

Propositions

1. In order to obtain a License to Operate from affected communities, extractive industry companies need to be much more locally responsive than traditional international business theory would expect.
2. Transnational anti-corporate campaigns involve a large number of stakeholders with often conflicting goals but are perceived by the targeted corporations as a monolithic entity.
3. Transnational campaigns evolve from a complex pattern of localisation and internationalization activities by the involved parties at different levels.
4. The frames employed by mining managers and other pro-mining groups contribute to the violent repression of local anti-mining activists.
5. Transnational campaigns often tend to reproduce colonial power relationships.
6. Transnational campaigns against multinational extractive industry companies will only ever win temporary victories as long as society does not transition out of a fossil fuel and minerals-dependent economy.
7. If all social and environmental externalities were to be included in the price, most mining and oil extraction would not be economically viable.
8. CSR activities in the extractive industries largely ignore the elaborate theoretical frameworks on stakeholder engagement while reproducing a paternalistic and exploitation-oriented mindset.
9. The majority of CSR and sustainability reports represents a one-sided, corporate centric, and overly optimistic view of the complex corporate environment.
10. When interviewing CSR staff and activists, it takes a second interview to go beyond black and white narratives.
11. The best way to conduct ethnographic field research is to observe and listen until the level of confusion reaches a point where asking is inevitable. The next steps are: question the answer, ask the same question again in different words, then go back to observation and repeat.