) tolerance / intolerance.

## 2 Clustering Estimation

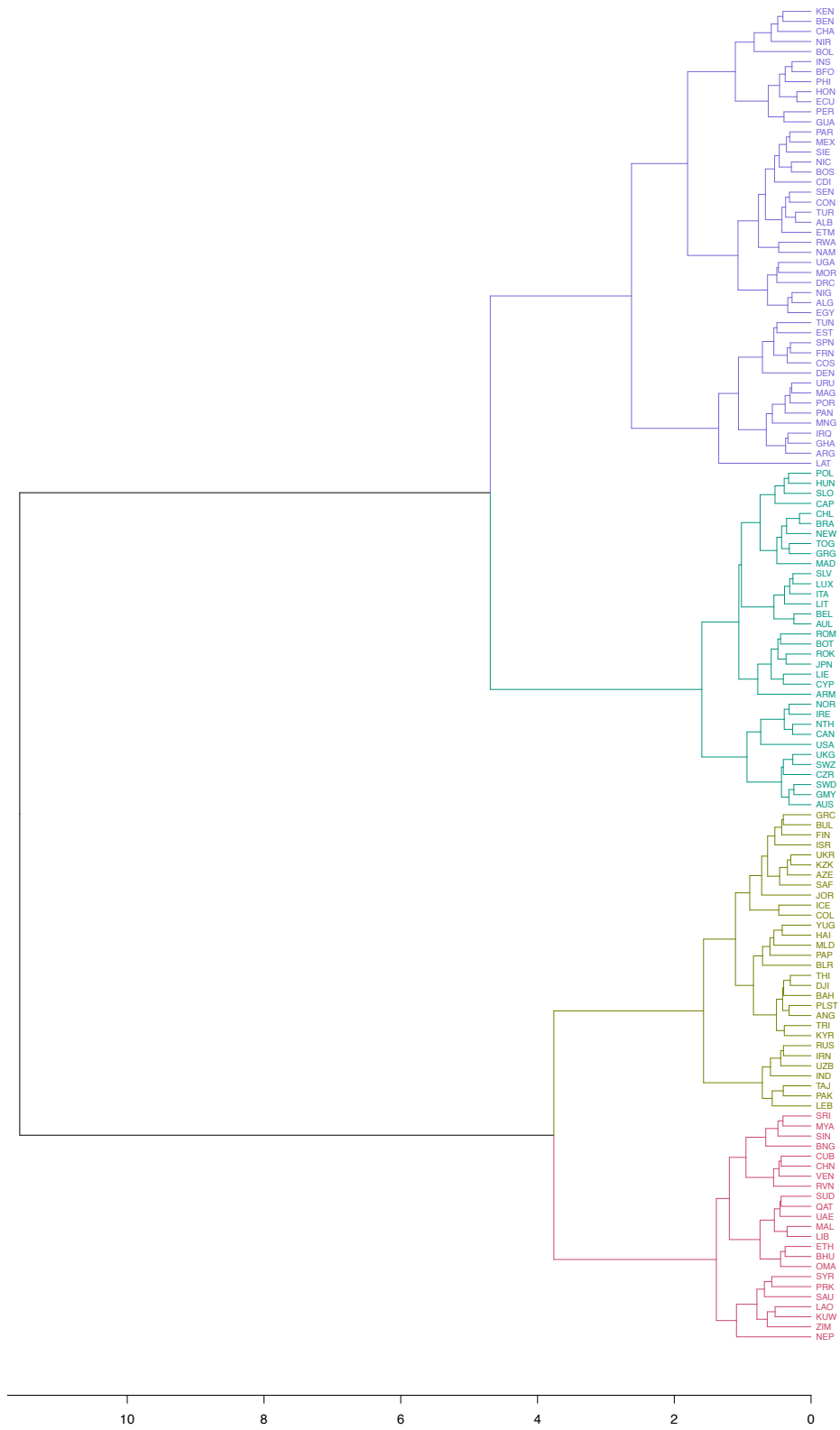
The Euclidean distance metric assumes that each dimension—i.e., the 54 human rights issues—is equivalent in kind. In reality, there is observable structure among the issues themselves. For example, *Freedom of Opinion and Expression* is highly correlated to *Freedom of the Press* at the recommendation level, and both are subcategories of *Civil and Political Rights*. To address this issue, we tried reducing the 54-length *Reviewer* vectors to a lower-dimensional space using principle components and proceeding with the analysis described in the manuscript. We achieved similar results in terms of interstate distance and cluster membership, but the results were more difficult to interpret substantively. For the sake of interpretation, we retain all 54 dimensions in the analysis.

Figure A1 contains the dendrogram visualizing the hierarchical clustering solution. States represented on the same branch are closer to each other in their normative positions than states on different branches, and the horizontal axis represents the distance or dissimilarity between two clusters. We applied a cut-point to the dendrogram to demarcate four individual groups from a hierarchically nested structure of states. We chose four groups based on ease of interpretation and popular methods for determining the optimal number of clusters in unsupervised methods. Both the “elbow” and the “gap statistic” methods suggest four clusters as the optimal value of  $k$ .<sup>4</sup> Flat clustering methods such as  $k$ -means return almost identical results when  $k = 4$ , but obscures intragroup structure, i.e., how larger clusters are constituted by various sub-groups.

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<sup>4</sup> Robert Tibshirani, Guenther Walther, and Trevor Hastie, “Estimating the Number of Clusters in a Data Set via the Gap Statistic,” *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B (Statistical Methodology)* 63, no. 2 (2001): 411–423.

Figure A1: Dendrogram



Determining the number of clusters in an unsupervised machine learning task is similar in some ways to determining the number of classes in a conceptual taxonomy; one ideally balances parsimony with coherence and useful differentiation.<sup>5</sup> On this point, one might ask if *Institutionalists* and *Egalitarians* constitute their own groups, or if they would be better described as subgroups of the more fundamental *Civil Libertarian* or *Developmentalist* clusters. Due to the nature of automated clustering, there is nothing stopping us from merging these four groups into two or any other number. However, doing so would be suboptimal for several reasons.

First, although we apply reductionist labels to each group, these labels should not obscure the fact that these clusters are constituted by complex configurations of human rights norms that go beyond these simple titles. For instance, *Institutionalists* prioritize procedural norms related to international institutions, in addition to substantive issues such as enforced disappearances, migrants, and labor. The combination of these priorities renders the *Institutionalists* distinct from other groups. If we chose a different cut-point, delimiting two groups instead of four, it would not have simply yielded two expanded versions of the *Civil Libertarian* and *Developmentalist* factions. Rather, it would have resulted in two large, macro-clusters containing so much internal diversity as to be difficult to interpret and practically unhelpful.

Consider, for example, Canada and Guatemala. Canada does not reference international instruments as much as Guatemala, even though both address civil-political rights. Moreover, while Guatemala addresses socio-economic and civil-political rights in equal measure, Canada deemphasizes socio-economic rights. In other words, there are real differences between these two countries—both substantively and procedurally—that

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<sup>5</sup> John Gerring, "What Makes a Concept Good? A Criterial Framework for Understanding Concept Formation in the Social Sciences," *Polity* 31, no. 3 (1999): 357–393.

tell us something important about the way they view the human rights regime. Combining them in the same macro-cluster obscures these differences.

Moreover, the validity of our four clusters is supported by independent empirical work on the UPR. One review of the UPR's first two cycles identified four main categories of recommendations that converge with our clustering solution: instruments and mechanisms (similar to our Institutionalists cluster); economic, social, and cultural (our Developmentalist cluster); vulnerable groups (our Egalitarians); and civil and political (our Civil Libertarians).<sup>6</sup>

Finally, there is little reason to believe the clusters we identify are an artifact of the particular coding scheme used by UPR Info. Rather than imposing mutually exclusive categories, UPR Info coded recommendations using a multi-label, multi-class scheme. For example, a recommendation involving OP-CAT is coded as both *International Instruments* **and** *Torture*, whereas one mentioning OP III of CRC would be coded as *International Instruments* **and** *Children's Rights*. As a result, clusters may overlap on particular individual human rights norms, but they are distinctive in their *configurations* of normative positions. Based on their overall recommendation practices, states are assigned to one and only one cluster, even if they might share elements in common with other groups.

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<sup>6</sup> Subhas Gujadhur and Marc Limon, "Toward the Third Cycle of the UPR: Stick of Twist?" (Universal Rights Group, July 2016), [https://www.universal-rights.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/URG\\_UPR\\_stick\\_or\\_twist.pdf](https://www.universal-rights.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/URG_UPR_stick_or_twist.pdf).



### 3 Low- and Non-Participating States

During its first two cycles, participation in the UPR was identical for *states under review* (each country was reviewed twice in the data), but uneven for *states qua reviewers*. In total, 174 different states offered 57,687 recommendations; however, the distribution of recommendations per sender is highly skewed. Some states, like Malta, offered only a single recommendation, whereas France offered more than 1,700. Table A2 lists low- and non-participating reviewing states. Of these, 22 countries did not serve as reviewers at all. Because these states issued no recommendations, we were unable to measure their normative position, and they were immediately dropped from the dataset.

Table A2: Low- and Non-Participating States

Low-Participating (as <i>Reviewers</i> )		Non-Participating (as <i>Reviewers</i> )
Afghanistan	Malta	Antigua & Barbuda
Andorra	Mauritania	Belize
Bahamas	Mauritius	Dominica
Barbados	Monaco	Gambia
Brunei	Mongolia	Guinea-Bissau
Burundi	Mozambique	Grenada
Cambodia	Samoa	Guinea
Cameroon	Seychelles	Guyana
Central African Republic	Solomon Islands	Kiribati
Comoros	Somalia	Liberia
Croatia	South Sudan	Malawi
Dominican Republic	St. Lucia	Micronesia
El Salvador	St. Vincent & Grenadines	Marshall Islands
Equatorial Guinea	Swaziland	Nauru
Eritrea	Tanzania	Palau
Fiji	Turkmenistan	Papua New Guinea
Gabon	Vanuatu	St. Kitts & Nevis
Jamaica	Yemen	San Marino
Lesotho	Zambia	São Tomé & Príncipe
Macedonia		Suriname
Mali		Tonga
		Tuvalu

The remaining countries issued fewer than 100 recommendations. Low- and non-participating states tend to be small island nations, ridden by conflict, and/or very poor. They likely lack the resources to send delegations to Geneva every session. As a result,

their recommendation practices—if any—are sporadic and skewed by idiosyncratic, exigent circumstances. Together, these states accounted for merely 2.6% of the total recommendations in the first two cycles.

In our clustering estimation, it was important to normalize *Reviewer* data in order to capture substantive differences in normative content, not merely quantitative differences in participation rates. If they were included, low-participating reviewers would be considered in equal weight as high-participators such as France. We are confident that UPR recommendations reflect a useful signal of states’ normative positions, but only if we have enough observations to take a reliable measurement. When such observations are infrequent, the signal is too noisy and imprecise, and could distort the results. Nevertheless, the general picture remains largely unchanged once we include low-participating states. Figure A2 replicates the Principal Component Analysis reported in the manuscript while including low-participating states, showing comparable dimensions of fragmentation. Table A3 reports group assignments of low-participating states fitted to the main clustering solution.

Figure A2: Principal Component Analysis with Low-Participating States

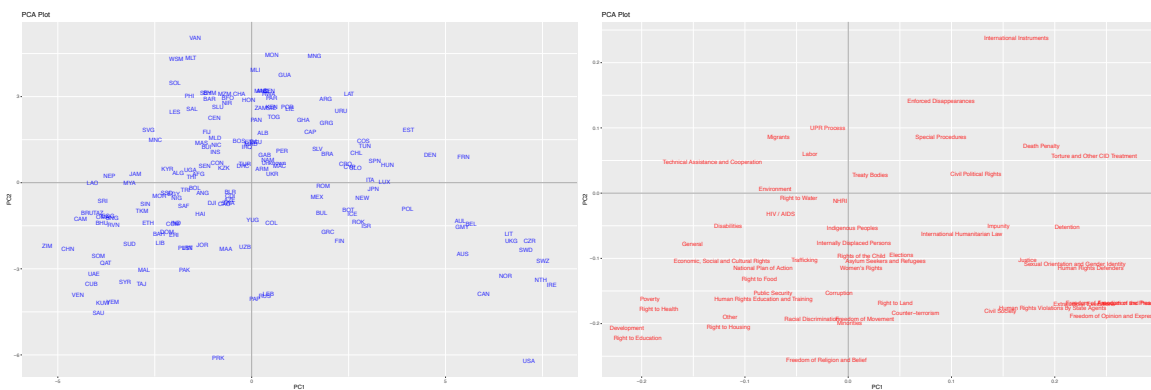


Table A3: Cluster Assignments for Low-Participating States

1. Civil Libertarians	2. Developmentalists	3. Institutionalists	4. Egalitarians
Andorra Cameroon Croatia Macedonia Zambia	Brunei Cambodia Comoros Dominican Republic Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Jamaica Mauritania Somalia South Sudan St. Vincent & Grenadines Tanzania Samoa Yemen	Barbados Bahamas Gabon Lesotho Mauritius Mali Malta Mongolia Mozambique El Salvador Seychelles Turkmenistan Vanuatu	Afghanistan Burundi Central African Republic Fiji Monaco St. Lucia Solomon Islands Swaziland

## 4 Regional Classifications

Table A4: Regional Classifications

Africa	Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Latin America	MENA	Powerful West
Angola	Bhutan	Albania	Argentina	Algeria	Australia
Benin	Bangladesh	Armenia	Bolivia	Bahrain	Austria
Burkina Faso	China	Azerbaijan	Brazil	Egypt	Belgium
Botswana	Viet Nam	Belarus	Chile	Iran	Canada
Cape Verde	Timor-Leste	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Colombia	Iraq	Denmark
Cote d'Ivoire	India	Bulgaria	Costa Rica	Israel	Estonia
Chad	Indonesia	Cyprus	Cuba	Jordan	Finland
Republic of Congo	Japan	Czech Republic	Ecuador	Kuwait	France
Djibouti	Laos	Greece	Guatemala	Lebanon	Germany
DR Congo	Malaysia	Georgia	Haiti	Libya	Iceland
Ethiopia	Myanmar	Hungary	Honduras	Morocco	Ireland
Ghana	Nepal	Kyrgyzstan	Mexico	Oman	Italy
Kenya	Pakistan	Kazakhstan	Nicaragua	Palestine	Latvia
Madagascar	Philippines	Maldives	Panama	Qatar	Liechtenstein
Namibia	DPR Korea	Moldova	Paraguay	Saudi Arabia	Lithuania
Nigeria	Republic of Korea	Montenegro	Peru	Sudan	Luxembourg
Niger	Singapore	Poland	Trinidad & Tobago	South Sudan	New Zealand
Rwanda	Sri Lanka	Romania	Uruguay	Syria	Norway
South Africa	Thailand	Russian Federation	Venezuela	Tunisia	Netherlands
Senegal		Slovakia		Turkey	Holy See
Sierra Leone		Slovenia		United Arab Emirates	Portugal
Togo		Tajikistan			Spain
Uganda		Ukraine			Sweden
Zimbabwe		Uzbekistan			Switzerland
		Serbia			United Kingdom
					United States

## 5 Issue Rates Across Groups

Table A5: Recommendation Rates Per Issue for Four Groups

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Asylum Seekers and Refugees	1.86	0.85	1.97	2.11
Civil Political Rights	2.07	0.47	1.9	0.85
Civil Society	3.16	0.66	1.18	1.2
Corruption	0.71	0.61	0.29	0.57
Counter-terrorism	0.43	0.38	0.29	0.4
Death Penalty	5.78	0.17	5.54	1.46
Detention	8.79	1.3	5.83	4.61
Development	0.17	9.08	1.1	2.68
Disabilities	2.53	4.94	4.25	4.85
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1.84	5.6	3.99	3.04
Elections	1.04	0.16	0.35	0.36
Enforced Disappearances	1.25	0.19	4.52	0.41
Environment	0.26	1	0.48	0.63
Extrajudicial Executions	0.92	0.17	0.37	0.33
Freedom of Association and Peaceful Assembly	3.49	0.1	1.06	0.74
Freedom of Movement	0.29	0.24	0.13	0.17
Freedom of Opinion and Expression	5.29	0.69	1.8	1.36
Freedom of Religion and Belief	2.53	3.09	1.55	3.43
Freedom of the Press	4.31	0.24	1.36	0.82
General	0.71	4.17	1.31	2.77
HIV / AIDS	0.41	1.11	0.44	0.98
Human Rights Defenders	2.9	0.05	0.76	0.52
Human Rights Education and Training	3.92	5.45	3.42	3.38
Human Rights Violations by State Agents	2.29	0.54	1.03	1.26
Impunity	1.27	0.4	0.74	0.28
Indigenous Peoples	1.47	1.3	1.89	2.3
Internally Displaced Persons	0.47	0.41	0.32	0.54
International Humanitarian Law	1.42	0.52	1.32	1.09
International Instruments	21.08	4.98	32.52	11.95
Justice	10.26	4.36	6.83	4.7
Labor	3.13	3.37	7.65	4.25
Migrants	1.96	4.36	7.83	4.43
Minorities	4.47	5.41	3.42	6.73
NHRI	0.81	1.33	1.03	1.68
National Plan of Action	1.92	1.87	3.4	2.97
Other	1.57	4.43	1.81	3.29
Poverty	0.38	8.13	1.31	3.04
Public Security	0.55	1.31	0.51	0.81
Racial Discrimination	2.96	5.08	4.25	7.21
Right to Education	2.78	13.47	3.98	7.26
Right to Food	0.38	1.92	0.44	0.82

Right to Health	1.67	9.16	2.19	4.85
Right to Housing	0.35	1.28	0.46	0.65
Right to Land	0.51	0.28	0.32	0.42
Right to Water	0.25	0.67	0.56	0.39
Rights of the Child	18.83	15.3	15.74	20.03
Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity	4.45	0.03	1.92	1.11
Special Procedures	3.8	0.74	3.95	2.58
Technical Assistance and Cooperation	1.11	5.98	2.55	1.91
Torture and Other CID Treatment	10.26	1.04	9	4.03
Trafficking	2.71	4.13	3.03	6.46
Treaty Bodies	2.47	1.16	3.11	3.26
UPR Process	1.83	0.86	1.15	1.17
Women's Rights	19.29	17.76	16.92	21.22

*Quantities represent proportion of a group's total recommendations devoted to a particular category, in percentage points. Note that columns will not sum to 100 because issues are not mutually exclusive.*

**Table A6: Distribution of Recommendations Across Groups for Each Issue**

	Group1	Group2	Group3	Group4
All Recommendations	38.95	10.3	36.04	14.71
Asylum Seekers and Refugees	39.49	4.77	38.81	16.93
Civil Political Rights	48.5	2.89	41.11	7.49
Civil Society	64.82	3.56	22.33	9.29
Corruption	52.53	11.78	19.87	15.82
Counter-terrorism	45.15	10.68	28.16	16.02
Death Penalty	50.24	0.4	44.56	4.81
Detention	54.04	2.11	33.15	10.7
Development	3.77	52.14	22.14	21.95
Disabilities	26.33	13.62	40.95	19.1
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	22.52	18.15	45.27	14.06
Elections	67.66	2.67	20.77	8.9
Enforced Disappearances	22.12	0.89	74.23	2.76
Environment	21.59	21.97	36.74	19.7
Extrajudicial Executions	64.54	3.19	23.64	8.63
Freedom of Association and Peaceful Assembly	73.04	0.57	20.55	5.83
Freedom of Movement	53.85	11.97	22.22	11.97
Freedom of Opinion and Expression	69.18	2.39	21.74	6.69
Freedom of Religion and Belief	41.64	13.48	23.57	21.31
Freedom of the Press	72.52	1.08	21.17	5.23
General	17.4	27.05	29.85	25.7
HIV / AIDS	27.78	19.75	27.47	25
Human Rights Defenders	76.02	0.36	18.47	5.16
Human Rights Education and Training	39.97	14.69	32.32	13.01
Human Rights Violations by State Agents	59.36	3.67	24.64	12.32
Impunity	58.77	4.86	31.5	4.86
Indigenous Peoples	33.23	7.74	39.42	19.61

Internally Displaced Persons	43.4	10.21	27.23	19.15
International Humanitarian Law	44.49	4.29	38.34	12.88
International Instruments	36.98	2.31	52.79	7.91
Justice	52.6	5.9	32.4	9.09
Labor	24.62	7.02	55.72	12.63
Migrants	16.26	9.57	60.26	13.91
Minorities	38.49	12.33	27.27	21.91
NHRI	29.57	12.79	34.55	23.09
National Plan of Action	28.8	7.39	47.06	16.76
Other	27.76	20.66	29.62	21.95
Poverty	7.76	43.97	24.79	23.48
Public Security	32.79	20.77	28.14	18.31
Racial Discrimination	26.98	12.26	35.9	24.85
Right to Education	21.77	27.89	28.86	21.48
Right to Food	23.65	31.62	25.36	19.37
Right to Health	21.03	30.46	25.46	23.05
Right to Housing	25.84	24.83	31.21	18.12
Right to Land	49.12	7.02	28.51	15.35
Right to Water	22.59	16.32	47.7	13.39
Rights of the Child	41.84	8.99	32.37	16.81
Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity	66.85	0.14	26.7	6.31
Special Procedures	44.07	2.28	42.37	11.28
Technical Assistance and Cooperation	19.16	27.4	40.93	12.51
Torture and Other CID Treatment	50.34	1.35	40.85	7.47
Trafficking	30	12.07	30.96	26.97
Treaty Bodies	35.9	4.45	41.8	17.85
UPR Process	51.35	6.42	29.78	12.45
Women's Rights	40.48	9.85	32.86	16.81

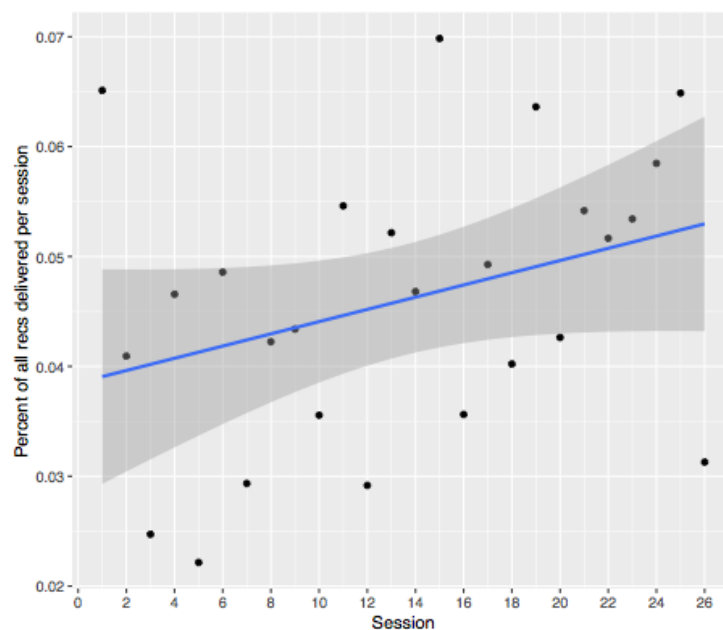
*Quantities represent proportion of total recommendations in a given category issued by each of the four groups, in percentage points. Rows sum to 100.*

## 6 Change and Stability over Time

### 6.1 Changes in Issue Prevalence

The total number of UPR recommendations per session has increased rapidly over time, possibly because more states are participating as reviewers.<sup>7</sup> One may also wonder whether the issues being discussed also change, perhaps due to contemporary challenges faced by the international community or specific regions. For example, conflicts in the Middle East catalyzed a refugee crisis in Europe that peaked in 2015, when 1.3 million migrants from Syria and elsewhere requested asylum in Europe.<sup>8</sup> Given the facts on the ground, how did issues such as *Migrants* change in prevalence in the UPR, and how do such shifts affect our analysis of normative fragmentation?<sup>9</sup>

Figure A3: Recommendations about Migrants over Time



<sup>7</sup> Gujadhur and Limon.

<sup>8</sup> Phillip Connor, "Record 1.3 Million Sought Asylum in Europe in 2015" (Pew Research Center, August 2, 2016), <https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2016/08/02/number-of-refugees-to-europe-surges-to-record-1-3-million-in-2015/>.

<sup>9</sup> We thank an anonymous reader for raising this point.



In order to examine temporal trends—whether a given issue has grown more or less popular over time—we must normalize for the total quantity of recommendations per session. Figure A3 reports the percentage of recommendations dedicated to *Migrants* over time. Recall that the UPR Working Group reviews 12-14 states per session, and the order of reviews is determined by lot. As a result, the prevalence of any given topic can change drastically from session to session, depending on which states are up for review. Looking to the general trend, however, we see at best a marginal increase in the focus on migration across the first two cycles of the UPR. We conducted a similar procedure for each of the 54 thematic issues, calculating the change in recommendation share across the two cycles; none had shifted more than two percentage points. In sum, while the quantity of recommendations has grown markedly, the overall thematic landscape did not transform drastically during the UPR’s first nine years.

## 6.2 Group Characteristics by Cycle

Tables A7 and A8 replicate Table 5 of the main manuscript, identifying the distinctive issues for each group per cycle.

Table A7: Distinctive Issues for Cycle 1

1. Civil Libertarians	2. Developmentalists	3. Institutionalists	4. Egalitarians
Freedom of Association and Peaceful Assembly Extrajudicial Executions Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Freedom of Opinion and Expression Freedom of the Press Human Rights Violations by State Agents Human Rights Defenders Detention UPR process Elections	Development Right to Health Poverty Rights to Education Other General Right to Food Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Public Security Technical Assistance and Cooperation	Enforced Disappearances Migrants Labor International Instruments Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Civil Political Rights Environment Disabilities Counter-terrorism Technical Assistance and Cooperation	Right to Water Poverty Trafficking HIV / AIDS Right to Health Environment Right to Housing Rights to Education Technical Assistance and Cooperation National Plan of Action

Table A8: Distinctive Issues for Cycle 2

1. Civil Libertarians	2. Developmentalists	3. Institutionalists	4. Egalitarians
Human Rights Defenders Freedom of Association and Peaceful Assembly Freedom of the Press Freedom of Opinion and Expression Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Impunity Civil Society Death Penalty Extrajudicial Executions Human Rights Violations by State Agents	Development Poverty General Right to Food Technical Assistance and Cooperation Right to Housing Right to Health Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Rights to Education Other	Migrants Labor Treaty bodies General Enforced Disappearances NHRI International Instruments Indigenous Peoples Environment Asylum Seekers and Refugees	HIV / AIDS Development Environment Trafficking Right to Health Rights to Education Right to Food Poverty Disabilities Right to Housing