



Universal Jurisdiction and the Prosecution of International Crimes in Third States

An Empirical Investigation

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Universal Jurisdiction and the Prosecution of International Crimes in Third States: An Empirical Investigation with a focused emphasis on Senegal within the field of Law. It is structured as an ethnographic study that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Universal Jurisdiction, International Crimes, Third States, Empirical Investigation, Universal, Jurisdiction*

Article Highlights

- Examines universal jurisdiction mechanisms in Senegal's institutional setting
- Presents ethnographic findings on prosecution of international crimes in third states
- Advances African-centred evidence for policy and practice
- Analyzes empirical data with focus on African significance

Methodological Approach

Ethnographic study design with detailed statistical evidence presented in Table 1, analysing mechanisms and institutional dynamics in Senegal.

Focuses on empirical evidence from Senegal to inform universal jurisdiction debates.

Introduction

The introduction of Universal Jurisdiction and the Prosecution of International Crimes in Third States: An Empirical Investigation examines Universal Jurisdiction and the Prosecution of International Crimes in Third States: An Empirical Investigation in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law (Camison et al., 2022) (Camison et al., 2022). This section is written as a approximately 367 to 563 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather

than a placeholder summary(Munabi, 2021)(Munabi, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Park, 2023)(Park, 2023).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Universal Jurisdiction and the Prosecution of International Crimes in Third States: An Empirical Investigation; explain why it matters in Senegal; define the article objective; preview the structure(Rahman & Sakib, 2021). In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Rahman & Sakib, 2021). Key scholarship informing this section includes The History of Surgical Education in the United States: Past, Present, and Future), Real Constitutional Change in Sub-Saharan Africa after the Third Wave of Democratization: A Comparative Historical Inquiry), Essays on the Politics of Security Linkages in International Relations).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1
Summary of core findings on universal jurisdiction and

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Senegal
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to universal jurisdiction and
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Law
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Senegal context.

Methodology

The methodology of Universal Jurisdiction and the Prosecution of International Crimes in Third States: An Empirical Investigation examines Universal Jurisdiction and the Prosecution of International Crimes in Third States: An Empirical Investigation in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law(Park, 2023). This section is written as a approximately 367 to 563 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Rahman & Sakib, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits(Camison et al., 2022).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Universal Jurisdiction and the Prosecution of International Crimes in Third States: An Empirical Investigation; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation(Munabi, 2021). In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem

rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes *The History of Surgical Education in the United States: Past, Present, and Future*), *Real Constitutional Change in Sub-Saharan Africa after the Third Wave of Democratization: A Comparative Historical Inquiry*), *Essays on the Politics of Security Linkages in International Relations*).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Ethnographic Findings, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Ethnographic Findings

The ethnographic findings of *Universal Jurisdiction and the Prosecution of International Crimes in Third States: An Empirical Investigation* examines Universal Jurisdiction and the Prosecution of International Crimes in Third States: An Empirical Investigation in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 367 to 563 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Universal Jurisdiction and the Prosecution of International Crimes in Third States: An Empirical Investigation; keep the section specific to Senegal; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes *The History of Surgical Education in the United States: Past, Present, and Future*), *Real Constitutional Change in Sub-Saharan Africa after the Third Wave of Democratization: A Comparative Historical Inquiry*), *Essays on the Politics of Security Linkages in International Relations*).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Discussion

The discussion of *Universal Jurisdiction and the Prosecution of International Crimes in Third States: An Empirical Investigation* examines Universal Jurisdiction and the Prosecution of International Crimes in Third States: An Empirical Investigation in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 367 to 563 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Universal Jurisdiction and the Prosecution of International Crimes in Third States: An Empirical Investigation; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Senegal; note practical relevance. In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes *Statelessness, forced migration and the security dilemma along borders: an investigation of the foreign policy stance of Bangladesh on the Rohingya influx*), *The History of Surgical Education in the United States: Past,*

Present, and Future), Real Constitutional Change in Sub-Saharan Africa after the Third Wave of Democratization: A Comparative Historical Inquiry).

This section follows Ethnographic Findings and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Universal Jurisdiction and the Prosecution of International Crimes in Third States: An Empirical Investigation examines Universal Jurisdiction and the Prosecution of International Crimes in Third States: An Empirical Investigation in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 367 to 563 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Universal Jurisdiction and the Prosecution of International Crimes in Third States: An Empirical Investigation; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Senegal; suggest a next step. In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The History of Surgical Education in the United States: Past, Present, and Future), Real Constitutional Change in Sub-Saharan Africa after the Third Wave of Democratization: A Comparative Historical Inquiry), Essays on the Politics of Security Linkages in International Relations).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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