

SCHNEIDER

*International Freight Forwarding
and Logistics*

HISTORY

HISTORY

2010

Retirement of Mr. Joerg Gerster. Mr. Gerster sells his 25% stake of the shares equally to the three existing shareholders and retires from his functions in the company. Mr. Urs Eggenberger becomes the Chairman of the company.

Management Board. The Management Board of the company has been enlarged with Mr. André Strebel (Geneva Branch), Mr. Martin Isler (Zurich Branch), and Mr. Robert Baumlin (St. Louis Branch).

2009

Management Buyout. Acquisition of shares of 25% each by Jörg Gerster (President of the Board of Directors), Hans Brunner (CEO), Urs Eggenberger (Manager of the Zurich office) and Markus Nüesch (CFO). Thus the Schneider Group will maintain its autonomy as an independent enterprise, ensure jobs and regulate the company's ownership situation.

2006

Strategy for 2010. Clear statements on the individual markets, customers and products enable ongoing development of the Schneider corporate group, closely aligned with defined goals.

2004

New corporate image. To show at an optical level that Schneider is moving with the times, we developed and implemented a new corporate image.

2003

Executive board structure. The Schneider Group opens its executive board to the outside world and, at the same time, manages to integrate external expertise in the strategic decision-making process.

2000

Ranking. Schneider etabliert sich im IATA Ranking auf dem zehnten Platz von insgesamt 98 Spediteuren, die Luftfracht aus der Schweiz versenden.

1995

Facility closure. As the textile industry in eastern Switzerland is losing significant levels of volume and importance, Schneider closes the St. Gallen facility.

1990

Unveiling of the 'Europlateforme'. Schneider opens its own logistics platform in the border town of Saint-Louis in the Alsace region of France. The 'Europlateforme', as it is known, enables us to serve the customer from a multi-functional warehousing and distribution terminal at the heart of Europe.

1990

Management. After 40 years of service to the company, Robert Bruderer retires. Jörg Gerster will now have sole executive responsibility.

1989

Europlateforme – start of construction. In Saint-Louis, in the area of France bounded by both Germany and Switzerland, we lay the cornerstone for a Schneider logistics centre.

1989

Facility opening. Schneider takes over the workforce and customer database of a long-term French partner company and unveils a branch network with facilities in Paris, Lyons and Saint-Louis under the name Schneider Transports SA. In the same year, we set up a new company in the Netherlands under the name Schneider Expeditie BV.

1986

Facility opening. What, until now, had been a trade delegation in New York is converted into full representation in the shape of a company under the name Schneider Freight Inc.

1985

Management buyout. The integration into a worldwide logistics business fails. Robert Bruderer and Jörg Gerster free Schneider from the group with a management buyout.

1978

Facility opening. Schneider buys into a freight forwarder in Saint-Louis (France), which would later be bought outright.

1977

Management. Jörg Gerster is appointed executive director of Schneider Group. He is at the head of a focused expansion and modernization strategy, the latter exemplified by modern data-processing technology.

1976

Facility opening. Having bought out a freight forwarder specialized in air freight based in Geneva, Schneider constructs new facilities in Kloten (Zurich) and Geneva, making the jump towards becoming an air and sea freight handler.

1974

Sale. A Dutch-based worldwide logistics company acquires the entire share capital. The underlying idea is to give Schneider a foot in the international market.

1968

Change of HQ. We move into the current registered offices on Solothurnerstrasse in Basle.

1965

Jubilee. Schneider + Cie AG celebrates its centenary as a stable company which can face the future with justified optimism.

1964

Facility opening. The newly-founded facility in Zurich is developing satisfactorily.

1951

Management. Robert Bruderer is appointed to the company as a legal agent. He expands trade in western Europe and, following the death of Gertrud Schneider, assumes joint management of the company with Willi Giovanoli.

1948

Legal structure. Erhard Schneider & Cie becomes a public company limited by shares under Swiss law.

1946 – 1947

Economic recovery. Willi Giovanoli makes use of old contacts abroad so that the Schneider Group can join in the general recovery of the post-war years.

1939 – 1945

2nd World War. In the barren war years discussions even turn to liquidation of company assets.

1936

Sale of facility. Walter Schneider dies. The facility in Paris passes into the hands of a third party, but commercial contacts are kept up with Erhard Schneider & Cie.

1933

Management. Willi Giovanoli's appointment as manager is a source of optimism. He concentrates the company's operations on groupage to France, the Netherlands and Belgium.

1919 – 1932

The Great Depression. After the initial successful years following World War One, the Depression takes hold; in particular in the eastern Swiss textile industry, including the Schneider company.

1914 – 1918

1st World War. The war years are difficult ones for the company. Following the death of Josephine Schneider-Sacher, the company passes to siblings Gertrud and Walter Schneider. Walter Schneider establishes the facility in Paris and becomes the local manager.

1911

Management. Hardy Schneider moves permanently to London. In Basle, younger sister Gertrud Schneider takes over from him, until her death in 1959, showing incredible industry through all the ensuing difficulties.

1910

Facility opening. The establishment of a facility in St. Gallen signals a specialization in freight forwarding (and payment of import/export duty) on textiles and straw goods for the fashion capital of the world: Paris.

1899 – 1912

Expansion. Hardy Schneider sets his sights abroad. He brings a friend of his in London into the company and establishes a commercial base in Paris.

1899

Management. Following the death of Erhard Schneider his widow, Josephine Schneider-Sacher, and his eldest son, Erhard junior (Hardy) take over the business.

1892

Change of name. The company name is changed to "Erhard Schneider", later to become Erhard Schneider "& Cie".

1871 – 1899

Freight forwarding operations. Erhard Schneider organizes transport of goods between the three train stations in Basle. For the first time, the company organizes groupage to destinations outside Switzerland, for example cheese exports to tsarist Russia. Trading loses importance to freight movements.

1871

Change of proprietor. Following the death of Dietrich Wölfflin-Lotz, the Schneider family acquires the company.

1865

The early days. Dietrich Wölfflin-Lotz establishes a “Freight forwarding and order-picking” company with the aim of trading, order-picking, banking and collection activities. The manager of the company is Basle merchant Erhard Schneider.