

QUIZ

Module 1

Introduction

Please answer with only key words (no need to write sentences).

- 1. What are the four aspects of transitional justice?**
 - a. Prosecutions
 - b. Truth
 - c. Reparations
 - d. Institutional reform
- 2. Cite two examples of how the truth can be established.**
 - a. Truth commissions
 - b. Commissions of inquiry
 - c. Research by historians and academics
 - d. Truth telling events
 - e. Etc.
- 3. What are the different institutions that need to be reformed under a transitional justice process?**
 - a. Security sector
 - b. Judiciary
 - c. Political system
 - d. Laws
- 4. What are the different forms of reparations?**
 - a. Compensation
 - b. Restitution
 - c. Rehabilitation
 - d. Satisfaction
 - e. Guarantee of non-repetition
- 5. What are the three international crimes?**
 - a. War crimes
 - b. Crimes against humanity
 - c. Genocide
- 6. What are the crimes that are “committed as part of a widespread and systematic attack on civilians”?**
 - a. Crimes against humanity
- 7. What is the most important element of the definition of genocide?**
 - a. The intention to destroy a group
- 8. Cite two or three different international courts/tribunals.**
 - a. ICC
 - b. ICTY
 - c. ECCC

9. Write here your answer to the question for discussion from the video: *“From your point of view, what is the best avenue to obtain justice for serious crimes in Myanmar? Which court should handle it (national or international)? Why?”*

Module 2

The International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar (FFM)

Please answer with only key words (no need to write sentences).

1. Is the FFM still active today? Yes/no.
 - a. No
2. Which areas of Myanmar did the FFM look at in particular?
 - a. Rakhine, Kachin, Northern Shan States
3. Please cite one or two important findings of the FFM.
 - a. Tatmadaw committed genocide against Rohingya.
 - b. Tatmadaw committed war crimes and crimes against humanity in Kachin and Northern Shan States.
 - c. Clearance operations, 10,000 deaths
 - d. Sexual violence
4. Who did the FFM recommend should be investigated and prosecuted?
 - a. Top military leaders
5. Can the FFM prosecute suspects?
 - a. No
6. Who will continue the work of the FFM?
 - a. IIMM
7. Write here your answer to the question for discussion from the video: *“Do you think the FFM was useful for your communities? Why / how?”*

Module 3

The Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM)

Please answer with only key words (no need to write sentences).

1. What is the purpose of the IIMM?
 - a. Collect and preserve evidence
 - b. Prepare prosecutions of perpetrators
 - c. Fill in accountability gap
2. What type of information will the IIMM collect?
 - a. Crimes, suspects
 - b. Modes of criminal responsibility
 - c. Linkage evidence
3. Can the IIMM prosecute suspects?
 - a. No
4. Who can use the evidence collected by the IIMM?

- a. ICC
 - b. ICJ
 - c. UJ
 - d. Any other courts
5. **Can the IIMM collect evidence about crimes committed in Myanmar since the coup in 2021?**
- a. Yes
6. **How can civil society support the work of the IIMM?**
- a. Provide information to IIMM
 - b. Help witnesses
 - c. Lobby/advocacy to IIMM and UN
 - d. Explain about IIMM
7. **Write here your answer to the question for discussion from the video: “Do you think the IIMM will be useful for your communities? Why / how?”**

Module 4

The International Criminal Court (ICC) – Part 1

Options for jurisdiction

Please answer with only key words (no need to write sentences).

1. **Why is the ICC working on the Rohingya issue, but not on other crimes in the rest of Myanmar?**
 - a. Because Myanmar is not yet a State Party to the ICC (not a member).
 - b. But Bangladesh is a State Party and part of the crimes took place in Bangladesh.
2. **How can the ICC obtain jurisdiction in Myanmar?**
 - a. UN Security Council referral to the ICC
 - b. Myanmar becoming a State party to the ICC (a “member”)
 - c. Declaration of acceptance of ICC jurisdiction by Myanmar
3. **Can the UN Security Council make a referral of Myanmar to the ICC?**
 - a. Yes, but veto by China.
4. **How can a state become a member of the ICC (= a state party)?**
 - a. Deposit instrument of accession
5. **The NUG said that they filed a declaration of acceptance of ICC jurisdiction. Did the ICC make a decision about this declaration?**
 - a. Not yet.
6. **What can civil society do in relation to ICC?**
 - a. Help explain ICC
 - b. Lobby ICC
 - c. Lobby Myanmar government
7. **Write here your answer to the question for discussion from the video: “What are the chances that the ICC will have jurisdiction for crimes committed inside Myanmar?”**

Module 5

The International Criminal Court (ICC) – Part 2

The current investigation

Please answer with only key words (no need to write sentences).

- 1. Why was it possible for the ICC to start proceedings about crimes committed at least in part in Bangladesh?**
 - a. Because Bangladesh is a State Party to the ICC.
- 2. Is it a trial or an investigation that is going on currently at the ICC concerning the Rohingya issue?**
 - a. Only an investigation
- 3. Who can arrest suspects named in ICC arrest warrants?**
 - a. States and governments (not ICC)
- 4. Can the ICC conduct a trial if the suspects are not arrested?**
 - a. No
- 5. What can civil society do in relation to the ICC investigation?**
 - a. Help explain ICC
 - b. Provide evidence to ICC
 - c. Lobby ICC
- 6. Write here your answer to question 1 for discussion from the video: “Do you think there will ever be an ICC trial against Myanmar generals? What will make it possible?”**
- 7. Write here your answer to question 1 for discussion from the video: “If there is an ICC trial about the crimes against the Rohingya, will it be beneficial for your community?”**

Module 6

The International Court of Justice (ICJ)

Please answer with only key words (no need to write sentences).

- 1. Are the ICC and ICJ both located in The Hague, in The Netherlands?**
 - a. Yes
- 2. Which court is the official court of the United Nations (UN): ICC or ICJ?**
 - a. ICJ
- 3. Can the ICJ prosecute individuals?**
 - a. No
- 4. Why did Gambia have the right to bring a case against Myanmar at the ICJ?**
 - a. Because Myanmar and Gambia are both parties to the Genocide Convention.
- 5. Which Convention is Myanmar accused of violating?**
 - a. The Genocide Convention
- 6. Cite one of the provisional measures that ICJ ordered against Myanmar in January 2020.**
 - a. Prevent acts of genocide
 - b. Do not commit acts of genocide.

- c. Preserve the evidence
- d. Report to ICJ
- 7. What is the current stage in the case at the ICJ?**
 - a. The main proceedings (on the merits) are suspended until the ICJ decides on the preliminary objections.
- 8. Write here your answer to the question for discussion from the video: "Do you think the ICJ case is beneficial for your community?"**

Module 7

Universal jurisdiction

Please answer with only key words (no need to write sentences).

- 1. Under universal jurisdiction, is it possible for the tribunal of a country to prosecute suspects of crimes committed in another country?**
 - a. Yes
- 2. Cite two or three countries that use universal jurisdiction.**
 - a. Belgium
 - b. UK
 - c. Argentina
 - d. Spain
 - e. Germany
 - f. Australia
- 3. What type of crimes are included in the case investigated in Argentina?**
 - a. Crimes against humanity and genocide against the Rohingya
- 4. Is the case in Argentina against individual people or against the State of Myanmar?**
 - a. Against individual people
- 5. Write here your answer to the question for discussion from the video: "Do you think it is appropriate for a Court in Argentina to prosecute Myanmar people?"**

Module 8

Conclusion

Please answer with only key words (no need to write sentences).

- 1. Do you feel that the international mechanisms (FFM, IIMM, ICC, ICJ, UJ) address adequately all the aspects of transitional justice (prosecutions, truth, reparations, reform)? What is missing?**
- 2. What should civil society do to promote justice?**
- 3. What should the international community do to promote justice?**
- 4. Write here your answer to the question for discussion from the video: "What should your organization do to promote justice?"**