

SOCIAL LICENCE TO OPERATE

The Key Citations series was developed to provide a starting point for persons new to the various fields of impact assessment. The references provided are an indicative overview of the field and establish what might be regarded as the core literature. They include a selection of currently available textbooks published by commercial publishers, a selection of journal articles from the last 10 or so years, and key official documents. Some historically significant articles are also included. The means of determining key citations generally include consulting Scopus and Google Scholar and expert practitioners in the field. IAIA members contributing to this series acknowledge possible personal and regional bias and much difficulty in selecting only a few from among many excellent references in their fields.

INTRODUCTION

"Social Licence to Operate" is a metaphor referring to the extent of approval or acceptability that a project, organization, or activity has with its host communities. This is generally considered in terms of legitimacy, credibility, and trust. Sometimes the term is extended beyond local communities to apply to all stakeholders, including national and international NGOs. The expression came into use in the late 1990s, and became popular in industry and academic circles from about 2010 on. Although Jim Cooney is often given credit for inventing this term, it was actually first used by W.H. Moore in 1996. Nevertheless, Jim Cooney did popularize the concept. Some early publications are given immediately below. With over 1400 papers in Scopus, it is hard to select the key citations, but the list below favors Open Access papers, and ones that link to impact assessment.

Moore, W.H., 1996. The social license to operate. PIMA Magazine 78(10), 22-23.

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Ward, H., Borregaard, N., Kapelus, P. 2002 <u>Corporate Citizenship: Revisiting the Relationship between</u> <u>Business, Good Governance and Sustainable Development.</u> London: IIED.

BOOKS AND JOURNAL ARTICLES

Bice, S. 2014. What gives you a social licence: An exploration of the social licence to operate in the Australian mining industry. Resources 3(1), 62-80.

Boutilier, R.G. 2014 <u>Frequently asked questions about the social licence to operate</u>. *Impact Assessment & Project Appraisal* 32(4), 263-272.

Boutilier, R.G. 2020. <u>From metaphor to political spin: Understanding criticisms of the social licence</u>. *Extractive Industries & Society.*

Brueckner, M. & Eabrasu, M. 2018. <u>Pinning down the social license to operate (SLO): The problem of normative complexity</u>. *Resources Policy* 59, 217-226.

Cooney, J. 2017. <u>Reflections on the 20th anniversary of the term 'social licence</u>'. *Journal of Energy & Natural Resources Law* 35(2), 197-200.

Dare, M., Schirmer, J. & Vanclay, F. 2014. <u>Community engagement and social licence to operate</u>. *Impact Assessment & Project Appraisal* 32(3), 188-197.

Demuijnck, G. & Fasterling, B. 2016. The social license to operate. Journal of Business Ethics 136(4), 675-685.

Hall, N. et al. 2015. <u>Social license to operate: Understanding how a concept has been translated into practice in energy industries</u>. *Journal of Cleaner Production* 86, 301-310.

Hanna, P. et al. 2016. <u>Conceptualizing social protest and the significance of protest action to large projects</u>. *Extractive Industries & Society* 3(1): 217-239.

Harvey, B. & Bice, S. 2014. <u>Social impact assessment, social development programmes and social licence to operate: tensions and contradictions in intent and practice in the extractive sector. Impact Assessment & Project Appraisal 32(4): 327-335.</u>

Heffron, R. et al. 2021. The emergence of the 'social licence to operate' in the extractive industries? Resources Policy 74, 101272.

Hurst, B. et al. 2020. Engaging for a social licence to operate (SLO). Public Relations Review 46(4), 101931.

Jijelava, D. & Vanclay, F. 2014. <u>Assessing the social licence to operate of the work of humanitarian and development cooperation organizations</u>. *Social Epistemology* 28(3-4), 297-317.



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SOCIAL LICENCE TO OPERATE KEY CITATIONS

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- Jijelava, D. & Vanclay, F. 2017. <u>Legitimacy, credibility and trust as the key components of a Social Licence to Operate</u>. *Journal of Cleaner Production* 140 (Part 3), 1077-1086.
- Jijelava, D. & Vanclay, F. 2018. <u>How a large project was halted by the lack of a Social Licence to Operate</u>. Environmental Impact Assessment Review 73, 31-40.
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- Luke, H. 2017. <u>Social resistance to coal seam gas development in the Northern Rivers region of Eastern Australia: Proposing a diamond model of social license to operate</u>. *Land Use Policy* 69, 266-280.
- Mercer-Mapstone, L. et al. 2017. Meaningful dialogue outcomes contribute to laying a foundation for social licence to operate. Resources Policy 53, 347-355.
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- Vanclay, F. & Hanna, P. 2019. Conceptualising company response to community protest. Land 8(6), 101.
- Van Putten, I. et al. 2018. <u>The emergence of social licence necessitates reforms in environmental regulation</u>. *Ecology and Society* 23(3):24.
- Veenker, R. & Vanclay, F. 2021. What did NAM do to get a social licence to operate?: The social impact history of the Schoonebeek oilfield in The Netherlands. Extractive Industries & Society 8(2), 100888.
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