

Bauxite mine Niyamgiri Hills India

Sectors: Mining

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Sectors	Mining
Location	

About Bauxite mine Niyamgiri Hills

On October 5th, 2004 an official agreement was signed between the Orissa Mining Corporation (OMC) and Sterlite Industries, a subsidiary of Vedanta Resources plc, for the purpose of mining of bauxite reserves at the foot of the Niyamgiri mountain, near the town of Lanjigarh.

The mining operation will have massive negative effects on the Dongria Kondh, one of India's most isolated tribes. The company is planning to mine over 1 million tonnes of bauxite a year from reserves within Niyamgiri mountain. Official studies have indicated that this is likely to lead to massive deforestation on the slopes, the destruction of protected local ecosystems rich in biodiversity, and the disruption of key water sources that supply springs and streams on the surrounding hillsides and feed two rivers which irrigate large areas of farmland in southeast Orissa.

Local communities and civil society groups have raised serious concerns about the impacts of the existing refinery operation, the proposed expansion of the refinery, and the mine.

Latest developments

Jun 8 2011

What must happen

Norway's pension fund, the world's second-largest sovereign wealth fund, sold its shares in Vedanta Resources due to the company's systematic environmental and human rights failures at four Indian subsidiaries. Banks should follow Norway's example.

Financial institutions that have a social ethic or a concept of responsible lending should sever ties with Vedanta Resources and its subsidiaries.

Impacts

Social and human rights impacts

The Dongria Kondh are considered a 'scheduled-tribe', living on the Niyamgiri Hills. Their economy is based on gathering forest products in these hills. Vedanta is determined to strip-mine the Niyamgiri Hills for Bauxite. If Vedanta is permitted to mine in Niyamgiri, two of India's strongest institutional guarantees will be overturned; the right of a 'primitive' tribal group to their territorial integrity and to decide on their own path of development (Schedule V of the Indian constitution), and the right to religious practices and beliefs (Article 25).

Nonetheless, the company has already built an aluminium refinery in the town of Lanjigarh at the foot of the mountain. Several villages have had to make way for the refinery. Others will have to vacate their lands as the plant expands and feeder roads, airstrips, and toxic waste ponds are built.

In March 2009 Amnesty International visited Lanjigarh to assess the human rights situation on the ground. Their findings show that both the proposed mine and the refinery have serious implications for the human rights of the affected communities – including the rights to water, food, health and a sustainable livelihood. [Read more.](#)

Environmental and climate impacts

The dense forests of the Niyamgiri Hills are one of the most important biodiversity hotspots in eastern India. The area was proposed as a wildlife sanctuary by the Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) in 1998 and was designated as an Elephant Reserve by the State of Orissa in 2004. There are more than 300 species of plants

and trees on Niyamgiri Mountain, including at least 50 species of medicinal plants. The forests are home to sambhars, leopards, tigers, barking deer, elephants, sloth bears, pangolin, the rare golden gecko and many other endangered species, whose habitat is protected under section 18 of the Indian Wildlife Act.

The Niyamgiri Hills are also integral to the ecosystem of a much wider area. More than 30 streams and two large rivers, the Nagavali and Vamsadhara depend on water flow from the Niyamgiri hills. The bauxite deposits and the forests are essentially overhead aquifers, feeding the rivers during the dry season. The hydrological systems on which hundreds of thousands of people depend will be severely impacted if Vedanta's plans go ahead.

In the Niyamgiri forest Vedanta Resources has illegally felled hectares of forest. After the clear cutting, an aluminum smelter was built without the necessary permission. The Orissa pollution board has found that the smelters waste water has contaminated the Vanshadhara river as well as local groundwater. The smelter is designed to process bauxite from the surrounding mountains.

A commission of the Indian High Court has condemned Vedanta for the consequences of the bauxite mining on the indigenous population. Vedanta already faced censure in 2004 for dumping toxic waste from the Tuticorin copper smelter in Tamil Nadu. A working group of the Indian High Court wrote in 2004 that the waste processing of the copper smelter failed.

Governance

Brief history

In 2003 Vedanta signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Orissa state government regarding the construction of a refinery for alumina production, a coal-based power plant, and a mining development at Lanjigarh in the district of Kalahandi.

In 2003 Vedanta applied to the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoEF) for an environmental clearance for the refinery. In its application the company provided wrongful information to the effect that the refinery would not require forest land.

On 22 September 2004 the company was granted the MoEF's environmental clearance for the construction of the refinery independently of the mining project. The approval establishes that the refinery will not require the use of forest land. However, the CEC's investigative report shows that Vedanta one month earlier, on 16 August 2004, while the application regarding an environmental clearance for the refinery was being processed, had submitted an application for reallocation of forest land to the Forest Department at the MoEF. From the application it appears that the company will have to use forest land for the construction of the refinery, including preservation areas.

Vedanta continued the construction of the refinery. In February 2005 the MoEF's Forest Department issued a so-called show cause notice to the company for violation of the Forest Conservation Act and for having cleared and levelled woodland.

On 23 May 2005, the Ministry ordered the construction work at the refinery to stop. Vedanta then argued that the refinery could be built without using forest land after all, and that the MoEF's imposition was therefore not relevant. The company then withdrew the application regarding use of forest land, something which the Ministry accepted after recommendations from Orissa state authorities. At the same time the Ministry revoked the stop order given to the company.

In its report to the Supreme Court, the CEC therefore recommended that the environmental clearance for the refinery project be revoked and the mining operation at Niyamgiri banned. The Supreme Court did not pronounce on the CEC recommendation, but referred the case to the MoEF for further analysis. The MoEF engaged the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) to examine the mining project's expected impact on the biodiversity of the Niyamgiri Hills. The report was to be presented in court on 13 October 2006 with the Ministry's recommendation to the Supreme Court, but during the session the MoEF requested a postponement.

The CEC prepared a new report on Vedanta, commissioned by the Supreme Court and submitted in January 2007, in which the conclusions of its previous report are confirmed and partially reinforced.

[Read full report of the Norwegian Government Pension Fund on Vedanta.](#)

Vedanta Aluminium Limited (VAL), a subsidiary of Vedanta Resources has operated an aluminium refinery at Lanjigarh in Kalahandi district in the state of Orissa, India since 2006. In January 2009, VAL applied for clearance for a six-fold expansion of the refinery. This clearance is still pending. Vedanta is also planning to mine bauxite in the area via its subsidiary company, Sterlite Industries India Ltd.

In April 2009, the India authorities gave Sterlite and the state owned Orissa Mining Corporation permission to mine bauxite in the Niyamgiri Hills, about 10 kms from the Lanjigarh refinery.

In October 2009, the UK National Contact Point for the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises responded to a complaint filed by the NGO Survival International in December 2008, with the conclusion that Vedanta failed to put in place an adequate and timely consultation mechanism fully to engage the Dongria Kondh. With the aim of assisting Vedanta in bringing its practices in line with the Guidelines, the UK NCP made several recommendations to Vedanta, which until date have not been taken seriously by Vedanta. [Read full report here.](#)

Updates

Jun 8 2011

In response to the protests that took place in May, the Ministry of Environment and Forests of India released a statement on June 3rd, 2011, saying that an assessment took place of the red mud wall and in fact a breach did not take place. Their exact words were, "...There was no breach of the red mud pond and pH of the water body in the down stream of red mud pond was within the prescribed limits." To find out more [please read on](#).

On 16th May 2011 after heavy rain, toxic red mud poured from a breach in one of Vedanta's Lanjigarh refinery red mud ponds, spilling onto the village below. The next day landless people displaced by the project held two blockades demanding adequate compensation; a five day walking protest ended with a meeting of 500 people on the threatened Niyamgiri hills; and the funeral of a tribal movement leader, killed by factory pollution, was held. Two months before Vedanta's often-subverted AGM this will be bad news for the company. [Read more](#).

On March 12, 2010, a research committee appointed by the Indian government submitted a report that contradicts the claims of Orissa Government officials that the implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA) has been completed. The report states that there is enough to show that serious damage would be caused to the Dongria Kondh and the environment and show cause notices have been issued to Vedanta and its companies. Vedanta's plan to mine bauxite in Orissa could be jeopardised if the environment ministry accepts the findings of the report. The MOEF report was written by an appointed three-member committee, comprising Usha Ramanathan, an independent law researcher, Vinod Rishi, additional director general (wildlife) at Dehradun's Wildlife Institute of India, and JK Tewari, chief conservator of forests, MoEF (Bhubaneswar), with the objective to look into the various allegations against Vedanta. [Read full report here](#).

On August 24 2010, Vedanta's plans to mine bauxite on sacred tribal land of the Dongria Khond were halted by India's environment ministry. By not granting permission for forest clearance, also the environmental clearance for the mine is inoperable. The Indian Minister of Environment and Forest Jairam Ramesh concluded that serious violation of various laws have taken place, these include the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, the Environmental Protection Act, 1986, the Scheduled Tribes and Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006, and many others, and that his Ministry would examine what penal action should be initiated against the project proponent for the violation of these laws. [Read full report here](#).

Financiers

Banks

[ANZ](#) Australia [profile](#)

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Debt – corporate loan
Loan to Sterlite Industries in June 2004

[Bank of Taiwan](#) Taiwan, Republic of China [profile](#)

Details ▼

Debt – corporate loan
Hindustan Zinc in August 2005

[Barclays](#) United Kingdom [profile](#)

Details ▼

Bond issue – underwriter
GBP 30 million
2004 - 2009
http://www.theecologist.org/News/news_analysis/comments/935711/barclays_hsbc_and_rbs_linked_to_dirty_financing_for_fossil_fuels.html#comments_form

Debt – corporate loan
General corporate finance: Vedanta in April 2007, May 2008 & August 2008

[Canara Bank](#)

Details ▼

Debt – corporate loan
Hindustan Zinc in August 2005

[Cathay United Bank](#) Taiwan, Republic of China [profile](#)

Details ▼

Debt – corporate loan
Hindustan Zinc in August 2005

[Chang Hwa Bank](#)

Details ▼

Debt – corporate loan
General corporate finance: Vedanta August 2008, Hindustan Zinc in August 2005

[Chiao Tung Bank](#)

Details ▼

Debt – corporate loan
Hindustan Zinc in August 2005

[Citi](#) United States [profile](#)

Details ▼

Debt – corporate loan
General corporate finance: Vedanta in April 2007, May 2008 & August 2008

Share issue – underwriter

Issuing of shares: Vedanta in 2003 (IPO) and 2007, Sterlite Industries June 2007

DBS Bank Singapore [profile](#)

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Debt – corporate loan

General corporate finance: Vedanta in April 2007, August 2007 & August 2008, Hindustan Zinc in August 2005, Sterlite Industries in September 2005

Deutsche Bank Germany [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Bond issue – underwriter

Vedanta in 2004 and 2005

HSBC United Kingdom [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Share issue – underwriter

37,956

Hua Nan Bank

[Details](#) ▼

Debt – corporate loan

Hindustan Zinc in August 2005

ICICI Bank India [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Debt – corporate loan

General corporate finance: Vedanta in April 2007, August 2007 & June 2008, Sterlite Industries in 2004, 2005 and 2006

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC) China [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Debt – corporate loan

General corporate finance: Hindustan Zinc in August 2005

JPMorgan Chase United States [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Bond issue – underwriter

USD 312.5 million

June 2008

Share issue – underwriter

37956

December 2003

Macquarie bank Australia [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Share issue – underwriter

37,956

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group (MUFG) Japan [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Debt – corporate loan

General corporate finance: Vedanta in April 2007, May 2008 & August 2008

Mizuho Japan [profile](#)

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Debt – corporate loan

for Vedanta in August 2007, Hindustan Zinc in August 2005

Morgan Stanley United States [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Share issue – underwriter

Vedanta 2003 (IPO) and 2007

NatWest United Kingdom [profile](#)

[Details](#) ▼

Bond issue – underwriter

inherited from take over ABN Amro

December 2004

Debt – corporate loan

Loan facility for BALCO in August 2004 - inherited from take over ABN Amro

Debt – corporate loan

Inherited corporate loan from ABN Amro; loan to Vedanta in April 2007, May 2008, August 2008 & March 2009, Sterlite Industries in June 2004, Hindustan Zinc in August 2005

National Bank of Kuwait

[Details](#) ▼

Debt – corporate loan

Hindustan Zinc in August 2005

Nomura	Details ▼
Share issue – underwriter Vedanta in June 2007	
Société Générale France profile	Details ▼
Debt – corporate loan source: link	August 2007
Standard Chartered United Kingdom profile	Details ▼
Debt – corporate loan Vedanta in May 2008, Hindustan Zinc in August 2005, Sterlite Industries in March 2006	
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (SMBC) Japan profile	Details ▼
Debt – corporate loan Vedanta in May 2008, Hindustan Zinc in August 2005, Sterlite Industries in September 2005	
Union Bank of India	Details ▼
Debt – corporate loan Loan facility for BALCO in August 2004	
WestLB AG Germany profile	Details ▼
Uncategorised	

Export credit agencies

China Exim Bank China profile	Details ▼
Debt – corporate loan	August 2005
Export Import Bank of India	Details ▼
Debt – corporate loan Loan facility for BALCO in August 2004	

Investment banks

Merrill Lynch	Details ▼
Share issue – underwriter Vedanta in June 2007	

Since 2009 several banks have indicated they will not invest in Vedanta Resources anymore. Among these are Deutsche Bank, West LB, and Danske Bank. Also many investment funds have disinvested from Vedanta Resources. Among these are the Norwegian Government Pension Fund, Martin Currie Investments, the Church of England, the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust and the Dutch Pension Fund PGGM. The main reasons for these disinvestments are Vedanta's persistent bad performance on environmental, social, and human rights issues, and its refusal to cooperate and improve on these issues.

Related companies