

Timeline of Survival's campaign and Dongria Kondh's battle against Vedanta Resources' mine

- 1997:** First agreement between the government and a Vedanta subsidiary, Sterlite, regarding the Niyamgiri mine
- 2003:** Protests against the displacement of villages for Vedanta's refinery begin.
- 2004:** New agreement between Odisha government and Vedanta
- 2003-4:** Villagers evicted for the building of the Lanjigarh refinery; construction of refinery begins.
- 2005:** Supreme Court's expert committee advises that the Niyamgiri mine 'should not be permitted'.
- 2007:** Norwegian sovereign pension fund pulls out of Vedanta; Lanjigarh refinery starts operations.
- 2008:** Survival launches campaign against the mine; Survival submits complaint against Vedanta to the OECD; Supreme Court gives its clearance for the mine.
- 2008-2009:** Large demonstrations in the Niyamgiri Hills, the capital of Odisha, Delhi and internationally against the mine.
- 2009:** 'Mine [film](#)' released; [British government slams Vedanta](#) because of Survival's OECD complaint.
- 2010:** Following months of campaigning, the [Church of England sells shares in Vedanta](#) on ethical grounds; others follow suit. [Amnesty releases damning report](#) on Vedanta's operations in Odisha
- Victory: The [findings of an investigative committee](#) sent to the Niyamgiri Hills persuades the Indian government to block the development of the mine.
- 2011:** The issue returns to India's Supreme Court, where the decision to block its development is challenged.
- 2012:** Vedanta's refinery is closed, due to a lack of bauxite. The company [admits](#) that it has spent more than \$800m expanding the site, yet it had not secured all the required permissions; the closure contributes to a fall in Vedanta's share price.
- 2013:** Victory: [Supreme Court declares that the Dongria Kondh must hold village councils](#) ('gram sabhas') to decide about the mine. All twelve villages voted unanimously against the mine.