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論　文　内　容　の　要　旨

氏　名　（　Vergara Velasco Elisabet　）	
論文題名	Assessing the United Nations Security Council Response to Armed Conflict (2000-2015) （武力紛争と国際連合安全保障理事会の対応についての評価(2000-2015)）

論文内容の要旨

The Security Council has a long history of inconsistent levels of response to major conflicts, illustrated in recent years by the contrast of the response towards crises such as in Libya and Syria. This study assesses systematically the relationship of conflict severity variables on Security Council response for the years 2000-2015. By analyzing these sixteen years of panel data with fixed effects estimation, I test whether there is a strong relationship between conflict severity factors and eight different types of Security Council response: official meetings, informal consultations, presidential statements, resolutions, sanctions, special political missions, peacekeeping operations and non-UN-led enforcement missions. Panel data analysis shows that overall conflict severity indicators have a statistically significant positive relationship in the Security Council's lower levels of response (meetings and adopting documents) but this relationship weakens as the response becomes stronger. The relationship strengthens when I limit the analysis to active conflicts, but the relationships also weakens as the strength of the response increases. My analysis also finds that conflict severity indicators in Western Asia are overall more strongly correlated to Security Council response than African conflict severity indicators. I also supplement the statistical analysis with a closer look at the cases of Ethiopia, Lebanon, Libya and Yemen. Ultimately conflict severity serves only as a partial explanation for Security Council response and this differs depending on the region in question. Increasing the responsiveness of the Council to match the severity of the conflict will be important in enhancing the Council's legitimacy and effectiveness.

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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 aims to determine the existence and strength of the relationship between the severity of armed conflict in the world and the response of the UN Security Council, focusing on the period of 2000 to 2015. While the UN Security Council remains the primary body responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, its apparent inaction in response to certain large-scale conflicts has led to its effectiveness in responding to armed conflict and other security issues being frequently challenged. By analysing these sixteen years of panel data, this thesis attempts to demonstrate its effectiveness (or lack thereof) across the various means of response at its disposal.

While literature attempting to analyse the response of the Council to conflict does exist, it is dated and/or incomplete, and there exists a level of disagreement among the results of theses studies. No study so far has been able to provide a comprehensive and global analysis of the performance of the Council in its response to armed conflict.

Chapter one lays out the establishment, structure and role of the Council. After tracing its initial inactiveness, and reawakening in the post-Cold War era, the chapter goes on to provide an overview of the nature of Council response to conflict and security challenges, from consultations and meetings, to the various forms of expression (statements and resolutions) and action (sanctions and military intervention).

Chapter two then provides the rationale behind the thesis. It discusses the reasoning behind the expectation that the Council will be responsive to conflict, and that proportionality matters, including such issues as UN Charter provisions, the rule of law and legitimacy. It then sets up the remainder of the study with an explanation of the central questions of the study.

Chapter three establishes the methodology of the study. It establishes two clusters of data for the period in question: one regarding the severity of the conflict (including death toll, refugees and humanitarian aid levels), and the other regarding the degree of response (including meetings, resolutions and actions). It estimates a statistical model assuming that the Council response is determined as a linear function of the severity of the conflict and other time-specific and state-specific factors. It also

The results of the analysis are contained in chapter four. It finds that conflict severity indicators affect positively Council response, but that this responsiveness decreases greatly or disappears at higher levels of response representing action. It also finds that there are geographical differences, with a greater association between conflict severity and responses in Western Asia than in Africa, the two key areas of conflict and Council concern. Furthermore, it finds that Council reactiveness to conflict severity indicators increases when analysing conflict years, that is, reactiveness increased when analysis was limited to active conflict years. In all cases, however, increases were largely limited to relatively low-level responses. In order to go beyond statistical analysis, the chapter also includes a series of case studies that qualitatively trace the Council’s response to four conflicts.

This study is the result of the meticulous gathering and coding of large amounts of data that serve to explain the UN Security Council’s response to conflict, at a level that does not exist in any of the literature.

The methodology is sound and the analysis and interpretation of the data is comprehensive and convincing. It represents a major contribution to our understanding of the performance of the Council, and will hopefully lead to further examination of how this response can be improved.

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