

**XXXIX**

**TECMUN**

---

Sixth Legal Committee

XXXIX TECMUN  
**Session schedule**

---

**Wednesday, November 12th**

Registration	8:00 – 9:00 h.
Opening Ceremony	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Break	10:00 – 10:30 h.
First Session	10:30 – 12:30 h.
Break	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Second Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Lunch	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Third Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

**Thursday, November 13th**

Masterly Conference	8:30 – 9:30 h
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h..
Fourth Session	10:00 – 12:30 h.
Break	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Fifth Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Lunch	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Sixth Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

**Friday, November 14th**

Seventh Session	8:00 – 9:30 h
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h
Eighth Session	10:00 – 12:00 h
Break	12:00 – 12:30 h
Ninth Session	12:30 – 13:45 h
Lunch	13:45 – 14:30 h
Closing Ceremony	15:00 – 17:30 h

XXXIX TECMUN

**General Agenda**

---

*Secretary General: Abril Valdés Calva*

**GENERAL COORDINATION**

*Undersecretary of General Coordination: Mauro Carillo Gálvez*

*General Coordination Supervisor for Secretary Co.: Ana Sofía Castañeda Hornedo*

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

*General Subsecretary: Andrea Abigail Salazar López*

*Coordination Supervisor: Alexa Esmeralda Rivera Jiménez*

**Reunión de Alto Nivel Para la Asamblea General**

*Presidente: Claudia Guadalupe Pfeiffer Benítez*

**Tópico A)** Medidas para frenar el reclutamiento y la utilización de niños y adolescentes por actores armados no estatales del G9 Fanmi e Alye en la República de Haití.

**Tópico B)** Acciones para frenar la producción, distribución y monetización transnacional de pornografía infantil en el Sudeste Asiático.

**Cuarta Comisión Política Especial y de Descolonización**

*Presidente: Valentina Reyes Pardo*

**Topic A)** Mecanismos para prevenir el traslado de la población Israelí al territorio sirio de los Altos del Golán debido a la ocupación militar del Estado de Israel.

**Topic B)** Estrategias para frenar la fragmentación territorial de la República del Yemen debido al control del territorio por parte del movimiento hutí Ansar Allah

**Sixth Legal Committee**

*President: Miguel Ángel Pérez Rodríguez*

**Tópico A)** Mechanisms to regulate the application of immunity of State officials in Sub-Saharan Africa, with emphasis on international criminal jurisdiction.

**Tópico B)** Measures to control and address the transboundary environmental crimes in the Amazon with emphasis on international State responsibility and due diligence obligations.

**World Health Organization**

*President: María Fernanda Domínguez Heredia*

**Topic A)** Confronting the maternal and neonatal mortality emergency in Sub-Saharan Africa, driven by fragile healthcare systems, limited medical infrastructure, and deep social and economic inequalities.

**Topic B)** Responding to the health consequences of environmental disasters, resource scarcity, and climate-driven displacement with emphasis on the Pacific Ring of Fire.

**League of Arab States**

*President: David Trujillo Loza*

**Tópico A)** Strategies to mitigate the conflict between the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) and the Extremist group Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) in the region of the Levant.

**Tópico B)** Strategies to eradicate the attacks by the Houthies held on the Red Sea, keeping an aim on shipments from the United States of America and the European Union.

**Comité des Disparitions Forcées**

*Président: Marian Robles Ortiz*

**Subjet A)** Mesures pour cesser les disparitions forcées et promouvoir la recherche des personnes concernées aux États-Unis Mexicains provoquées par le Cártel del Noreste dans la région nord-est du territoire.

**Subjet B)** Stratégies pour arrêter la disparition forcée dans la République d'Albanie en raison de la détention arbitraire et de l'emprisonnement sans processus judiciaire sous le régime du premier ministre Edi Rama.

**Organización Marítima Internacional**

*Presidente: José Guillermo Ramírez Fulgencio*

**Tópico A)** Estrategias para contrarrestar la introducción y propagación de especies marinas invasoras a través de la bioincrustación y el agua de lastre en Asia Oriental y el Sudeste Asiático.

**Tópico B)** Medidas para el fortalecimiento de la seguridad marítima y de las operaciones de búsqueda y rescate en el Mar Mediterráneo ante el aumento de embarcaciones irregulares

**Oficina de las Naciones Unidas Contra la Droga y el Delito**

*Presidente: Diego Alejandro Salazar Náfate*

**Tópico A)** Mecanismos para frenar el desvío de precursores químicos hacia redes de drogas sintéticas operadas por la 'Ndrangheta italiana entre Asia Oriental, América Latina y la Unión Europea.

**Tópico B)** Estrategias para combatir la impunidad de la violencia sexual vinculada a redes de tráfico ilícito de armas con participación de organizaciones criminales de Europa del Este, en el contexto del conflicto entre Ucrania y la Federación de Rusia.

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

*General Subsecretary: Samantha Salgado Nájjar*

*Coordination Supervisor: Arantza Estrada Rios*

**Comisión en Justicia y Prevención del Crimen**

*Presidente: Valentina Ramírez Galindo*

**A)** Estrategias para combatir la trata de personas mediante plataformas digitales en América Latina, con énfasis en la captación de menores

**B)** Estrategias para fortalecer programas de justicia restaurativa juvenil en América Latina, con énfasis en contextos de violencia comunitaria y debilidad institucional en Honduras y El Salvador

### **Historical United Nations Program on AIDS/HIV**

*President: Emiliano Bautista Sosa*

**Topic A)** Strategies to Address the Ongoing Public Health and Social Crisis Related to HIV/AIDS in Haiti, with Emphasis on Reducing Stigmatization and Strengthening Health Infrastructure beginning in 1981.

**Topic B)** Strategies to Strengthen Early-Epidemic Detection and Community Protection Mechanisms, with Emphasis on the New York HIV/AIDS Outbreak of 1981–1984.

### **Convención de las Naciones Unidas en Contra de la Corrupción**

*Presidente: Javier Gil Rodríguez*

**Tópico Único)** Estrategias para regular la transparencia financiera y control electoral en América Latina con énfasis en el flujo de recursos económicos de origen ilícito en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela.

### **Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**

*President: Axl Paris Ortega Rodríguez*

**Topic A)** Strategies to Stop the Femoral Genital Mutilation as a Mechanism of Social Control over Indigenous Girls and Women in Rural Communities of Eastern Africa with Limited State Presence.

**Tópico B)** Measures to mitigate the use of indigenous territories as sacrifice zones, focusing on extreme violence and structural failures in the protection of rights in the Darién Gap.

### **Departamento de las Operaciones de la Paz**

*Presidente: Galia Sofía López Chacón*

**A)** Medidas para la protección de civiles y el establecimiento de mecanismos operativos seguros para el acceso humanitario con énfasis en la atención a víctimas de acoso sexual, derivados del conflicto armado interno en la República de Sudán.

**B)** Medidas para la protección de la población civil y la reducción de la violencia interétnica en Etiopía del Norte, mediante el fortalecimiento de la seguridad comunitaria y la presencia operativa de las misiones de paz de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas.

### **Comisión Económica y Social para Asia Occidental**

*Presidente: Yaretzi Benítez Mendoza*

**A)** Estrategias para fortalecer la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional infantil debido al uso de alimentos inadecuados y la sedación farmacológica como respuesta al hambre aguda en contextos de conflicto, con énfasis en la República de Yemen

**B)** Acciones para erradicar y prevenir la explotación infantil laboral en Asia Occidental, con énfasis en la República Islámica de Irán

**Caribbean Community**

*President: Valeria Oropeza Pérez*

**A)** Measures to reduce youth unemployment in Barbados, Guyana, and Saint Lucia through regional access to education and technical training programs, addressing economic inequality and limited workforce opportunities.

**B)** Regional cooperation to address the activities of organized criminal networks involved in the trafficking of illegal firearms affecting Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Haiti, with emphasis on cross-border coordination and information sharing.

**Comitte of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals**

*President: Sofía Paola Jiménez de la Cruz*

**A)** Mechanisms to regulate the reception of hazardous waste in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the aim of ensuring its correct disposal and preventing damage.

**B)** Strategies to reinforce safety standards and operational practices in the storage and distribution of refined petroleum products in the Federal Republic of Nigeria, with an emphasis on reducing spills, fires, and damage caused by gasoline and diesel fuel.

**SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS**

*General Subsecretary: Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua*

*Coordination Supervisor: Hannia Nieves José*

**Oficina De Las Naciones Unidas Para La Prevención Del Genocidio Y La Responsabilidad De Proteger**

*Presidente: María Fernanda López Islas*

**A)** Acciones para detener la segregación forzada y la limpieza étnica en la República de la Unión de Myanmar, con énfasis en la comunidad Rohingya.

**B)** Medidas para frenar el aumento de la violencia sistemática y el abuso generalizado contra la población civil por parte de bandas armadas en la República de Haití.

**Consejo de Europa**

*Presidente: Diego López Peralta*

**A)** Estrategias para la protección de los derechos humanos de los refugiados ucranianos desplazados por el conflicto bélico con la Federación Rusa en los Estados miembros receptores.

**B)** Mecanismos para limitar la trata de personas mediante el abordaje del contexto económico en la región de Schengen.

### **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**

*President: Ingrid Carrilo García*

**A)** Actions to prevent emerging security and economic threats through multinational cooperation between NATO member and non-member allies, focusing on the Indo-Pacific region.

**B)** Actions to enhance maritime and undersea capabilities in order to protect critical infrastructure and mitigate security risks in the Baltic Sea region.

### **International Criminal Police Organization**

*Presidente: Melany Fayed Cervantes Espinoza*

**A)** Measures to decrease the environmental crimes in the Amazon due to the illegal exploitation of the natural resources in order to protect vulnerable communities and preserve environmental security.

**B)** Measures to combat the trafficking of young women for sexual exploitation in the Thailand–Cambodia border region in order to protect vulnerable migrant women and dismantle trafficking networks.

### **Banco Mundial**

*President: Miguel Ander Hernández Aguilar*

**A)** Financiamiento de la infraestructura de transporte sostenible en la región Subsahariana de África.

**B)** Intervención financiera internacional en economías en crisis: el caso de la República de Cuba.

### **Security Council**

*Presidente: Mariana Méndez Cruz*

**A)** Strategies to prevent an armed invasion between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China limiting the military posturing and international involvement arising from the unresolved tension across the Taiwan Strait.

**B)** Measures to halt the emergent Kashmir dispute involving the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan centralizing on the nuclear threats, attacks and humanitarian violations.

### **Comité de Estado Mayor**

*President: Leonardo Senties Carmona*

**A)** Mecanismos de prevención de conflictos y cooperación internacional para mitigar las tensiones entre la República de Serbia y el Estado de Kosovo, con el objetivo de evitar un conflicto armado.

**B)** Acciones de contención del conflicto armado en la región de Chechenia y la Federación de Rusia

### **Corte Internacional de Justicia**

*Presidente: Mariana Dueñas Salgado*

**A)** Aplicación de la Convención de la Prevención y la Sanción del Delito de Genocidio en relación a la población Palestina en la Franja de Gaza (República de Sudáfrica vs Estado de Israel).

**B)** Incumplimiento de la Convención de Viena sobre relaciones diplomáticas con respecto al asalto a la embajada de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en Quito (Estados Unidos Mexicanos vs República del Ecuador).

*“The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams.” — Eleanor Roosevelt*

Dear reader,

Today, after six years at TECMUN, my story here comes to an end. What once began as a moment filled with uncertainty has transformed into one of the most defining journeys of my life. This path has demanded more from me than I ever imagined — countless hours of work, unwavering commitment, silent sacrifices, and yes, even moments where tears spoke louder than words. But within every challenge, I discovered something far greater: the strength to rise, the courage to be heard, and the realization that my voice is not only valid — it is powerful enough to create change. TECMUN did not just shape the way I speak, it shaped the way I believe in myself.

My journey in TECMUN has never been easy, but it has been deeply meaningful. Along the way, I was never alone. I was surrounded by people who believed in me when I struggled to believe in myself — people who guided me, supported me, and reminded me why I started, just like Zu did for me. For them, for you, for every advisor who trusted me, and above all, for my Secretariat, I gave my absolute best in everything I did. This last year, especially, challenged me in ways I never thought I would face. It pushed me beyond my limits, forced me to confront my fears, and taught me that growth is never comfortable — but always worth it.

Never stay silent in the face of injustice. Speak up, act, and make choices — because the power to create change lies both in the decisions you take and in the ones you choose not to. Educate yourself, because nurturing your mind will help you understand yourself and others. Help those who need it most, because you hold privileges that many people around the world do not — and using them to serve others is one of the noblest forms of leadership. Do everything with passion, with love, and with purpose — every single day, for yourself and for others. Inspire and be inspired, because you never know if your words or your actions might be the push someone needs to believe in themselves.

Everything I have lived through here has taught me that leadership is not about titles, recognition, or standing at the front of a room — it is about impact. It is about choosing to show up, even when it is hard. It is about lifting others as you grow, and understanding that the greatest legacy you can leave behind is not what you achieve, but who you inspire along the way. And that is what I hope to leave with you, dear reader: the certainty that your voice matters, that your actions carry weight, and that you are far more capable than you think.

---

Abril Valdés Calva  
Secretary General for the  
XXXIX TECMUN

*“Your origin does not define your destiny.”*

-Marcus Rashford.

Dear Participant:

Today I say goodbye to the project of my life called TECMUN. From the bottom of my heart, I can say thank you infinitely. Perhaps today you are entering your first Model UN without knowing exactly what to expect, or maybe you come with some doubts, nerves, or even without much enthusiasm. But let me tell you something: you are about to live one of the most incredible experiences of your life. TECMUN, which is not just a Model United Nations, is a place where we always grow, where you challenge yourself, and where you discover what you are truly capable of.

This project was built with effort and dedication from all of us, but above all, with and for people like you. Because without each delegate, minister, judge, without each idea, without each voice, this simply wouldn't exist. Thank you for daring to be a part of this thing that I have loved for so many years. Thank you for being interested in topics that many ignore and for always seeking solutions to problems that, at our age, we don't consider so relevant.

Along this journey, you'll learn not only about politics and debates, but also about life itself. You'll meet people who will leave a mark on you, encounter ideas that will change you, and experience moments you'll never forget. You'll step outside your comfort zone and begin to see the world with new eyes.

Today, I have to close this chapter, but it's your turn to write yours. Seize every second, make mistakes, get back up, enjoy life, laugh, learn, and leave your mark. Don't be afraid to be different, to express your opinion, to try new things. Always remember: it doesn't matter where you come from, but how far you want to go.

Thank you for continuing this dream.

---

Mauro Carillo Gálvez  
Head of Coordination for the  
XXXIX TECMUN

*“Life can only be understood backwards, but it must be lived forwards.”*

- *Søren Kierkegaard*

Dear reader,

At this XXXIX TECMUN, I say goodbye to a very important part of my life. This model has seen me grow; I was a delegate and a minister, President in IPCC and ICC, and now I have become Under-Secretary for the General Assembly. Over the past five years, TECMUN has been an inherent part of me, a journey that culminates in these three days. And I can assure you, it is one of the most enriching and transformative experiences for anyone who dares to live it. Here, you will make friends, colleagues, perhaps even enemies, and if you look closely, you will meet people you can call family.

TECMUN was my safe place, the reason why the energy and passion I had for swimming could be redirected into another field. I will always be grateful to Zu for showing me the beauty of this model. But above all, to the people who were always there, who taught me that this is more than just a simulation; it is challenges, laughter, and memories (which I wish could last forever). From my first committee until today, alongside my family and friends, I met incredible people who continue to have a meaningful impact on my life. Even if we do not see each other often in every case, I consider them more than friends.

Finally, all I have left is to ask you to always be genuine. Fight for what you believe is right, be that “crazy” person with bold ideas, live and enjoy every second of your life; because for people like us, there is still hope. Love without asking for love in return, laugh without thinking about your sorrows, and never—never—follow the crowd just to fit in. Keep encouraging yourself to speak your mind; listen, evaluate, and reflect on every piece of information you hear before sharing your perspective. Never lose your light, treasure your experiences, and do not fall into the nostalgia of memories, which, although beautiful in their own way, may prevent you from loving the present.

Enjoy this model.

---

Andrea Abigail Salazar López  
Subsecretary for the General Assembly for the  
XXXIX TECMUN

*“In the end, it’s not the years in your life that matter, it’s the life in your years.”*

*-Abraham Lincoln*

Dear Delegate:

Up to this point, I have participated in 16 models of United Nations as delegate and chair, and for the second and last time, I am writing this letter in which will be my last MUN, its very difficult to process how quickly time has passed, and in April, I will go and say goodbye to one of the most important stages of my life, and it will be a pleasure for me to end this important cycle for me with you. But not all is about me, all this experience we have prepared with all TECMUN members has been always for you, as delegate, to enjoy this experience we made with love, that I really hope you can continue living and enjoying as I did in every MUN I participated. And if not, I hope you can take something good from this event. With all of this, I want you to advice you to enjoy every moment of your life as if it was the last one, because everything comes to an end and quicker than you expect, and not only in a forum of a Model of United Nations, but in every moment of your life, at the end, everything has its beginning and its end, so, live the moment.

I remember very well when I participated in my first Model of United Nations, I was in primary school with 12 years old representing Mexico in the committee of UNICEF, for me, it wasn’t easy to develop and participate because I was very afraid of participating, and I know that some of you will be in a similar situation in the model. If that is the case, understand this: you are not alone. I have been exactly in your position. So do not be afraid to speak, to make mistakes, or to ask for help. This space is meant for you to grow. And as your president, I am here to support you every step of the way.

Finally, remember, the main goal of coming to a Model of United Nations is not the award, nor the resolution, it is about the person who will be leaving this event, every learning that you make in the process will make the person you will be in the future. So, come, learn and enjoy this model that will be full of incredible memories you’ll have for years.

Thank you for allowing me to share this final experience with you as a President of TECMUN. Now, it will be your turn to give meaning to this room.

---

Miguel Ángel Pérez Rodríguez

President of the Sixth Legal Committee for the

XXXIX TECMUN.

# Background

The Sixth Legal Committee is one of the main bodies of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), whose main function is to hang out all the juridical matters within the United Nations Framework which was established on January 11, 1946 at the first session of the UNGA in London. The Sixth Committee is allocated for the role of dealing with legal issues and the codification and development of international law under the article 13 of the United Nations charter. All the 193 United Nations members are entitled to representation to ensure worldwide and equal participation in deliberation on decision-making collaborating to strengthen and implement the international law to ensure peace, justice and security. The Sixth committee strongly collaborates with key organizations such as the International Law Commission (ILC), the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the International Criminal Court (ICC) to address a wide range of important topics such as the promotion and adherence of the international law, protection of human rights, among others.

---

## Faculties

In order to enhance the legal framework and the international law by facing international challenges, the Sixth Legal Committee, based on universal principles, recognizes:

- Addressing legal conflicts among nations; bringing juridic assistance and research for the implementation of global policies;
- Collaborates with international organizations and agencies to improve and develop the international justice system with the implementation of global policies;

- Imputes the guiltiness of the United Nations officials;
- Enhances legal frameworks of laws by modifying laws, policies and national and international treaties;
- Summons protocolarial procedures and conventions relating to humanitarian law by doing new regulations and protocols that can be applied in armed conflicts.

# Topic A

---

Mechanisms to regulate the application of immunity of State officials in Sub-Saharan Africa, with emphasis on international criminal jurisdiction.

## ***Introduction***

International immunity can be defined as the principle of international law that aims to protect the *sovereign*<sup>1</sup> states, diplomats, their goods and the international organizations, which were based on independence and equal sovereignty. For state officials, it is a rule that protects diplomats, which exempt them from the international and foreign *jurisdiction*<sup>2</sup>. This is ratified by most countries by *The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations*, signed in 1961. Meaning that state officials will remain subject to the laws of their origin countries, although their functions are done in a foreign country. This international law has led to numerous debates about the application of it due to the lack of clarification of when it should be applied or not, this has led to numerous problems with the International Criminal Court (ICC), where some Officials, with lots of cases in the Sub-Saharan African region, have used it to avoid penal procedures.

This issue has taken lots of debate around how the law should be applied, especially in the region of Sub-Saharan Africa, where the problem has faced constant cases and tensions where the law and international treaties have different interpretations. The ambiguity of those interpretations can face to confusions with the *impunity*<sup>3</sup> of some state officials and diplomats that could have used it to avoid a legal process. All this has led to normative confusions between the international law jurisdiction, the state immunity and the state's obligations under the *Rome Statute*. The ICC does not have the traditional statutes of immunity in certain cases, which has also led to tensions with the International Court of Justice (ICJ) around the interpretations of this status. This lack of clarity is a big obstacle within cooperation between states where the interpretation can be different with a partial point of view, where some criminals can avoid arrests by going to countries that oppose the

---

<sup>1</sup> **Sovereign:** having the highest power or being completely independent (Cambridge Dictionary, 2026)

<sup>2</sup> **Jurisdiction:** the official power to make legal decisions and judgments. (Oxford Languages, 2026)

<sup>3</sup> **Impunity:** freedom from punishment or from the unpleasant results of something that has been done (Cambridge Dictionary, 2026)

extradition and judgment of them. The Sixth Legal Committee has the obligation of clarifying these normatives to ensure that the law is applied and interpreted equally by all states.

### ***Background***

The international immunity has its origin in the *Vienna Convention*. Established in 1961, with the main objective of protecting the diplomats with their mission and to avoid conflicts among nations and ensuring that these persons can exercise their labours without any tension or pressure. The immunity is mainly based on sovereignty and judicial equality among States, where a foreign state cannot intervene in the functions of any official. As stated, this immunity protects any public servant from the laws and normatives of foreign nations. Nevertheless, this benefit does not apply to the origin country and these persons are still under their national constitution and normatives, meaning they can be processed in their home countries. However, this normative does not consider the immunity on severe international crimes, it was made to ensure the proper work of the international officials and diplomats. Considering that each State works under their own and unique laws, can lead to a significant misunderstanding between nations, international courts and institutions on the application of it.

The lack of clarity and misinterpretation of the status of diplomatic immunity has caused, mainly in regions like Sub-Saharan Africa serious tension. One case is the former president of the Republic of the Sudan, Omar al-Bashir. Whose case was taken to the International Criminal Court (ICC), which carried out two arrest orders in 2009 and 2010 due to armed conflict crimes related to the conflict in Darfur; mentioning that he was allegedly responsible for the taking of thousands of lives during this conflict. Omar used his

governmental immunity<sup>4</sup> in his favour since he headed to countries that opposed arresting and *extradating*<sup>5</sup> him.

Showing how the application of this immunity is totally dependent on the States criteria and cooperation among them, where some nations can oppose arresting a diplomat while others are willing to cooperate, affecting all nations across Sub-Saharan Africa. The Sub-Saharan region of Africa is characterized to have lack of cooperation and communication among its nations, where their positions and opinions are mainly based on the interpretation and interests of their governments and nations, where this status is viewed in multiple manners being able to apply it in a different ways and not having an unique and standardized one (Campbell, 2014) . This affects the credibility of the status and international law and also complicates and stops the proper function of international courts and institutions like the ICC and the ICJ.

### ***The Interaction between state immunity and international judicial bodies***

Inside the United Nations structure, there are two main international courts that have different functions: the International Criminal Court (ICC), has the main function of judging individuals on criminal matters; the International Court of Justice (ICJ), has the jurisdiction of judging Nations with the main objective of managing international conflicts to ensure peace among them. Both tribunals have their own and different opinion about the international immunity matters; the ICC prioritizes on the individual penal responsibility, while the ICJ protects the legal and sovereignty immunity. This difference also generates confusion and juridical uncertainty that difficulties the cooperation among States. In the

---

<sup>4</sup> **Governmental immunity:** An old doctrine stating that governmental entities cannot be taken to court unless they consent to it. Although it originated from an era when monarchs had certain rights, this rule has largely been overridden by the Federal Tort Claims Act and specific state-level claims systems that waive immunity (Justicia Legal Dictionary, 2026)

<sup>5</sup> **Extradite:** hand over (a person accused or convicted of a crime) to the jurisdiction of the foreign state in which the crime was committed. (Oxford Languages, 2026)

Sub-Saharan region it is very frequent to notice this type of cases where the interpretation of the international law is different and complicates the collaboration among them.

The Rome Statute is where the ICC bases their jurisdiction and defines their competences and legal limits. The article 27 of the Rome Statute establishes that it applies equally to all individuals; where anyone has any distinction based on official capacity, also stating that any immunity applied to the official exercise of the person shall not prohibit the court from exercising its jurisdiction over an individual. This principle of the ICC enters in conflict with the traditional immunity of heads of state and diplomats, where the States act without intervention as an unwritten diplomatic obligation. The Rome Statute obliges the Member States to cooperate with the ICC in terms of arrests and extraditions, causing the inflection point of the main problem. In the Sub-Saharan region it is common to see this type of tension where the States differ to the opinion of other nations and even international organizations; especially with the ICC, having cases like the one of Omar Al-Bashir where the Nations apply the immunity as justification of the denial of cooperation with the ICC. This has consequences with an unequal application of international law and generates judicial uncertainty that could decrease the efficiency of international justice.

### ***African's Union approach***

The African Union (AU), which works through various committees to promote peace, security and human rights among the African nations, has played a central role in shaping regional approaches to State officials' immunity. Through various assembly decisions and policy statements, the AU has expressed concerns regarding the perceived selective application of international criminal justice and its disproportionate focus on African States. This has led the AU to advocate for the protection of sitting heads of state and senior officials from prosecution, emphasizing the importance of stability, peace processes, and respect for

sovereignty. As a result, the AU's position has reinforced a regional preference for immunity in practice, even when that position may conflict with obligations that are established under international criminal law.

While several States in the region are parties to the Rome Statute and have formally committed to cooperation with the International Criminal Court (ICC), practice is frequently opposite from these obligations. When making decisions regarding arrest, extradition<sup>6</sup>, and judicial cooperation. States are often influenced by political considerations, regional alliances, and concerns over sovereignty, resulting in uneven enforcement of international criminal law across the region. These practices contribute to a fragmented system of compliance, enabling accused State officials to exploit jurisdictional gaps and evade international criminal responsibility.

This separation between regional policy and international legal commitments has significant implications for accountability in Sub-Saharan Africa. The AU's stance has influenced Member States willingness to cooperate with the ICC. AU members frequently ignore ICC arrest warrants for sitting leaders like Omar al-Bashir, as seen in South Africa's failure to detain him during a 2015 AU summit despite its Rome Statute commitments. Similarly, states hosting indicted officials cite regional solidarity, resulting in non-arrests during official visits and stalled extraditions influenced by peace negotiations.

### ***Implications for international law***

This problem shows how there are different interpretations of the same principle of international immunity; not being a problem that is facing in the region, it is a systematic issue that could affect other regions around the world. The lack of clarity of this could have consequences on the coherence of the international law, and further affect not just Sub

---

<sup>6</sup> **Extradition:** the act of making someone return for trial to another country or state where they have been accused of doing something illegal (Cambridge Dictionary, 2026)

Saharan Africa, but other regions as well. When States invoke immunity to justify non-cooperation with the International Criminal Court, they obstruct accountability mechanisms designed to address the gravest international crimes. This practice undermines the principle that no individual, regardless of official capacity, should be exempt from international criminal responsibility.

The persistence of impunity has broader implications for the credibility of international criminal justice and the rule of law in Sub-Saharan Africa. Allowing immunity to function as a barrier to accountability erodes trust in international institutions and discourages cooperation among States. The allowance of these acts can weaken the international organizations, which could lead to a tendency where the population normalizes, breaching the normatives and having the perception that the law does not apply to everybody. This practice can affect mainly on the application of the International law due to different interpretations that the States can possibly have, meaning different applications of it and the complication of the communication among states. The incorrect application of the international immunity not only protects individuals, it also affects the correct functioning of the international judicial system.

This issue cannot be ignored and has to be addressed, if this normative cannot be clarified, the problem will potentially increase. The ambiguity of these normatives is stopping the progressive evolution of international law and increasing tension among states and tribunals. These implications must be discussed and clarified. This in order to ensure the proper communication and organization among the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.

## References

---

1. African Journals Online. (n.d.). *Politeia* [PDF]. Retrieved January 10th, 2025, from: <https://www.unisapressjournals.co.za/index.php/Politeia/article/download/2403/1860>
2. African Union. (2024, June 25). *African Court on Justice and Human Rights: A homegrown judicial mechanism*. Retrieved January 10th, 2025, from: <https://au.int/en/pressreleases/20240625/african-court-justice-and-human-rights-home-grown-judicial-mechanism>
3. Alonso, H. O., Vargas, J. R. M., & Polanía, A. M. R. (2016). La inmunidad de jurisdicción penal por crímenes internacionales de los jefes de Estado, los jefes de gobierno y los ministros de asuntos exteriores. *Revista Chilena de Derecho*, 43(1), 251–281. Retrieved January 3rd, 2025, from: <https://doi.org/10.4067/S0718-34372016000100011>
4. Diplomática, R. (2024, October 2). *Inmunidad diplomática: De sus raíces históricas a los casos más problemáticos actuales*. Raia Diplomática. Retrieved January 9th, 2025, from: <https://raiadiplomatica.info/2024/10/03/inmunidad-diplomatica-historia-y-actualidad/>
5. Institute for Security Studies. (n.d.). *The AU seeks clarity on immunity of state officials under international law*. Retrieved January 10th, 2025, from: <https://issafrica.org/iss-today/the-au-seeks-clarity-on-immunity-of-state-officials-under-international-law>
6. Justice in Conflict. (2014, July 7). *What gives African Union heads of state immunity?* Retrieved January 10th, 2025, from:

<https://justiceinconflict.org/2014/07/07/what-gives-african-union-head-of-state-immunity/>

7. Kujenga Amani. (2019, August 27). *Points of tension between African states and the International Criminal Court*. Retrieved January 10th, 2025, from:  
<https://kujenga-amani.ssrc.org/2019/08/27/points-of-tension-between-african-states-and-the-international-criminal-court/>
8. Liu, Y. (2024). Revisiting the customary international law avenue: Immunity of state officials of non-party states in the enforcement proceedings of the International Criminal Court. *Chinese Journal of International Law*, 23(1), 123–149. Retrieved January 10th, 2025, from: <https://doi.org/10.1093/chinesejil/jmae011>
9. Serrano, I. Y. (2025, April 30). *Inmunidad diplomática: Qué es y a quién le afecta*. Instituto Europeo de Asesoría Fiscal. Retrieved January 3rd, 2025, from:  
<https://www.ineaf.es/tribuna/inmunidad-diplomatica/>

## **Topic B**

---

Legal measures to prevent transnational financing of extremist groups in the Sahel region, with emphasis on regional legal cooperation and information sharing.

## ***Introduction***

The *Sahel*<sup>7</sup> is a geographical and climatic region of Africa that extends from east to west, located just at the southern area of the Sahara desert passing through 8 countries of the African continent. This region has faced a recent spread of “violent extremism, uncontrolled *transnational crime*<sup>8</sup> and *illicit*<sup>9</sup> cross-border trafficking of drugs, arms and people” (United Nations, n.d.). This also includes the instability of the governments, with lack of good governance and high risk of the collapse of its authority. All this problematic has led to a *legal vacuum*<sup>10</sup> where extremism can expand. The financing of extremist groups has been an important factor for their development and continuous expansion of their operations. These groups have used both licit and illicit sources of finance using legal gaps in their favor. The absence of clear legal frameworks also has a greater difficulty for the authorities to control and monitor these activities.

This problem has increased and worsened throughout the years, leading to the point of crossing borders in the last decades, affecting mainly the region of the Sahel in Africa. This situation has been a consequence of the lack of legal and financial cooperation among the States of the region, facilitating the operations of the extremists group and increasing the capability of getting the economical resources to sustain it. This issue also goes through the legal frameworks of the national laws and international treaties and normatives where the criminal groups take in their favor some legal vacuums for their financing. For this and other reasons, it is crucial to analyze and review these normatives to find opportunities to improve the cooperation and clarification of the national and international laws.

## ***Topic background***

---

<sup>7</sup> **Sahel**: an area that extends from the west to the east coast of Africa, south of the Sahara desert and north of the Sudanian savannas (Cambridge Dictionary, 2026)

<sup>8</sup> **Transnational crime**: Transnational crimes are violations of law that involve more than one country in their planning, execution, or impact. ((Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), 2026)

<sup>9</sup> **Illicit**: illegal or disapproved of by society (Cambridge Dictionary, 2026)

<sup>10</sup> **Legal Vacuum**: absence of legal regulations for a situation (Reverso English Dictionary, 2026)

The lack of clear national and regional norms is helping extremist groups to facilitate their financing methods when operating, where they find legal vacuums on these norms to be able to operate. The Islamic State and its affiliate groups are remaining resilient to the counterterrorism efforts from the national and international authorities. Maktab Al-Furqan is an organization based in Nigeria that brings IS branches with tutoring and guidance. According to the United Nations, Al-Furqan is one of the three most efficient financial branches of the Islamic State's General Directorate of Provinces (GDP) (Rousselle, 2025).

The financing of extremist groups in the Sahel region originates from both licit and illicit sources, where they exploit the instability of the regional governments to fund themselves through local economies. This financing is conducted away from financial institutions and uses traditional methods that avoid any digital or legal trace. The oversight in mines, specifically in the extraction of gold, has enabled these groups to finance their activities by extracting minerals from the underground. The primary issue here is the legal asymmetry that exists between the Sahel countries, where activities illegal in one nation may not be regulated in another, facilitating the ability of extremist groups to cross borders without problem. And the exchange of information and legal cooperation among these countries has been inefficient due to the technological gaps the countries are facing.

### ***Regional legal cooperation***

The transnational nature of extremist financing in the Sahel has exposed significant weaknesses in regional legal cooperation. While some Sahelian countries have adopted legislation aligned with international counterterrorism standards, others lack the institutional capacity or legal clarity to effectively criminalize and prosecute the financing of terrorism (International Monetary Fund, 2023, Chapter 6, 2025). This fragmentation creates an uneven

enforcement landscape, allowing extremist networks to relocate operations or transfer funds through *jurisdictions*<sup>11</sup> with weaker oversight, undermining collective efforts to dismantle their financial systems (Vision of Humanity, 2025; United Nations, n.d.).

One clear illustration is the way al-Qaeda-linked Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM) exploits local economies across Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger. JNIM has diversified its income through activities such as *extortion*<sup>12</sup> of transit routes, illicit artisanal mining, kidnapping for ransom, and mobile-money-based transfers, generating tens of millions of dollars annually while remaining embedded in everyday trade and informal value-transfer systems (West Africa Maps, 2024; Africa Center for Strategic Studies, 2023). By imposing “taxes” on traders, herders, and mining communities, the group not only sustains its operations but also consolidates territorial control, making it difficult for any single state to isolate or dismantle its financial base alone (ADF-Magazine, 2025).

Another example is the Islamic State Sahel Province (ISGS), which combines cross-border trafficking, looting of military camps, and fuel smuggling with increasingly sophisticated digital-payment channels. ISGS has carried out raids on army and volunteer-defense-force camps to seize weapons, ammunition, and vehicles, directly sustaining its military capacity while feeding into regional illicit-arms and fuel-smuggling networks (West Africa Maps, 2024; African Security Analysis, 2025). At the same time, these groups exploit mobile-money platforms, informal hawala-style networks, and cryptocurrency-linked transfers to move funds across borders in ways that often evade formal banking oversight and disrupt traditional monitoring patterns (Vision of Humanity, 2025; West Africa Maps, 2024).

In addition to legal discrepancies, insufficient mechanisms for information sharing further complicate regional responses. Financial intelligence units and law enforcement

---

<sup>11</sup> **Jurisdiction:** the official power to make legal decisions and judgments. (Oxford Languages, 2026)

<sup>12</sup> **Extortion:** the practice of obtaining something, especially money, through force or threats. (Oxford Languages, 2026)

agencies often face barriers in exchanging timely and reliable data, whether due to bureaucratic limitations, lack of trust, or inadequate technological infrastructure (United Nations Security Council, Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, 2025). These constraints restrict the ability of states to track suspicious financial flows, identify cross-border networks, and coordinate investigations in real time (International Monetary Fund, 2023, Chapter 6). Although regional initiatives and international organizations have promoted cooperation, their implementation remains inconsistent across the Sahel (Vision of Humanity, 2025).

### ***Exchange of financial and legal information***

In every country of the Sahel region in Africa, we can find an office of Financial Intelligence units (FIU), which is a specialized office where it receives and analyzes every suspicious financial transaction in the banking sector. The Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) is the organization in charge of ensuring that all Sahelian Nations have a standardized protocol for financial reporting. When different banks that operate in different countries operate with protocols that differ and are incompatible to each other can cause that the cooperation and information sharing is not done in an optimal way, creating “legal noise” that prevents the data to be used across borders. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has pointed out that the Sahel region's lack of standardization hinders regional financial surveillance. The consequences of this lack of a standardized protocol can help the extremists groups on their financing because the methods they can use to operate and manage the financial resources is more efficient compared to the time the nations take to cooperate with the needed information to analyze those financial activities.

The Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA), is the official process of where one judge of a country formally asks for information, evidence, etc to another nation. It is important to

ensure the proper and legal extradition of individuals to the proper country in case it is proved the guilt of them where they are in a foreign nation with the main goal of ensuring the proper judgement of each person and organization. Also, the standardization of the terms is very important to avoid any misunderstanding among the sahel delegations because if two countries differ on the financing term, can cause the evidence presented to become invalidated by a tribunal. The political trust among the Sahel countries has been weak on some occasions, causing the lack of sharing of sensitive judicial files to ensure national sovereignty. Finally, if the Sahel nations continue using paper and physical mails for the registration and transmission of information, they will continue helping the extremists groups to facilitate their financing without any legal problem due to their quicker system of operation compared to their national and foreign countries.

### ***Conclusion***

Addressing these challenges requires a more integrated regional approach that prioritizes both legal *harmonization*<sup>13</sup> and operational collaboration. States in the Sahel should work toward aligning their domestic laws with shared regional and international counterterrorism standards, while also reinforcing mutual legal assistance agreements and joint investigative frameworks (International Monetary Fund, 2023, Chapter 6; United Nations Security Council, Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, 2025). Enhancing cooperation between financial intelligence units, border authorities, and judicial institutions can significantly improve enforcement outcomes and cross-border case-building (Vision of Humanity, 2025). Furthermore, investment in capacity-building and technology is necessary

---

<sup>13</sup> **Harmonization:** the act of making systems or laws the same or similar in different companies, countries, etc. so that they can work together more easily. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2026)

to ensure that all states can actively participate in secure information-sharing systems (United Nations, n.d.). By closing legal gaps and fostering coordinated action, the region can strengthen its collective ability to prevent, detect, and combat the financing of extremist groups.

## References

---

1. Action, C. F. P. (2026, February 18). *Violent extremism in the Sahel*. *Global Conflict Tracker*. <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/violent-extremism-sahel>
2. Adf, & Adf. (2025, September 30). *Terror groups diversify to find steady flow of illicit financing*. *Africa Defense Forum*.  
<https://adf-magazine.com/2025/09/terror-groups-diversify-to-find-steady-flow-of-illicit-financing/>
3. *Counter-terrorism in the Sahel*. (n.d.). *Office of Counter-Terrorism*.  
<https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/en/cct/counter-terrorism-in-the-sahel>
4. D'Amato, S. (n.d.). *Counter-Terrorism in the Sahel: increased instability and political tensions*. *International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - ICCT*.  
<https://icct.nl/publication/counter-terrorism-sahel-increased-instability-and-political-tensions>
5. *Sixth Committee hears concerns over evolving threats of terrorism in Sahel, new technologies, interference in domestic affairs, as debate continues | UN meetings coverage and press releases*. (2024, October 3).  
<https://press.un.org/en/2024/gal3716.doc.htm>
6. *Terrorist financing in West Africa*. (n.d.).  
<https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Methodsandrends/Tf-west-africa.html>
7. *West Africa and the Sahel*. (n.d.). *Security Council Report*.  
<https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2025-11/west-africa-and-the-sahel-15.php>
8. *2025 UNODC Strengthens Capacities of Criminal Justice Actors to Investigate and Prosecute Cases Related to the Financing of Terrorism and the Nexus with Organized*

*Crime in Burkina Faso.* (n.d.). United Nations : Office on Drugs and Crime.

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism/latest-news/2025-unodc-strengthens-capacities-of-criminal-justice-actors-to-investigate-and-prosecute-cases-related-to-the-financing-of-terrorism-and-the-nexus-with-organized-crime-in-burkina-faso.html>

XXXIX TECMUN  
**Glossary of Forbidden Words**

---

***Forbidden Words***

*Defined by the United Nations, are non diplomatic terms participants must avoid to mention during their speeches on the debate and in the writing of resolution projects*

<b>Forbidden Words</b>	<b>Permitted equivalents</b>
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay <sup>14</sup>	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War <sup>15</sup>	Armed conflict
Rape	Sexual abuse
Terrorist	Extremist
Kill or murder	Deprive someone of their life
Death	Casualties
Assassination	Homicide
Army	Military forces
Money	Economic resources
Poor	Lack of resources
Okay	Yes or agree
Black <sup>16</sup>	Afrodescendant

---

<sup>14</sup> The word *Gay* is replaced by a more inclusive term, recognizing that not all people within the LGBTIQ+ community identify in the same way.

<sup>15</sup> The word *War* can be used in order to refer to historical contexts, such as the Cold War, the First World War, etc. It can only be used in the Security Council to refer to armed conflicts.

<sup>16</sup> The word *Black*, in reference to ethnicity, is not prohibited but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as a dark-skinned person or afrodescendant as the case may be.

XXXIX TECMUN  
**Glossary for Resolution Projects**

---

***Preambulatory Phrases***

*Preambulatory Phrases are used at the beginning of every Resolution Paper in order to give context about the resolutions made for the topic. Preambulatory Phrases must be written in italics followed by a sentence that gives said context. For each Resolution Paper there must be five sentences beginning with a Preambulatory Phrase.*

Affirming	Desiring	Noting with deep concern
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Noting with satisfaction
Approving	Expecting	Noting further
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Observing
Believing	Fulfilling	Reaffirming
Confident	Fully aware	Realizing
Contemplating	Further deploring	Recalling
Convinced	Further recalling	Recognizing
Declaring	Guided by	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Seeking
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Taking into consideration
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Taking note
Deeply disturbed	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply regretting	Keeping in mind	Welcoming

XXXIX TECMUN  
**Glossary for Resolution Projects**

---

***Operative Clauses***

*Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. They must be written in italics and bold.*

Accepts	Endorses	Notes
Affirms	Draws the attentions	Proclaims
Approves	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Encourages	Recommends
Calls	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Reminds
Condemns	Further invites	Requests
Confirms	Further proclaims	Solemnly
Congratulates	Further reminds	Affirms
Considers	Further recommends	Strongly
Declares accordingly	Further requests	condemns
Deplores	Further resolves	Supports
Designates	Has resolved	Takes note of
		Transmits
		Trusts



