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Title: Toward a petro-developmental state? Merits and demerits of the Chadian rentier state

The paper focuses on the social, economic and governance challenges of the Chadian extractive state over a decade of oil extraction.
The oil discovery and its subsequent exploitation has triggered within the stakeholders the idea that oil extraction would lead to sustainable development and Chad would use rents to solve social, economic and security challenges on its territory.
This paper attempts to review and discuss the transformations that Chad is experiencing in this oil exploitation era, focusing on its merits and demerits. The framework of the rentier state (Mahdavy 1970, Beblawi and Luciani, 1987) and Petro-developmental state (Ovadia, 2016) provided the analytical tools to assess the transformation process based on the collected information on the extractive industry in Chad.
The findings show that the management of oil rents resulted in poor socio-economic outcomes. The unexpected results of this oil extraction are that the state is strengthened by oil revenues while poverty and insecurity are on the rise. Yet the Chadian regime is not a petro-developmental state although it presents some of the characteristics of the model.
This research highlights the paradoxical impacts of the use and misuse of oil rents, the governance issues in Chad at various scales on behalf of an ethnographic analysis.