

***Inter-American Human Rights Moot Court Competition 2009***  
***Hypothetical Case: Rosalie Fournier and Bruno Tamba v. Tynalandia***

**Clarification Questions & Answers – ENGLISH**

1. What percentage of immigrants (illegal and legal) are from Evaristo?
  - a) The information available is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case.
2. Is the Census Bureau (mentioned in paragraph 9) part of or a separate entity from the Census and Immigration Office (mentioned in paragraph 29)?
  - a) The Census Bureau and the Census and Immigration Office are the same entity.
3. What was the average unemployment rate in Tynalandia before 1992 (the economic crisis year)?
  - a) This question makes it necessary to clarify that, in 1992, the unemployment rate referred to in paragraph 12 rose to 13% (it did not grow by 13%). Towards the end of the 80's and in the early 90's, unemployment remained around 9%.
4. What percentage of the crimes committed in Tynalandia are done by Evaristans?
  - a) The information available is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case.
5. What were the nationalities of the foreign couple that trafficked Rosalie Fournier and others to Tynalandia?
  - a) The information available is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case.
6. What is Rosalie Fournier's exact date of birth?
  - a) Rosalie Fournier was born on January 3, 1963.
7. Was Rosalie Fournier accompanied by the smuggler when she arrived in Tynaladia?
  - a) The information available is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case.
8. How old was Rosalie Fournier at the moment of her detention in 1982?
  - a) At the time of her detention in 1982, Rosalie Fournier was 18 years old.
9. Did Rosalie Fournier have the right to a public defendant and a translator for her defense during the process of 1982?
  - a) The information available is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case.
10. On April 23, 1982, Rosalie Fournier was sanctioned with a \$500 fine and six months of probation for the crime of prostitution. Do these facts constitute a legally settled matter (*res judicata*)?
  - a) Yes.
11. What were the results of the investigations mentioned in paragraph 12 of the hypothetical case?
  - a) The judicial branch of Tynalandia began investigations to determine whether racial hatred was the motive behind the violent events that took place between 1992 and 1993. Nevertheless, they did not manage to obtain sufficient information to reach conclusions or determine who was responsible for the events.
12. What were the public policies adopted by the government of Tynalandia between 1981 and 1994 to promote the legalization of undocumented immigrant workers?
  - a) The information available is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case.

***Inter-American Human Rights Moot Court Competition 2009***  
***Hypothetical Case: Rosalie Fournier and Bruno Tamba v. Tynalandia***

13. What are the statistics of the race and nationality of the immigrants deported from Tynalandia from 1994 until the present?
- a) The information available is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case.
14. How many employers have been sanctioned by the government of Tynalandia for hiring illegal immigrants and what percentage of the illegal immigrant population was employed?
- a) The information available is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case.
15. How did the government of Tynalandia collect taxes from Rosalie Fournier since she was considered an illegal immigrant?
- a) Rosalie Fournier's employers made deductions from her salary to pay income tax and social security tax. Also, in her day to day affairs, Rosalie Fournier paid the taxes related to the goods and services she consumed.
16. Was Marco Tamba (Bruno's father) born in Tynalandia or did he become a Tynalandian by naturalization?
- a) Marco Tamba was born in Tynalandia.
17. Did Marco Tamba maintain a relationship with his son Bruno Tamba after Rosalie Fournier moved in 1992?
- a) Yes, as mentioned in paragraph 19, Marco Tamba sporadically visited his son Bruno Tamba.
18. What was the definitive frequency with which the "increasingly sporadic" visits between Marco Tamba and his son Bruno occurred once the parents had separated?
- a) The visits were neither periodic nor frequent. Sometimes Marco Tamba was able to travel up to twice a month to visit his son, but, depending on the circumstances, sometimes several months went by without any such visit.
19. Were Rosalie Fournier and Marco Tamba still in a relationship when she was detained?
- a) The relationship between Rosalie Fournier with Marco Tamba was the relationship between a mother and the father of her child. Rosalie Fournier and Marco Tamba have not had an amorous relationship since the beginning of the 90's, as indicated in paragraph 19 of the hypothetical case.
20. Does Rosalie live in an area inhabited predominantly by immigrants?
- a) The information available is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case.
21. Were the people employed in the cleaning service of the hotel where Rosalie Fournier worked exclusively of African descent? (Paragraph 21)
- a) No.
22. With respect to the theft of computers in the hotel where Rosalie Fournier worked, were all the people interrogated of African descent? (Paragraph 21)
- a) According to the available information, Rosalie Fournier observed that all the people that were waiting to be interrogated by the police in connection to the theft of computers were of African descent. There is no information about whether the police interrogated other people nor of their ethnic or racial origins. There is also no information about the motives that drove the police to specifically interrogate these people.
23. Is there a consulate or embassy with consular functions of the Republic of Evaristo in Tynalandia?

***Inter-American Human Rights Moot Court Competition 2009***  
***Hypothetical Case: Rosalie Fournier and Bruno Tamba v. Tynalandia***

- a) Yes, the Republic of Evaristo has an Embassy and various consulates in the Republic of Tynalandia.
24. Under what conditions did the four-and-a-half-hour-long interview between Rosalie Fournier and the immigration official take place? (For example, were there other people involved? Was she allowed to fulfill her basic necessities? Etc.)
- a) The interrogation of Rosalie Fournier was conducted under dignified circumstances. During the interrogation, neither force nor coercive methods were used.  
As a matter of fact, at the beginning of the interrogation, the Immigration Official identified himself and informed Rosalie Fournier of the reasons for her detention as well as her rights as a detainee, including the right to remain silent, to call an attorney and to notify her consulate of her detention. Also, she was told she could call her family and employers if she considered it necessary.  
The questions Rosalie Fournier asked were answered and she was allowed to relieve herself when she asked.  
No other people participated in the interrogation.
25. Were there a lawyer and/or an interpreter present during any of the interrogations or at the time Rosalie Fournier was informed of the reasons for her detention?
- a) No.
26. Did the government of Tynalandia inform the consulate of the Republic of Evaristo about the detention of Rosalie Fournier? (Paragraph 22)
- a) No.
27. Does the immigration official have any jurisdiction during the interrogation at the police station?
- a) No, the immigration officer does not have any jurisdiction.
28. Was Rosalie Fournier brought before a judge when she arrived at the police station or to the immigrant detention center, or at any time before her first public hearing?
- a) No, the first time Rosalie Fournier appeared before a judge after being detained on May 27, 2003, was during the hearing before the 3rd Immigration Judge of the Republic of Tynalandia that took place on November 28, 2003.
29. A more detailed description of the Gándara immigrant detention center. (Space, conditions, treatment, etc.)
- a) The information available is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case.
30. In number of people, what was the capacity of the room where Rosalie Fournier was held in the Gándara immigrant detention center?
- a) The room had capacity for seven (7) people.
31. Is the Gándara immigrant detention center where Rosalie Fournier was held located geographically close to an urban center, or at any rate, is there an immigrant detention center in Tynalandia that is closer to the city where her son and friends live?
- a) The Gándara immigrant detention center was the closest immigrant detention center to the city where Bruno Tamba lived with Rosalie Fournier.
32. Were there any attorneys available to Rosalie capable of communicating in either French or kreyol, or was it possible for her to obtain a translator to work with the attorney defending her case?

***Inter-American Human Rights Moot Court Competition 2009***  
***Hypothetical Case: Rosalie Fournier and Bruno Tamba v. Tynalandia***

- a) In Tynalandia, there are lawyers with knowledge of Evaristan Kreyol as well as French. There are also translators and interpreters available that speak these languages. Nevertheless, Rosalie Fournier's circumstances only allowed her to access gratuitous legal services, which were only available in Spanish. There is no information regarding the availability of gratuitous interpretation services.
33. According to Paragraph 23 of the facts of the case, a judge would make a decision regarding Bruno Tamba's situation. In said decision, was the opinion of Bruno Tamba heard and was Rosalie Fournier present?
- a) Bruno Tamba's situation was resolved by the same 3rd Immigration Judge of Tynalandia on December 18, 2003, who decided that Bruno Tamba must remain in Tynalandia under the custody of his father. In this process, Rosalie Fournier was heard, but not her son Bruno Tamba.
34. When the second judicial process was initiated against Rosalie, did specialized children's rights authorities participate?
- a) No.
35. On what date was Rosalie Fournier notified of the decision issued by the 3rd Immigration Judge of Tynalandia on December 18, 2003?
- a) The judge's decision was notified to Rosalie Fournier on the same date, December 18, 2003.
36. On what date did the ruling of the 3rd Immigration Judge become final?
- a) Rosalie Fournier had a month, starting on December 18, 2003, to appeal the judge's ruling. As such, on January 18, 2004, the judgment became final.
37. From the facts of the case, we gather that, according to Rosalie Fournier's attorney, the appeals related to cases of the application of Law 24.326 were rejected *in limine*. On what did the attorney base this statement and what are the criteria established and applied by the Court of Appeals to reject such appeals for being inadmissible or inappropriate?
- a) Rosalie Fournier's attorney had knowledge of all the appeals related to the application of Law 24.326 that had been resolved to date in Tynalandia. All of these appeals had been rejected *in limine* by the Court of Appeals on the basis that Law 24.326 does not admit exceptions to the obligatory deportation of foreigners that have committed an aggravated federal offense. With respect to this, the Courts of Appeals considered that, once it was verified that the offense had been committed, there was no room to question the lower court's decision.
38. Are there any other cases where an appeal has been filed, outside of the cases applying Law 24.326, where said appeal had been admitted?
- a) The information available is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case.
39. Given that Rosalie Fournier spent most of her life in Tynalandia and that Kreyol is a stigmatized and discriminated dialect (Paragraph 31), how was it that Rosalie Fournier, who in all those years was unable to learn or assimilate the Spanish language, was able to teach her son Spanish and maintain an affective tie with him?
- a) It is true that Rosalie Fournier always had difficulties with the Spanish language (paragraph 19), but she had a basic level of comprehension and communication and preferred that Spanish was always spoken in her home to help her integration in Tynalandia and avoid her son being discriminated against because of his language or Evaristan Kreyol accent.

***Inter-American Human Rights Moot Court Competition 2009***  
***Hypothetical Case: Rosalie Fournier and Bruno Tamba v. Tynalandia***

40. Was the Case of Rosalie Fournier and Bruno Tamba a public and controversial fact within Tynalandia of which there is evidence that agents of the State gave statements in the media referring to their position with regards to Rosalie Fournier?
- a) The information available is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case.
41. Does Rosalie Fournier have any surviving relatives and/or friends in the Republic of Evaristo?
- a) At the moment of her deportation, Rosalie Fournier had no contact with any relatives or friends in Evaristo, nor was she aware whether they were alive or not.
42. What were the measures adopted by the Republic of Tynalandia with respect to the minor Bruno Tamba when placing him in his father's custody?
- a) The State of Tynalandia ordered that social workers keep close track of the Bruno Tamba situation under his father's custody, while he remains a minor.
43. Have the social, economic and cultural conditions of Evaristo changed from the moment Rosalie left to Tynalandia to the moment of her deportation? If so, have the changes been for better or worse?
- a) The social, economic and cultural conditions of Evaristo have not significantly changed since Rosalie Fournier left the country.
44. Is there a discriminatory practice in Evaristo against women who have committed prostitution and/or women who have children outside of wedlock, a practice that may threaten the life or physical integrity of Rosalie if she returned to her country of origin?
- a) Even though women in Evaristo have achieved equal rights since 1979, we can see the persistence of a structural inequality between men and women. The reasons for discrimination against women are varied and could include the reasons pointed out in this question. Nevertheless, there is no information that the discriminatory practices endanger the life or physical integrity of the women of Evaristo.
45. In what way has the economic situation of Tynalandia improved since the implementation of the "Immigration Legalization Act," Law 24.326, in terms of unemployment rate and a re-activation of industry and commerce?
- a) The economic conditions of Tynalandia have not varied significantly since the implementation of Law 24.326.
46. Does the existence of plantations where illegal immigrants are forced to work for excessively long hours, with no rest and no pay actually constitute a general rule or just particular cases?
- a) The information available is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case.
47. Is the State of Tynalandia party to any conventions regarding immigrant rights, like the international convention on the protection of migrant worker rights and their families?
- a) Yes, Tynalandia has ratified the main international instruments of the United Nations, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
48. Is the State of Tynalandia party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and of its Additional Protocol to Prevent, Sanction and Eradicate the Treatment of Persons, also of that year?
- a) Yes, Tynalandia has ratified the main international instruments of the United Nations, including the United Nation's Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the

***Inter-American Human Rights Moot Court Competition 2009***  
***Hypothetical Case: Rosalie Fournier and Bruno Tamba v. Tynalandia***

Protocol to prevent, repress and sanction the treatment of persons, especially women and children, that complements the U.N. Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

49. Are there laws in the Republic of Evaristo that penalize forced labor and abuses against immigrants?  
a) The information available is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case; nevertheless, it is worth clarifying that the case submitted to the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court on Human Rights refers to the responsibility of the Republic of Tynalandia.
50. What are the punishments and statute of limitations for the crime of prostitution in the Republic of Tynalandia?  
a) In Tynalandia, the crime of prostitution shall be sanctioned with punishments that range from fines from two hundred (\$200) to three thousand dollars (\$3,000) and up to fifteen (15) days in jail. The statute of limitations is ten (10) years.
51. Before Law 24.326, did Tynalandia have sanctions for immigrants that illegally entered the country?  
a) Yes, before Law 24.326 entered into force, persons who illegally entered Tynalandia could be released on bail, be detained or, in more serious cases, be deported to their country of origin, depending on the circumstances of each case.
52. Were the existing immigration tribunals of the Republic of Tynalandia created by virtue of the “Immigrant Legalization Act,” Law 24.326?  
a) No, the immigration tribunals of Tynalandia existed before Law 24.326.
53. What branch of the government has competence over immigrant affairs?  
a) Tynalandia has a Census and Immigration Office (Paragraph 29) which depends on the executive branch and is in charge of immigration affairs. There are also courts dedicated exclusively to immigrant affairs.
54. Is Law 24.326, approved by the legislative body, a law of administrative nature?  
a) Yes.
55. Within the State of Tynalandia, is the process of deportation to which Rosalie Fournier was subjected a criminal process or an administrative one?  
a) In Tynalandia the process of deportation is an administrative one.
56. According to the Immigration Legalization Act of 1994, is deportation for an aggravated felony offense a civil or criminal offense?  
a) According to the legislation of Tynalandia, deportation is an administrative consequence that can be applied to different circumstances, among them, when a foreigner has committed an aggravated federal crime.
57. Is Law 24.326 applicable to immigrants both with and without documents?  
a) Yes, certain sections of Law 24.326 are applied to immigrants both with and without documents.
58. With respect to the interpretation of Law 24.326 and the phrase contained in paragraph 13 of the case which states “those immigrants who commit or have committed aggravated federal offenses,” is it applicable, under Tynalandian Law, to immigrants who have already been judged and served their sentence (existence of a legally settled matter [*res judicata*]) for having committed the same offense?

***Inter-American Human Rights Moot Court Competition 2009***  
***Hypothetical Case: Rosalie Fournier and Bruno Tamba v. Tynalandia***

a) Yes, it is applicable to both people who commit an aggravated federal offense after Law 24.326 entered into force, as well as those who have been convicted in the past for crimes the Law has classified as aggravated federal offenses.

59. Para. 13 states that immigrants who commit an aggravated offense are subject to deportation “without exception.” However, Para. 33 states the Immigration Judges do not have a “wide margin of discretion” when considering aggravated offenses. Under what circumstances, if any, can an IJ set aside deportation of a person charged with an aggravated felony?

a) Paragraph 33 refers to the perspective of Rosalie Fournier’s attorney. Law 24.326 does not establish exceptions to the deportation of immigrants who have committed an aggravated federal offense.

60. What are the different migratory statuses recognized by Tynalandian legislation and what are the mechanisms to access them?

a) To regulate their situation in Tynalandia, foreigners can apply for a visa, permanent residence or naturalization.

The right to apply for a visa, residency or naturalization is not subject to a statute of limitation. The process may be initiated in Tynalandia or, in certain cases, from the Tynalandian consulates in other countries. The processing time can last from one month, in the case of certain visas, up to five years for those who apply for residency or naturalization.

With regards to visas, there are visas for visitors, for employment, and for studies. All these visas are granted for a determined period of time. In other words, they are not permanent.

Those who desire to live permanently in Tynalandia may apply for permanent residency. In order to be eligible, one must be the child or spouse of a citizen of Tynalandia. Having a child in Tynalandia does not allow a foreigner to apply for permanent residency unless, once the child turns 21, the child claims the foreigner to be their dependent.

With regards to naturalization, only legal permanent residents may apply. Therefore, the procedures to apply for naturalization are irrelevant to the hypothetical case.

Finally, every foreigner who is physically present in Tynalandia, or at any border or port of entry, may ask for and be granted asylum. With respect to this, Tynalandia is part of the 1951 Convention on Refugee Status and has sanctioned laws to make its provisions effective.

61. What is the legal regulation of immigrants in the Constitution of Tynalandia and, if there is any, did it suffer modifications after the enactment of Law 24.326?

a) The Constitution of Tynalandia only mentions that no one can be discriminated against on the basis of national origin, but contains specific dispositions with regards to immigrants. No part of Law 24.326 could have modified the Constitution of Tynalandia.

62. What are the documents required by the Republic of Tynalandia so that an immigrant may transit legally within its boundaries? Along the same idea, what documents did Rosalie Fournier possess besides her driver’s license?

a) Both citizens and foreigners in Tynalandia are obligated to carry some form of official identification emitted by Tynalandia or their country of origin. With regards to the documents Rosalie Fournier possessed, the available information is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case.

63. Under the Laws of Tynalandia, what documentation, if any, must an individual produce to be registered as a tax payer and obtain national identification such as a driver's license?

a) Any form of official identification emitted by Tynalandia or any other State may be used for the purpose of starting the process to pay taxes or obtain a driver’s license. Also, it is necessary

***Inter-American Human Rights Moot Court Competition 2009***  
***Hypothetical Case: Rosalie Fournier and Bruno Tamba v. Tynalandia***

to provide documentation such as utility bills or a lease agreement, to demonstrate the person resides in Tynalandia. In the case of a driver's license, one must also pass a practical and theoretical examination.

64. What would be admissible defenses to invalidate the deportation of an undocumented immigrant under Law 24.326?
- a) It must be analyzed by the parties in light of the facts of the case.
65. According to paragraph 13 of the Hypothetical, Law 24.326 imposes penalties for immigrants who commit or have committed aggravated federal offenses. Is the Law similarly retroactively applied to employers of illegal immigrants, that is, are there penalties for individuals/businesses that employed illegal immigrants before the introduction of the Law? If so, were there any penalties imposed on any/all of Rosalie's employers?
- a) The information available is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case.
66. What is the full text of Law 24.326, the 1994 "Immigration Legalization Act"?
- a) The relevant information is limited to the norms of the Law described in the hypothetical case.
67. What requisites does Tynalandian law have for the detention of immigrants awaiting deportation?
- a) The information available about internal legislation is limited to the norms contained in the hypothetical case. The point is for the parties to debate the facts of the case in light of the norms of International Human Rights Law.
68. How must the detention of an undocumented immigrant proceed according to Law 24.326?
- a) The information available about internal legislation is limited to the norms contained in the hypothetical case. The point is for the parties to debate the facts of the case in light of the norms of International Human Rights Law.
69. Does Law 24.326 make mention of the documentation an officer must have in order to carry out a detention?
- a) The information available about internal legislation is limited to the norms contained in the hypothetical case. The point is for the parties to debate over the facts of the case in light of the norms of International Human Rights Law.
70. What are the formal requisites and the term for presenting a detainee before a judge according to the Constitution and/or internal Tynalandian legislation?
- a) The information available about internal legislation is limited to the norms contained in the hypothetical case. The point is for the parties to debate over the facts of the case in light of the norms of International Human Rights Law.
71. Within the state of Tynalandia, is it legal to maintain the deprivation of liberty while putting aside prosecution of the conduct that was the initial reason behind the detention, in this case, the theft of computers (Inevitable discovery of evidentiary elements)?
- a) The information available about internal legislation is limited to the norms contained in the hypothetical case. The point is for the parties to debate over the facts of the case in light of the norms of International Human Rights Law.
72. Does Tynalandia have an effective and efficient judicial mechanism to avoid or correct arbitrary detentions?



***Inter-American Human Rights Moot Court Competition 2009***  
***Hypothetical Case: Rosalie Fournier and Bruno Tamba v. Tynalandia***

- a) Yes, Tynalandia provides the possibility of presenting a writ of habeas corpus to question any detention considered to be arbitrary, including the detention of documented or undocumented immigrants.
73. Was there a material or legal obstacle for Rosalie Fournier or her attorney to present a writ of habeas corpus or appeal for legal protection?
- a) No, the writ of habeas corpus is available in Tynalandia to question a detention such as that of Rosalie Fournier.
74. Within the framework of the deportation procedure – including the detention – besides the appeal, what other remedies does Tynalandian legislation stipulate?
- a) With regards to the detention, Tynalandian legislation guarantees the writ of habeas corpus. With regards to the decision to deport, the adequate remedy would be an appeal before the Court of Appeals.
75. Is there a jurisdictional term or directive to initiate the appeal against the decision made by the Immigration Judge against Rosalie Fournier?
- a) The appeal must be presented within a month after the notification of the ruling.
76. Does the fact that prostitution has been raised to the rank of aggravated federal offense apply to anyone who commits the crime and is not an immigrant?
- a) Yes, the sanctions established by the penal legislation for aggravated federal offenses are more severe, even for non-immigrants.
77. Please clarify the competency and authority of the immigration judges, including but not limited to their education and broader qualifications, the method and procedure of becoming a judge and any facts deemed relevant to this question.
- a) The immigration judges are the competent authority for deciding about the stay or deportation of immigrants in Tynalandia. Their decisions may be reviewed by the Courts of Appeals. The requirements and procedures for becoming a Judge in Tynalandia are irrelevant to the hypothetical case.
78. What is the Constitutional and legal regulation (types, object of the protection, competent tribunals, procedure, effectiveness, etc.) of the specific guarantees of the fundamental rights and constitutional rights that form Procedural Constitutional Law in Tynalandia?
- a) The procedural constitutional law of Tynalandia is irrelevant to the hypothetical case. The point is for the parties to debate the facts of the case in light of the norms of International Human Rights Law.
79. What is the proper procedure in the judicial system to present a writ challenging the constitutionality of a law in Tynalandia, if said recourse exists?
- a) Tynalandia establishes that any law that violates the Constitution is null, therefore judges are obligated to examine whether the laws they are trying to apply are valid or not. If a judge reaches the conviction that a law that he is trying to apply, while resolving a concrete case, is unconstitutional, he must defer his decision and bring the matter before the Constitutional Tribunal, whose decisions have the strength of a legally settled matter and produce general effects, or *erga omnes*, eliminating the unconstitutional norms from the public order. Parties cannot directly address the Constitutional Tribunal to present a writ challenging constitutionality, but they may present it before the trial judge, who must suspend the term for dictating a sentence until the Constitutional Tribunal decides on the constitutionality of the controverted legal precept.

***Inter-American Human Rights Moot Court Competition 2009***  
***Hypothetical Case: Rosalie Fournier and Bruno Tamba v. Tynalandia***

80. Did the NGO file the complaint in its own name or as a representative of Rosalie and her son?  
a) The complaint was presented before the Commission on behalf of Rosalie Fournier and her son Bruno Tamba.
81. Did the State of Tynalandia present preliminary exceptions to the procedure before the Inter-American Human Rights Commission?  
a) No, the State of Tynalandia expressly renounced filing preliminary exceptions.
82. According to paragraph 38, what are the exceptional circumstances that the Commission argued to adopt a report that complied with article 37.3 of its bylaws?  
a) The exceptional circumstances referred to, among others, the need for an expedited resolution to the case taking into account that Rosalie Fournier has been separated from her son Bruno since May of 2003. Also, the Commission took into account the fact that the State had renounced the right to file preliminary exceptions.
83. With regards to paragraph 39 of the Hypothetical Case, which articles of the Convention does the Commission expressly argue were violated and caused damages to Rosalie Fournier and which ones do they argue pertained to her son Bruno Tamba?  
a) This must be analyzed by the parties in light of the facts of the case.
84. What were the recommendations from the Commission for the State within the framework of article 50?  
a) The information available is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case.
85. What is the full text of the report and recommendations of the Inter-American Commission regarding the complaint filed by Fronteras on July 10, 2004?  
a) The information available is limited to the facts stated in the hypothetical case.