Supplementary Materials

Do Self Reporting Regimes Matter?
Evidence from the Convention against Torture

Cosette D. Creamer & Beth A. Simmons

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Appendix A
IPTW MSM Analysis: Tables and Figures

Table A1: Estimated probability of undergoing CmAT Review

	CmAT Review Model 1	CmAT Review Model 2	CmAT Review Model 3	CmAT Review Model 4
GDP per capita (logged)	0.184**	0.170**	0.178*	0.147
	(0.078)	(0.070)	(0.102)	(0.092)
Total Population (logged)	0.089	0.096*	0.024	0.051
	(0.065)	(0.056)	(0.080)	(0.072)
NHRI	0.238	0.218	0.104	0.104
	(0.168)	(0.169)	(0.194)	(0.194)
HRV Transparency Index			0.057	0.050
			(0.064)	(0.064)
Polity IV Score	−0.024	−0.026	−0.004	−0.006
	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.030)	(0.029)
Never Democratic	−0.347	−0.359	−0.218	−0.224
	(0.292)	(0.292)	(0.357)	(0.358)
Transition to Democracy	−0.250	−0.244	−0.397*	−0.388*
	(0.183)	(0.183)	(0.231)	(0.232)
Democratizing Transition	0.143	0.169	0.331	0.339
	(0.295)	(0.296)	(0.325)	(0.327)
Latent HRs Protection Score	−0.061		−0.123	
	(0.099)		(0.109)	
Torture Score (CIRI)		0.059		0.130
		(0.126)		(0.152)
HRTs Ratified (percent)	0.005	0.005	0.007	0.006
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Article 22 Acceptance	0.143	0.150	0.064	0.052
	(0.203)	(0.202)	(0.230)	(0.230)
CAT Regional Reporting Density (percent)	0.025***	0.024***	0.023***	0.022***
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Regional HRs Membership	0.274	0.276	0.212	0.235
	(0.190)	(0.190)	(0.216)	(0.219)
Number of Previous Reviews	−0.420***	−0.420***	−0.370***	−0.362***
	(0.082)	(0.082)	(0.098)	(0.098)
Review in Previous Year	−3.628***	−3.632***	−3.483***	−3.494***
	(1.032)	(1.033)	(1.043)	(1.045)
Years Since Last Review	0.108***	0.108***	0.095***	0.096***
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.025)	(0.025)
Constant	−4.789***	−4.783***	−3.760**	−4.044**
	(1.264)	(1.264)	(1.642)	(1.629)
Observations	2,178	2,153	1,633	1,625
Log Likelihood	−699.280	−697.886	−525.203	−525.153
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,474.559	1,471.772	1,126.407	1,126.306

Notes: Logistic odds regression, with CmAT Review for a given year as the dependent variable. Model includes year fixed effects, with robust standard errors in parentheses. All time-varying variables lagged one year except Total Population. The models generate the IPT weights used in the MSM analyses (Tables A2-A5).
*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

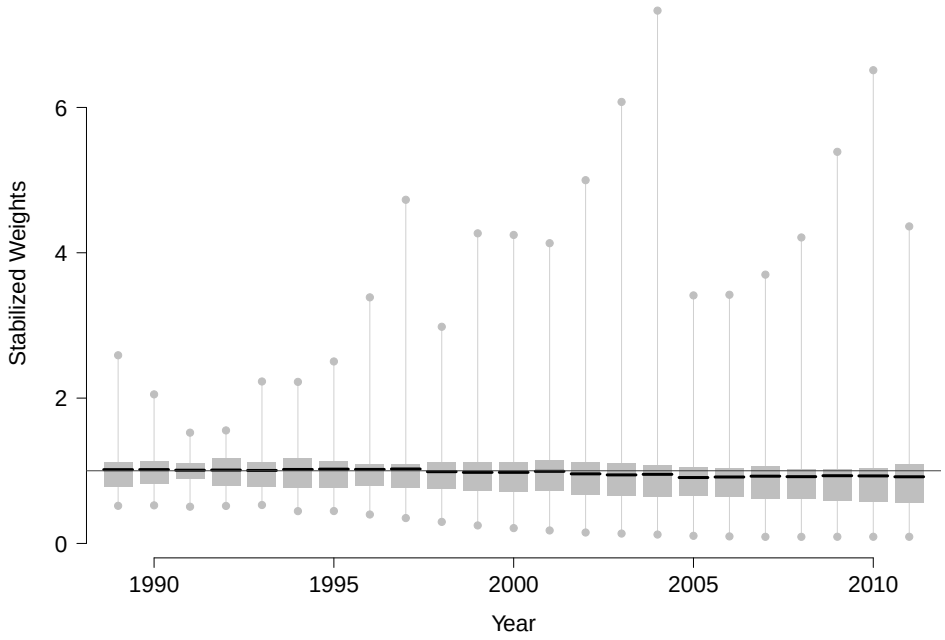

Figure A1: Stabilized IPT weights over the years by predicting CmAT Review. The black lines are the yearly means, the gray rectangles are the yearly inter-quartile ranges, and the thin gray lines denote the range of the weights. These weights appear well behaved as their means are close to 1.

Weighting Model 1 includes as treatment-history variables: review in the previous year; number of previous CmAT reviews; years since last review. Model includes as time-varying covariates: logged GDP *per capita* and logged total population; Polity IV score; Latent Human Rights Protection Score; regional reporting density (as percentage); core international human rights treaties ratified (as percentage); and a set of indicator variables capturing: existence of an NHRI; Article 22 declaration; membership within a regional human rights regime; never democratic (since WWII); a democratic transition; and a political transition in a democratizing direction (+3 on the polity scale). All time-varying covariates lagged one year. Year fixed effects included. Estimates obtained with robust standard errors.

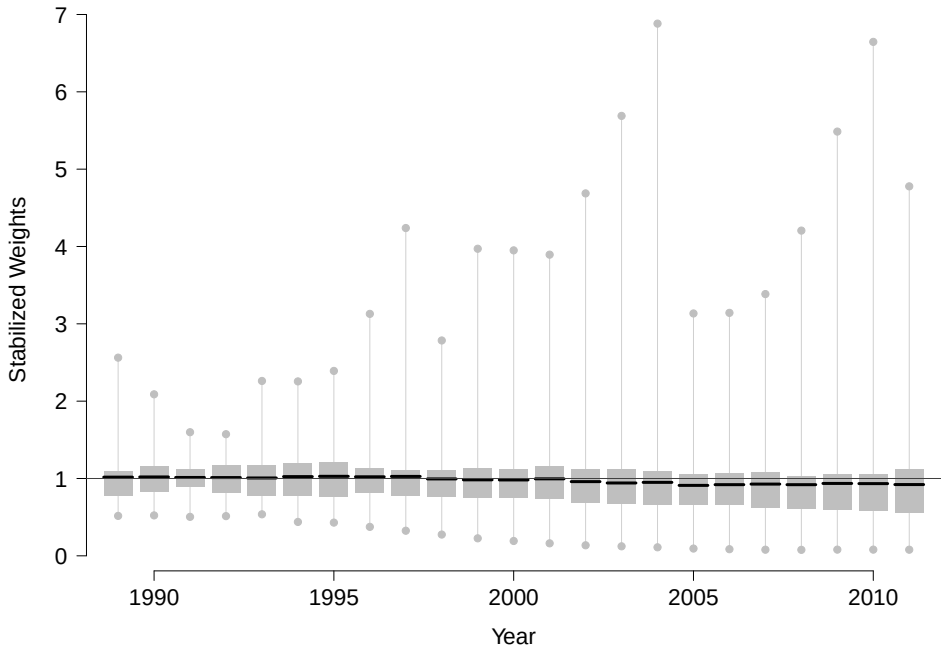

Figure A2: Stabilized IPT weights over the years by predicting CmAT Review. The black lines are the yearly means, the gray rectangles are the yearly inter-quartile ranges, and the thin gray lines denote the range of the weights. These weights appear well behaved as their means are close to 1.

Weighting Model 2 includes as treatment-history variables: review in the previous year; number of previous CmAT reviews; years since last review. Model includes as time-varying covariates: logged GDP *per capita* and logged total population; Polity IV score; CIRI Torture Score; regional reporting density (as percentage); core international human rights treaties ratified (as percentage); and a set of indicator variables capturing: existence of an NHRI; Article 22 declaration; membership within a regional human rights regime; never democratic (since WWII); a democratic transition; and a political transition in a democratizing direction (+3 on the polity scale). All time-varying covariates lagged one year. Year fixed effects included. Estimates obtained with robust standard errors.

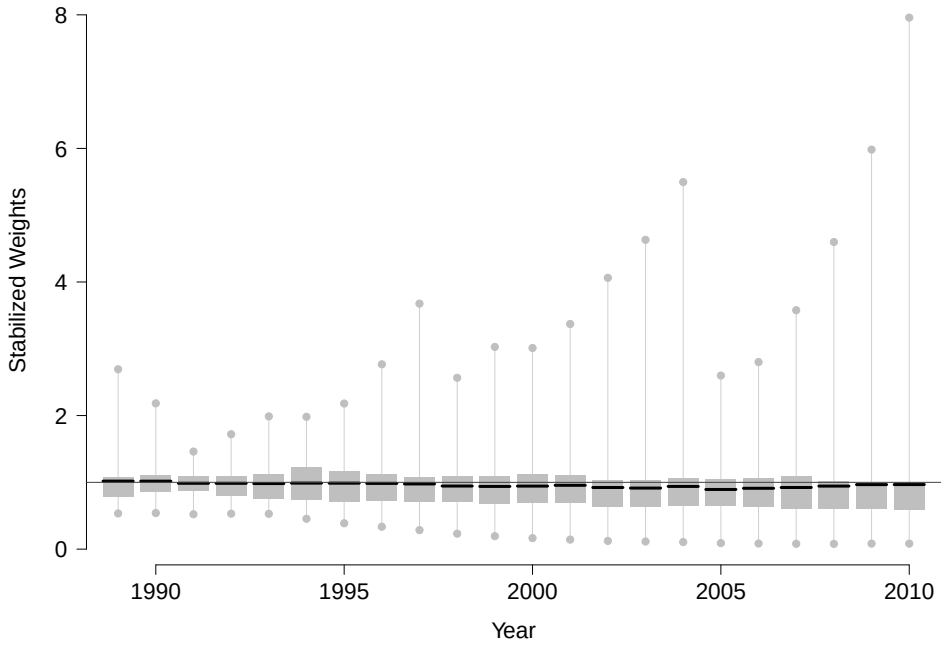

Figure A3: Stabilized IPT weights over the years by predicting CmAT Review. The black lines are the yearly means, the gray rectangles are the yearly inter-quartile ranges, and the thin gray lines denote the range of the weights. These weights appear well behaved as their means are close to 1.

Weighting Model 3 includes as treatment-history variables: review in the previous year; number of previous CmAT reviews; years since last review. Model includes as time-varying covariates: logged GDP *per capita* and logged total population; HRV transparency index score; Polity IV score; Latent Human Rights Protection Score; regional reporting density (as percentage); core international human rights treaties ratified (as percentage); and a set of indicator variables capturing: existence of an NHRI; Article 22 declaration; membership within a regional human rights regime; never democratic (since WWII); a democratic transition; and a political transition in a democratizing direction (+3 on the polity scale). All time-varying covariates lagged one year. Year fixed effects included. Estimates obtained with robust standard errors.

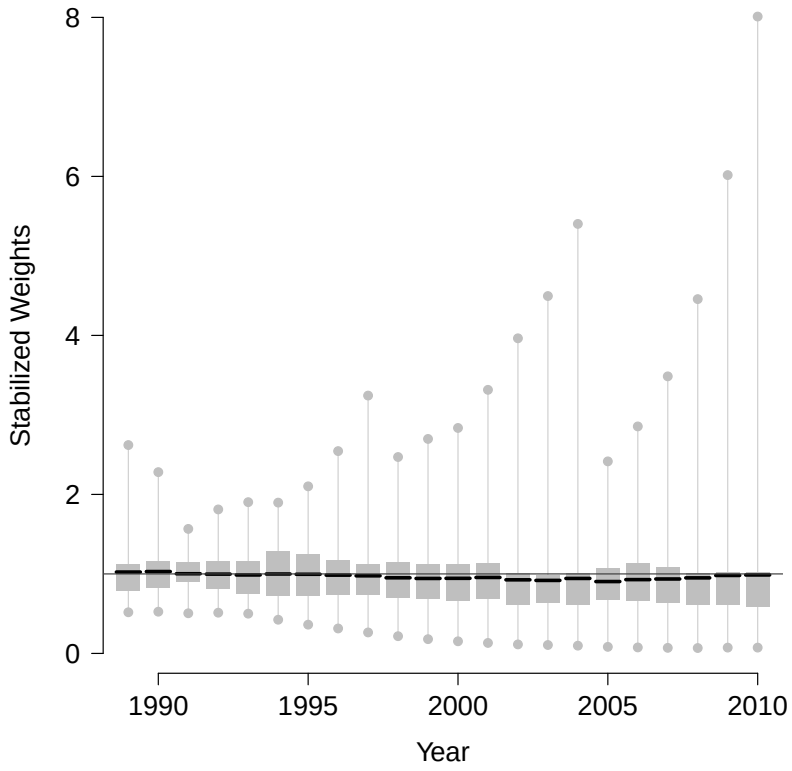

Figure A4: Stabilized IPT weights over the years by predicting CmAT Review. The black lines are the yearly means, the gray rectangles are the yearly inter-quartile ranges, and the thin gray lines denote the range of the weights. These weights appear well behaved as their means are close to 1.

Weighting Model 4 includes as treatment-history variables: review in the previous year; number of previous CmAT reviews; years since last review. Model includes as time-varying covariates: logged GDP *per capita* and logged total population; HRV transparency index score; Polity IV score; CIRI Torture Score; regional reporting density (as percentage); core international human rights treaties ratified (as percentage); and a set of indicator variables capturing: existence of an NHRI; Article 22 declaration; membership within a regional human rights regime; never democratic (since WWII); a democratic transition; and a political transition in a democratizing direction (+3 on the polity scale). All time-varying covariates lagged one year. Year fixed effects included. Estimates obtained with robust standard errors.

Table A2: Effect of CmAT Review and Review History

	LHRPS (t + *2*) Weighting Model 1	LHRPS (t + *2*) Weighting Model 3
CmAT Review (year = t)	0.116	0.145
	(0.081)	(0.097)
Number of Previous Reviews	0.181***	0.229***
	(0.025)	(0.030)
Years since Last Review	−0.005	0.002
	(0.009)	(0.011)
Reviewed in Previous Year	−0.034	−0.018
	(0.089)	(0.107)
Linear time trend	0.006	0.002
	(0.005)	(0.006)
Constant	0.313***	0.198**
	(0.074)	(0.086)
Observations	2,178	1,633
R^2	0.034	0.049
Adjusted R^2	0.032	0.046
Residual Std. Error	1.196 (df = 2172)	1.233 (df = 1627)
F Statistic	15.496*** (df = 5; 2172)	16.900*** (df = 5; 1627)

Notes: Ordinary Least Squares MSM, with Latent Human Rights Protection Scores at t + *2* as the dependent variable. All models include a linear time trend (years CAT regime in existence).
*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table A3: Effect of CmAT Review and Review History on Latent Human Rights Protection Score (Bootstrapped confidence intervals): Weighting Model 1

	Mean Coefficient	95% Bootstrapped CI
CmAT Review (year = t)	0.120	[−0.002, 0.248]
Number of Previous Reviews	0.188	[0.024, 0.354]
Years since Last Review	−0.006	[−0.050, 0.031]
Reviewed in Previous Year	−0.036	[−1.888, 0.104]
Linear time trend	0.006	[-0.022, 0.034]
Intercept	0.311	[-0.077, 0.723]

Notes: Linear regression point estimates (mean coefficients) reported. 95% confidence intervals obtained by using a cluster bootstrap procedure for the entire two-stage weighting and MSM fitting procedure, clustering on country. We ran the bootstrap for 20,000 iterations and took the 2.5th and 97.5th percentiles of the bootstrapped distribution for the MSM parameter estimates.The dependent variable is Latent Human Rights Protection Scores, as described within Fariss (2014). All models include a linear time trend (years CAT regime in existence).

Table A4: Effect of CmAT Review and Review History on Latent Human Rights Protection Score (Bootstrapped confidence intervals): Weighting Model 3

	Mean Coefficient	95% Bootstrapped CI
CmAT Review (year = t)	0.150	[0.017,0.288]
Number of Previous Reviews	0.235	[0.054, 0.412]
Years since Last Review	0.001	[−0.054, 0.048]
Reviewed in Previous Year	−0.021	[−0.187, 0.140]
Linear time trend	0.002	[−0.032, 0.037]
Intercept	0.204	[−0.229, 0.661]

Notes: Linear regression point estimates (mean coefficients) reported. 95% confidence intervals obtained by using a cluster bootstrap procedure for the entire two-stage weighting and MSM fitting procedure, clustering on country. We ran the bootstrap for 20,000 iterations and took the 2.5th and 97.5th percentiles of the bootstrapped distribution for the MSM parameter estimates.The dependent variable is Latent Human Rights Protection Scores, as described within Fariss (2014). All models include a linear time trend (years CAT regime in existence).

Table A5: Effect of CmAT Review and Review History

	CIRI Torture Score (t + 2) Weighting Model 2	CIRI Torture Score (t + 2) Weighting Model 4
CmAT Review (year = t)	−0.111 (0.085)	−0.143 (0.096)
Number of Previous Reviews	−0.163*** (0.030)	−0.231*** (0.033)
Years since Last Review	0.032*** (0.012)	0.044*** (0.013)
Reviewed in Previous Year	0.046 (0.094)	0.113 (0.106)
Linear time trend	0.033*** (0.006)	0.038*** (0.006)
Observations	1,714	1,362

Notes: Ordered probit MSM, with CIRI Torture Score at t + 2 as the dependent variable. The CIRI Torture Score is reversed, with 2 = frequent torture; 1 = occasional torture; and 0 = no torture. All models include a linear time trend (years CAT regime in existence). Models including year fixed-effects provide similar results.
*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

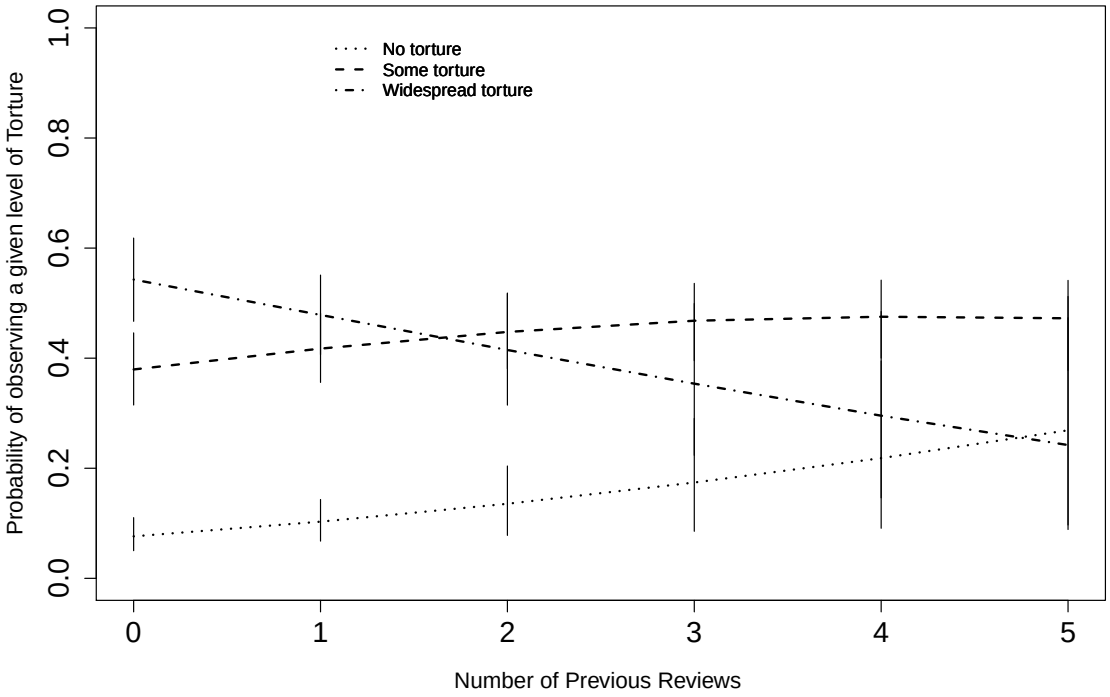

Figure A5: Predicted probabilities of observing each level of CIRI Torture Score at *t+2* as the number of previous reviews changes from 0 to 5. The predicted probabilities are calculated by holding all the other variables in the MSM outcome model, using Weighting Model 2, at their mean. The horizontal lines represent the 95 % clustered-bootstrapped confidence intervals, obtained from running 20,000 iterations clustering on country.

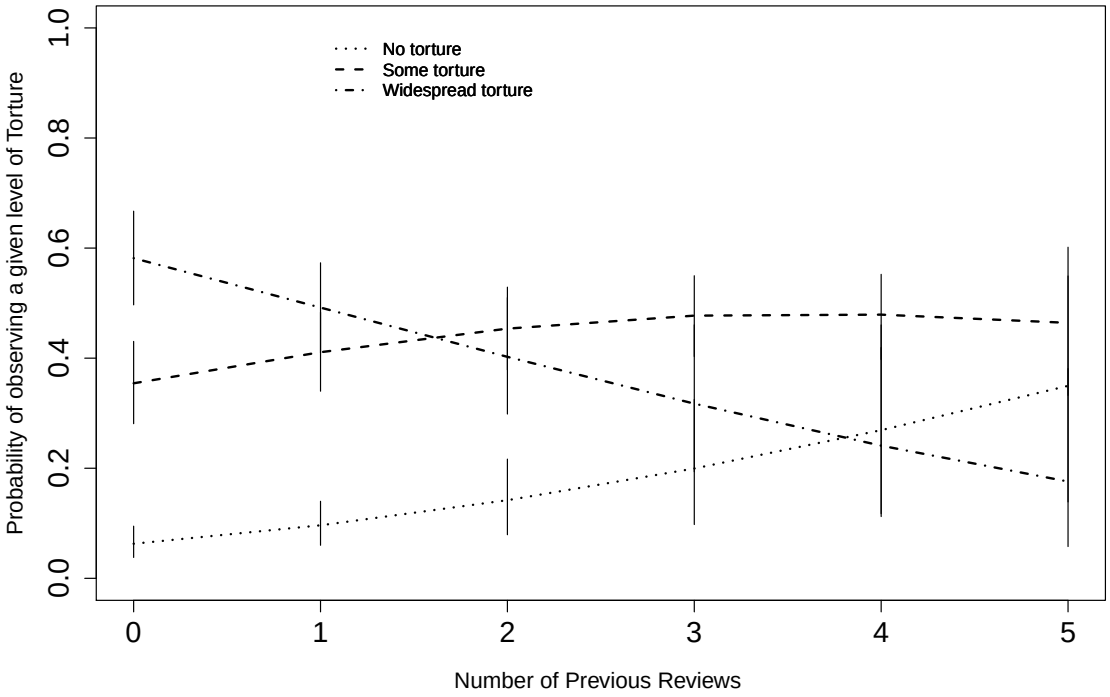

Figure A6: Predicted probabilities of observing each level of CIRI Torture Score at *t+2* as the number of previous reviews changes from 0 to 5. The predicted probabilities are calculated by holding all the other variables in the MSM outcome model, using Weighting Model 4, at their mean. The horizontal lines represent the 95 % clustered-bootstrapped confidence intervals, obtained from running 20,000 iterations clustering on country.

Table A6: Effect of CmAT Review and Review History (standard regression coefficients)

	LHRPS (*t+2*)	CIRI Torture (*t+2*)	LHRPS (*t+2*)	CIRI Torture (*t+2*)
GDP per capita (logged)	0.008	−0.263***	−0.002	−0.226***
	(0.005)	(0.031)	(0.007)	(0.041)
Total Population (logged)	−0.026***	0.214***	−0.028***	0.227***
	(0.004)	(0.027)	(0.005)	(0.034)
NHRI	0.002	−0.127	−0.007	−0.137
	(0.012)	(0.078)	(0.014)	(0.089)
HRV Transparency Index			0.005	−0.019
			(0.004)	(0.027)
Polity IV Score	0.002	−0.051***	0.001	−0.051***
	(0.001)	(0.010)	(0.002)	(0.012)
Never Democratic	−0.022	−0.135	−0.037	−0.196
	(0.018)	(0.121)	(0.023)	(0.152)
Transition to Democracy	0.016	0.147*	0.009	0.189**
	(0.013)	(0.079)	(0.016)	(0.095)
Democratizing Transition	0.140***	−0.132	0.138***	−0.131
	(0.022)	(0.138)	(0.024)	(0.151)
LHRPS	0.950***		0.956***	
	(0.007)		(0.007)	
CIRI Torture		1.053***		1.104***
		(0.060)		(0.067)
HRTs Ratified (percent)	−0.001*	−0.006**	−0.001*	−0.009***
	(0.0004)	(0.003)	(0.0005)	(0.003)
Article 22 Acceptance	0.055***	−0.092	0.036**	0.054
	(0.014)	(0.093)	(0.016)	(0.105)
CAT Regional Reporting Density (percent)	0.001**	0.002	0.001	0.002
	(0.0003)	(0.002)	(0.0005)	(0.003)
Regional HRs Membership	0.001	0.248***	0.006	0.239**
	(0.013)	(0.085)	(0.015)	(0.097)
CmAT Review 0.007	−0.062	0.015	−0.066	
	(0.016)	(0.099)	(0.018)	(0.112)
Number of Previous CmAT Reviews	0.015**	0.005	0.016**	−0.022
	(0.006)	(0.042)	(0.007)	(0.048)
CmAT Review in Previous Year	−0.009	0.059	−0.008	0.120
	(0.017)	(0.108)	(0.019)	(0.122)
Years Since Last CmAT Review	−0.003	0.044***	−0.002	0.049***
	(0.002)	(0.014)	(0.002)	(0.015)
Constant	0.343***		0.478***	
	(0.105)		(0.132)	
Observations	2,202	1,806	1,654	1,452
R^2	0.967		0.970	
Adjusted R^2	0.967		0.970	

Notes: OLS regression estimates for LHRPS and ordered probit estimates for CIRI Torture Score (*t+2*).
All models include year fixed effects; replacing with a linear time trend does not significantly or substantially affect results.
*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

Appendix B
Alternate specification to adjust for temporal bias

Following the suggestion by Fariss (2014: Appendix K), this section provides alternative analyses using the CIRI torture score as the outcome variable and adjusting for temporal bias. We do so by including (1) the lagged latent variable from the dynamic standard model, (2) an indicator for time (t), where $t = 1, \ldots, T$, and (3) the interaction of the index of time and the lagged repression variable. As before, to generate the Inverse Probability of Treatment weights, we first estimated a model for treatment (probability of undergoing review) in each time period, conditional on time-varying confounders and past reporting history, with a logit model and the parameter vector for the model with a pooled logistic regression, with country-year as the unit of analysis. The weighting model used to estimate the probability of undergoing review at time t includes all the covariates listed within Table 1, but replaces the Latent Human Rights Protection Score with the lagged CIRI Torture Score. As recommended, we included the LHRPS lagged two years and interacted with a time index (see also Table B1 and Figure B1 for list of covariates included in weighting model).

Second, we fit an ordered probit model for the outcome—the CIRI torture score—given treatment and treatment history, by weighting each observation with the inverse of its treatment probabilities calculated in the first step. We again use the weights generated in the first step to fit an inverse-probability weighted MSM to estimate the effects of the key treatments: *CmAT review* and the *review process* on the CIRI torture score at year *t+2*. To adjust for temporal bias in this outcome model, we again include the LHRPS at year *t+1* and interacted with a time index (see Table B2 and Figure B2).

Note that the Latent Human Rights Protection Scores are based on a number of underlying data sources (Cingranelli and Richards 2012; Conrad and Moore 2011; Conrad, Haglund and Moore 2013; Eck and Hultman 2007; Gibney, Cornett and Wood 2012; Gibney and Dalton 1996; Harff and Gurr 1988; Harff 2003; Hathaway 2002; Marshall, Gurr and Harff 2009; Rummel 1994, 1995; Sundberg 2009; Taylor and Jodice 1983; Wayman and Tago 2010).

Table B1: Estimated probability of undergoing CmAT Review (Weighting Model)

	CmAT Review
GDP per capita (logged)	0.257*** (0.100)
Total Population (logged)	0.097 (0.083)
NHRI	0.046 (0.197)
HRV Transparency Index	0.030 (0.060)
Polity IV Score	−0.009 (0.030)
Never Democratic	−0.253 (0.363)
Transition to Democracy	−0.362 (0.226)
Democratizing Transition	0.350 (0.319)
Latent HRs Protection Score	−0.130 (0.175)
Torture Score (CIRI)	−0.027 (0.181)
HRTs Ratified (percent)	0.011* (0.006)
Article 22 Acceptance	0.008 (0.226)
CAT Regional Reporting Density (percent)	0.020*** (0.006)
Regional HRs Membership	0.367* (0.221)
Number of Previous Reviews	−0.431*** (0.102)
Review in Previous Year	−3.440*** (1.012)
Years Since Last Review	0.093*** (0.027)
Time Index	−0.065*** (0.017)
LHRPS x Time Index	−0.002 (0.010)
Constant	−6.568*** (1.795)
Observations	1,582
Log Likelihood	−517.187
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,074.374

Notes: Logistic odds regression, with CmAT Review as the dependent variable. Model includes a linear time index. Robust standard errors in parentheses. All time-varying variables lagged one year except Total Population (not lagged) and LHPRS (lagged two years). The model generates IPT weights used in the MSM analysis.
*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

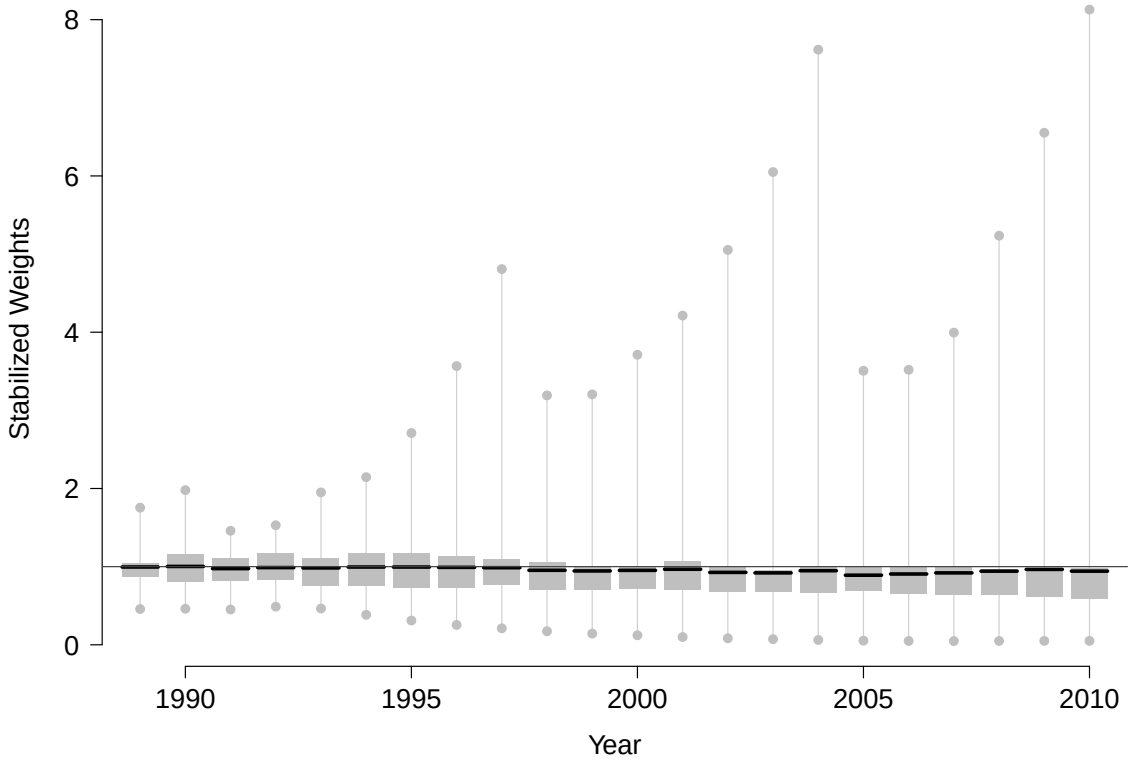

Figure B1: Stabilized IPT weights over the years by predicting CmAT Review. The black lines are the yearly means, the gray rectangles are the yearly inter-quartile ranges, and the thin gray lines denote the range of the weights. These weights appear well behaved as their means are close to 1.

Weighting Model includes as treatment-history variables: review in the previous year; number of previous CmAT reviews; years since last review. Model includes as time-varying covariates: logged GDP *per capita* and logged total population; HRV transparency index score; Polity IV score; CIRI Torture Score; LHRPS; regional reporting density (as percentage); core international human rights treaties ratified (as percentage); and a set of indicator variables capturing: existence of an NHRI; Article 22 declaration; membership within a regional human rights regime; never democratic (since WWII); a democratic transition; and a political transition in a democratizing direction (+3 on the polity scale). All time-varying covariates lagged one year except LHPRS (lagged two years). Model includes a linear time index, and interaction between LHRPS and linear time index. Estimates obtained with robust standard errors.

Table B2: Effect of CmAT Review and Review History

	CIRI Torture Score (t + 2)
CmAT Review	−0.030
(year = t)	(0.118)
Number of Previous Reviews	−0.119***
	(0.040)
Review in Previous Year	0.203
	(0.130)
Years since Last Review	0.062***
	(0.016)
Latent Human Rights Protection Score	−1.301***
(year = $t + 1$)	(0.094)
Time Index	0.054***
	(0.009)
LHRPS x Time Index	0.016***
	(0.006)
Observations	1,279

Notes: Ordered probit MSM, with CIRI Torture Score at t + 2 as the dependent variable. The CIRI Torture Score is reversed, with 2 = frequent torture; 1 = occasional torture; and 0 = no torture. Model includes a linear time index, interacted with LHRPS.
*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

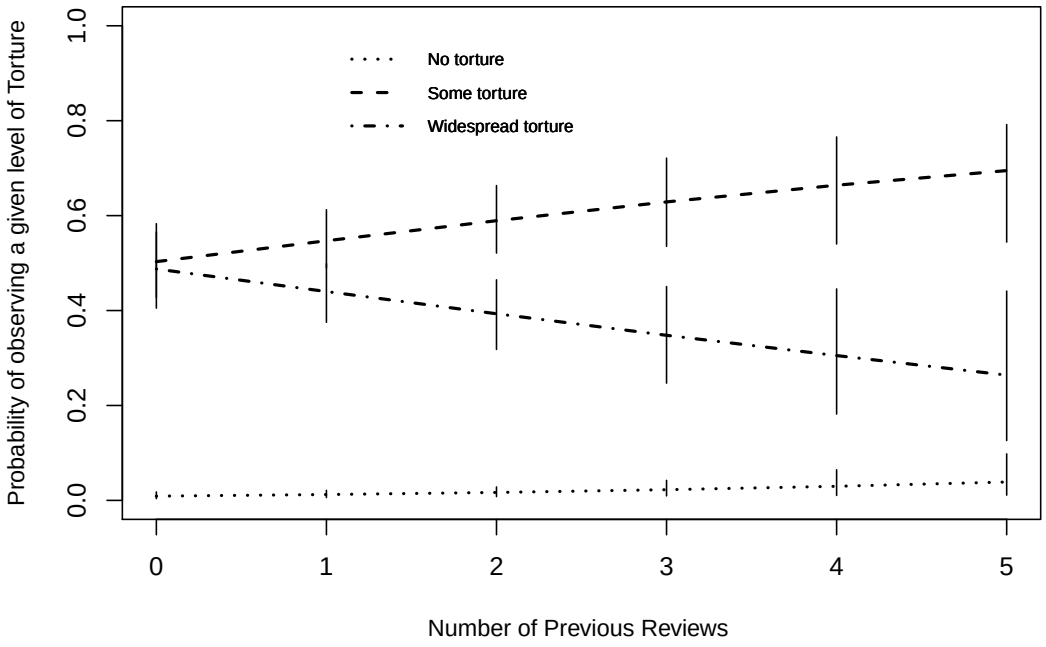

Figure B2: Predicted probabilities of observing each level of CIRI Torture Score at *t+2* as the number of previous reviews changes from 0 to 5. The predicted probabilities are calculated by holding all the other variables in the MSM outcome model (Table B2) at their mean. The horizontal lines represent the 95 % clustered-bootstrapped confidence intervals, obtained from running 20,000 iterations clustering on country.

Appendix C
Mobilization: Shadow Reporting by Civil Society

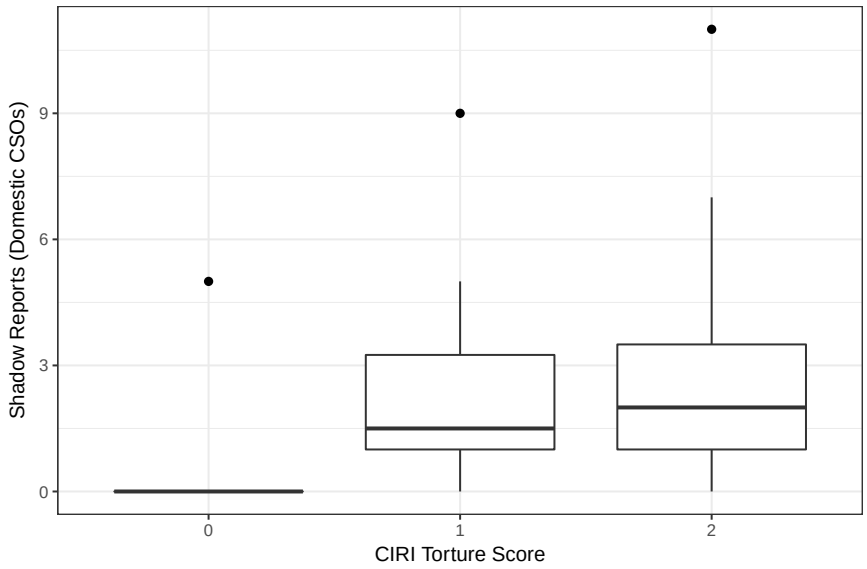

Figure C1: Domestic CSO Shadow Reporting by CIRI Torture Score. Figure displays the distribution of shadow reports (submitted by domestic CSOs only) by a country's score on the CIRI Torture scale during the year of report submission. Due to data availability these figures cover the years 2007-2010 (n=49). A CIRI Torture Score of 0 represents no or little reported torture in a given year, while a CIRI Torture Score of 2 represents widespread reports of torture in a given year. The bar represents the median value of shadow reports for each torture score, while the bounds of the boxes represent the upper and lower quartiles respectively. The whiskers represent the maximum and minimum values, excluding outliers, while the dots represent outliers (more than 3/2 times upper quartile).

Appendix D
Information Dissemination: Self-reporting in Local Media

We found little to no evidence of coverage of CmAT dialogue in some of the smaller states in Latin America. In Guyana, for example, domestic media could only be searched systematically from 2009. While a couple articles reference the CAT, none mention the reporting process. Guyana has turned in only one report, in 2006, which was reviewed the same year. Panama is similar: it submitted three reports over the course of the late 1980s and 1990s, but of low quality and Committee feedback was minimal (amounting to a paltry three recommendations over a decade). We were not able to retrieve any press articles on the CmAT process involving Panama, Costa Rica (submitted two reports), and El Salvador (two reports). Uruguay has turned in three reports since ratifying the CAT in 1988, but we could find only one article in the major media that mentioned the CmAT review process, noting criticism of the government and in particular identifying the NHRI as the source of some of the information mentioned within the critical Committee review.[1] Guatemala had a strong reporting record (a total of five separate reports) and plenty of compliance recommendations to digest (twenty-seven from the most recent review alone), but we could find only one article that mentioned the CmAT review process. That article covers Committee criticisms, but also evinces some government confusion about the process.[2] Honduras, however, has only turned in one report, but when it was discussed by the CmAT in 2009, the press coverage was significant: we found five references in three different publications touching on issues from violence in prisons to torture at the hands of the armed forces.[3] Interestingly, one extensive and critical article identifies the CmAT review as a "constructive dialog" and states that failure to comply with the UN recommendations exposes Honduras to "moral sanction."[4]

[1] *El Pais*, "INAU respaldará al Sirpa tras duro informe de ONU," 25 May 2014. There are several articles on other aspects of UN monitoring and oversight in *El Pais*, but this is the only one specifically on the CmAT. See for example "Plan de Mujica viola convenios," 12 August 2012; "Consejos al sistema uruguayo," 19 June 2011; and "Consejos al sistema uruguayo," 25 May 2010.

[2] *Siglo Veintiuno*, "Comité contra la Tortura revisa caso de Guatemala," 6 May 2006.

[3] *La Tribuna*, "ONU denuncia abusos en las detenciones preventivas en Honduras," 6 May 2009; "Piden desengavetar la Ley Penitenciaria," 6 June 2009; *El Heraldo*, "Los hondureños viven aterrorizados por violencia," 6 May 2009.

[4] *El Heraldo*, "ONU conoce de tratos inhumanos," 14 May 2009.

Table D1: Overview of Domestic Media Searches in Latin America

Country	Year Examined (Report Number)	Publications Searched	CmAT References
Argentina	1997 (3rd)	1	3
	2004 (4th)	2	6
Bolivia	2014 (2nd)	4	5
Brazil	2001 (1st)	2	4
Chile	2009 (5th)	2	3
Colombia	1995 (2nd)	1	3
	2003 (3rd)	1	4
	2009 (4th)	2	8
Costa Rica	2008 (2nd)	1	0
Ecuador	2005 (3rd)	2	2
	2010 (4th)	2	4
El Salvador	2009 (2nd)	1	0
Honduras	2009 (1st)	3	5
Mexico	1997 (3rd)	1	6
	2006 (4th)	2	3
	2012 (5th)	3	24
Nicaragua	2009 (1st)	2	19
Paraguay	2011 (4th)	3	9
Peru	2006 (4th)	2	3
	2012 (5th)	3	2
Uruguay	2014 (3rd)	2	1
Venezuela	1999 (1st)	1	1
	2002 (2nd)	1	1
	2014 (3rd)	3	25

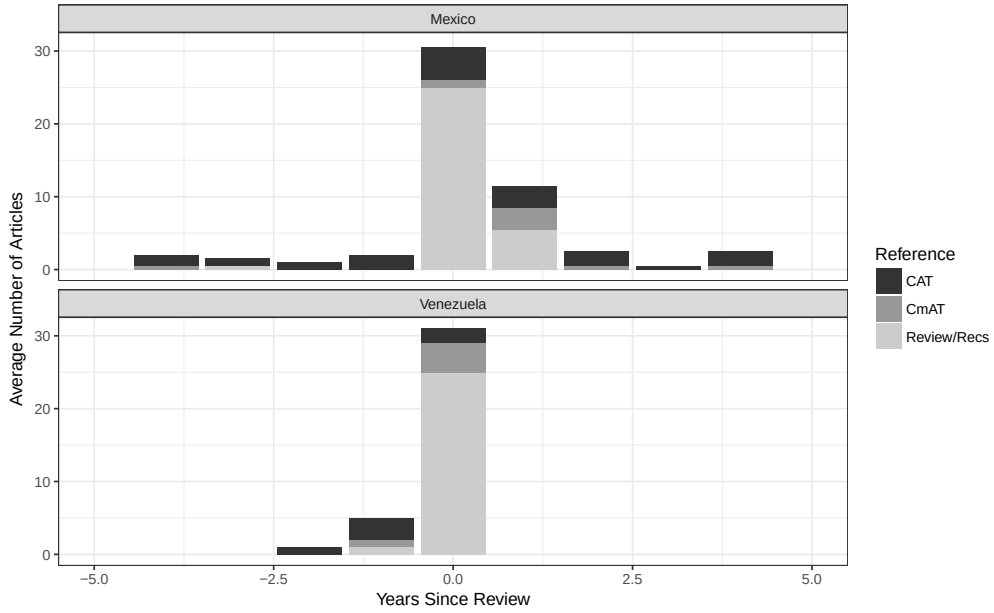

Figure D1: Domestic Media Coverage of the Torture Convention in Mexico and Venezuela. Figure indicates the number of domestic newspaper articles that reference the CAT, the CmAT, or the in-person periodic review and/or the concluding observations and recommendations issued by the CmAT (Review/Recs). References are averaged over the number of CmAT reviews (CAT reports) undertaken by each country within its searchable time period. References are centered around the year of review (0). For Mexico, the searchable period is 1995-2014 and covered 3 CmAT reviews. For Venezuela, the searchable period is 1998-2014, and covered 3 CmAT reviews.

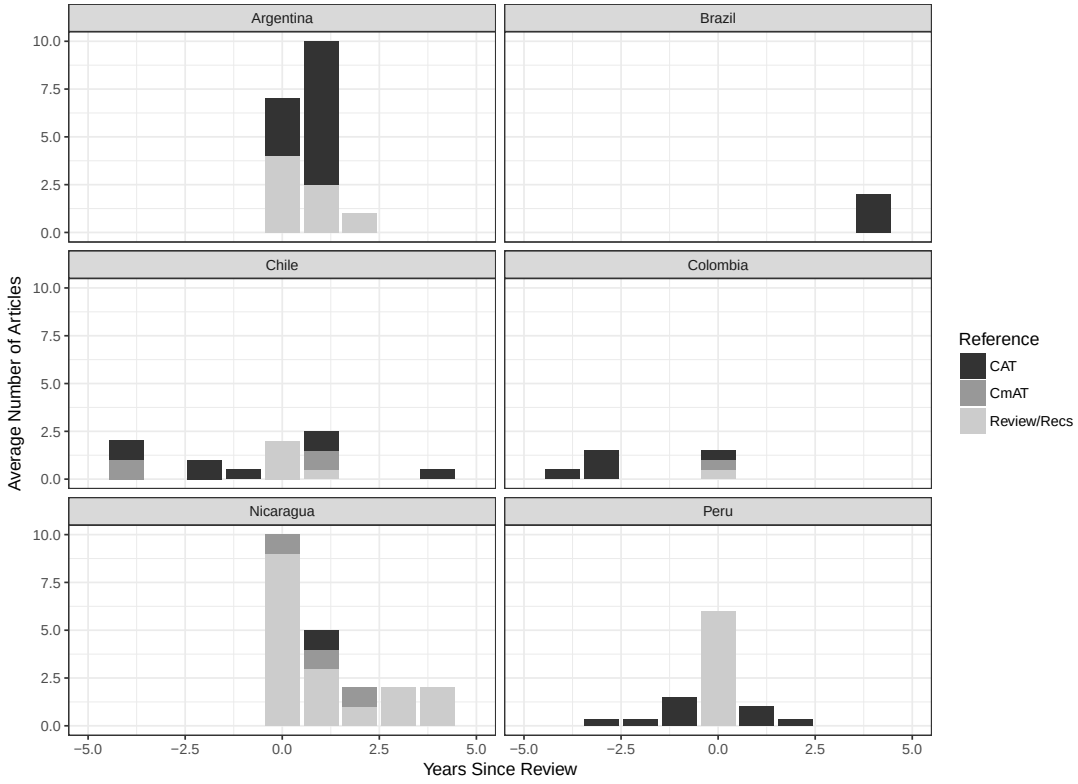

Figure D2: Domestic Media Coverage of the Torture Convention in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Nicaragua, and Peru. Figure indicates the number of domestic newspaper articles that reference the CAT, the CmAT, or the in-person periodic review and/or the concluding observations and recommendations issued by the CmAT (Review/Recs). References are averaged over the number of CmAT reviews (CAT reports) undertaken by each country within its searchable time period. References are centered around the year of review (0). For Argentina, the searchable period is 1997-1999; 2004-2014, and covered (though inconsistently) 2 CmAT reviews (in 1997 & 2004). For Brazil, the searchable period is 2005-2014, which did not cover any CmAT reviews as Brazil has been delinquent in its report submission. Brazil's last CmAT review occurred in 2001. For Chile, the searchable period is 2005-2014, and covered 1 CmAT review (in 2009). For Colombia, the searchable period is 1995-2014, and covered 3 CmAT reviews. For Nicaragua, the searchable period is 2009-2014, and covered 1 CmAT review. For Peru, the searchable period is 2005-2014, which covers (albeit not comprehensively) two CmAT reviews (in 2006 & 2012).