

ABSTRACT

The analysis of ownership structures as aspect in the relationship of natural resources and intrastate conflicts is a relatively new field of study. This thesis contributes to this debate, by analyzing the case of Peru with its specific socio-environmental conflicts. Based on comprehensive literature, a logistic regression model will be applied in order to account for the specific effects of different patterns of ownership. With the distinction between local and national private actors, a new approach is offered. The results suggest that local ownership significantly decreases the likelihood of civil conflict, while foreign ownership increases it. However both statistical evidence and the conducted case study of the La Bambas mine suggest, that the relationship is more complex than originally expected.