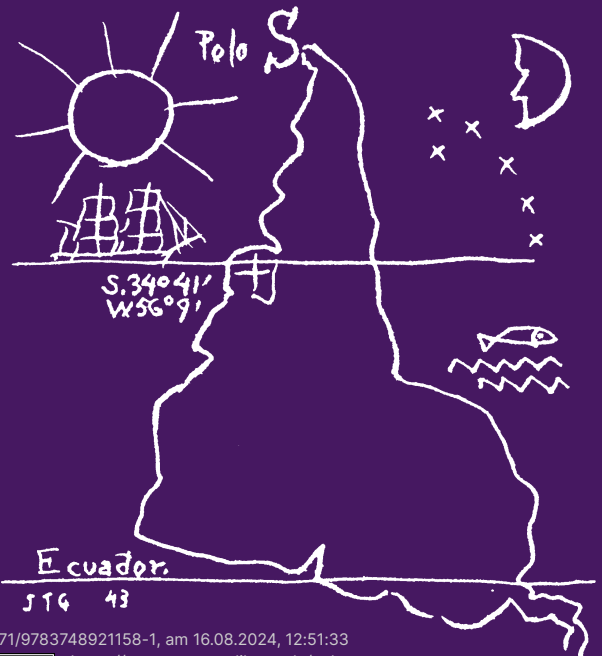


Pedro Alarcón

The Ecuadorian Oil Era

Nature, Rent, and the State



Nomos

Studien zu Lateinamerika
Latin America Studies

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Table of Contents

List of Figures	9
List of Tables	11
List of Abbreviations	15
Abstract	19
Acknowledgements	21
Introduction	23
Development in Latin American Social Thought: The Mobility of a Concept	24
Natural Resources Rent and the State: A Global South Perspective on Development	27
Nature and Environmental Awareness: Latest Guests on Development Thinking	28
Structure of the Book	30
Chapter 1: Eighty Years of “Sow the Oil”: A State’s Discourse	32
“Sow the Oil”: Oil Booms and the State’s Developmental Endeavor	32
Lost in Translation: <i>Developmental</i> State vs <i>Desarrollista</i> State	37
The Classic Latin American <i>Desarrollista</i> State: A “Poulantzas’ Reformulation”	42
Latin American Populism: <i>Desarrollismo</i> ’s (Un)Invited Guest	46
Chapter 2: Bringing Nature Into the “Sow the Oil” Discourse	50
A Prelude: The Pathway to the Farewell of the State	50
Revisiting Development Thinking: From the Environment to Nature	54

Table of Contents

The Legacy of the Youngest Boom: The Triad Nature-State-Development	58
The Challenges of Latin American Social Thought	61
Chapter 3: Nature, State, and Development: A Dissection in Three Acts	65
Act I. The State and Development: Modernization and the Rise of Middle Classes	65
Act II. Development and Nature: The Myth of Eldorado and the Legend of the Resource Curse	71
Act III. Nature and the State: A Handbook on the Imposition of a Natural Resources-Based Developmental Project	79
Postlude to Nature and the State: Towards the New Meanings of Development	83
Chapter 4: Ecuador 1972-2017: Case Study and Methodological Approach	86
Deep Diving into the Triad Nature-State-Development: Focus on Ecuador	86
The Case Study: Contemporary Approaches	92
Research Categories and Methodological Approach	94
Research Categories: The State and Development	95
Research Categories: Development and Nature	96
Research Categories: Nature and the State	98
Chapter 5: “Sow the Oil”: The Ecuadorian Classic <i>Desarrollista</i> State	101
Overture: Amazonian Oil and the Ecuadorian National Construction	101
The State and Development: Modernization and Pouring Oil Rent Into Society	110
Development and Nature: A Demystification of the Resource Curse	114
Nature and the State: The Political Economy of Oil-Rentierism	122
Postlude to Nature and the State: The Political Economy of the End of the First Ecuadorian Oil Boom	129

Chapter 6: “Sow the Oil” Revisited: Nature and the Ecuadorian Neo-Desarrollista State	135
Prelude: Dollarization and the Ecuadorian National De-Construction	135
Overture to the Return of the State: The Recovery of the National Oil Sector	144
The State and Development: Amazonian Oil and the Rentier National Construction	158
Development and Nature: The Resource Curse Revisited	169
Nature and the State: The Polyphonic Concept of <i>Buen Vivir</i>	182
Postlude to Nature and the State: Towards a Political Ecology of Rentierism	192
Conclusion: Beyond the Ecuadorian Case	198
Key Findings	198
Key Findings: The State and Development	199
Key Findings: Development and Nature	200
Key Findings: Nature and the State	203
Hypotheses from Ecuador and Theoretical Implications	205
Pending Questions and Further Research	207
Further Research: The State and Development	207
Further Research: Development and Nature	209
Further Research: Nature and the State	211
Epilogue	214
References	217

List of Figures

Figure No. 1: The triad nature-state-development: A pyramid with three side faces	59
Figure No. 2: Oil output, number of barrels exported, Ecuador 1972-2016	121
Figure No. 3: Annual inflation (percent), consumer prices, Ecuador 1970-2018	137
Figure No. 4: Annual GDP growth (percent), 2010 U.S. dollars, Ecuador 1970-2018	138
Figure No. 5: Total debt service (principal repayments and interests) as percentage of GNI, Ecuador 1975-2017	140
Figure No. 6: Share of tax revenues and oil revenues in total state's income (percent), Ecuador 1971-2015	142
Figure No. 7: Dollarization and the loss of national currency, Ecuador 2000	143
Figure No. 8: Prices of Amazonian oil, US\$ per barrel, Ecuador 1972-2016	145
Figure No. 9: Imports of oil products, thousands of barrels, Ecuador 1978-2016	160
Figure No. 10: Local sales of motor vehicles (assembled domestically and imported), Ecuador 2000-15	162
Figure No. 11: International scholarships for higher education granted by the Ecuadorian government, 2007-18	175
Figure No. 12: Oil output, million US\$, Ecuador 1991-2010	180

List of Figures

Figure No. 13: Average share of export products (percent), Ecuador
1972-2016

181

List of Tables

Table No. 1:	Latin American external debt indicators 1970-82	51
Table No. 2:	Volume of exports and net barter terms of trade, Latin America 1980-2000	53
Table No. 3:	Growth of GDP per capita and percentage of households below poverty line, Latin America 1980-2001	54
Table No. 4:	Labor productivity, measured as GDP per working hour, as percentage of the U.S., Latin America (selected countries) 1980-2010	76
Table No. 5:	Indicators of the presence of technology in the productive structure, selected regions 1996-2007	78
Table No. 6:	Developmental and environmental discourses in Latin America: An evolution	84
Table No. 7:	Research categories	99
Table No. 8:	Distribution of oil income among public entities (percent), Ecuador 1972, 1974, and 1976	108
Table No. 9:	Sectorial composition of public investment (percent), Ecuador 1973-80	110
Table No. 10:	Share in total income by population strata (percent), Ecuador 1968 and 1975	111
Table No. 11:	Sectorial distribution of credit disbursed by the national banking and financial system (percent), Ecuador 1964-82	116
Table No. 12:	Real non-oil value added by sector (percent), Ecuador 1965-80	118

List of Tables

Table No. 13: Manufacturing output by sub-sectors (percent), Ecuador 1965-82	119
Table No. 14: Average share of export products (percent), Ecuador 1973-2001	122
Table No. 15: Evolution of the agrarian structure, Ecuador 1954-2000	126
Table No. 16: Redistribution through land reform and colonization, Ecuador 1964-83	127
Table No. 17: Annual rural population growth rate, Ecuador 1962-90	128
Table No. 18: Average share of tax revenues and oil revenues in total state's income (percent), Ecuador 1971-2015	141
Table No. 19: Annual growth rates of per capita GDP (percent), Ecuador 1981-2017	146
Table No. 20: Distribution of oil income (percent), Ecuador 2003-06	149
Table No. 21: Tax revenues generated by oil extraction, Ecuador 2000-13	153
Table No. 22: Central government public social spending as percentage of GDP (average), Ecuador 1990-2016	153
Table No. 23: Sectorial composition of public investment (percent), Ecuador 2008-13	156
Table No. 24: Volume of extraction of oil, thousands of barrels, Ecuador 2002-16	158
Table No. 25: Average imports of oil products, thousands of barrels per year, Ecuador 1981-2016	160
Table No. 26: Imports of oil products as percentage of GDP (average) and value, Ecuador 2001-15	161

Table No. 27: Share in total income by population strata (percent), Ecuador 2005-15	165
Table No. 28: Gross value added by sector (as percentage of GDP), 2007 U.S. dollars, selected years, Ecuador 1972-2016	177
Table No. 29: Average gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) by sector (as percentage of total), 2007 U.S. dollars, Ecuador 1971-2017	178
Table No. 30: Manufactured exports coefficient (percent), South America (selected countries) 1970-85	178
Table No. 31: Average share of export products (percent), Ecuador 1996-2016	181
Table No. 32: Oil rent and mineral rent as percentage of GDP (average), Ecuador 1971-2017	196

List of Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
BCE	Banco Central del Ecuador
BEV	Banco Ecuatoriano de la Vivienda
BIESS	Banco del Instituto Ecuatoriano de Seguridad Social
BNF	Banco Nacional de Fomento
BMZ	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung
CAN	Comunidad Andina
CEPAL	Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe
CEPE	Corporación Estatal Petrolera Ecuatoriana
CEREPS	Cuenta Especial de Reactivación Productiva y Social, del Desarrollo Científico Tecnológico y de la Estabilización Fiscal
CES	Consejo de Educación Superior
CFN	Corporación Financiera Nacional
CGY	Certificado de Garantía Yasuní
CIADI	Centro Internacional de Arreglo de Diferencias Relativas a Inversiones
CNE	Consejo Nacional Electoral
CONADE	Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo
CONAIE	Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador
CONAM	Consejo Nacional de Modernización del Estado
EAR	Ecuadorian Amazon Region
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECORAE	Fondo para el Ecodesarrollo Regional Amazónico
ENAC	Empresa Nacional de Almacenamiento y Comercialización
ENE	Emisiones Netas Evitadas
ENPROVIT	Empresa Nacional de Productos Vitales
FEIREP	Fondo de Estabilización, Inversión Social y Productiva y Reducción del Endeudamiento Público
FEISEH	Fondo Ecuatoriano de Inversión en los Sectores Energético e Hidrocarbúrfico
FEP	Fondo de Estabilización Petrolera
FETRACEPE	Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Petroleros Estatales de CEPE
FETRAPEC	Federación Nacional de Trabajadores de la Empresa Estatal Petróleos del Ecuador
FLOPEC	Flota Petrolera Ecuatoriana
FONADE	Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo

List of Abbreviations

GDP	Gross domestic product
GFCF	Gross fixed capital formation
GNI	Gross national income
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IEA	International Energy Agency
IERAC	Instituto Ecuatoriano de Reforma Agraria y Colonización
IESS	Instituto Ecuatoriano de Seguridad Social
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INECEL	Instituto Nacional de Electrificación
ISI	Import-substitution industrialization
ITT	Ishpingo Tambococha Tiputini
JUNAPLA	Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
LRSE	Ley de Régimen del Sector Eléctrico
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
MITI	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
NIC	Newly industrialized countries
OCDE	Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos
OCP	Oleoducto de Crudos Pesados
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
OLADE	Organización Latinoamericana de Energía
OXY	Occidental Petroleum Corporation
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PAIS	Movimiento Patria Altiva i Soberana
PdVSA	Petróleos de Venezuela S.A.
PETROECUADOR	Empresa Estatal Petróleos del Ecuador
PETROECUADOR	Empresa Pública de Hidrocarburos del Ecuador
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
SAP	Structural adjustment program
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SENESCYT	Secretaría Nacional de Educación Superior, Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación
SENPLADES	Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo
SOTE	Sistema Oleoducto Trans-Ecuatoriano
TFP	Total factor productivity
TRANNAVE	Transportes Navieros Ecuatorianos
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WC	Washington Consensus
WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development
WTO	World Trade Organization
YNP	Yasuní National Park

Abstract

By focusing on half-century of recent Latin American economic history, this book presents a multidisciplinary approach to the relentless quest of development in the Global South and aims at revitalizing the academic debate if natural resources abundance is a blessing or a curse. The pioneering diachronic comparative approach of two Ecuadorian oil booms, 1) 1972-1980, and 2) 2003-2014, shows processes of continuity and change in the capacity of the peripheral state to intervene in the national development process and its consequences on social formation framed by the contemporary forms of global capitalism and the irruption of environmental thinking into development policymaking.

The Ecuadorian state's struggle with multinational corporations for the appropriation of a larger portion of oil rent became a landmark of the 1970s; henceforth, oil rent has been central to modernization. Since the dawn of the twenty-first century, social environmental awareness is deeply entrenched in the Ecuadorian sociopolitical arena and increasingly contributes to expose the flaws of the prevalent natural resources-based development model. Together with environmental thinking, social environmental awareness strives for further influencing development policymaking and advocates for the reconstruction of the concept of development itself.

The study of either Ecuadorian oil booms through the viewpoint of nature, rent, and the state allows a historical-structural approach to the process of development. Such methodological strategy converges upon the heritage of Latin American development studies, which takes into account a scenario framed by 1) external constraints (the insertion of the country into the broader international division of labor) and 2) domestic circumstances (different development policymaking strategies and common debatable outcomes regarding economic diversification and temporary improvements in socioeconomic indicators).

Keywords: Latin America, development studies, neo-extractivism, environmental discourses, buen vivir, peripheral state

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