



1935

The USSR Council of People's Commissars resolved to build Norilsk Plant.

1942

The first batch of converter matte was produced, with Norilsk Plant opening a Nickel Electrolysis Shop in 1943.

1953

Norilsk was granted the status of a town, with Norilsk Plant producing 35% of nickel, 12% of copper, 30% of cobalt and 90% of PGM from the Soviet Union's total metal output.

1960

The Talnakhskoye Field, the world's largest deposit of copper-nickel ores, was discovered giving a new lease of life to Norilsk Plant. Works started to build mines and the town of Talnakh on the Taimyr Peninsula.

1965

The Oktyabrskoye Field, a deposit of copper-nickel ores, was discovered.

1981

Nadezhda Metallurgical Plant and the first stage of Talnakh Concentrator were put on stream.

1993

A decree of the President of the Russian Federation transformed the Norilsk Nickel State Concern for the Production of Precious and Non-Ferrous Metals into Russian Joint Stock Company (RJSC) Norilsk Nickel for the Production of Precious and Non-Ferrous Metals.

1994

RJSC Norilsk Nickel's assets were privatised.

2001

The Company was restructured, with shareholders of RJSC Norilsk Nickel exchanging 96.6% of their stock to the shares of MMC Norilsk Nickel. The Company's shares were listed on the RTS and MICEX stock exchanges, while, in June, the Company started issuing Level-1 ADRs with MMC Norilsk Nickel shares as the underlying asset.

2006

Nornickel obtained a follow-up exploration licence for the Maslovskoye Field and in four years from then entered its reserves into the government books as follows: 728 kt of nickel, over 1.1 mt of copper, 12.5 m oz of platinum and 1.3 m oz of gold.

2009

The Company created its own icebreaker fleet of reinforced ice class vessels having the distinction of being the first Arctic shipping vehicles to be awarded the highest ARC 7 ice class.

2013

Vladimir Potanin's team changed the management structure of Nornickel. The Board of Directors adopted a new development strategy. The Company decided to focus on the Tier-1 assets of Polar Division and Kola MMC.

2014

Disposal of overseas and non-core assets: the Company sold its Western Australian gold mining assets (North Eastern Goldfields Operations (NEGO)), nickel assets (Lake Johnston, Cawse, Avalon, Black Swan and Silver Swan), and stakes in energy companies.

2015

The Company piloted Stage 1 of Talnakh Concentrator in Norilsk.

Norilsk Nickel celebrated its 80th anniversary marking the 80 years of exploring the Russian Arctic. Russian President Vladimir Putin commended MMC Norilsk Nickel's team for their valuable contribution to the development of the Russian metals industry and excellent operating performance.

2016

The Nickel Plant shutdown project was completed, which helped cut sulphur dioxide emissions in Norilsk and thereby mitigate the environmental impact.

The Company completed rebranding: the new Nornickel logo symbolises the ongoing changes, while Aspirations and Reliability were chosen as the Company's key attributes.

2017

Giving a start to Russia's Year of Environment, Nornickel opened a visitor centre at the Pasvik Reserve.

WWF Russia named the Company among the country's top 10 environmentally responsible mining companies releasing its first-ever rating of the Russian miners and their impact on the environment and biodiversity.

Nornickel completed the Talnakh Concentrator upgrade project, ramping up its capacity by more than 30% to ensure that all metal output targets are met.

Nornickel and BASF signed a Memorandum of Understanding and announced exclusive talks on the prospects of supplying raw materials for lithium-ion battery components to European producers.

Nornickel constructed a fibre optic communication line (FOCL) between Novy Urengoy and Norilsk. With a 40 Gbps bandwidth, the 956 km line has facilitated access to digital services on the Taimyr Peninsula and enabled more effective cooperation between the Company's units.

Hot commissioning started at Bystrinsky GOK, the largest greenfield project in the Russian metals industry.

Nornickel was commended by experts for its transparent environmental policy along with its environmental protection efforts and highly effective initiatives implemented during the Year of Environment in Russia.

2018

Nornickel and Russian Platinum signed a strategic partnership agreement to set up a 50/50 joint venture (JV) with a view to developing the Norilsk Industrial District deposits. The partners' contributions to the authorised capital of the JV will come in the form of a licence to develop the Maslovskoye Field held by Nornickel and a licence to develop the southern part of the Norilsk-1 Field and the Chernogorskoye Field held by Russian Platinum.

Moody's upgraded Nor Nickel's credit rating to Baa3 (investment grade) and raised its outlook to positive. The Company's credit ratings from all the three international rating agencies (Fitch, Moody's and S&P Global) currently qualify as investment grade.

Copper Plant embarked on the Sulphur Project, Nor Nickel's most ambitious initiative to dramatically improve environment in the Norilsk Industrial District.

Norilsk Airport completed the runway renovation spanning three summers (2016–2018) amid the airport's continued operation. This was the first of its kind initiative both in Russia and internationally, with the project delivered on schedule and to the highest quality requirements.

Nor Nickel and BASF signed a long-term agreement to supply nickel and cobalt feedstock from Norilsk Nickel's Harjavalta refinery. The agreement is part of the Company's ambitious strategy to step up its exports of battery materials to the global market.

The Company started phased hot commissioning at Bystrinsky GOK, with the first batch of copper concentrate shipped to China as early as in April. As at the year-end, the facility produced 19.4 kt of copper concentrate.