

## Research Questions

**How can international law contribute to combating transnational security threats that emanate from areas of limited statehood?**

1. What powers of coercion and intervention can external governance actors exert under international law?
2. Are specific legitimacy standards emerging for international law enforcement operations?

**Terrorism**  
**Drug trade**  
**Weapons trade**  
**Piracy**

3. How can international law provide a framework for local criminal procedure, and what institutional substitutes are available?
4. What consequences arise for national law enforcement and criminal justice systems in areas of limited statehood?

## Project Team



**Starting point: Security Council Resolution 2039 of February 29, 2012**

“[T]he serious threats to international peace and stability in different regions of the world [...] posed by *transnational organized crime, including illicit weapons and drug trafficking, piracy and armed robbery at sea*”



## Implementation

Project C11 investigates the fight against terrorism, piracy, drug trade, and weapons trade in several areas of limited statehood.

We focus in particular on states such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Afghanistan, and Colombia, in which external governance actors are currently carrying out law enforcement operations.

In studying this current practice, we use comparative legal analysis to identify convergences, differences, and reciprocal impacts among the competing regulation regimes in each country.



## Contribution to the SFB 700

This project concentrates on the consequences of governance in areas of limited statehood for the international (legal) system.

We examine current changes to the international legal framework resulting from the provision of security – a governance service – in areas of limited statehood. In doing so we scrutinize the extent to which international law has adequately captured and normatively ensured the conditions for success of effective and legitimate governance as identified during the first two phases of the SFB.

In the third funding phase, project C11 hopes to provide an interdisciplinary perspective on the international legal framework and thereby contribute to theory building across the entire SFB.



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