



Title	Deferring to Subregional Actors?: An Analysis of the Response by the African Union to Conflict in South Sudan (2013–2018)
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Abstract of Thesis

Name (David Lado Emiliano Gore)	
Title	Deferring to Subregional Actors?: An Analysis of the Response by the African Union to Conflict in South Sudan (2013-2018) (下位地域アクターに譲っている？アフリカ連合による南スーダン紛争への対応に関する考察（2013-2018年）)
<p>Abstract of Thesis</p> <p>The African Union (AU) was established on the assumption that it would play a leading role in continental peace and security affairs. While it recognizes the role that regional economic communities (RECs) in Africa can play in this regard at the subregional level, the AU Constitutive Act, the Peace and Security Council (PSC) Protocol, and the 2008 Memorandum of Understanding between the AU and the RECs are clear that the AU remains the supreme actor on issues of peace and security in Africa. The degree to which the AU delegates this leading role to the RECs in the case of an armed conflict, following the principle of subsidiarity, is somewhat open to debate. This study explores this issue, using the AU's response to armed conflict in South Sudan (2013-2018) as a case study. Its main objective is to determine the level and intensity of the African Union's engagement with the conflict in South Sudan, and to establish the factors that informed its response, particularly the role played by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the state actors that comprise it. It argues that the relative inaction by the AU in response to the conflict was not informed by the principle of subsidiarity, but by a deference to the subregional states that maintain an interest in the conflict and the associated regional dynamics.</p>	

論文審査の結果の要旨及び担当者

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論文審査の結果の要旨

This thesis examines the role of the African Union (AU) in responding to armed conflict in South Sudan over the period from 2013 to 2018. It aims to determine whether relative inaction observed by the regional body was a result of its adherence to the principle of subsidiarity, and if not, to identify alternative explanations. While the AU was established as the primary actor on issues pertaining to peace and security on the continent, in the case of the conflict in South Sudan, it continued to delegate responsibility to the subregional body, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), even though the actions of this body were not effective in bringing the conflict to a halt.

The thesis uses content analysis of the AU's actions, tracing of its decision-making process, analysis of its relations with other states and organizations, and insider interviews. While literature on the role and effectiveness of the AU has emerged as the organization has evolved, there is a considerable gap in the literature on its relations with subregional organizations on the continent, and in particular an examination of subsidiarity. This thesis aims to address this gap.

Chapter one examines the theories pertaining to regionalism and the notion of subsidiarity among regional organizations. It goes on to trace the development of (and relations between) regional and subregional bodies that deal with issues of peace and security on the continent, as well as their relationship with the United Nations. This establishes the theoretical and practical background for examining the issue of subsidiarity.

Chapter two then lays out the history behind the establishment and evolution of the AU, and its role in the maintenance of peace and security on the continent. Through an examination of the AU's peace and security architecture, it follows the institutional changes that have made it a far more active body than its predecessor, the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Chapter three provides an overview and analysis of the conflict in South Sudan, including its post-colonial wars for independence, the achievement of that independence, and the subsequent conflict that broke out in 2013.

The substantive original academic contributions of this thesis are contained in chapters four and five. Chapter five aims to gauge the level of activity by the AU in response to the conflict in South Sudan, by analysing the quantity and quality (using content analysis) of the output of the main organs of the AU, namely the Peace and Security Council, the Commission, and the Assembly. It finds a high degree of inaction, and a high degree of delegation to IGAD.

Chapter five attempts to understand the reasons for this delegation, as well as its failure to revoke delegation and take on a more active role in the resolution of the conflict, in spite of the failures of IGAD in this regard. Analysing the interests of regional powers, the decision-making process within IGAD, and conducting interviews with those working within the AU, it found that the AU continued to act in deference to IGAD, primarily in the interests of key members of IGAD, not out of a commitment to subsidiarity.

This thesis contributes to the enhancement of our understanding of the relations between regional and subregional organizations, particularly in (but not limited to) Africa, and also adds new perspectives to the notion and practice of subsidiarity in this regard.

The members of the Committee were in agreement that this thesis meets the conditions for the attainment of a Ph.D. degree.