**FACT SHEET**

**The International Criminal Court (ICC) & Myanmar**

**What happened at the ICC regarding the Rohingya?**

Myanmar is not a member of the ICC. It has not accepted the Rome Statute, which is the treaty creating the ICC: it is not a “State Party” to that treaty. This means that Myanmar has not accepted the jurisdiction of the ICC.

Bangladesh has been a State Party to the ICC Rome Statute since 2010. It has accepted the jurisdiction of the ICC.

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**April 2018**

The ICC Prosecutor asked the ICC judges to clarify the ICC’s jurisdiction over alleged crimes committed against the Rohingya. The Prosecutor explained that the crime of deportation committed against the Rohingya took place across the border with Bangladesh. She argued that because Bangladesh is a State Party to the ICC Rome Statute and part of the crime took place in Bangladesh, the ICC may have jurisdiction over the crime. The Prosecutor argued that deportation is a cross-boundary crime, like when you fire a bullet from one side of the border and kill someone on the other side.

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**6 September 2018**

The ICC judges decided that yes, the ICC may have jurisdiction over the crime of deportation, and possibly other crimes if a part of those other crimes took place in Bangladesh.

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**4 July 2019**

The Prosecutor asked the judges to authorize an investigation into the crimes against the Rohingya, including crimes against humanity, that occurred since 9 October 2016 that were sufficiently linked to Bangladesh. She said that they will consider a number of alleged acts that resulted in the forced displacement of the Rohingya people, including deprivation of fundamental rights, killing, sexual violence, enforced disappearance, destruction, and looting. They will also consider other crimes such as other inhumane acts and persecution on grounds of ethnicity and/or religion.

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**14 November 2019**

The ICC judges authorized the Prosecutor to proceed with an investigation in relation to any crime, including any future crime, as long as it is within the jurisdiction of the ICC and it is committed at least in part on the territory of Bangladesh. The ICC judges said that the Prosecutor is not limited to those since 9 October 2016 but can investigate crimes occurring on or after 1 June 2010 (when Bangladesh became a State Party).

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**Why is the ICC not investigating other crimes in the rest of Myanmar?**

Myanmar is not a member of the ICC. It has not accepted the Rome Statute, which is the treaty creating the ICC: it is not a “State Party” to that treaty. This means that Myanmar has not accepted the jurisdiction of the ICC.

According to the law governing the ICC (the Rome Statute), in the case of crimes committed in a country that is a non-State Party, only the UN Security Council can refer the situation to the ICC. For political reasons, this is not possible at the moment for crimes in the rest of Myanmar. Some Security Council countries, like China, have made it clear that they would veto the referral.

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**Possible next steps**

- Investigation
- Arrest Warrant
- Pretrial & Trial

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Once the Prosecutor opens a formal investigation, there is no deadline for finishing it, and it may take several years. The Prosecutor will collect evidence and decide if there is enough evidence to bring a case against one or several perpetrators. If yes, it will apply for one or more arrest warrants. An arrest warrant is a document issued by the judges asking States to arrest the suspect. The arrest warrant might be public or secret (“under seal”). This means that even if there is an arrest warrant, the public might not know about it.

The ICC has no power to arrest people. Only States (governments) can arrest suspects. Myanmar has made it clear that it will not cooperate with the ICC and will not arrest any suspects. If a suspect travels to a country that is a State Party to the ICC, the suspect might get arrested but also might not. It is unlikely that the suspects will take the risk to travel to such countries. **If the suspects are not arrested, there will be no trial.** The ICC does not have any trials without the person accused of the crimes being present. It is therefore very possible that there will never be any trials, unless (or until) the political situation changes drastically.

Possible engagement by civil society

Civil society can:

- Help explain the ICC to the general public—its limitations and benefits.
- Provide information and documentation to the Prosecutor.
- Help victims and witnesses give evidence to the ICC (including via the IIMM), and help make sure they understand the process clearly.
- Think about asking the Prosecutor to make arrest warrants public as a form of accountability of perpetrators (or not!).
- Lobby the ICC to do outreach and provide public information to all Myanmar communities.
- Lobby the ICC Trust Fund for Victims to start assistance programs for Rohingya victims’ communities.

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