

#	Question	Answer
1	<p>Paragraph 18 says that María Paz was taken to the Women's Prison in the Capital of Juvenlandia "a few days after" August 10, 2002. Paragraph 23 says that she was released from jail, but the only reference is that on February 5, 2004 she was no longer in custody (paragraph 24). What were the exact dates of her arrest and her release?</p> <p>At the time the inquiries were made at the Embassy of Juvenlandia about María Paz and Felicitas (paragraph 29), was María Paz in custody?</p> <p>Bearing in mind that María Paz was granted immediate release from jail (paragraph 23), and that when she was prosecuted for murder the abortion case was still at the pretrial phase (paragraph 27), what were the legal grounds for María Paz's being transferred to the women's prison for the first time (paragraph 18), [where she remained] for more than a year (paragraph 24)?</p>	<p>She was arrested on August 14, 2002 and released from custody on May 10, 2003.</p> <p>Her release from jail was "immediate" upon the filing of the request (paragraph 23).</p>

		After María Paz's arrest.
4	<p>Did the State of Juvenlandia adopt the criterion of "jus soli" or "jus sanguinis" in defining its citizens?</p> <p>What is the system of nationality (jus sanguinis or jus solis) under the laws of Juvenlandia? In other words, what is the nationality of Felicitas's son? And what would be the procedure under Juvenlandian law for a foreign minor to give up that child for adoption?</p>	

5	What are the names of the parents in the adoption process of Felicitas Unzué's son?	Only the mother's name appears: Felicitas Unzué
6	Is the abortion of anencephalic fetuses legal or illegal in the country?	The Criminal Code does not specifically address the issue of anencephaly. Cases are decided in relation to the "risk to health" provided for under the Criminal Code as a permissible reason for the termination of a pregnancy. There is conflicting case law in the country. The Supreme Court has not ruled on the issue.
7	With respect to the criminal case in which María Paz was prosecuted for abortion, what considerations were taken into account in the decision to transfer her to the Women's Prison in the capital, as well as in the subsequent decision to grant her immediate release?	<p>The decision was based on flight risk, because she was a foreigner; she did not have a domicile in the country or any other established roots; she was not employed; and she had no relatives or acquaintances in Juvenlandia.</p> <p>Her release from jail was granted "immediately" following the request. The defense argued that the Women's Association that was providing the legal services was going to provide her with a residence and the conditions to live in Juvenlandia that would allow her to appear at trial. Finally, the defense maintained that if the criteria on which her original arrest was based were recognized as valid, any person who entered the country under the same conditions in which María Paz did would be automatically held in custody if accused of a crime, which would be a discriminatory practice inconsistent with the laws of Juvenlandia that would also revictimize the girl.</p> <p>Her release from jail was granted based on the commitment of the defense to offer ties to the community, and the discrimination argument was rejected.</p>

	in the State of Juvenlandia?	cases open. Unofficial information points to thousands of cases and to the existence of specific corridors through which thousands of minors and adults circulate. There are documentaries and other journalistic programs that have reported on the issue.
22	<p>What is the minimum age at which a minor can be prosecuted under the regular criminal laws in the State of Juvenlandia?</p> <hr/> <p>What is the minimum age in Juvenlandia at which persons under the age of 18 can be held criminally responsible?</p>	16 years.
23	What is the maximum period of time legally permitted in Juvenlandia for the pretrial phase of a criminal case such as Maria Paz's case?	The Procedural Code does not establish the maximum duration of the pretrial phase. Preventive detention may last for up to two years, and may be extended for an additional two years in exceptional cases.
24	What are the legal procedures and deadlines for adoption in Juvenlandia, when it is preceded by custody?	See answers 8 and 19. Although it is not legally regulated, custody in Juvenlandia is sometimes converted by a court into pre-

		legal capacity derived from the Napoleonic Codes.
30	Paragraph 25 states that Maria Paz was convicted on December 10, 2004 for the murder of the man with the scarred face. Paragraph 27 states "Meanwhile, the abortion case was still at the pre-trial stage." The last sentence of paragraph 43 reads "The Supreme Court judgment that rejected the arguments set forth on behalf of Maria Paz and affirmed her conviction that was handed down on March 5, 2008." Does the conviction handed down on March 5, 2008 refer to the abortion case or her conviction for the murder of the man with the scarred face?	It refers to the murder case.
31	In regard to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, footnote 1 states that it was signed on December 19, 1966. However, the actual document (found on the UN website) states that it was signed in New York on December 16, 1966. Please confirm we are talking about the same document. Additionally, in footnote 1, the date listed for the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was stated as being signed on July 13, 1967. However, UN documents refer to this treaty as being signed on December 21, 1965, and the treaty entering into force in 1969. Please confirm we are talking about the same document.	The information comes from the official UN site. They are the same documents. The fact that the treaties are in force and were signed by Juvenlandia prior to the events of this case is not at issue.
32	Did Felicitas' authorization to travel from her parents, per paragraph 8 of the hypothetical case, consist of a written document?	No, it was only expressed verbally.
33	Does the domestic law of Juvenlandia allow for the practice of abortion in the case of anencephalic fetuses?	It does not mention it expressly. The authorization is in the case of "risk to health." See the previous answers on this issue in # 10, 15, 20 and related questions.
34	Is it known whether the State of Juvenlandia established the applicable criminal, civil, administrative, and disciplinary liabilities for the involvement of "Pirucha" (Juvenlandian woman who made the proposal to the minors), "Porota" (who traveled with them), the Customs and Immigration officers (who allowed the minors to enter the country	

	jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights unconditionally?	the Inter-American Court on December 10, 1987, unconditionally.
37	Under what terms is the practice of abortion permitted in the Republic of Juvenlandia, and what requirements must be met in such situations, since paragraph 27 of the facts establishes that the abortion case went forward because there was no final conviction against the perpetrator?	See the previous answers on this issue in # 10, 15, 20 and related questions. There is a debate in the case law and in scholarly opinions: for some, a complaint alleging rape is sufficient for the assertion of the legal excuse, and for others (for example, the prosecutor in this case) a conviction is required (an interpretation that on these facts prevents the termination of the pregnancy, given the procedural timeline of a criminal rape trial).

have proper training, and did they provide special services to her because of her status as a minor child?

offenders, but the ones they have are very good. Juvenlandia has received international recognition for those programs.

María Paz participated in some of those programs for adolescence

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58	In Juvenlandia, are hospitals and health clinics run by the State?	Some are and others are not. The Health Center to which María Paz was taken was public.
59	Regarding Maria Paz's criminal abortion case that was in the pretrial stage (Paragraph 27), and taking into account the "criminal case" (Paragraph 40), what became of the criminal abortion proceedings?	Awaiting trial. It must be taken into account that there

		<p>not a crime when it is performed for the purpose of preventing danger to the life or health of the mother, and such danger cannot be prevented by other means; or when the pregnancy is the result of rape or of the indecent assault of a woman who is mentally disabled. In the case of the latter, the consent of the woman's legal representative must be requested for the abortion.</p>
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