

Value through
innovation



Boehringer
Ingelheim

125 years more health

125 years Boehringer Ingelheim

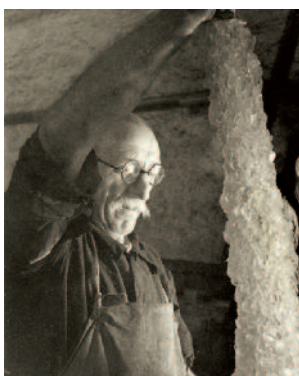
1885

- Ernst Boehringer (1860-1892), acting for his brother Albert, purchases a small tartaric acid factory in Ingelheim, Germany.



1886

- Albert Boehringer launches the production of tartaric acid.



1890

- Albert Boehringer marries Helene Renz (1867-1946).

1892

- Ernst Boehringer dies on 14 September.

1893

- As of 1 January, Albert Boehringer changes his company's name to C. H. Boehringer Sohn (CHBS), in honour of his father Christoph Heinrich Boehringer (1820-1882) and adds his mother as a limited partner.
- During experiments for producing citric acid, unwanted fermentation results in the formation of lactic acid. Instead of aborting these experiments, Albert Boehringer develops the process with the aim of producing lactic acid on an industrial scale.
- The first protected company logo is registered.

1895

- Lactic acid is manufactured on an industrial scale, proving increasingly successful on the market over the following years. This makes CHBS one of the pioneers of biotechnological processes in industrial applications.

- CHBS receives its first patent – for a baking powder made with lactic acid.

1902

- A company health insurance plan is established.



1905

- For the first time, the company logo displays an image of Charlemagne's imperial palace in Ingelheim.
- Probable start of the profitable production of alkaloids, such as morphine, codeine and cocaine.

1907

- A benefit fund for retired employees is established.
- The first administrative office on Binger Straße, Ingelheim, is constructed.
- Construction starts on first employee homes.

1909

- The Christoph and Mathilde Boehringer Foundation is set up to provide support for disabled employees.

1910

- The 25th anniversary of CHBS. The company now has 156 employees.
- Paid annual leave, depending on length of company service, is introduced.

1911

- Albert Boehringer is awarded the title of "Großherzoglich Hessischer Kommerzienrat" (Councillor of Commerce of the Grand Duchy of Hesse) to mark his 50th birthday and acknowledge his achievements in the chemicals industry.



- Chabeso® GmbH, which manufactures a soft drink made from lactic acid, is founded in Mainz.

1912

- Laudanon[®], an analgesic based on six opium alkaloids, is CHBS's the first pharmaceutical speciality.
- The works fire brigade is established.
- A company pension fund is introduced for employees who have been with CHBS for 20 years or more.

1913

- Robert Boehringer (1884-1974), a nephew of Albert Boehringer, joins the company.

1915

- While Albert Boehringer is away at war until 1917, his nephew Robert Boehringer takes over the management of CHBS.
- The Albert and Helene Boehringer Foundation for the war-bereaved is founded.

1917

- The research department is set up and initially headed by the chemist Heinrich Wieland (1877-1957), one of Albert Boehringer's cousins.
- The company offers meals to employees for the first time.

1918

- World War I ends.

1919

- Albert Boehringer's three children, Albert Jr. (1891-1960), Ilse Liebrecht (1894-1978) and Ernst (1896-1965), become partners of CHBS.
- Albert Boehringer Jr. joins the company.

1920

- Julius Liebrecht (1891-1974), the founder's son-in-law, joins the company.
- The cardiovascular drug Cadechol[®] is launched.

1921

- Albert Boehringer receives an honorary doctorate from the University of Freiburg in Breisgau and becomes an honorary citizen of Ingelheim to mark his 60th birthday.
- Heinrich Wieland and his brother, the pharmacologist Hermann Wieland (1885-1929), manage to isolate the pure alkaloid lobelin from the plant "Lobelia inflata". This for its time innovative substance is launched under its scientific name Lobelin[®]. In 1936, it is synthetically manufactured on an industrial scale.

**1923**

- Albert Boehringer provides his own emergency funds to CHBS in response to hyper-inflation.
- The company founder and his son Albert Jr. are banished from Ingelheim by the French occupation authorities and move to Hamburg where CHBS

builds a branch in Hamburg-Moorfleet. From 1925, the basic elements of drugs, including caffeine, morphine and codeine, are produced at this plant.

1926

- Dr. Karl Thomä & Cie in Winnenden, near Stuttgart, begins morphine processing for the branch in Hamburg. The chemical company's founders in 1874/75 included Alexander Boehringer (1847-1897), a cousin of Albert Boehringer.

1927

- Professor Heinrich Wieland is awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry for his investigation of the composition of bile acids and related compounds.
- Ernst Boehringer joins the company after completing his dissertation on studies of alkaloid groups.

1928

- Albert Boehringer purchases the company Dr. Karl Thomä & Cie., including its share under the German Opium Convention and manufacturing methods and patents.

1929

- As of 1 January, CHBS becomes public limited company C. H. Boehringer Sohn AG.

1930

- Sympatol[®], a derivative of adrenaline, is launched.
- The baking and food department is established.

1931

- The company management is forced to return to Ingelheim amid worsening global economic conditions. CHBS now employs 763 people.

1932

- The number of employees drops to 562 during the global economic crisis.

1933

- Work begins on the production of citric acid from calcium citrate for the foodstuffs, drinks and tobacco industry.

1935

- CHBS's 50th anniversary. The company now employs 865 people.

1936

- The first company newspaper is published.
- Large-scale synthesis is initiated for Lobelin[®], launched as the respiratory stimulant Lobeton[®] (Lobelin Ingelheim).

1937

- As of 1 January, the public limited company CHBS becomes a limited partnership and its management is assumed by the personally liable shareholder Albert Boehringer Jr. and his brother Ernst, together with their brother-in-law Julius Liebrecht.



1939

- The company founder, Albert Boehringer, dies at the age of 78 years on 11 March 1939.
- Production of citric acid through fermentation is begun.
- CHBS now employs 1,200 people.



1941

- The innovative broncholytic Aleudrin®/Aludrin® is launched. Aludrin®, the first asthma drug from CHBS, is introduced, paving the way for beta-blockers (the patent is confiscated by the allies after World War II).
- CHBS now employs 1,500 people.

1942

- A new plant is constructed in Ingelheim for the large-scale production of synthetic caffeine and enters production on 15 November.

1943

- On 5 August, the German chemicals authorities issue a requirement that CHBS is to construct alternative plants

for the manufacture of Sympatol®, Aludrin®, Adrianol®, Lobelin® and Papaverin®. The chosen location is Biberach an der Riss, Upper Swabia.

1944

- In the autumn, operations for tartaric, lactic and citric acid shut down due to a shortage of coal, bringing to an end production of tartaric acid, the oldest organic acid manufactured by CHBS.

1945

- On 16 March, CHBS closes its factory gates in Ingelheim. Four days later, the first American tanks reach Ingelheim. Occupation follows, first by American troops and then by the French. On 28 May, it is announced that the factory is working again: The chimneys are back to work at Boehringer.

1946

- Helene Boehringer, wife of the company founder Albert Boehringer, dies on 16 March.
- The company Dr. Karl Thomae GmbH in Biberach an der Riss is re-established with 70 employees and the analgesic Thomapyrin® is launched.



- CELA (Landwirtschaftliche Chemikalien GmbH) is founded, initially producing pesticides to protect against Colorado beetle infestation.

- Haus-Chemie GmbH, Wiesbaden is established.

1948

- The first subsidiary outside Germany is established: Bender & Co. Ges mbH in Vienna (now Boehringer Ingelheim RCV GmbH & Co. KG).
- Olivin, a cosmetic products company, is set up.



1949

- The efforts of Robert Boehringer see the beginning of a long, successful partnership with the Swiss pharmaceutical company J. R. Geigy AG. Thomae takes over the production and sole distribution of Geigy's pharmaceutical specialities in Germany.
- The circulatory drug Effortil® is launched.



1951

- Buscopan®, an analgesic and spasmolytic agent, is launched.
- Pesticides manufacture is initiated in Hamburg.

- Finalgon®-Salbe, for percutaneous thermal stimulation therapy, is the first product launched by researchers at Thomae in Biberach.
- The first issue of the company newspaper since World War II is published.

1954

- The manufacture of trichlorophenol is discontinued, after some employees at the Hamburg-Moorfleet site develop chloracne.

1955

- Walter Rudolf Mayer-List, responsible for company's finances, becomes the first personally liable shareholder unrelated to the founding family.
- The Ingelheimer Wohnungsgesellschaft mbH, housing organisation, is founded in which CHBS holds 75% of the shares (the town of Ingelheim holds the remaining shares).
- The company establishes its Animal Health division.

1957

- On 1 January, the "Geschwister Boehringer Ingelheim Stiftung für Geisteswissenschaften", a foundation for the humanities, begins work.
- The production of trichlorophenol is resumed in Hamburg-Moorfleet after the procedure was improved and tested.

1958

- Anasco, Arznei- und Gesundheitspflegemittel GmbH is established in Wiesbaden.



1959

- Ernst Boehringer founds the “International Days”, annual art exhibition in Ingelheim.
- The cardiovascular drug Persantin®, developed by Thomae, is launched.
- The Thomae subsidiary Basotherm dermatologische und pharmazeutische Gesellschaft mbH, Biberach is set up.

1960

- Albert Boehringer Jr. dies on 11 February.
- Silomat®, for the treatment of chesty coughs, is launched.

1961

- The asthma drug Alupent® is launched.

1963

- A works council, which serves as an advisory body from 1977 onwards, begins its work on 1 January. The first members are Hermann Richter, Harald Dyckerhoff and Theodor Wieland, son of Heinrich Wieland.

1965

- Ernst Boehringer dies on 11 January.
- Adumbran®, a tranquiliser, is launched.
- The company now employs 9,300 people.

1966

- Catapresan®, a high blood pressure medication, is launched.

1967

- Hubertus Liebrecht (1931-1991), and Wilhelm Boehringer, the grandsons of the company’s founder, join the Board of Managing Directors.



Dr. Wilhelm Boehringer

Hubertus Liebrecht

- In March, Chabeso® GmbH closes.

1971

- As of 1 January, Hubertus Liebrecht takes over from his father Julius as Chairman of the Board.

- Bioscientia, Biochemische Dienstleistungsgesellschaft mbH, is established.

1972

- Celamerck GmbH & Co. KG is established by merging Cella Ingelheim and Merck’s pesticide business in Darmstadt.
- Lactic acid production is discontinued.
- The asthma drug Berotec® is launched.
- Transfer of sale of the Geigy products to the newly established Ciba-Geigy AG.

1973

- Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH is founded as the German holding company for the group’s foreign subsidiaries.

1974

- Robert Boehringer dies on 9 August.
- Julius Liebrecht dies on 13 September.
- Anasco merges with Haus-Chemie to form Anasco GmbH, Wiesbaden.

1975

- Wilhelm Boehringer dies on 12 January.
- Atrovent®, a drug used in the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), is launched.

1977

- Hubertus Liebrecht founds the “Boehringer Ingelheim Foundation” to promote medical, biological, chemical and pharmaceutical research.
- Since 1995, it has also sponsored the Boehringer Ingelheim Prize, which is awarded by the medical faculty of the Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz for outstanding medical research.



1978

- The veterinary medicine department is established as a separate entity Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica GmbH.

1979

- Mexitil[®], for arrhythmia, and Mucosolvan[®] (Thomae) for bronchitis, are launched.

1981

- CHBS becomes the holding company for German companies and the newly founded Ingelheim International GmbH becomes the holding company for companies outside Germany.
- Boehringer Ingelheim KG is established for the German business.
- The group now employs 14,822 people worldwide, 8,750 of whom are in Germany.

1982

- Citric acid production is discontinued, marking the end of Boehringer Ingelheim's work in organic acids, an area that played a key role in the company's early economic success.

1983

- Erich von Baumbach, son-in-law of Albert Boehringer Jr., joins central management.

- The "Boehringer Ingelheim Fonds, Stiftung für medizinische Grundlagenforschung" (BIF), a foundation that supports basic research in medicine, is established.

1984

- On 18 June, production ceases in Hamburg-Moorfleet and the plant is closed. On 16 November, Dekonta GmbH is set up to undertake the clean-up of the Hamburg site.

1985

- Boehringer Ingelheim celebrates its centennial with 22,254 employees, 8,784 of whom are in Germany.
- The Institute for Molecular Pathology (IMP) is established in Vienna as a joint venture with Genentech, Inc. (USA). Since 1993, the IMP has been solely owned by Boehringer Ingelheim.

1986

- The biotechnological centre in Biberach commences production. The 150 million deutsch-mark investment is Europe's largest plant for the production of biopharmaceuticals from cell cultures.

1987

- Actilyse[®], used in the treatment of acute heart attacks, and the first biotech product manufactured by Thomae/Boehringer Ingelheim, is officially approved.
- Celamerck GmbH is sold.

1989

- Boehringer Ingelheim Zentrale GmbH changes its name to Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH.
- The central management becomes the Board of Managing Directors.

1991

- Hubertus Liebrecht dies on 27 July.
- Boehringer Ingelheim now employs 24,347 people worldwide.

1992

- Erich von Baumbach is appointed Chairman of the Shareholders' Committee on 1 January. At the same time, Heribert Johann is appointed spokesman for the Board of Managing Directors. Thus, for the first time in the company's history, no members of the owning family are in charge of operational business at Boehringer Ingelheim.

1993

- The German pharmaceutical business with its two sites – Ingelheim and Biberach – is placed under common management. In future, research activities will be centred in Biberach, while production – though not biopharmaceutical production – will take place in Ingelheim.



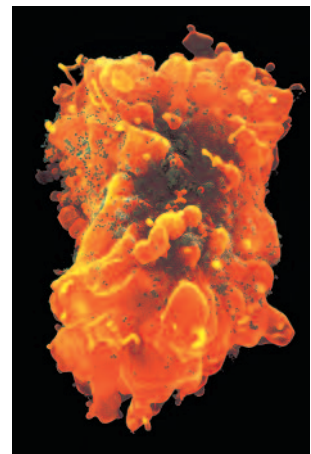
1994

- The "Vision and Leadership" program initiated by the Shareholders' Committee

and the Board of Managing Directors, which sets the future direction for the worldwide Corporation, is presented and discussed. One year later, the first "Value through Innovation Day" takes place at every site within the Corporation.

1995

- For the first time in the company's history, global R&D expenditure exceeds 1 billion deutsch-marks.
- The company now employs 23,277 people.



1996

- Viramune[®], for combination therapy of HIV-I infections and minimising the risk of transmission of HIV from pregnant women to babies, is launched, as too is Alna[®]/Flomax[®], for the treatment of benign enlargement of the prostate.

1997

- The new company logo is launched.
- The anti-rheumatic drug Mobec[®] and Sifrol[®] for Parkinson's disease are launched.



**Boehringer
Ingelheim**



State of the art: manufacture of biopharmaceutical substances in Biberach. The “G 104” building is the largest single investment in the history of the company.



The 50 m high pharmaceutical active ingredients plant is designed as a multi-purpose plant for the synthesis of pharmaceutical substances. It was built in Ingelheim in 2003.

1998

- Boehringer Ingelheim KG and Dr. Karl Thomae GmbH merge activities to become Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma KG.
- Aggrenox®, the stroke medication, is launched.

- Boehringer Ingelheim Backmittel GmbH, a baking powder unit, is sold.
- On 21 August, the clean-up of the contaminated site in Hamburg-Moorfleet is completed at a cost of 320 million deutsch-marks.

1999

- Micardis®, the high blood pressure medication, is launched.

2000

- As of 31 December, Erich von Baumbach resigns as Chairman of the Shareholders' Committee.
- The Boehringer Ingelheim Center, the new company headquarters, is inaugurated in Ingelheim.
- Metalyse®, to treat myocardial infarction, is launched.

2001

- Heribert Johann, Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors since 1992, takes over as head of the Shareholders' Committee.

2002

- The new pharmaceutical active ingredient (API) plant in Ingelheim is inaugurated.
- Spiriva®, a drug used in the treatment of COPD, is launched.

2003

- The new biopharmaceutical active ingredient plant in Biberach is inaugurated. At a cost more than 225 million euros, it is the company's largest single investment to date.

2004

- The microtechnology company microParts GmbH in Dortmund, with which Boehringer Ingelheim devel-

oped the innovative Respi-mat® Soft Mist Inhaler, is acquired.



2005

- “Lead & Learn” is the next step in the joint vision, “Value through Innovation”. “Lead & Learn” highlights, in a manner with which that everyone can identify, how important



not only each individual is, but also mutual effort within the teams and our common perception of corporate success.



Meals for staff enjoy a long tradition; these have changed considerably over the decades.

In the last few years, new canteens have been built at the Ingelheim and Biberach sites with greater focus on healthy diet.



Success and growth make it possible and inevitable: the first building to accommodate the management and administration was built in 1907; since 2000, the Boehringer Ingelheim Center (BIC) houses the Corporate Headquarters.

2007

- Christian Boehringer is appointed Chairman of the Shareholders' Committee putting the supreme decision-making body back into the hands of an immediate descendent of the company's founder for the first time in 16 years.
- The new company canteen in Ingelheim is inaugurated.

2008

- Pradaxa®, for thrombosis prevention, is launched.
- The LogiPack Center in Ingelheim is inaugurated. The facility has the capacity to produce up to 250 million packages each year.

2009

- Hubertus von Baumbach joins the company's Board of Managing Directors and becomes responsible for the Finance and Animal Health divisions. Thus, for the first time since the death of Hubertus Liebrecht in 1991, a member of the owner family sits on the Board of Managing Directors and is responsible for operational business.
- The Boehringer Ingelheim Foundation announces that it will donate 100 million euros to build and operate an international center of excellence for life sciences at Germany's Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz.

2010

- Boehringer Ingelheim celebrates its 125th anniversary.
- Christof Niehrs, the cellular and developmental biologist, is named founding director of the center of excellence for life sciences – the Institute for Molecular Biology (IMB). The institute will focus on molecular developmental biology, epigenetics and DNA repair.

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History of the Boehringer Ingelheim logo

The logo used by Boehringer Ingelheim today is a stylised depiction of the central section of the imperial palace of Charlemagne. The King of the Franks, who was later crowned emperor, stayed in Ingelheim in the late 8th century, probably around the year 774.

1893 – 1905

Boehringer Ingelheim's first company logo. The intertwined letters CHBS stand for C.H. (Christoph Heinrich) Boehringer Sohn.



1905 – 1924

For the first time, the company logo displays a stylised motif of the imperial palace of Ingelheim.



1924 – 1962

This is the first logo to incorporate the central section of the imperial palace.



1962 – 1997



Since 1997

The new logo of Boehringer Ingelheim for the 21st century.



2010

The jubilee logo for Boehringer Ingelheim's 125th anniversary.

