

Quiz on International Geneva

Tu te mets combien (TTMC) is a board game in the form of a quiz. Its unique feature is that each card focuses on a specific theme and contains questions of increasing difficulty. Each question is worth the number of points corresponding to its difficulty level (Question 1 is the easiest and is worth 1 point, etc.). The Fondation pour Genève was inspired by this game and created a set of themed question cards covering all the topics in the dossier “Geneva, an international role”.

Gameplay

Each turn, the person asking the question announces the topic as follows: «How much do you know about the World Trade Organization / the Treaty of Versailles / the Reform?» The person answering then rates their own level of knowledge on the subject and gives a number from 1 to 5, with 1 being the easiest and 5 the most difficult. They are then asked the corresponding question. If they answer correctly, they earn the corresponding number of points (question 1 = 1 point, etc.). If they answer incorrectly, they earn no points. The player whose score exceeds 25 wins the game.

Example Round

Player 1 draws a card and announces the question: “How much do you know about the ICRC?”

Player 2 assesses their knowledge and announces: “2”

Player 1 reads question 2: “Who is Henry Dunant?”

Player 2 answers: “He is the founder of the Red Cross.”

Player 1 announces if this is the correct answer: “That’s right, you win 2 points.”

Suggestions for organising the game in the classroom

The game can be played in groups of 2 to 3 people.

It takes approximately 15 minutes.

Educational objectives

- Allow students to self-assess their level of knowledge about International Geneva
- Stimulate the learning of key elements thematically
- Assess the acquired elements in a fun way



How much do you know about international law?

- 1 What is the difference between a declaration and a convention/treaty?**
A convention is legally binding, whereas a declaration sets out general principles and guidelines.
- 2 What is international humanitarian law?**
International law that governs the conduct of armed conflicts and limits their consequences.
- 3 What is an international arbitration?**
A procedure in which a dispute is referred to one or more arbitrators who issue a binding (compulsory) decision.
- 4 Who do the Geneva Conventions protect?**
Wounded soldiers, prisoners of war, civilians, and medical and humanitarian personnel.
- 5 Why is the Alabama Arbitration famous?**
Because it is an example of the peaceful settlement of a dispute between two major powers, which re-establishes arbitration as a means of resolving international conflicts.

How much do you know about the ICRC?

- 1 What does the acronym ICRC stand for?**
International Committee of the Red Cross
- 2 Who is Henry Dunant?**
Founder of the Red Cross and author of the book "A Memory of Solferino"
- 3 When was the ICRC founded?**
In 1863
- 4 What are the three main principles that guide the ICRC's activities?**
Neutrality, impartiality and independence
- 5 Name three specific actions carried out by the ICRC.**
Promoting international law amongst governments, providing assistance on the ground (medical care, food, shelter), visiting detainees, and facilitating contact between families and detainees.

How much do you know about swiss neutrality?

- 1 Since when has Switzerland been neutral (event or period)?**
After Marignan (1515) or following its recognition in 1815 (Congress of Vienna)
- 2 What are the three characteristics of Swiss neutrality?**
Permanent, freely chosen and armed.
- 3 Can Switzerland be part of a military alliance such as NATO? Why?**
No, because that would require it to provide military assistance and therefore to take part in a conflict.
- 4 What is the link between Swiss neutrality and International Geneva?**
Its status as a neutral state enables it to host organisations and meetings between leaders in a completely impartial manner.
- 5 In what circumstances can Switzerland impose sanctions on a country at war?**
When the UN imposes sanctions / when the policy of neutrality can be adapted in the light of economic or foreign policy interests.

How much do you know about International Geneva?

- 1 What does the term 'International Geneva' refer to?**
It refers to Geneva's international dimension, as the city is home to international organisations, NGOs, permanent missions and high-level diplomatic meetings.
- 2 How many international organisations are based in Geneva?**
42 in 2026
- 3 Name three fields in which International Geneva is active.**
Peace and security, the environment, health, telecommunications, science, trade, human rights, humanitarian aid, refugees, intellectual property, labour
- 4 Name three international organisations based in Geneva.**
CERN, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, UN, World Intellectual Property Organization, World Meteorological Organization, International Telecommunication Union ...
- 5 What is the Spirit of Geneva?**
A set of humanist values and a spirit of openness to the world that have shaped Geneva's international role.

How much do you know about the Protestant Reformation?

- 1 What is the Reformation?**
A religious movement that challenged the Roman Catholic Church in order to return to a faith more in line with the Bible.
- 2 Who was Jean Calvin?**
A French Protestant who sought refuge in Geneva during the Reformation. He established the Protestant faith in Geneva and founded the University of Geneva
- 3 What was Geneva known as during the Reformation?**
The Protestant Rome (alternative answer: city of refuge)
- 4 What impact did the Reformed refugees have in Geneva?**
They brought valuable expertise with them and gave a boost to the city's economy (watchmaking, enamel painting, etc.)
- 5 Why is the Reformation linked to Geneva's international role?**
Because it demonstrates Geneva's openness to the world; thousands of religious refugees were given refuge there during this period.

How much do you know about the League of Nations?

- 1 Where was the League of Nations based?**
Geneva
- 2 When was the League of Nations established?**
28 June 1919, following the Treaty of Versailles
- 3 What was the League of Nations' mission?**
To ensure collective security, promote cooperation and implement the provisions of the peace treaties in order to prevent a second world war
- 4 Give an example of an action taken by the League of Nations.**
The establishment of the Health Organisation (the forerunner of the WHO), and the creation of the Nansen passport to assist refugees
- 5 Why was the League of Nations dissolved?**
Because the United States was not, after all, a member; because its sanctions system was too vague; and because it failed to prevent the Second World War.

How much do you know about the International Labour Organization?

- 1 In which year was the ILO founded?**
In 1919, at the same time as the League of Nations
- 2 Which of the following measures is attributable to the ILO: the 8-hour working day, the ban on slavery, or the ban on selling tobacco to young people?**
The 8-hour working day
- 3 What makes the ILO's structure unique?**
Governments, employers and workers are represented on all the organisation's bodies (tripartism)
- 4 Give an example of a specific initiative by ILO.**
Development of labour conventions, global labour statistics, on-the-ground assistance
- 5 How does the ILO's work affect young people?**
In 1919, the ILO adopted Conventions setting limits on the minimum age and night work hours for children

How much do you know about the Geneva Declaration?

- 1 What is the focus of the Geneva Declaration?**
It is the first international text specifically devoted to the protection of children
- 2 When was the Geneva Declaration signed?**
1924
- 3 Who initiated the Geneva Declaration?**
Eglantyne Jebb, founder of Save the Children
- 4 What is the purpose of the Geneva Declaration?**
It states that every child must be able to develop normally, both physically and morally, and that they must receive appropriate support when in need.
- 5 Why is it important in the field of law?**
It represents a significant milestone in the development of international law relating to children and has inspired other international legal instruments.

How much do you know about the World Health Organization?

- 1 What is the WHO's mission?**
To ensure the highest possible standard of health for everyone throughout the world.
- 2 Is the warning on tobacco products due to action taken by the WHO?**
Yes, according to the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.
- 3 Which organisation was the predecessor of the WHO?**
The League of Nations' Health Organisation
- 4 Which disease has the WHO eradicated?**
Smallpox
- 5 What did the WHO do during the COVID-19 pandemic?**
It launched the COVAX initiative, in partnership with other global health organisations, which aimed to accelerate the production of vaccines and ensure their equitable distribution worldwide.

How much do you know about the International telecommunication Union?

- 1 What is the ITU's mission?**
The ITU aims to strengthen international cooperation in order to effectively integrate new communication technologies on a global scale.
- 2 Is the ITU the oldest or the most recent international organisation?**
The ITU is the oldest international organisation. It was founded in 1865.
- 3 Does the ITU deal with satellites, the internet, radio, telephones or all of the above?**
The ITU deals with all means of telecommunications and therefore with all four of these technologies.
- 4 How is the internet connection provided?**
Via undersea cables and satellites
- 5 What is the main aim of the Giga initiative?**
To connect all the schools in the world to the internet.

How much do you know about refugees protection?

- 1 Name two categories of people protected by the UNHCR.**
People who have had to flee their country, internally displaced persons and stateless people.
- 2 What is the definition of a refugee?**
A refugee is a person who, fearing persecution on account of their race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, finds themselves outside their own country.
- 3 What is the guiding principle of the 1951 Convention on which the UNHCR bases its work?**
Non-refoulement, which prohibits the return of a person to a country where their life or freedom would be seriously threatened.
- 4 What is the role of the 1951 Convention?**
It defines the status of refugees and sets out the rights of refugees and the obligations of States.
- 5 What long-term solution does the UNHCR prioritize for refugees?**
To encourage the voluntary repatriation of refugees, provided that conditions on the ground allow it.

How much do you know about the World Meteorological Organization?

- 1 What is the main purpose of the World Meteorological Organization?**
To facilitate international cooperation and the sharing of meteorological data.
- 2 In which year was the WMO founded?**
1950 or alternative answer: 1873 – the year the WMO's predecessor, the International Meteorological Organisation (IMO), was founded
- 3 What is the International Cloud Atlas?**
A reference created in 1896 by the predecessor of the WMO, which names and describes each type of cloud.
- 4 What are 'early warning' systems?**
They are early warning systems that enable the prediction of hazardous weather events and the alerting of the population.
- 5 Which key climate organisation did the WMO establish in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)?**
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

How much do you know about the World Trade Organization?

- 1 What is the WTO's mission?**
To establish rules regulating international trade and ensure that trade runs smoothly, is predictable and is fair.
- 2 What is the GATT?**
The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the predecessor to the WTO
- 3 What is the key principle of the WTO?**
The most-favoured-nation clause: if a state grants a benefit to one WTO member, it must automatically grant it to all member states.
- 4 How does the WTO settle disputes between member states?**
Through an arbitration procedure; if a state breaches the rules, a complaint may be lodged. The state must comply with the rules or it may face retaliatory measures.
- 5 Why was there a desire to cooperate in the field of trade?**
After the Second World War, there was a desire to avoid the economic instability that had followed the First World War. It was also believed that trade helped to foster peaceful relations between states.

How much do you know about standards?

- 1 Name the expert organisation on standardisation in Geneva.**
The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) (alternative answer : the International Electrotechnical Commission)
- 2 What is an ISO standard?**
An ISO standard is a global standard (or benchmark) created by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- 3 Give an example of ISO standards.**
Credit card payments, the method for determining the sun protection factor of sun creams, the safety of baby car seats...
- 4 Who is involved in developing ISO standards?**
Experts, businesses, governments, NGOs and consumers.
- 5 Why do we create standards?**
To ensure reliability and build trust. They serve as a reference for both consumers, to guide their choices, and companies, to define their production processes.

How much do you know about the CERN?

- 1 What is CERN's mission?**
CERN seeks to understand the origins of the Universe and promotes international cooperation through science
- 2 Which invention, developed at CERN in 1989, is now essential to our societies?**
The World Wide Web (internet)
- 3 How does CERN contribute to science communication?**
Through the Science Gateway
- 4 What is the link between CERN and health?**
CERN has developed technologies that are useful in the medical field, such as PET scans, radiotherapy for treating cancer, and methods for measuring air quality in enclosed spaces (the CAiMIRA project with the WHO)
- 5 What is the Large Hadron Collider (LHC)?**
An accelerator is used to recreate the conditions immediately after the Big Bang.

How much do you know about the World Intellectual Property Organization?

- 1 What is intellectual property?**
Anything created by the human mind (inventions, artistic works, trade marks, etc.).
- 2 What is WIPO's main role?**
To help protect the intellectual property of creators, innovators and entrepreneurs at an international level.
- 3 What is the purpose of the international patent system (PCT)?**
To protect an invention in several countries by filing a single patent application with WIPO.
- 4 What is the Madrid System for?**
It allows a trade mark to be registered in several countries with a single application.
- 5 How many trade marks are registered with WIPO?**
more than 50,000

How much do you know about AI governance?

- 1 Is there a global AI organisation in Geneva?**
No.
- 2 Which annual AI summit takes place in Geneva?**
The AI for Good Summit
- 3 Who is organising the 'AI for Good' summit?**
The International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- 4 Give two examples of the impacts of AI (positive or negative) on international relations.**
Preventing natural disasters, the use of autonomous weapons on the battlefield, disease detection or prevention, fake news ...
- 5 Which AI-focused event is taking place in Geneva in 2027?**
The World AI Summit (Geneva AI Summit)

How much do you know about international organisations?

- 1 How many international organisations are there in Geneva, give or take 5?**
42 in 2026 (accepted range: 37 to 47)
- 2 What is an international organisation?**
An association of States formed by an international treaty for the purpose of working together in a particular field
- 3 Who can be a member of an international organisation?**
A State
- 4 Is the ICRC an international organisation?**
No, because the ICRC isn't composed of member States. It operates and acts in accordance with the Geneva Conventions, which were adopted by States.
- 5 What is the distinctive legal feature of an international organisation?**
It acts in its own name (legal capacity) and can therefore take decisions on its own behalf.

How much do you know about Geneva Conventions?

- 1 In which city were the Geneva Conventions signed?**
Geneva
- 2 Who is responsible for enforcing the Geneva Conventions?**
The ICRC
- 3 Name a category of people protected by the Geneva Conventions.**
Civilians / wounded soldiers / prisoners of war / medical and healthcare personnel
- 4 Why were the Geneva Conventions revised after the Second World War?**
Because the war had highlighted shortcomings in the protection of people, particularly civilians.
- 5 What is the difference between the Geneva Conventions and the Hague Conventions?**
The Geneva Conventions protect people who are not, or are no longer, taking part in the conflict. The Hague Conventions regulate the conduct of war.

How much do you know about the United Nations?

- 1 Where is the UN's main headquarters located?**
New York
- 2 What is the main role of the UN?**
To maintain peace and promote international cooperation.
- 3 In which city is the UN's European headquarters located?**
Geneva
- 4 Of the 193 UN member states, how many are represented in Geneva, give or take three?**
Approximately 185 states (accepted answers: from 182 to 188)
- 5 What is the Security Council?**
The UN's highest decision-making body, comprising five permanent members (Russia, the USA, France, China and the UK) and ten members elected for a two-year term. It decides on peacekeeping operations, imposes sanctions and adopts resolutions.

How much do you know about climate protection?

- 1 Name an international organisation based in Geneva that deals with climate issues.**
The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- 2 What is the IPCC?**
The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), a body established by the WMO and the UNEP
- 3 What is the main role of the IPCC?**
To provide scientific information to governments
- 4 Why are IPCC reports considered reliable?**
Because they summarise research carried out by scientists from around the world, are reviewed by experts from around the world, and are endorsed by governments.
- 5 Why doesn't the IPCC carry out its own research?**
To remain impartial and summarise existing scientific knowledge.

How much do you know about the World Economic Forum?

- 1 What major event does the WEF organise every year?**
The Davos Forum
- 2 What sort of people attend the WEF?**
Political leaders, business leaders, experts and members of civil society.
- 3 What is the main aim of the WEF?**
To discuss and find solutions to major global challenges.
- 4 What is the 'Davos spirit'?**
Cooperation based on dialogue between governments, private companies and civil society.
- 5 Why does the WEF represent a new form of international cooperation?**
Because it brings together the public and private sectors to work together on global challenges.

How much do you know about human rights?

- 1 In which year was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?**
1948
- 2 Which UN organisation is responsible for human rights?**
The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- 3 What is the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)?**
A regular review in which each country presents its human rights situation.
- 4 What does the OHCHR do on the ground in countries?**
It assists States with advice and reforms, and investigates violations.
- 5 Why is the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) important, even without sanctions?**
Because it exerts international pressure and encourages states to improve their situation. 76 per cent of the recommendations are accepted.

How much do you know about global health?

- 1 Name two international organisations active in the field of health in Geneva.**
Gavi, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Global Fund
- 2 What is the Global Fund's main role?**
To fund the fight against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. The Fund does not carry out projects itself, but raises funds to support the fight against these diseases.
- 3 What is Gavi's main objective?**
To vaccinate children in low-income countries
- 4 In what ways are Gavi and the Global Fund innovative?**
Because they are the result of a public-private partnership.
- 5 Name two international organisations based in Geneva that set up the COVAX initiative during the COVID-19 pandemic.**
Gavi and the World Health Organization.