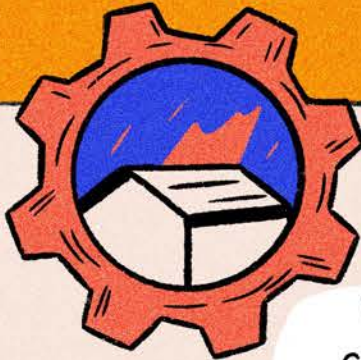


# What is IIMM?

The Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM) is part of the UN.  
We were established by the UN Human Rights Council in 2018.



We work independently  
without external pressure or influence  
from countries or entities.



We investigate serious international crimes  
committed in Myanmar since 2011. These are  
war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.



Through our criminal investigations, we pursue  
justice for victims and help authorities prosecute  
those responsible for these crimes.

# What does IIMM do?



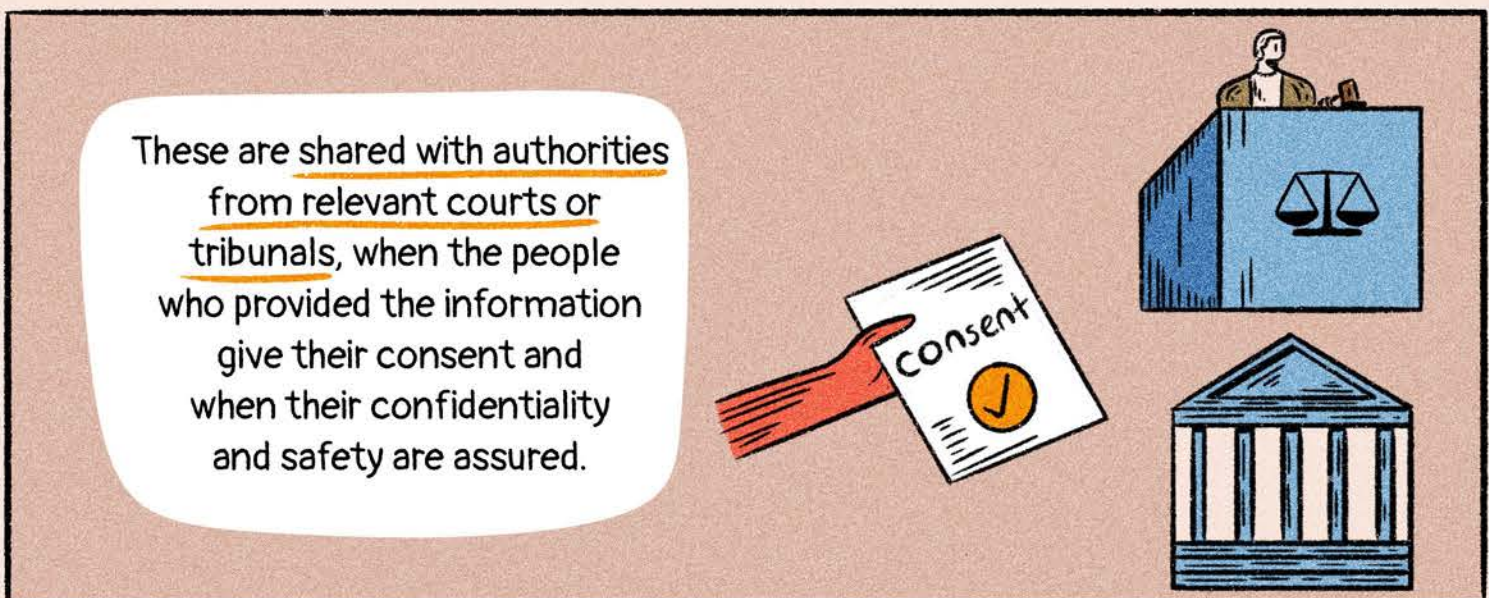
We investigate serious international crimes regardless of who the perpetrator is or which ethnic, religious or racial group the victim is from.

Our lawyers, investigators, and analysts collect, preserve and analyze evidence and information from civil society organizations, individuals and many other sources to build cases against perpetrators.



We interview victims and witnesses of crimes and those who know about orders given to commit crimes.





We are not:



a court



the police



able to  
arrest



able to  
prosecute

Rather, our work assists and advances investigations and prosecutions led by authorities from relevant courts.



# Who does IIMM currently share with?

We only share with relevant authorities who comply with international human rights laws, such as the right to a fair trial.

The International Criminal Court investigates and tries individuals charged with serious international crimes.

ICC



They are currently investigating crimes related to the forced deportation of Rohingya into Bangladesh.

The International Court of Justice hears legal disputes between States.

ICJ



There is a case brought by The Gambia against Myanmar regarding Myanmar's obligation to prevent and punish genocide against the Rohingya.

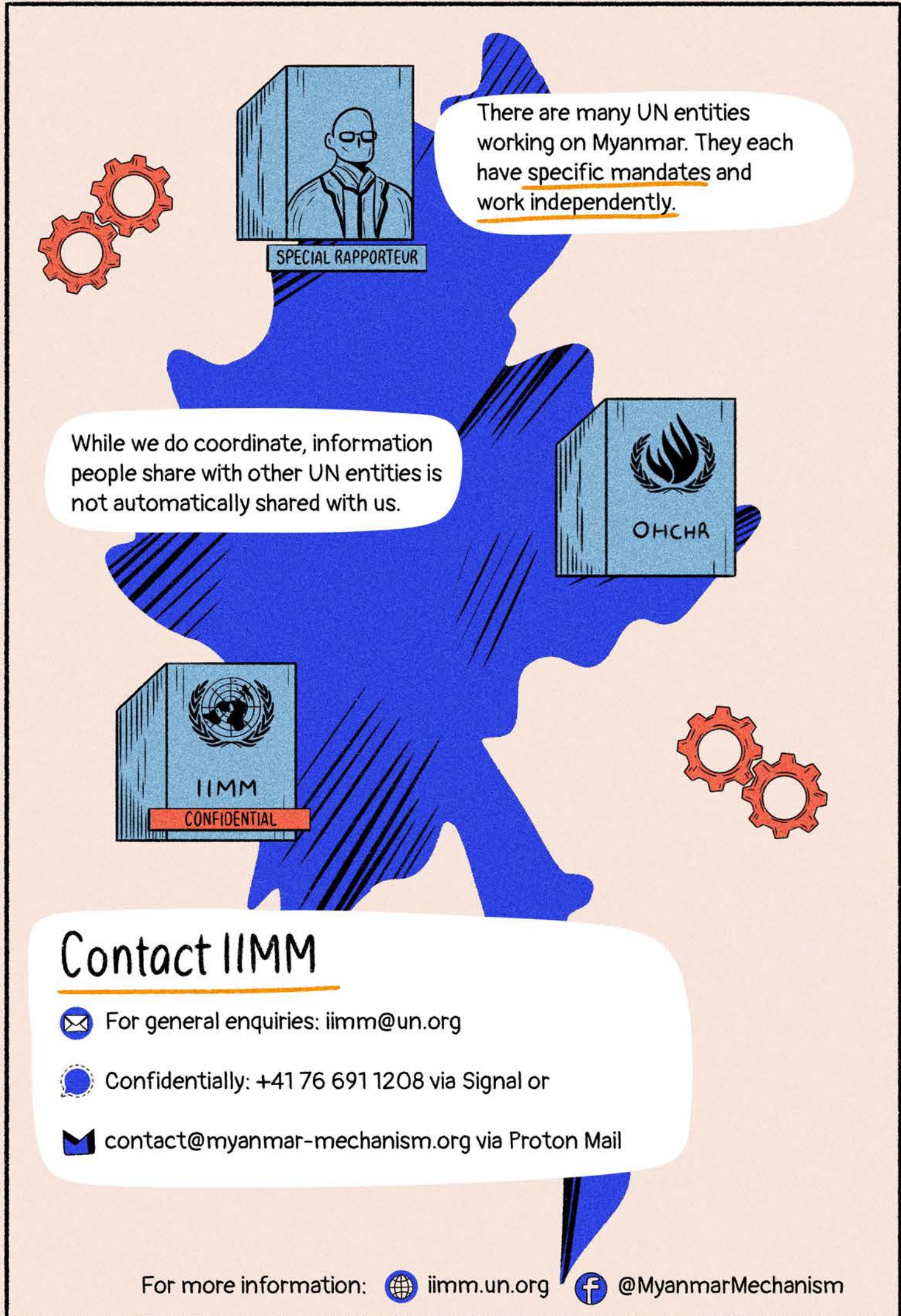
The Federal Prosecutor in Argentina is investigating alleged serious international crimes committed against the Rohingya in Myanmar under the principle of universal jurisdiction.

## UNIVERSAL JURISDICTION



This principle means that some crimes are so serious that a national court may, depending on their laws, prosecute alleged perpetrators even if the crimes didn't happen in that country.

# IIMM and the UN



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