

Hernández, L. H. (2018). Promoter coalitions and changes in Colombian oil policy: 1905-2005. Bogotá: National University of Colombia

Characterize the stable and dynamic factors that define the formulation and changes that Colombian oil policy has had throughout history, which goes from 1905 to 2015.

It raises the problem or framework of the investigation; the historical and political conditions of oil policy; extractive-neo-concessionary period between 2003 2015; and final considerations.

In a country like Colombia, like many developing countries, they have weak standards of commitment and limited participation, where transnational companies are present for the exploitation of their oil resources, the public policy implemented is constituted around beliefs, values and Transnational business strategies carried by the dominant subsystem coalition. A subsystem made up of two coalitions: one transnational business and the other state or government administrative that, together, manage the exercise of politics, where the transnational coalition acts as a fundamental or active factor and the state coalition as a mediated actor of its action.

The change and development of the oil policy implemented since 2003 in Colombia was characterized by significant external and internal disturbances of the economic subsystem. Likewise, the character of the policy is defined as a transnational economic public policy, which means that the transnational business coalitions act as a fundamental factor of the policy and the administrative state or government coalition operates as a mediating agent.

In the study of more than a century, it is illustrative that Colombian public oil policy opens with the concession figure beginning in the 20th century and closes with the neo-concession form, which seals the full emergence of its transnationalization from the 21st

Colombian oil policy is globalized as domestic prices are defined by those established in the international market, above the State's regulatory action; which also makes unnecessary the ownership or possession of the resource and the state or private nature of the operating company. This fact, in turn, transforms the hitherto national consumers into members of the international community that is, carrying out their definitive transnationalization and satisfying their demand in the external market and not for self-sufficiency, one of the original objectives of politics.

Oil economic policy is characterized by its stability over time, spanning more than a decade and also promoting the emergence of other coalitions and subsystems around variables such as royalties. In the framework of the globalization of the economy, the development of this type of policies makes visible the character of transnational actor that throughout history represents the fundamental transnational business coalition of the subsystem.