

Chronicle of RWE Dea since 1899

1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012



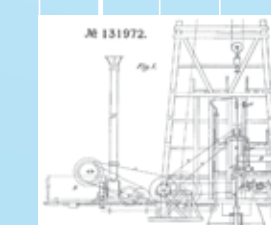
1904
Takeover of the company "Hansa" in the Hanover region.

10/01/1899

Foundation of Deutsche Tiefbohr-Aktiengesellschaft (DTA) in Berlin - Application for the establishment of an engineering works at Nordhausen, Rothenburgstraße - Rudolf Nöllenberg becomes sole member of the management board - DTA operates as a drilling contractor.



1905/06
Construction of an administration building in Nordhausen, temporary headquarters of DTA.



1901
DTA drills first wells for its own account and acquires a stake in the potash industry.



1906
DTA acquires oil fields in Galicia and moves into Romania.

1905/1912
Foundation of Mineralöl-Verkaufsverein GmbH, a joint venture with wholesalers - Acquisition of an 80%-stake in Olex, a company selling directly to retail end consumers.



1912
Through the acquisition of holdings in Concordia Rumänische Petroleum-Industrie-Aktien-Gesellschaft (74%), Vega Rumänische Petroleum Raffinerie AG (60%) and Credit Petrolifer (50%), DEA opts for Disconto-Gesellschaft as its principal banker. - With five smaller processing plants in the Alsace region, four major refineries in Grabow, Hanover-Linden, Wietze and Wilhelmshurg and six gasoline plants throughout the entire German territory at the time, DEA has become an integrated mineral oil enterprise. Additional holdings are located in Mähren, Galicia and Romania.



1916
Acquisition of Rositzer Braunkohlenwerke, Regiser Kohlenwerke and Ramsdorfer Braunkohlenwerke, among others - Establishment, with the support of the German Admiralty (Reichsmarinamt), of Mineralölwerke Rositz for the purpose of producing oil through the carbonisation of brown coal for use in the war effort.



29/05/1911
Name change from DTA to Deutsche Erdöl-Aktiengesellschaft (DEA) - Inclusion of petroleum in the objects of the enterprise.



1914-1918
Despite losing access to its oil wells in Galicia and Romania temporarily, DEA still makes a sustained contribution to the German war effort, including the provision of lubricants.

1919
Holsteinische Erdölwerke GmbH, under the control of DEA since 1925, commences a shaft operation in Hölle near Heide.

1923/24
DEA acquires the Graf Bismarck colliery in Gelsenkirchen and the neighbouring Königsgrube colliery in Wanne-Eickel.

1919/20
As a result of the Treaty of Versailles, DEA loses almost its entire inventory of crude oil, with the exception of the Wietze deposit; the company gears its operations to coal instead.

1918
Start of the construction of shafts at Wietze for the purpose of mining the oil sands.

1917
At Pechelbronn, the "Schacht Nöllenberg" becomes the world's first successful sinking of an oil shaft.



1921
Nöllenberg commits suicide near Berlin, Dr. Ernst Middendorf succeeds him as the new Chairman of the Management Board.

1920
Foundation of the International Petroleum-Union (IPU) as a holding company, a joint venture with the French Dabrova group - With the participation of DEA, the IPU explores for oil in Argentina and Mexico - Acquisition of Vereinigte Kohlenwerke, Dresden/Borna.

1922/23
DEA leaves the IPU and is temporarily controlled by Baron von Liebig.



1931
Anglo-Persian Oil acquires 100% of the shares in Olex, having gradually increased its holdings in previous years - DEA moves to acquire 96% of DPAG, and Rütgers withdraws from DPAG.

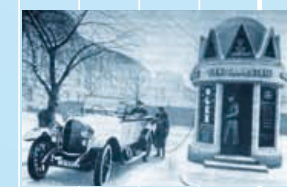


1929
Merger of Disconto-Gesellschaft and Deutsche Bank, DEA becomes DEA's new principal banker.

1925/26
DEA and Rütgerswerke AG merge their oil operations to establish Deutsche Petroleum-Aktien-Gesellschaft (DPAG), with the participation of Deutsche Bank. DEA initially holds 54% of the share capital, and later also acquires the stake of Rütgers.



1937
DEA assumes sole ownership of Edeleanu GmbH, DEA drills Europe's deepest well at Heide with a depth of 3817 m.



1926
Agreement between DPAG and Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd. (APO) for the supply of gasoline and kerosene in return for a 40-per cent share in Olex for APO.



1937/38
The so-called "Arianisation" leads to the forced resignation of Dr. Georg Solmssen, Paul von Schwabach and Dr. Ernst Springer from the Supervisory Board of DEA. The consultancy agreement with member of the Management Board Dr. Fritz Haußmann is terminated.

1938
Following the annexation of Austria, DEA acquires the Neusiedl-St. Ulrich concession and makes a highly successful discovery.

1940
After the start of the western campaign, DEA assumes the trusteeship of the petroleum company Erdölbetriebe Pechelbronn.



1940
Karl Schirmer is appointed Chairman of the Management Board of DEA. Establishment of a central administrative department for all petroleum operations headed by Karl Große and Günther Schlicht - The oil operation in Heide/Holstein is expanded, and a new refinery is built.



1936
Richard F. Ullner (Deutsche Bank) becomes successor to Dr. Middendorf.

1939/40
After the Poland campaign, DEA receives a 20% stake in Beskidn-Gesellschaft, which operates in the occupied territory of Galicia.

1939
DEA and DPAG merge as a result of the company's anticipation of the positive trend for crude oil production and processing.

1941
Foundation of Kontinentale Oel AG with Karl Schirmer on the Supervisory Board - DEA acquires 10% of Karpauthen Oil AG, Karl Große, who previously resigned from the company, is appointed Director-General.

1942/43
Günther Schlicht shareholder and technical manager of the Kaukasus company, and subsequently technical manager of all DEA oil companies.

1945/46
The facilities in West Germany resume operations - The sale of mineral oil products, to the extent available, is handled by Deutsche Mineralöl-Verkaufsverein GmbH and Deutsche Viscobil Oil GmbH.

1946/47
The British occupation forces remove the top management of DEA by forcing Karl Schirmer, Günther Schlicht and Max Grotowsky to resign.



1951/52
DEA encounters an oil prospect in a Dogger formation near Heide and discovers the Hohne oil field, leading to the resumption of large-scale domestic oil production.



1952
In Heide, Germany's first catalytic cracker plant commences operation - First natural gas find near Pflungstadt - New oil discoveries in Schleswig-Holstein.

1947
DEA moves its registered office from Wietze to Hamburg; the corporate headquarters follow in 1949.

1954
DEA discovers the large Hanksbüttel-Süd oil field - Foundation of Kohle-Öl-Chemie GmbH in Gelsenkirchen (a joint venture with Hoechst and Mannesmann).

1954-1960
DEA and partners acquire exploration rights in eastern Peru and develop a crude oil production operation.

1950
DEA and Ernst Schlemann's Ölwerke jointly establish a refinery for lubricants in the Grasbrook district in Hamburg, which in 1951 becomes wholly owned by DEA - Construction of oil harbour and tank facility in Brunsbüttelkoog.

1958
DEA Brennstoffhandel GmbH commences operations.

1956
DEA commences exploration activities in Syria.



1955
Dr. Günther Schlicht becomes the new Chairman of the Management Board of DEA.

1959/61
Foundation of the shared refinery Gemeinschaftsraffinerie DEA-Schölven GmbH, Karlsruhe, which in 1969 became Oberheimsche Mineralölwerke GmbH (OMW), and in 1996 Mineralölraffinerie Oberrhein GmbH & Co. KG (MIRO).

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1962
Ferry von Berghes appointed new Chairman of the Management Board - Expansion of the Heide refinery, with simultaneous establishment of the petrochemicals division - Foundation of Oleonaphta Chemische Fabrik GmbH in Brunsbüttelkoog (in a joint venture with the Reichhold group).



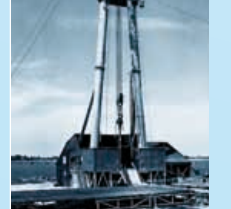
1964
DEA participates in the Dubai Consortium in the Persian Gulf.

1963
DEA participates in North Sea Consortium.

1961
Foundation of CONDEA Petrochemie-Gesellschaft mbH by DEA and Conoco, with head office in Brunsbüttelkoog - DEA expands lubricant production at the Grasbrook mineral oil plant.

1964
DEA forced to cease exploration activities in Syria.

1966
Development of natural gas discoveries in Upper Bavaria and Lower Saxony.



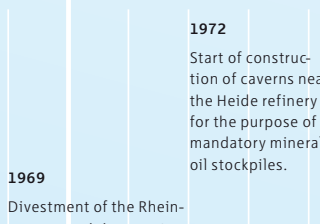
1966
In May: Texaco Inc. launches public takeover bid for DEA.



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Dr. Otto Ritterer appointed Chairman of the Management Board.

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1969
Divestment of the Rheinpreussen mining assets to Ruhrkohle AG.

1968
Sale of the Wietze drilling operation.

1966
In March: decision to close down the Graf Bismarck colliery; operation ceases in September 1966 - DEA continues to operate the Bismarck power station.

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Start of construction of caverns near the Heide refinery for the purpose of mandatory mineral oil stockpiles.

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1979
Dr. Armin Schram becomes the new Chairman of the Management Board of Deutsche Texaco.

1976
CONDEA changes its name to CONDEA Chemie GmbH.

1975
Marked decrease in crude oil processing in the DTA refineries as a consequence of the first oil crisis.

1981
First finding in Vesslefrikk oilfield in Norway.

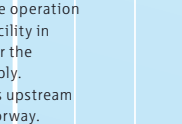
1981/82
Construction of the Inzenham-West natural gas storage facility.

1982
Crude oil processing at the Raunheim refinery ceases.

1979/80
Second oil price crisis has long-term consequences for the mineral oil sector, halving the refinery capacity in West Germany.

1978
Start of exploration drilling - together with Wintershall AG - in the concession area "Schwedeneck-See".

1973
Deutsche Texaco carries out a further expansion of the Heide refinery and commences the operation of a storage facility in Wolfersberg for the public gas supply. Deminex starts upstream activities in Norway.



1980
Start of exploration well "Mittelplate 1" in the Wattenmeer tidelands of the coast of Dithmarschen.

1984
Start of production at Schwedenecksee - Construction of one of the largest cracker plants in Europe for OMW - With the natural gas discovery at Wietendorf and the subsequent discovery at Söhlingen (1980), DTA becomes a natural gas production company.



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1983/84
Production from the oil fields Ras Budran, Zeit Bay and Ras Fanar in the Gulf of Suez commence with Suez Oil Company (SUCO) acting as operator.

1982
Crude oil processing at the Raunheim refinery ceases.

1984
DTA takes over Chevron Erdöl Deutschland GmbH.

1991
DEA acquires a 37.5% stake in PCK Schwedl refinery - By 1998, DM 2.6 billion had been invested in modernising the plant, in environmental protection measures and in the construction of a power station.

1982
The cavern facility at Heide is sold to the Erdölbevorzugungsverband (German Oil Storage Association).

1982
The new catalytic reformer is commissioned at the Heide refinery.

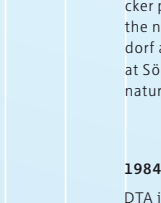
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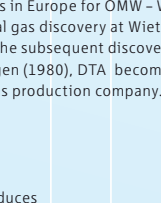
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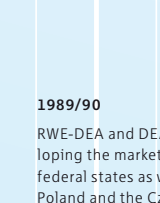
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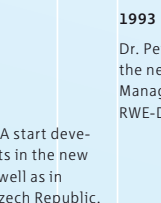
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2003/04
Following an award of 6 concessions in Libya, RWE Dea Libya Branch takes up its activities in Tripoli.



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RWE Dea – more than 110 years' top performance in the interests of a secure energy supply

RWE Dea AG is the company specialized in the exploration and production of natural gas and crude oil within the RWE Group. RWE Dea can look back on a more than 110-year experience as an international exploration and production company in the energy sector.

A diverse range of know-how in the fields of geology and geophysics as well as state-of-the-art drilling and production technologies have made RWE Dea a powerful company engaged in extensive operations both at home and abroad. In the process, the production of natural gas is playing an ever increasing role for the company in a growing market.

The need to ensure a secure energy supply, taking account of the highest environmental protection standards, is one of the key objectives of the company. In doing so, RWE Dea relies on the experience, expertise, own initiative and creativity of its employees - thus ensuring the corporate success of RWE Dea since more than 110 years now.



RWE Dea

RWE
The energy to lead

CHRONICLE OF RWE DEA SINCE 1899

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