

7

Affective Approaches

Rethinking Emotions in Resource Extraction

LILL RASTAD BJØRST, FRANK SEJERSEN, KIRSTEN THISTED

What Counts as Facts?

so there is a factual story about a project that has huge potential and can be developed without having major impacts and to bring about many benefits to Greenland's society. Then there are rumors, there are myths that are designed to cause people to be scared and concerned and they are two different things. We want to continue to be able to educate people so that they can be able to understand the project in a factual sense and not in a sense that is removed from science and the facts
(Mair, Narsaq 2021).¹

With these words John Mair, CEO of Greenland Minerals, at the hearing on the Kuannersuit project in South Greenland, Narsaq on 9 February 2021, answered a question about whether the town of Narsaq will end up having to be evacuated if the mine is launched. The questioner found that two very different stories about the mining project were dividing the population: a story where uranium plays a big role and where there is talk of the town being evacuated, and another story where uranium plays no role, and the mine will have no environmental consequences. In other words, the questioner from Narsaq wanted to know which story to believe. To the citizens of Narsaq the two storylines about saving or destroying the local community were conflicting (Bjørst, 2017). In Mair's response, one of these narratives was equated with rumors, myths, scare campaigns, and non-factual information (see quote), the other with scientific facts. The part of the population that believed in rumors needed to be educated – a task that the CEO argued the company had taken on. Thus, Mair constructed and mobilized an opposition that worked as an organizing mechanism for producing, categorizing, and understanding voices.

Mair himself was clearly affected by emotion when he made the above statement at the end of a two-and-a-half-hour-long consultation meeting. It was not the first time he answered these kinds of questions. Since the beginning of the

project development, the coexistence with the active open-pit mine has been questioned by some of the local citizens (Bjørst, 2016; Hansen & Johnstone, 2019). At this point during the event, Mair was tired and clearly annoyed. The time difference to Australia also had to be taken into consideration (he participated via an online Zoom call). Even on a deeper level, however, Mair's own argumentation was marked by emotion. By equating the mining project with "potentials" and "benefits" to the Greenlandic society, Mair evoked hope and optimism for future happiness, both for the individual and for society as a whole. It was indeed a prosperous future that the Greenlanders would block if they opposed the mining project. Yet, he took the right to define emotion as something that was neither associated with him nor the narrative he represented but only the party opposing the mining project.

The opposition between facts/support of mining versus emotions/resistance to mining is a firmly established rhetorical figure in conflicts concerning extractive industries (Sejersen & Thisted, 2021). In the hegemonic discourse on mining and extraction, financial gain is equated with facts, while taking into account "softer" values such as well-being and ecology equates to "emotion." Inherited from a centuries-long European discourse on enlightenment, there is a consensus that reason ranks above emotion. To a wide extent, social scientists (e.g., Febvre, 1941; Durkheim, 2008 [1912]; Elias, 2010 [1939]) have promoted a perspective on emotion as a kind of instinct that at all times threatens to overwhelm man and take power over intellect and reason. Society and socialization must therefore undertake to tame impulses and desire, with the intention of curbing barbarism and ensuring enlightenment and progress (Vallgård, 2013). Thus, there is a vast discursive power associated with the right to judge what can count as reason and what must be dismissed as emotion. Therefore, an essential part of getting control is to gain the power to define *what counts* as facts. To get the facts *right* is only the next step. An obvious topic for a humanities-based approach to mining and extraction is to take a closer look at such speaking positions. In previous work, we have argued that instead of accepting the prevailing discourse that emotions should be seen as irrelevant to the issue of extraction, we must analyze how emotions are included in the debate and with what effect (Bjørst, 2020; Thisted, 2020; Sejersen & Thisted, 2021; Thisted, Sejersen, & Lien, 2021). Hence, we ask: What is the significance of the affective, which is usually excluded from the analysis of mining?

This chapter focuses on the consultation processes in Narsaq, South West Greenland in connection with Greenland Minerals' mining project in Kuannersuit, located approximately seven kilometers away from the town. According to the Mineral Resources Act (Naalakkersuisut, 2009), the consultation meetings are mandatory when the environmental impact assessment (EIA) and the social sustainability assessment (SSA) are made available for public consultation.

The Act states in §87c that: “[d]uring the consultation period, the Government of Greenland must conduct public consultation meetings in towns and villages particularly affected by the activities” (Naalakkersuisut 2009; 34). Apart from this, the Mineral Resources Act does not give a lot of information about the format of the meetings. Minutes must be taken, and on the Government of Greenland web page it is promised that all questions, answers, and comments will be included in the White Paper and thereby form part of the basis for the Government’s decision. If a company wants to pursue mining in Greenland the process of engagement appears quite transparent, straightforward, and with appropriate time and space allowed for legitimate voices (Sejersén, 2018). Hence, as an inherent component of the mining project apparatus, the public hearing in Narsaq had to take place.

The hearing was one step in a long chain of sequential procedures driving the project forward. The hearing process was choreographed as questions and answers, where persons “outside” the project (like NGOs, local people, stakeholders etc.) could ask questions to institutions “inside” the project (like the company, authorities, experts etc.). This hearing choreography is not universal, and in the Arctic many models have been pursued (Arctic EIA project, 2019) when industrial development was on the drawing table. Since 2010, there have been several public consultation and hearing processes related to potential mining projects in Greenland. According to Ackrén (2016), public consultation processes or hearing processes in relation to mining industry projects can be characterized as deliberative democracy processes. However, during and after the public hearings, locals often expressed their frustration over a lack of meaningful involvement, and researchers in the field have criticized the process as well (Nuttall, 2012a, b; Sejersén, 2015). Critics have been pointing out the problems with one-way communication, the dominance of one knowledge regime, technical concepts and figures, as well as information not related to everyday life in Greenland.

The Emotional Approach: A Review

Greenland extractivism has constantly been promoted as a pathway to welfare (Hastrup & Lien, 2020; Sejersén, 2020), and many assessments and consultations have been pursued. Public consultation processes in Greenland have been analyzed and described, for example, from the perspective of social science (Aaen, 2012; Hansen, 2014; Sejersén, 2015; Ackrén, 2016; Heinämäki, 2020; Johnson, 2020; Nuttall, 2013, 2015), law (Basse, 2014), and planning and engineering (Hansen & Kørnø, 2010; Olsen & Hansen, 2014; Hansen & Johnson 2019). Many of these studies are structured around the question of how local involvement can be pursued in proper and meaningful ways. The critical approach pursued by the authors directly or indirectly lean on normative ideas of what constitutes proper or

adequate involvement. Aaen (2012), for example, uses Habermas' ideas about democratic legitimacy, while Basse (2014) applies ideas agreed in the Aarhus convention. Merrild Hansen (Hansen, 2010; Hansen & Kornøv, 2010; Hansen & Johnstone, 2019) has pointed at how hearing phases and procedures could be optimized and elaborated in order to improve the integration of local voices. In a historical analysis Klaus G. Hansen (2014) applies three levels of legitimacy (formal, factual, and public), and concludes that a growing formal political influence in a postcolonial context might create space for an increasing number of voices and a diversity of positions in public debates and in decision-making-processes.

The requirement for more disclosure, openness, and transparency is, however, still an issue. Dodds and Nuttall (2016) criticize how contemporary local experiences and knowledge are erased, silenced, forgotten, or downplayed when mining projects are pursued, due to the fact that the production of technical knowledge becomes so dominant and is taking place in a state formation process, which deterritorializes space. In a similar way, Sejersen (2015) argues that the circulation of data and perspectives on mega projects is embedded in an empire of expertise, which in itself makes it difficult to have many voices present at the same time. Sejersen (2015, 2018) proposes that this particular knowledge regime not only marginalizes some voices but also disciplines the remaining voices in order to make them fit the process.

This body of studies clearly shows that there is a critical focus on how public hearings could be organized in a better way. Our intention in bringing in the theoretical perspective of affect is to supplement these studies with a focus on some of the micro dynamics, where language, time, narrative, and atmosphere play a role. We point at how affect plays a role in setting the stage and how people are making sense of what is going on. The "affective turn"² in cultural and social sciences (c.f. Clough, 2008; Greco & Stenner, 2008) has had a growing influence, not least because it bridges the social and the biological, which have conventionally been treated as separate analytical objects. Thus, affect theory has brought the body back into the political arena, also in its own right and not just as a background for studies of (mis)representation (Thrift, 2007; Wetherell, 2012).

Rather than regarding emotions as individual psychological states, social sciences view emotion as social practice, located in interaction. Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu's concept *habitus*, the historian Barbara Rosenwein (2006:15) coined the concept *emotional communities* in order to explain how emotions are never "pure" or unmediated, but products of experience, shaped by the person's household, neighborhood, and larger society. Communities are not only based on shared repertoires of interpretation or discourses, as Michel Foucault showed, but also on shared repertoires of emotional practices, which like discourses have a disciplining

function (Rosenwein, 2006: 25). Like Rosenwein, the social psychologist Margaret Wetherell (2012: 52) refrains from specifying the exact relation between emotions and discourses but prefers to see them as interwoven in what she describes as *affective meaning-making*: “affective assemblages operating in important scenes in everyday life along with their social consequences and entitlements.” Hence, it is through such *affective practices* that norms, values, discourses etc. become embedded in the individual as a “potential” (Wetherell, 2012: 22). Wetherell rejects the idea, put forward by many scholars, that discourse should have a taming effect on affect. Rather, discourse makes affect powerful and provides the means for affect to travel and spread from one person to another (Wetherell, 2012: 19). Following Wetherell, the CEO John Mair’s response cited at the beginning of this chapter can be seen as such an assemblage of discourse and affect.

A situation like this has the character of a practice: a *speech act* (Austin, 1975 [1962]) with the purpose of closing the discussion or keeping it from being understood as political. In her studies of the Greenland mining sector, Bjørst (2020), for example, introduces a critical approach toward emotions presented as flirtation around “partnerships” as they play out in the mining sector. She argues that “the political seduction involved works best when it pretends to turn away from the political and focus on future relationships” (Bjørst, 2020: 5). We will be looking further into this “anti-politics machine” later in the chapter (see section “Disciplining of Voices”). First, we will analyze how this distinction between facts and emotions gives power to one set of emotions but suppresses another. It will be demonstrated how the hearing can be seen as a form of *apparatus* in which atmosphere and emotions are orchestrated, allowing some emotional practices, while excluding other practices. The concept of atmosphere has become prominent, to the point where Bille and Simonsen (2021) argue that – in order to emphasize the spatial and material aspects of affect – “literature within geography has turned from affect to affective atmospheres.” Bille and Simonsen introduce the concept of “atmospheric practices,” and we will argue that the orchestrating of atmosphere of the hearing can be seen as such practice. Since human beings are not, as Bille and Simonsen (2021: 299) point out, “affective dopes,” but “practitioners of emotions,” an atmosphere is always open, unfinished. The organizers may control the apparatus of the hearing, and they can try to tune the atmosphere through a row of atmospheric practices but in the end, as we shall see, they cannot determine the atmosphere.

Working a Translocal Fieldwork Site

The study’s empirical focus is primarily the public hearing event in Narsaq, in February 2021. In event ethnography, meetings are not isolated events but part of an *apparatus* (further on this concept later) that could make mining possible.

Studying mining takes the researchers to fora and unexpected networks both in and outside local communities. Campbell et al. (2014), who have studied global environmental meetings, describe meetings as an active political space and the atmosphere, scenery, and format of these meetings can influence the understanding of what happens and with what effect (Brosius & Campbell, 2010).

The hearing in Narsaq stands out as an important event in the process of public consultation. It was followed by people situated in a number of countries. Because of the corona pandemic, only one hundred participants were allowed in the room. The event was broadcast to all of Greenland, and it was also possible to follow the event online (but with a somewhat problematic access to translation). Our study is thus based on online translocal observations (Rokka, 2010) where our focus was on the broadcasted event itself and the digital traffic it created, mostly on Facebook, which is the most used online platform in Greenland. We have identified the hearing in Narsaq as an important communicative event, since this hearing represents a culmination of the public dispute about the Kuannersuit project (also known as the Kvanefjeld project, named after the mountain). Suddenly, a lot was at stake as a parliamentary election was announced the day before the hearing. It was not only the future of Narsaq that was debated – but the future of all of Greenland and government principles. The many contrasting voices from when Greenland lifted the uranium ban in 2013 until this day were part of the conversation (directly and indirectly). Two different futures were present at the hearing: It was either a future with *or* without mining in Narsaq.

Narsaq, 9 February 2021: Public Consultation Meeting regarding the Kuannersuit Project

During the hearing, one participant suddenly aired a strong frustration over the answers that were given by the company, experts, and the authorities:

During the public meetings in Narsarsuaq, Qaqortoq and this evening in Narsaq, citizens raise their concerns about the EIAs and the answers have been that there is nothing to worry about. If it is impossible for you to be more specific about the environmental impacts that is a source of concern for the citizens, I sense that some feel or respond to me that they are questioning the credibility of the assessments. How come that no one addresses the concerns on the basis of the potential impacts.³

The statement resulted in applause from the audience. From the speaker's point of view the procedures do not carry the legitimacy that they are claimed to have. Trust in the system is not obvious, and the person pointed to the inherent problem of the particular system: It does not have the community as its central focus but rather the mining project.

Recurrently, the questions showed distrust: Have they monitored everything in detail? The distrust is glued to two different understandings of research: one that sees research as *inadequate* because it does not understand the locality in detail, and a second that sees research as based on *reductionism* because it deals with “reality” as if it were a laboratory, where elements (like the wind) can be turned into a solid factor, that is fed into a scientific system of developed causalities. One participant among the audience glued mistrust to the company itself, by putting focus on the intentions of the company: “I know you are only here because of the money . . . Do you plan to make the community pay or do you intend to leave our country quietly?” Again, the audience applauded. By bringing the motif of the company into the conversation, the person also addressed a particular understanding of the moral economy of the mining project.

This strategy of dismantling trust touched the fundamental understanding of the company as having mutual interests with the community. Furthermore, it produced affects linked to concern and anti-sociality. The company’s positive arguments about the mine’s contribution to the economy of Greenland as well as the global green transition were put in a shadow. All the good that the company wanted the mine to signal was challenged by part of the audience. One opponent to the mine argued that control of the mining activities had to be pursued by Greenlanders. Another participant was worried for her health: “Can you guarantee me that my health will not be affected? Yes or No?” The answer from the expert was a “yes” if the data and the models were correct and if proper control was implemented. To this response the citizen replied that “one feels that if one asks direct questions then the answers are always very vague. I do not feel comfortable, the project makes me worried. Therefore, I have to ask if I will be affected.” Applause from the audience.

Kell Svenningsen from the authorities guaranteed that the project would be stopped if the limits were crossed. The concern about health was underlined by another participant who borrowed examples from negative mining experiences in other parts of the world. The audience applauded. By situating the future Narsaq mine in a global space of existing mines this person opened up a possibility to destabilize the apparatus that isolated and contained the local project and protected it from comparative global perspectives (Sejersen, 2015).

Organizing Affective Life at a Citizens’ Meeting

The meeting was held in the Narsaq assembly hall. The setting of the meeting was handled by a moderator appointed by the Government of Greenland, in line with the Minerals Act. Present were also interpreters, TV journalists (KNR), and – due to a bomb threat – uniformed police (Brøns, 2021). The framework was thus embedded in the debate culture that forms the basis of liberal democracy, where a

precondition is that everyone can speak, and all voices can be heard. Public hearings on such projects, which can be expected to intervene decisively in citizens' future everyday lives, are, however, a special genre within liberal democracy, not least because they are most often arranged by the project company (Hansen, 2014).

Public hearings may be events in a long chain of formal engagements of different characters and formats. In Foucault's terminology, such an institution, embedded in a network of discourses, actors, genres etc. is called an *apparatus* (in French: *dispositif*). An apparatus may configure how temporality, space, agency, knowledge, and context are to be approached and performed. Hence the apparatus has a disciplinary impact on epistemology and ontology. Foucault characterizes "apparatus" as always being inscribed in a game of power and certain knowledge coordinates. Homi Bhabha (1994: 70) talks about the various colonial discourses as an "apparatus of power." Apparatus, however, should not be understood as a passive instrument of observation but rather as material-discursive practices that produce differences and demarcations and hence phenomena (Højgaard & Søndergaard, 2010: 323). Through these practices an apparatus can constitute specific *intra-actions*, which results in agential cuts (Barad, 2007: 155; Bjørst, 2011: 72). In other words, agency is part of an interaction and an enactment – not only something you *have* or *do* (Barad, 2007: 214). Karen Barad writes the following about agency: "Agency never ends; it can never 'run out'. The notion of intra-actions reformulates the traditional notions of causality and agency in an ongoing reconfiguring of both the real and the possible" (Barad, 2007: 177). The apparatus influences what is legitimized as the right kind of knowledge about mining in Greenland.

According to cultural-political geographer Ben Anderson (2016) the organization and mediation of affects is part and parcel of any such apparatus. Atmospheres are "spaces 'tinted' by the presence of objects, humans or environmental constellations . . . They are spheres of a presence of something, of its reality in space" (Böhme, 1995: 33, quoted from Anderson, 2016: 151). Due to their intangibility, atmospheres always remain open and ambiguous (Anderson, 2016: 156), always in the process of emerging and transforming (Anderson, 2016: 145). The organizers of a meeting may try to "tune" the space and control the atmosphere, but this does not ultimately predict or determine the outcome, since an atmosphere is always translated into individual experience through encounters (Anderson, 2016). This becomes extremely visible in this case, where the meeting was carefully staged in order to tune and maintain an atmosphere of peace and order, good governance, trust, and security, yet it ended up in anger, frustration, noise, and miscommunication.

First and foremost, the Narsaq hearing was framed by the prepared agenda, which appeared on one of the first slides in a power point presentation. The agenda

was presented as the first item by the moderator. The moderator also instructed the audience in detail on how to behave during the meeting, in particular as to when to ask questions (after the three speakers had delivered their presentations), how to ask questions (which had to be asked in advance, during the break), how many questions to ask (only two each), and within which areas to ask questions (it was okay to address issues related to environment, society, and health but not to issues related to politics, husbandry, and fauna. It was, however, emphasized that all questions were welcomed if they were put in writing on a particular website). Thus, the moderator not only handled the meeting but also played an important role in the orchestration of feeling and atmosphere. With body language, facial expressions, and voice, he exuded calmness and control.

The fact that the entire first half of the meeting was occupied by three long informative speeches was the most crucial step in terms of orchestrating the atmosphere of the meeting. First, Jørgen T. Hammeken-Holm from the Ministry of Mineral Resources presented how the whole mining assessment and consultation process is divided into phases with fixed rules for pretty much everything in each phase. Next, Johannes Kyed from Greenland Minerals reviewed how the project will contribute to solving Greenland's economic problems, while at the same time being a huge help to the global climate as the transition to electricity will reduce CO₂ emissions. According to Kyed, problems regarding the mine, such as dust problems, disposal of waste (tailings) etc. have been thoroughly investigated – and solved. All calculations showed that there will be no risks for public health or the environment. Thus, Kyed created a chain of equivalence among the Kuannersuit project, economic opportunities, education and jobs, economic independence, and global green transition. Failure to start the project would consequently result in the absence of all these promising possibilities and lead to the situation described as “Dødens gab” (Death's gap), indicating the gap between expected revenues and expenditures in the state budget (Rosing, 2014). The question in this study is not whether this is true or false, but how such statements frame and produce emotions and voices. Both statements glue good emotions to the mine by upscaling the effects of Kuannersuit. Consequently, a person's critique of the mine makes the person a killjoy that is unable to see the benefits to the common good, locally, nationally, and globally (Thisted, 2020).

In fact, the third speaker, Christian Juncker Jørgensen from the Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, expressed several reservations, as the EIA-report concludes that extraction without measures to limit environmental impact will lead to extensive pollution. Likewise, the EIA report concludes that further studies should be carried out in a number of areas. Jørgensen also emphasized that staff must be hired who can monitor compliance with regulations once the mine is in operation. However, these reservations were expressed in an academic language

with lots of subjunctive constructions and adverbs, which made translation difficult. With its factual, scientific style, the third presentation was thus adding to the atmosphere of good governance, professionalism, and authority associated with scientific discourse (Fairclough, 1992; Baker, 2006), inspiring trust and confidence, even though the presentation touched on sensitive risk issues.

The atmosphere of security, trust, and good governance, which was promoted *inside* the hall, was counteracted by a demonstration taking place *outside* the hall. The demonstration could not be seen on TV, and it was completely ignored by the moderator, emphasizing that only disciplined voices should be heard. Nevertheless, the demonstration outside could be heard very clearly inside the hall and on several occasions drowned out the meeting itself, so that the interpreter had difficulty translating. Outside, there was an atmosphere of anger, indignation, and rebellion, driven by a sense of unity and community. Slogans were shouted rhythmically, alternating with the protest movement's song against uranium mining. Obviously, the demonstration outside had the intention of disrupting and undermining the disciplined atmosphere that was being built inside. The loud demonstration was silently present inside, where some of the participants wore red vests with the yellow anti-uranium logo and the text *uraani naamik* (uranium no).

While the first two speakers took the same position as the moderator and completely ignored the demonstration outside, the third speaker asked the audience "in the red shirts" to go out and ask "their friends" to quiet down, before beginning his presentation. Later, as the music outside drowned out his speech, he suggested that the audience started dancing. In such moments, a crack occurred in the otherwise sharp separation between the two spaces: inside and outside. The crack revealed the strongly opposed emotions that prevailed around the subject. As opposed to the emotional meaning-making represented by the first two speakers especially, the participants in the demonstration outside invested hope for the future in stopping the project. As demonstrated by the red vests with the yellow anti-uranium logo, this opinion was shared by a large proportion of the participants inside the room.

This contradiction became even clearer in the second half of the meeting, where the audience was allowed to ask questions. Despite the fact that all panelists maintained a matter-of-fact, friendly, and accommodating tone, even when exposed to direct attacks from the questioners, the atmosphere in the hall became more and more strained – maybe even hostile in some parts. People asked questions but did not feel they were getting any real answers. In particular, the fact that there was no possibility to follow up on the questions after the answer from the panel aroused frustration. A woman tried to code-switch from Greenlandic to Danish in order to address the Danish-speaking panelists directly, avoiding the tedious translation. However, her intervention was ignored, as her remarks were translated anyway and answered in the same neutral tone as all the other questions

and remarks. Even when a person asked if the company would demand compensation if the citizens succeeded in getting the project closed, the answer he received was a long account of the usefulness of the consultation process. Paradoxically, in the logic of the mining apparatus, even the most critical questions help to create an atmosphere of good governance, because all questions will be heard and answered. As simply stated by John Mair, “We [Greenland Minerals] use best practice!” Or as stated by Jørgen T. Hammeken-Holm, “We [Greenland] have the world’s best Minerals Act!” The mining project and its legitimacy, indeed, took center stage and overshadowed any critical questions.

Seen from one perspective, it appears as if the demonstrators outside were undermining the democratic process (i.e., the “system” itself) by making it difficult for the speakers to be heard. From another perspective, it can be argued that they rescued the democratic process, because no room had been created for divergent voices in the mining apparatus inside. In fact, the citizens were trying to live up to the requirements that the Minerals Act places on them as active and co-responsible citizens. The constant flow of publications issued by the Greenlandic government regarding the extractive industries and large-scale projects has repeatedly emphasized the importance of citizens contributing their local knowledge: “The public can possess knowledge of practical conditions (e.g., weather and road conditions) that improve a raw material project or minimizes the inconvenience to those citizens who live close to the mine” (Naalakkersuisut, 2013: 6). For example, a citizen opposed the EIA-report’s statement that there is thirty-one hours of southern wind per year in the Narsaq area. The citizen pointed out that in the period in which the hearings had been held alone, there had already been thirty-one hours of wind from the south. According to this citizen, the equipment that makes the measurements is set up in a place where there is often no wind, even though there are storms everywhere else. The statement was met by a very long and very technical answer that did not seem to contain any clarification. Nevertheless, the moderator concluded that an answer had now been given and proceeded to the next question.

Thus, the meeting ended in an atmosphere of anticlimax, without the parties having approached each other or obtained any clarification of the issues on which the meeting intended to shed light. This observation was repeated by the participants on social media and interviews given to Danish and Greenlandic news media. Also, the absence of political representation to discuss this as more than a technical challenge left most questions still to be answered.

Time and Legitimacy

Time and its production are a key part of the apparatus of mining hearings. The premise is that the mining company expects and performs mining as something

that will take place in the near future. Thus, at the point when hearings take place it is still very unclear whether a project will proceed. Nevertheless, the temporality presented at hearings is inscribed in a game of power over when and if the project can proceed. Zooming in on the presentation of Johannes Kyed from Greenland Minerals, any assumption about a possible contradiction between outside businessmen, scientists, and local Greenlanders is counteracted by his presentation in Greenlandic. Kyed (who is from South Greenland himself) reminded the audience about his own engagement since 2008, the different steps in the project and the urgency of the global green transition, Greenland's economy, and the jobs in Narsaq. He illustrated the process since 2007 with PowerPoint slides in order to emphasize what he understood as a long timespan. In one of the slides the headline was "Societal gains," illustrated with a graph showing the prospects for Greenland's national economy to combat Greenland's "Death's gap" followed by the upbeat invitation: "We can close the gap in Greenland's economy!" Thus, Kyed constructed a collective "we" made up by a united society: the Greenland Self Government and Greenland Minerals. However, this upbeat version did not align with the general atmosphere in the room, where most of the audience had their arms crossed and sparsely applauded his presentation.

Kyed was trying his best to evoke an affective community that, according to his presentation, was formed back in 2008 as the first meetings started. The creation of this timeline also evoked an image of Narsaq as a community with long-term involvement and thus also responsibility and moral obligation to the project. The presentation represented the local community as part of the temporality of the mining project, and the division of labor was described in the following way: "At the first meetings we as company facilitated and you were involved in back, and it was expressed that the work needed to be done with the most value [for society]." The argument seems to be that the company had been working for the community that along the line had assigned it a specific task (i.e., create as much value as possible). In other words, we [Greenland Minerals] just did what you told us to, and more than twelve years have passed – and we kept our part of the deal!

Time becomes an argument in itself. According to the anthropologist Nathalia Brichet (2018), time is often mobilized in the making of minerals in Greenland. Thinking about time through resource projects is a general trend in how mining is communicated. Kyed's presentation in Narsaq in 2021 was one of many presentations about the project by Greenland Minerals all over the world at conferences in Australia, China, Canada, Denmark etc. from 2013 to 2021. Forms of temporality are organized in particular ways for the minerals to become valuable and to establish a "license to operate," as it was already stated on Greenland Minerals' slides at the mining conference PDAC in Toronto in 2016 (Figure 7.1). In 2016, the slides were not accompanied by a precise year. They only illustrated

Stakeholder Engagement

Towards a License to Operate

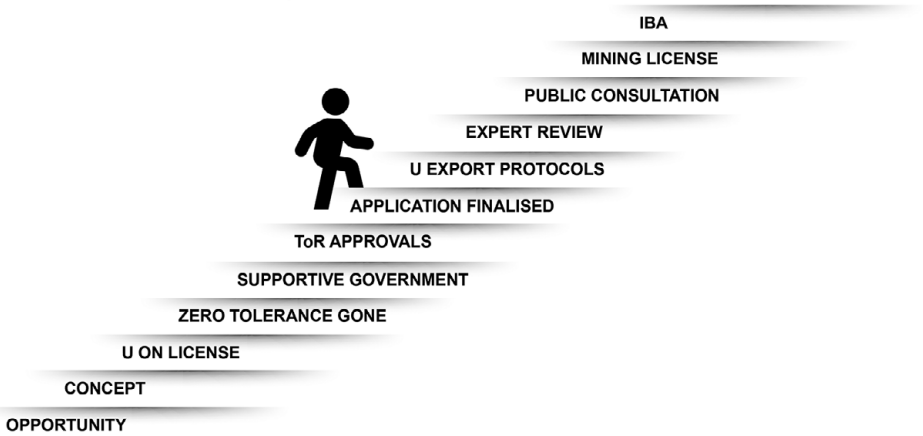


Figure 7.1 A replica of a slide from Greenland Minerals and Energy Limited's presentation at the PDAC Convention 2016 organized by the Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada. Graphics: Morten Grønnegaard

an upward movement, and through this the realization of the project would emerge. From this slide you get the impression that it is not a long way to go and that all steps on the ladder are equal in workload. There are no hindrances on the way to the top, and the license to operate is part of a natural movement upward. When the company evokes a temporality of evolution it also mobilizes positive affects for this kind of temporality and negative affects to statements contesting timeline progression.

Time is creatively illustrated like a staircase, but according to our analysis, it is more like an endless escalator where more and more stairs appear. The dominant narrative links to an understanding of the process as smooth and that the only way is up with no barriers and setbacks and a process that is disciplined by the apparatus. In 2018, “long-term stakeholder engagement” is illustrated by a timeline going from 2007 to 2017 (Figure 7.2). The fact that citizens have been part of the process for more than a decade is used as an argument legitimizing the project itself. On the slide it stated that “a solid foundation is in place.” Even though they have only moved one step and added yet another step in two years, they characterize this as an “actionable development path forward for 2018” (Figure 7.2). In other words, time itself becomes central in managing minerals and Greenland's future as a mining country. It is also within the temporal framework that citizens are evoked as particular subjects moving

Long Term Stakeholder Engagement

Uranium is a projected by-product at Kvanefjeld, but establishing regulations to manage the production and export of uranium has been important to project permitting and development. On this front, a solid foundation is in place.

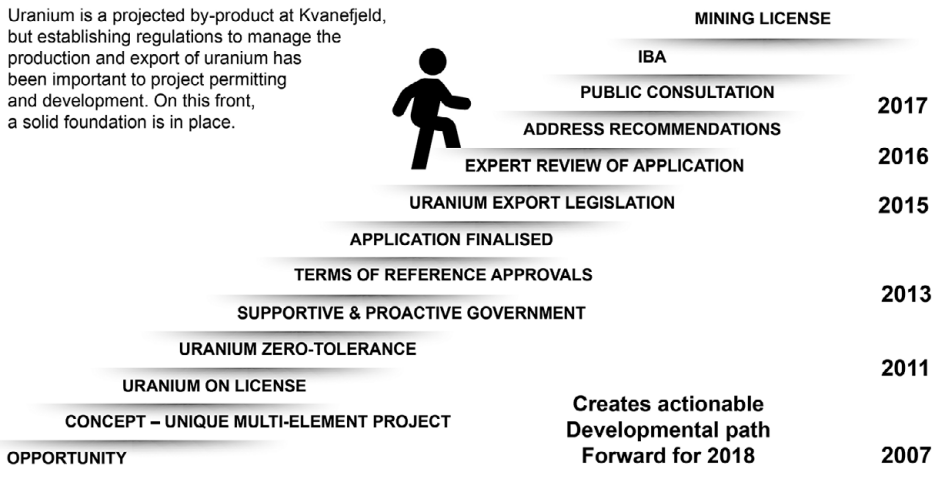


Figure 7.2 A replica of a slide from Greenland Minerals and Energy Limited's presentation at the PDAC Convention 2018 organized by the Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada. Graphics: Morten Grønnegaard

in concordance with the flow and phases of the project “up the stairs,” so to speak. Citizens are allowed to perform and be included in certain ways at each step. In effect, their legitimate room for maneuver can be interpreted as limited (Fauschou, 2021: 4). If they are *not moving forward* in the process as laid out it is understood as violating the hearing process and the future of the project.

The hearing shows that mining projects are as much about futures as about mining (Sejersen, 2020). The futures are creatively scaled in all directions in order to link project activities to certain affects. The company upscaled a future narrative where the metals from the mine would underpin Greenlandic independence and accelerate the world's green transition. This kind of time- and future-making stood in sharp contrast to the downscaled future narratives of residents in Narsaq, which focused on the health of local people and the wellbeing of the community. Another contrast that emerged was one between the abstract models and systems of the apparatus on the one hand and the concrete experienced lifeworld of people. The focus was on the temporalities of the mine and not the community.

The Disciplining of Voices

Kuannersuit was politically framed and legitimized. These casualties of mining as framed by policymakers situate the mining project in a highly sensitive arena,

which has been challenged (see, e.g., The Committee for Greenlandic Mineral Resources to the Benefit of Society (Rosing, 2014)). But these highly speculative casualties are translated into “facts” as they are situated *on par* with other project facts. A highly political question is therefore transferred into what has been cultivated as a non-political sphere. James Fergusson (1990) uses the phrase “the anti-politics machine” to describe this rhetorical move. Highly complex political issues and decisions emerge as purely technical and fact-based. The diversity of political voices and ideas is compressed and filtered into the technical rationality of the mining project, which underlines its central position. Voices at the hearing are thus disciplined to think in a particular way: Their complex concerns and hopes about the small and big futures must have the project as a central driver.

The mining project is the only future horizon to navigate, and it is isolated from other alternative futures. Therefore, statements (or rather questions and answers) are disciplined, shaped, and tamed accordingly. Highly political matters are turned into a simple exchange of “information” and “facts.” By pursuing a question/answer configuration of the event, the mining project itself becomes the organizing device of thinking about futures, which is a fraught topic in Arctic discourse, locally and pan-Arctic (Wormbs, 2018). Hence, voices are disciplined to narrow their future-making in particular directions laid out by the project, as manifested in the bureaucratic procedures and rationalities as well as in the avalanche of documents. On the one hand, this reduces complexities and emotional maneuver room (limits thinking about what constitutes a good life in Narsaq), as it only allows certain ways to address the future of the community (ideas, hope, and concerns have to be wrapped in project terms). On the other hand, the apparatus itself that drives the momentum, focus, and legitimization of the process can become invested with emotions. This is indeed an interesting paradox.

In particular, trust seems to be the emotion that is mobilized and invested in the process. During the event, the company, the authorities, and specialists concurrently referred to the requirements laid out in the regulations and standards decided on by the authorities, including “best practice” etc. In fact, the regulation became an argument in itself when answering questions. Technical questions were answered by reference to the fact that procedures (assessments etc.) have followed the regulations and requirements. Thereby, the answer was enveloped in mobilizing trust in the system. “Good,” “security,” “trust,” and “no-fear” were glued to the rules and procedures of the apparatus.

During the hearing, few attempts were made by the company to engage the temporalities of the mine with the temporalities of the community. Because the company solely focused on finding and legitimizing the best possible mining set-up, the company was neither able nor competent to address the imminent question that all residents struggled with: In what way would the community like to protect

and transform itself, its values, and its social relations? The cluster of optimism (Berlant, 2011: 23) that constituted the desires attached by the company and authorities to the mining project was challenged by the audience's infusion of distrust. This affective move – during the event – evoked the relation to the mining project as cruel optimism (Berlant, 2011: 1), where the company's desire to mine would constitute an obstacle to the community's flourishing. During the event, the company was unable to create an atmosphere of hope because it worked within the logics of the mining apparatus and upscaled the potential benefits of the mine to such an extent that Narsaq and its residents were turned into means to a goal outside their everyday life.

When residents ask “what is going on?” and “what is going to happen?” it is a process of complex sensemaking that draws on a multitude of affects and also takes place outside the formal process of the mining apparatus (Weick, Sutcliffe, & Obstfeld, 2005). In a critical review of Greenlandic hearing practices and structures, Aaen (2012) points out that many of the problems at the hearings emerge because the Greenlandic authorities have not been clear about what they want to achieve. However, Greenland's Mineral Strategies are actually very clear with respect to the purpose of the hearings. The hearings are supposed to create goodwill toward the mineral resources company and to boost and smooth the process for the mining companies (Naalakkersuisut, 2014, 2020). This further supports Aaen's conclusion that hearings easily become a proforma activity that must be overcome in order for the companies to move forward in the application process. We agree with Aaen (2012: 14) that this is probably in reality the biggest barrier to meaningful engagement of the public. Aaen (2017: 93) therefore suggests that the central question about “What is going on?” must, to some extent, be answered from the point of view of the social. Fundamentally, this means that the project should adapt to the lifeworld of citizens rather than require the citizens to adapt to the project.

The Significance of the Affective in the Analysis of Mining

By using an affective analytical approach in understanding extractivism we have demonstrated how emotions are always present, even when the opposite is claimed. Affects and emotions emerge as essential social drivers within planning, advocating, modifying, or banning extractive projects. The analysis has shown how affects are used productively to evoke legitimacy and trust. We have shown how the orchestration of atmosphere and the disciplining of voices hindered a meaningful conversation with and integration of local citizens. Hence, such an analytical attention opens up the black boxes of the mining apparatus, in this case the part belonging to the consultation process.

Our affectual analysis opens up a number of points of attention that can be useful to observe carefully in the study and organization of consultation processes:

- EVENTS:* Public hearings are pivotal contact zones and arenas for affectual exchange. In what ways do the orchestration of hearings work actively to open or close spaces for the legitimate airing of emotions?
- TIME:* Affects and temporality are often closely connected. The orchestration of hearings works actively with time, and by doing so also the emotions that are invested. What hierarchies are installed by the use of temporality and how are voices and imaginations disciplined?
- ANTICIPATION:* Hearings are arenas to negotiate and anticipate futures. Many emotions are at stake in such future-making. What emotional hierarchies are established, and how do these hierarchies affect meaning-making and imagination?
- FACTS:* Hearings, often, work with a hegemonic understanding of “truth.” Ideas about “facts” and the knowledge regime that legitimizes these “facts” are part of the mining project apparatus. Affects are invested in this praxis of fact-production. How can hearings legitimize perspectives, testimonies, and witnesses that are not easily demarcated as “facts”?
- GRAVITY:* The present apparatus has the mining project as the hegemonic center. As a central force it pulls everything in its own direction. In what ways can community futures take center stage in the elaboration of the mining project?
- ATMOSPHERE:* Hearings are dense contact zones, and much is invested in creating and cultivating a certain atmosphere. How can they be orchestrated in order to recognize a multiplicity of voices?
- TRANSFORMATION:* Reflections on mining implementations are closely entangled with discussions about societal transformations. How does the political system secure citizens’ formal opportunity to engage in a qualified discussion of how society should and could be transformed – before the mining project sets the agenda?

Notes

- 1 These and following quotations from the hearings quoted from Kuannersuit pillugit tusarniaaneq – Narsamiit Nal. 19.00 (1:2) KNR 09.02.2021, <https://knr.gl/da/tv/aatsitassarsiornermut-suliniut-kuannersuit/kuannersuit-pillugit-tusarniaaneq-narsamiit-nal-1900>, translations by the authors.
- 2 Or “emotional turn.” The two terms, affects and emotions, are used more or less synonymously by many researchers and by some with intent. The distinction between affects as universal, non-personal experiences of the body and emotions as culturally determined, conscious processes is contradicted by many researchers, who want to abolish the dichotomy between body and consciousness, see e.g., Bille and Simonsen (2021).
- 3 These and following quotations from the hearings quoted from Kuannersuit pillugit tusarniaaneq – Narsamiit Nal. 19.00 (1:2) KNR 09.02.2021, <https://knr.gl/da/tv/aatsitassarsiornermut-suliniut-kuannersuit/kuannersuit-pillugit-tusarniaaneq-narsamiit-nal-1900>, translations by the authors.

References

- Aaen, S. B. (2012). *Demokratisk legitimitet i høringsprocesser i forbindelse med storskala-projekter i Grønland*. Nuuk: Grønlands Arbejdsgiverforening.
- Aaen, S. B. (2017). *Understanding Citizen Action in Infrastructure Development Processes*, Aalborg: Aalborg Universitetsforlag. Ph.D. serien for det Tekniske Fakultet for IT og Design, Aalborg University.
- Ackrén, M. (2016). Public consultation processes in Greenland regarding the mining industry. *Arctic Review on Law and Politics*, 7(1), 3–19. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17585/arctic.v7.216>
- Anderson, B. (2016). *Encountering Affect. Capacities, Apparatuses, Conditions*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Arctic EIA project (2019). *Good Practices for Environmental Impact Assessment and Meaningful Engagement in the Arctic: Including Good Practice Recommendations*. Online report. https://arcticeconomiccouncil.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/arctic-eia_final-report_may-2019.pdf
- Austin, J. L. (1975 [1962]). *How to Do Things with Words*, 2nd ed., Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Baker, M. (2006). *Translation and Conflict: A Narrative Account*. London: Routledge.
- Barad, K. (2007). *Meeting the Universe Halfway: Quantum Physics and the Entanglement of Matter and Meaning*. Durham, NC and London: Duke University Press.
- Basse, E. (2014). *Juridisk resposum om den gældende grønlandske lovgivning vurderet i lyset af Århuskonventionen*. Nuuk: Departementet for Miljø og Natur.
- Berlant, L. (2011). *Cruel Optimism*. Durham, NC and London: Duke University Press.
- Bhabha, H. (1994). *The Location of Culture*. London: Routledge.
- Bille, M. and Simonsen, K. (2021). Atmospheric practices. On affecting and being affected. *Space and Culture*, 24(2), 295–309. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1206331218819711>
- Bjørst, L. R. (2011). *Arktiske diskurser og klimaforandringer i Grønland. Fire (post) humanistiske klimastudier*. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Copenhagen.
- Bjørst, L. R. (2016). Saving or destroying the local community? Conflicting spatial storylines in the Greenlandic debate on uranium. *The Extractive Industries and Society*, 3(1), 34–40. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.exis.2015.11.006>
- Bjørst, L. R. (2017). Uranium: The road to “economic self-sustainability for Greenland”? Changing uranium-positions in greenlandic politics. In G. Fondhal and G. N. Wilson, eds., *Northern Sustainabilities: Understanding and Addressing Change in the Circumpolar World*. Cham: Springer, pp. 25–34.

- Bjørst, L. R. (2020). Stories, emotions, partnerships and the quest for stable relationships in the Greenlandic mining sector. *Polar Record*, 56, 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0032247420000261>
- Böhme, G. (1995). *Atmosphäre: Essays zur Neuen Ästhetik*. Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp.
- Bourdieu, P. (1977). *Outline of a Theory of Practice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Brichet, N. (2018). Timely rubies: Temporality and Greenlandic gems. *The Extractive Industries and Society*, 5(2), 267–273.
- Brosius, J. P. and Campbell, L. M. (2010). Collaborative event ethnography: Conservation and development trade-offs at the fourth world conservation congress. *Conservation and Society*, 8(4), 245–255.
- Brøns, M. (2021). Naalakkersuisut har modtaget bombetrusler på grund af Kuannersuit. *Kalaallit Nunaata Radioa online article*. <https://knr.gl/da/nyheder/naalakkersuisut-har-modtaget-bombetrusler-p%C3%A5-grund-af-kuannersuit>
- Campbell, L. M., Corson, C., Gray, N. J., MacDonald, K. I., and Brosius, J. P. (2014). Studying global environmental meetings to understand global environmental governance: Collaborative event ethnography at the tenth conference of the parties to the convention on biological diversity. *Global Environmental Politics*, 14(3), 1–20. https://doi.org/10.1162/GLEP_e_00236
- Clough, P. (2008). The affective turn: Political economy, biomedicine and bodies. *Theory, Culture and Society*, 25(1), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0263276407085156>
- Dodds, K. and Nuttall, M. (2016). *The Scramble for the Poles: The Geopolitics of the Arctic and Antarctic*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Durkheim, E. (2008 [1912]). *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Elias, N. (2010 [1939]). *Über den Prozess der Zivilisation*. Frankfurt am Main: Suhrkamp.
- Fairclough, N. (1992). *Discourse and Social Change*. Cambridge: Polity Press/ Blackwell.
- Faurschou, K. I. (2021). *Governmentality, subjektshæftelse og minedrift. En analyse af Grønlands Selvstyres italesættelse af subjekter i forbindelse med borgerinddragelse omkring mineprojekter i Grønland*. Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Copenhagen.
- Febvre, L. (1941). La sensibilité et l'histoire: Comment reconstituer la vie affective d'autrefois? *Annales d'Histoire Sociale*, 3(1–2), 5–20.
- Fergusson, J. (1990). *The Anti-Politics Machine*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Greco, M. and Stenner, P. (2008). Introduction: Emotion and social science. In M. Greco and P. Stenner, eds., *Emotions: A Social Science Reader*. London: Routledge, pp. 1–21.
- Grønlandsportalen (2021). Mineralmyndigheden, Mineral Resources Authority. Website. <https://govmin.gl/>
- Hansen, A. M. (2010). *SEA Effectiveness and Power in Decision-Making*. Unpublished Ph. D. Thesis, Aalborg University.
- Hansen, A. M. and Johnstone, R. L. (2019). In the shadow of the mountain: Assessing early impacts on community development from two mining prospects in South Greenland. *Extractive Industries and Society*, 6(2), 480–488. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.exis.2019.01.012>
- Hansen, A. M. and Kornøv, L. (2010). A value-rational view of impact assessment of mega industry in a Greenland planning and policy context. *Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal*, 28(2), 135–145.

- Hansen, K. G. (2014). Greenlandic perspectives on offshore oil and gas activities: An illustration of changes in legitimacy related to democratic decision processes. *Journal of Rural and Community Development*, 9(1), 134–154.
- Hastrup, F. and Lien, M. E. (2020). Welfare frontiers? Resource practices in the Nordic Arctic anthropocene. *Anthropological Journal of European Cultures*, 29(1), <https://doi.org/10.3167/ajec.2020.290101>
- Heinämäki, L. (2020). Legal appraisal of Arctic Indigenous peoples' right to free, prior and informed consent. In T. Koivurova, E. G. Broderstad, D. Cambou, D. Dorrough, and F. Stammer, eds., *Routledge Handbook of Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic*. London: Routledge, pp. 335–351.
- Højgaard, L. and Søndergaard, D. M. (2010). Multimodale konstitueringsprocesser i empirisk forskning. In S. Brinkmann and L. Tanggaard, eds., *Kvalitative Metoder: En grundbog*. Copenhagen: Hans Reitzels Forlag, pp. 315–339.
- Johnson, N. (2020). Extractive energy and Arctic communities. In K. S. Coates and C. Holroyd, eds., *The Palgrave Handbook of Arctic Policy and Politics*. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 97–116.
- Naalakkersuisut. (2009). Mineral Resources Act. Explanatory Notes to the Bill. Online official document. https://govmin.gl/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Explanatory_notes_to_the_mineral_resources_act.pdf
- Naalakkersuisut. (2013). Råstofredegerelsen 2013. Online report. https://naalakkersuisut.gl/~media/Nanoq/Files/Publications/Raastof/DK/Raastofredegerelsen_2013_DA.pdf
- Naalakkersuisut. (2014). Greenland's oil and mineral strategy 2014–2018. Online report. https://naalakkersuisut.gl/~media/Nanoq/Files/Publications/Raastof/ENG/Greenland%20oil%20and%20mineral%20strategy%202014-2018_ENG.pdf
- Naalakkersuisut. (2020). Greenland's Mineral Strategy 2020–2024. Online report. https://govmin.gl/publications/greenlands-mineral-strategy-2020-2024/?ind=1584641534605&filename=Greenlands_Mineral_Strategy_2020-2024.pdf&wpdmdl=8360&refresh=616d76f35030d1634563827
- Nuttall, M. (2012a). The Isukasia iron ore mine controversy: Extractive industries and public consultation in Greenland. *Nordia Geographical Publications Yearbook*, 41 (5), 23–34.
- Nuttall, M. (2012b). Imagining and governing the Greenlandic resource frontier. *The Polar Journal*, 2(1), 113–124. <https://doi.org/10.1080/2154896X.2012.679563>
- Nuttall, M. (2013). Zero-tolerance, uranium and Greenland's mining future. *The Polar Journal*, 3(2), 368–383. <https://doi.org/10.1080/2154896X.2013.868089>
- Nuttall, M. (2015). Subsurface politics: Greenlandic discourses on extractive industries. In L. C. Jensen and G. Hønneland, eds., *Handbook of the Politics of the Arctic*. Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar, pp. 105–127.
- Olsen, A-S. H. and Hansen, A. M. (2014). Perceptions of public participation in impact assessment: A study of offshore oil exploration in Greenland. *Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal*, 32(1), 72–80. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14615517.2013.872842>
- Rokka, J. (2010). Netnographic inquiry and new translocal sites of the social. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 34(4), 381–387. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1470-6431.2010.00877.x>
- Rosenwein, B. H. (2006). *Emotional Communities in the Early Middle Ages*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.
- Rosing, M., ed. (2014). *The Committee for Greenlandic Mineral Resources to the Benefit of Society: To the benefit of Greenland*. Nuuk and Copenhagen: Iisimatusarfik, University of Greenland.

- Sejersen, F. (2015). *Rethinking Greenland and the Arctic in the Era of Climate Change*. London: Routledge.
- Sejersen, F. (2018). Scaling sustainability in the Arctic. In U. P. Gad and J. Strandsbjerg, eds., *The Politics of Sustainability in the Arctic: Reconfiguring Identity, Space and Time*. London: Routledge, pp. 94–107.
- Sejersen, F. (2020). Brokers of hope: Extractive industries and the dynamics of future-making in post-colonial Greenland. *Polar Record*, 56(E22), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0032247419000457>
- Sejersen, F. and Thisted, K. (2021). Mining emotions: Affective approaches to resource extraction. In D. Nord, ed., *Nordic Perspectives on the Responsible Development of the Arctic: Pathways to Action*. Cham: Springer Polar Sciences, pp. 369–389.
- Thisted, K. (2020). Emotions, finances and independence: Uranium as a “happy object” in the Greenlandic debate on secession from Denmark. *Polar Record*, 56, E1. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0032247419000433>
- Thisted, K., Sejersen, F., and Lien, M. (2021). Arctic Uchronotopias: Resource extraction, community making and the negotiation of Arctic futures. *Polar Record*, 57, e28. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0032247421000231>
- Thrift, N. J. (2007). *Non-Representational Theory: Space, Politics, Affect*. London: Routledge.
- Vallgård, K. (2013). Følelshistorie: Teoretiske brudflader og udfordringer. *Kulturstudier*, 4(2), 87–113. <https://doi.org/10.7146/ks.v4i2.15521>
- Weick, K. E., Sutcliffe, K. M., and Obstfeld, D. (2005). Organizing and the process of sensemaking. *Organization Science*, 16(4), 409–421. <https://doi.org/10.1287/orsc.1050.0133>
- Wetherell, M. (2012). *Affect and Emotion: A New Social Science Understanding*. London: Sage Publications
- Wormbs, N., ed. (2018). *Competing Arctic Futures: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.