Overview Talks part of ReSToRE International Summer School

Location: All talks are held in Quinn School of Business – Room Q005, UCD
All talks also available via live stream via: [https://buselrn.ucd.ie/livestream-q005/](https://buselrn.ucd.ie/livestream-q005/)

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Bios of all lecturers are available on [www.icrag-centre.org/restore](http://www.icrag-centre.org/restore)
The public understanding of and communication about geological resources between diverse communities

Dr Hazel Gibson
Plymouth University, United Kingdom

Time: Monday 1 July from 14.45 – 16.30
Q005, Quinn Building, UCD Belfield
Bio Speaker: see www.icrag-centre.org/restore

More and more often discussions of the extraction, development and use of geological resources in the UK are happening in the public sphere. From mining for resources like tungsten and aggregates, to developments connected to the UK’s burgeoning geothermal power industry, to the controversy surrounding gas and oil extraction, carbon capture and storage and the deep geological disposal of radioactive waste; complex geological issues are being constantly reframed in local, regional and national conversations. Key to these conversations is the issue of how different groups communicate these ideas both internally (within their own group) and externally (outside their group), which depends on how they conceptualise geological issues. By examining how geological concepts are understood differently by expert and non-expert groups, how values and framing affect communication and the difference between communication and engagement this talk will demonstrate how the answers to complex issues of future development and sustainable resource use, lie at the intersection of natural science, social science and communication practice.
For more than 20 years managing social risk, avoiding community opposition and/or social conflict, has been the principal challenge facing the mining industry globally. In 2019, international accounting firm Ernst and Young rated the need to gain and then maintain the acceptance of the local community and other stakeholders – to earn a social license to operate – as the number one risk for miners. For Ernst and Young, “underestimating the power of even one stakeholder would be a mistake”. Similarly, Deloitte consider that social license is “becoming a pivotal strategic issue that will either differentiate companies or derail them”. Drawing on the extensive case history of the San Cristobal mine, where there is now 23 years of information on stakeholder relations, it is possible to show how the character of relationships have changed over time and demonstrate the application of various tools and techniques in the management of community and stakeholder relations. Particular attention will be given to the significance of effective stakeholder engagement; transitioning critical relationships from transactional interaction to collaboration, and; the power of stakeholder mapping in revealing critical structural features that impact on the quality of relationships and provide a base for strategic and tactical decision making.
Salience and institutional analysis and design (SIAD) framework and the investigation of the relationship between mining companies and external stakeholders

Dr Natalia Yakovleva  
Newcastle University London, United Kingdom

Time: Tuesday 2 July from 14.30 – 15.15  
Q005, Quinn Building, UCD Belfield  
Bio Speaker: see www.icrag-centre.org/restore

The presentation will focus on conflict over the use of natural resources between mining companies and local communities. The framework combines stakeholder salience of power, urgency and legitimacy with institutional analysis and design to investigate possible strategies adopted by mining companies when they come across conflicts with local communities over natural resource use. In developing countries, where informal institutions and rules are prevalent and state authorities struggle to enforce statutory rights of resource users, cooperation strategy has clear benefits for both mining companies and external stakeholders to maintain stability in the governance of natural resource use. The presentation will be bringing examples from Ghana and Argentina in the talk to highlights how the framework can be applied for design of appropriate governance solutions.
Various energy projects are being proposed to promote a sustainable energy transition. Examples are geothermal, wind, solar, and hydro-energy projects, biomass, some fossil fuels such as natural gas, nuclear energy, and carbon capture and storage. Public acceptability influences whether and to what extent these different projects can be implemented. But what determines public acceptability of energy projects? Individual values play an important role here. People accept energy projects that support their core values, whereas they oppose energy projects that threaten their core values. I will present my research on public acceptability of energy projects, including the longitudinal study on public perceptions of gas production and the resulting earthquakes in the Netherlands. I will discuss the role of values in developing sustainable energy projects that are socially acceptable.
Community engagement and development: the role of business

Dr Judy Muthuri
Nottingham University, United Kingdom

Time: Thursday 4 July from 9.15 – 10.00
Q005, Quinn Building, UCD Belfield
Bio Speaker: see www.icrag-centre.org/restore

In this session, we challenge ourselves to rethink the meaning of ‘community’ and ‘development’ and critically interrogate the implication of our definitions to the practise of community engagement in development. We frame our discussions within the context of business organisations engaging in community development, and therefore, investigate the popular corporations’ mechanism of engaging in community development mainly through their social investments. We conclude by identifying some possible avenues for future research in corporate community engagement and sustainable community development.
Of policies, behaviour and single-use plastics

Prof Wouter Poortinga
Cardiff University, United Kingdom

Time: Thursday 4 July from 10.00 – 10.45
Q005, Quinn Building, UCD Belfield
Bio Speaker: see www.icrag-centre.org/restore

Single-use plastics have clearly caught the public’s attention after Blue Planet II highlighted the problems of plastic pollution. This has followed a few examples of behaviour change policies to reduce litter and waste, sometimes in the face of initial public resistance. From banning microbeads to charges on plastic bags, how have these policies succeeded in shifting what is socially acceptable? This presentation will report on two projects, one on the English plastic bag charge and one on disposable coffee cups, to see how policies change attitudes and behaviour related to single-use plastics and packaging.
Understanding the sources of energy, water, and the materials that make everything from planes to cars and mobile devices is challenging. For many people, the increasing global population and related demand for energy and metals suggests that shortages are imminent. For others, new technologies based significantly on the use of metals will help to mitigate climate change and will solve other global issues.

The energy and transportation markets are changing rapidly, with the options and costs for renewables, grid storage and electric vehicles all moving with implications for metal demand. For example, a recent study by the World Bank concluded that significant increases in the production of major and minor metals would be required to produce sufficient renewable energy, battery storage and electric cars to minimize climate change-related temperature increases by 2050. Even with some uncertainty behind the assumptions in this study, significant increase in demand for metals seems likely.

Increasing the supply of metals over the next forty years will require more mines, and therefore the use of more energy and water, and the potential for more issues related to permitting, community support and the environment. Clearly, addressing energy and water sources and use in mining is fundamental to best practices and future supply. Simply put, if we are going to produce more metals in order to make the world a better place for humans, we must do it more efficiently and responsibly, or else we will be no further ahead.

In parallel, efforts must increase to minimize waste, reprocess or use waste, and recycle materials and metals from products. Increasing the efficiency of recycling poses many problems in an increasingly complex material-intensive world. The primary resource sector can play an important role in recycling, addressing both technical and societal issues, as we drive towards the circular economy.
Organising sponsors:

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