



HAUPTVERBAND DER DEUTSCHEN HOLZ UND KUNSTSTOFFE
VERARBEITENDEN INDUSTRIE UND VERWANDTER INDUSTRIEZWEIGE E.V.

**THE 4TH INTERNATIONAL SUPPLIERS FAIR IN
MOSCOW, RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**INTERZUM MOSCOW / INTERKOMPLEKT
2008**

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1. THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The overall economic outlook

For the German economy, the Russian Federation is developing into one of the most attractive and fastest growing markets of the world. In 2007, German exports to Russia grew once again by a third and reached an estimated value of over €30 billion (2006: €23.4 billion — figures provided by the Federal Statistical Office). The prospects that this pace will continue in the near future are very good. The basis of this is the high level of growth of the Russian economy, which has continued uninterrupted since 1999. One of the most important factors is consumer demand. Added to this are the investments made in the private sector, and now also increasingly in the public sector once again. Here, state-of-the-art technologies and equipment are wanted and procured. Both components — consumption and, in particular, investment — benefit the German export business, which holds a strong position on the Russian market.

Important economic indicators

| Indicator 1) | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| GDP | 6.7 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Gross investment in plant and equipment | 13.7 | 18.2 | 13.2 | 10.9 |
| Private consumption 2) | 13.0 | 14.5 | 11.4 | 10.0 |
| Imported produce (FOB) | 31.3 | 35.7 | 21.0 | 14.4 |
| Exported produce (FOB) | 24.7 | 13.5 | 2.6 | -4.9 |
| Increase in real income | 13.3 | 15.6 | 12.1 | 10.1 |
| Disposable income | 10.2 | 12.5 | 10.0 | 9.1 |
| Inflation rate 3) | 9.0 | 11.0 | 6.5 | 6.0 |
| Unemployment rate 4) | 7.3 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.5 |

1) Actual changes compared to the previous year in %, 2007 estimates, 2008 and 2009 forecasts, 2) on the basis of retail turnover, 3) according to balance of payments statistics, 4) consumer prices, comparing December to December, 5) the government's foreign debt, in brackets: total foreign debt of the government, banks and companies

Sources: Russian Ministry for Economic Development and Trade, Bank of Russia, IMF

In 2007, Russia's economy performed better than had been expected at the beginning of the year. The increase in gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated at 7.3 per cent. However, in the coming years we can expect a weakening in this development. The Ministry of Economics only forecasts growth in GDP of 6.4 per cent in 2008 and 6.0 per cent in 2009. The specialist group of economics experts that works closely with the financial department only expects growth of 5.7 per cent in 2008.

The main reason for this economic slowdown is the restraints on the expansion of the raw material companies, whose production can hardly be increased. Furthermore, the prices for oil and natural gas on the world markets must be gradually reaching a peak. Around 80 per cent of Russian export earnings are generated by fuels and metals.

Consumption

Thanks to an increase in income and the growing popularity of consumer credit, the Russians continue to be unusually happy to spend. Russia is already the most important sales market for mobile phones and washing machines in Europe. According to surveys by ACNielsen, by 2025 Russia will be the largest consumer market on the continent. During the first nine months of 2007, retail turnover rose by 15 per cent to 7,511 billion roubles (\$290 billion).

Government and independent experts are also expecting real income to continue to increase at around 10 per cent over the next several years. The Ministry of Economics is similarly optimistic in its forecast for the development of retail turnover: 2008 — 12.7 trillion roubles (\$500 billion, real growth of +11 per cent); 2009 — 14.7 trillion roubles (\$570 billion, +10 per cent); 2010 — 16.7 trillion roubles (\$630 billion, +9 per cent).

When it comes to purchasing power, Russia can no longer be compared to the other BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India and People's Republic of China). The International Monetary Fund forecasts that in 2008, an average Russian's disposable income according to purchasing power parity is \$15,000, which is around 45 per cent of the EU average.

So it comes as no surprise that increasing numbers of international chains are attracted by the Russian retail boom. After a ten-year preparation period, the French Carrefour will for the first time open two hypermarkets in Moscow in 2008. Wal-Mart has apparently also concrete plans to enter the Russian market.

Foreign trade

Although Russia could create a trade surplus over the past few years due to the need for raw materials and the high prices for oil, natural gas and metals on the world market, this surplus decreased noticeably throughout 2007. In the first nine months of 2007, the figures showed trade valued at \$404 billion (+20 per cent compared to the same time period in the previous year). However, exports only increased by 11 per cent to \$249.4 billion, while imports increased by 37 per cent to \$154.6 billion.

The export of Russia's most important product — petroleum (around one third of the whole export value) — can no longer be increased by significant amounts. In 2007, volume increased only by around 3 per cent. Foreign export of natural gas even decreased during the year due to the mild winter. At the same time, there are no marketable products available that could replace the stagnating export of raw materials. The Ministry of Economics estimates that in 2008 there will only be a slight increase in Russian exports to around \$354 billion (+3 per cent). From 2009, according to forecasts, the export volume will even sink (by around 5 per cent to \$337 billion).

However, Russia's imports will continue a course of dynamic growth. Here, the government is expecting two-digit growth rates (2008: +21 per cent to \$270 billion). According to these calculations, the balance of trade will reach minus figures from 2010 on (imports: \$347 billion, exports: \$336 billion), unless Russia's economy diversifies at a faster pace and can free itself from its dependence on raw materials.

Russia's most important trade partner continues to be the European Union, with whom it carries out over half of its trade. However, during the course of 2007 the EU's share has decreased slightly while trade with other CIS countries and the

Asia-Pacific region developed dynamically. In 2007 and the first few months of 2008, Germany was once again Russia's most important supplier. The German (and European) position in the "Caucasus crisis" could however change this in the near future.

The proportion of machines, equipment and transport vehicles of all imports from the countries outside the CIS continues to grow (January to September 2007: 53.3 per cent, compared to the same period for the previous year: 50.5 per cent). This is where the investment boom into Russia's industry is making an impact, as the needs of this investment can hardly be met in terms of quality and quantity by any of the domestic manufacturers.

Exporters still have to wait for Russia's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO), which has already been delayed by many years. New problem areas keep emerging during negotiations. Most recently the determination of custom values and also Russia's insistence on transitional tariffs for the import of meat products have thwarted the process. The long awaited entry into the WTO thus continues to be delayed.

2. THE RUSSIAN FURNITURE MARKET

In contrast to the largely saturated furniture markets of Western Europe, the Russian furniture market is characterised by a very high level of pent-up demand. The potential market volumes surpass the current furniture sales several times over. It is a reasonable assumption that the long pent-up demand will gradually be satisfied as a result of the steady growth of Russians' real income in the coming years. Given the fact that the development phase of the furniture market in Russia is still in progress, it is extremely difficult to estimate the current market volume. Official government statistics indicate that total furniture purchases in Russia in 2006 amounted to the equivalent of \$4.9 billion. A significant portion of the furniture made in Russia — experts estimate nearly 50 per cent — comes from what is known as "garage production", which isn't included in official statistics. According to figures released by the Association of the Russian Furniture Industry, the actual production volume in the country in 2006, extrapolated from the consumption of boards, was the equivalent of about \$8.3 billion.

For years the Russian furniture market has been developing much more dynamically than other segments of the consumer goods market. Despite the fact that substantial numbers of consumers still have relatively little purchasing power, furniture sales have been increasing by between 20 and 25 per cent annually. While the average per capita sum spent on furniture in Russia in one year is the equivalent of \$34, the corresponding figure per capita in Western Europe is about €250, and around €360 in Germany. Purchasing power can vary greatly from one region to another, however, so furniture purchases in some places of Russia are much higher: Expenditures for furniture in Moscow and in cities in western Siberia, where there are high incomes from the gas and oil industry. In Tyumen, for example, the annual per capita figure is well over the \$100 mark. The most important furniture sales market continues to be greater Moscow, where 40.4 per cent of all furniture sales in Russia are transacted. The city of Moscow alone accounts for 30 per cent of the total. The second most important furniture sales market is the Urals region, which accounts for 12.4 per cent of the entire Russian sales market, followed by Siberia and the far east of the country (12.3 per cent), the Volga region (12 per cent), southern Russia (7.6 per cent) and the northwest (5.6 per cent).

With a market share of 55 per cent, furniture produced in Russia makes up only slightly more than half of all the furniture sold in the country. The official government statistics for furniture production in Russia in 2006 was \$2.2 billion, a 36.7 per cent increase on the result recorded in 2005. The Association of the Russian Furniture Industry estimated that the value of production in 2006 was actually the equivalent of \$4.3 billion. The leading Russian region for furniture production in 2006 was central Russia, where 47 per cent of the country's total was produced (including the city of Moscow with 13.2 per cent), followed by the Volga region (20.2 per cent), the nation's south (10.8 per cent), the northwest (8.2 per cent — including the city of St. Petersburg, with 1.5 per cent), the Urals (7.5 per cent), Siberia (4.1 per cent) and the far east of Russia (2.2 per cent). Production in 2006 increased at a faster than average pace in the far east of Russia, where production was up 42.1 per cent compared to the level posted in 2005, but also in central Russia (+ 37.9 per cent), in the Volga region (+ 32.6 per cent), and in the south (+ 31.1 per cent). The increases in production in the

northwest (+ 2.9 per cent), in the Urals (+ 24.5 per cent) and in Siberia (+ 30 per cent) were under the national average for the period. The sluggish expansion of production in the northwest of the country is related to the unsatisfactory market development in greater St. Petersburg and is thus in sharp contrast to the booming demand for furniture in the country's other regions. The structure of the domestic furniture producers' product range has not changed significantly in recent years. This means that upholstered furniture continues to make up a small share of the total. The lion's share of the production is devoted to tables (32 per cent), chairs (31 per cent) and cabinets (25 per cent). Of all the furniture produced by Russian companies, wooden beds represent six per cent of the total, armchairs only 3 per cent, sofa beds 2 per cent, and couches and sofas account for 1 per cent. This product range structure did not, and still does not, reflect the development of demand. Imports are still relied on for meeting demand for upholstered furniture, in particular.

A characteristic feature of the furniture market in Russia is the very high percentage of imports (45 per cent) making up the overall selection of products. Figures released by Russian customs authorities show that Russia imported furniture valued at \$1.1 billion in 2006, a 45.7 per cent increase on the previous year's result. The value of imports to the country in the last five years climbed from \$388 million in 2001 to \$1.1 billion in 2006, a nearly three-fold increase. While imports from CIS countries in 2006, and particularly from Belarus, increased by 75.7 per cent to the equivalent of \$212.7 million, imports from non-CIS countries that year were up less sharply compared to the 2005 level, rising 40.2 per cent to \$928.1 million. A considerable share of the imports from the CIS are accounted for by furniture from Belarus, which can be imported duty-free thanks to a free trade agreement between Russia and Belarus. The fact that imports continue to be at a high level is an indication that furniture also is imported from other countries to Russia via Belarus. The largest share of furniture imports from the remaining CIS countries comes from Ukraine. The most important countries supplying furniture to Russia (in order of their importance) are Italy, Belarus, Germany, Poland, France and China. Chinese furniture currently has a market share of just 7.6 per cent, but given the rapid growth of the volume of furniture being imported from China (an increase of 81.9 per cent in 2006) these imports are increasingly seen as a threat

to Russian companies that produce furniture in the lower price segment. Imports of low-priced furniture with a value of up to €1.80/kg, which is subject to a higher duty in Russia, accounted for about 20 per cent of all furniture imports in 2006. In terms of the structure of the furniture imports, seating and upholstered furniture make up 25.6 per cent of the total, followed by furniture parts (12.8 per cent), bedroom furniture (7.2 per cent), office furniture (six per cent) and kitchen furniture (4.1 per cent). Cupboards account for the balance of the imports.

The furniture trade is mainly covered by large individual companies with many branches. These trading firms include Shatura, Grand, Tri Kita and Gramada. The IKEA company has been active on the Russian market since 2000 and is currently represented with three stores in Moscow, two in St. Petersburg and one each in Kazan, Yekaterinburg, Nizhny Novgorod, Novosibirsk and Rostov. The Swedish company is continuing its expansion on the Russian market and intends to open stores in Samara in February 2008 and in Adygeya in spring 2008.

Demand for high-quality furniture and furnishings is increasing in the large cities in particular. Domestic manufacturers are not able to meet this demand satisfactorily. Shortages of modern technology and guaranteed supplies of components such as fittings in the Russian Federation are the main obstacles to expanding production and improving the quality of furniture, but shortages of adhesives, raw materials and semi-finished products also play a role.

Development of the Russian furniture market from 2001 to 2006

| Indicators | Unit | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2006* |
|--|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Furniture production | million \$ | 739.2 | 839.4 | 1101.6 | 1393.2 | 1595.7 | 2181.9 | 4251.4 |
| Change | % | 13.2 | 13.6 | 15.1 | 26.4 | 14.5 | 36.7 | - |
| Exports | million \$ | 99.2 | 107.8 | 119.0 | 199.7 | 229.7 | 285.7 | 285.7 |
| Imports | million \$ | 387.9 | 473.0 | 564.0 | 747.3 | 783.0 | 1140.8 | 1140.8 |
| Imports without CIS | million \$ | 234.2 | 320.6 | 404.1 | 539.5 | 661.9 | 928.1 | 928.1 |
| Furniture trade turnover | million \$ | 1651.2 | 1946.5 | 2465.0 | 3123.7 | 3672.7 | 4920.8 | 8312.4 |
| Of this, furniture imports without CIS | million \$ | 480.1 | 657.2 | 820.0 | 1105.9 | 1356.9 | 1884.0 | 1884.0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Market share imports | % | 44.2 | 45.8 | 48.6 | 45.0 | 46.0 | 44.5 | 26.4 |
| Market share imports without CIS | % | 29.1 | 33.7 | 31.0 | 35.4 | 36.9 | 38.3 | 22.7 |

2006*: Estimate taking into account production not recorded in the statistics

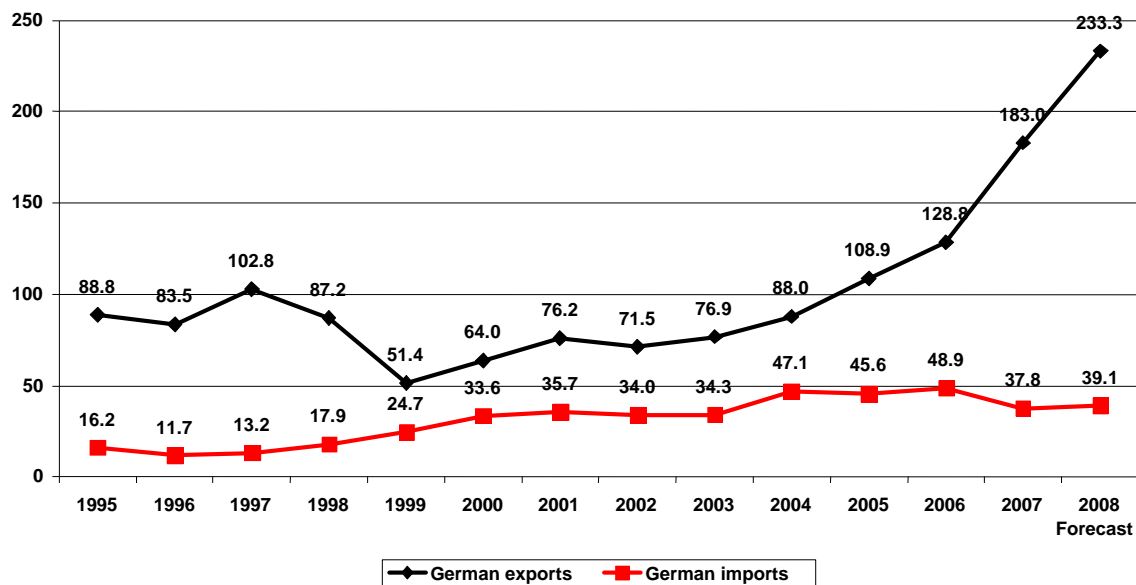
Source: AMEDORO, HDH

3. GERMAN-RUSSIAN FOREIGN TRADE OF FURNITURE AND FURNITURE PARTS

The development of German furniture exports to Russia reflects the country's economic development. After the 1998 economic crisis, which saw a slump of the rouble and related plummet of exports to the country, German furniture exports to Russia have grown continuously since 2000. In 2006, Germany exported furniture and furniture parts to the value of €129 million to Russia, an increase of 45 per cent compared to the previous year. After the successful staging of Mebel 2007 and Euro Expo Furniture 2007, plus all the other activities of the German furniture manufacturers, a further increase of furniture exports can be expected in 2007. In the first three quarters of 2007, German furniture exports to Russia increased 38 per cent to €126.8 million. HDH estimates that export value for the whole of 2007 was around €170 million. After Switzerland and the USA, the Russian Federation is therefore the most important export market for the German furniture industry outside of the EU.

In 2007 seating furniture accounted for the largest share of German furniture exports to Russia, with 24 per cent. This was followed by kitchen furniture (13.5 per cent), living room, dining room and bedroom furniture (13.4 per cent), metal furniture (12 per cent), office furniture (5.6 per cent) and mattresses (0.9 per cent). The share of furniture parts grew during the same period to 30.6 per cent. Here the export value of furniture parts was €37.8 million, representing a 62 per cent rise compared to the previous year. The above average growth in the export of furniture parts demonstrates the increasing importance of the Russian market for the German furniture supplier industry.

German furniture trade with Russia, 1995–2008 in millions of euros



Imports of Russian furniture to Germany in 2007 amounted to €37.8 million. The imported products from Russia were mainly in the lower price segment. The products imported to Germany mainly consisted of seating furniture, with a share of 47.7 per cent and living room, dining room and bedroom furniture (10.9 per cent). The share of solid wood products is considerable in both areas. The remaining imports mainly consist of furniture parts, which German furniture manufacturers are increasingly purchasing from Russia. In the long-term, Russian imports to Germany will generally rise, as the capabilities of the Russian furniture industry — in part through integration of German production technology and supplier components made in Germany — will slowly increase again.

In 2007, however, German imports of Russian furniture decreased by about 22 per cent to €37.8 million, due to sluggish domestic demand in Germany. According to HDH estimates, the value of imports for the whole of 2008 is around €40 million. Against the background of the booming export market, the negative development of imported products is contributing to an expansion of the German trade surplus. On the basis of the developments in the first half of 2008, Germany's surplus in terms of foreign trade in furniture with Russia will increase to around €150 million, based on the results for the entire year 2007.

4. INTERZUM MOSCOW / INTERKOMPLEKT 2008

In May 2008 the interzum moscow / Interkomplekt trade fair took place for the fourth time. The trade fair is jointly organised by Koelnmesse and Russia's International Exhibition Company MVK. interzum moscow / Interkomplekt premiered in December 2004 at MVK's Sokolniki exhibition centre. The second event took place in May 2005 at the new Crocus Expo exhibition centre, which opened in 2004, in parallel to Euro Expo Furniture (EEM), Russia's leading furniture trade fair in the spring season. The trade fair took place for the fourth time in May 2008, once again at the Crocus Expo facility (which had been greatly expanded) and under one roof with the Euro Expo Furniture fair. The trade fairs occupied most of the ultra-modern facility's exhibition space, which in one year's time had been enlarged from 40,000 to 90,000 m².

The product range of interzum moscow / Interkomplekt encompasses all supplier parts for the wood and furniture industry, including timber products and other materials that are used to make furniture — such as plastic, metal and artificial leather. The fair features fittings and hinges, machines and tools, screws and decorative upholstery tacks. Decorative items and adhesives also are on display. interzum moscow / Interkomplekt also offers a comprehensive range of products from the bedding segment. The main target group for interzum moscow / Interkomplekt are thus specialist buyers from the furniture industry. With EEM, the biggest Russian furniture fair in the spring, which takes place in parallel to interzum moscow / Interkomplekt, trade visitors enjoy a double advantage: They will find all components needed for furniture-making and an overview of the latest trends of not only the Russian, but also in part the international furniture design vocabulary.

The exhibitors

More than 1,000 companies exhibited at the two trade fairs EEM and interzum moscow / Interkomplekt. The interzum exhibitors were concentrated in Hall 7, which was devoted exclusively to furniture suppliers, and the rest of the exhibitors' stands were located in Hall 8.

The exhibitors at this year's interzum moscow / Interkomplekt came from nearly 20 countries. The countries represented at interzum moscow / Interkomplekt included:

- ◆ Russia
- ◆ Ukraine
- ◆ Belarus
- ◆ Poland
- ◆ Lithuania
- ◆ Finland
- ◆ United Kingdom
- ◆ Netherlands
- ◆ Denmark
- ◆ Spain
- ◆ Switzerland
- ◆ China
- ◆ Taiwan
- ◆ Cyprus
- ◆ Turkey
- ◆ United States

The visitors

Preliminary figures released by the organiser indicate that more than 60,000 visitors attended the two trade fairs during the five days of the events, including 45,000 trade visitors and 15,000 end customers. The turnout of visitors was particularly strong on the first three days. Exhibitor information indicates that the visitors came mostly from Russia and other CIS countries.

Opening times

interzum moscow / Interkomplekt 2006 was open to visitors daily from 13th to 17th May, from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Exhibitors were admitted from 8:30 a.m.

PR

The press conferences for the trade fair, which covered the development of the Russian furniture market, technical innovations and new design, attracted many Russian and international journalists. In addition, at regular intervals the organisers distributed press releases in English and Russian at interzum moscow / Interkomplekt 2008.

The Internet addresses at the German joint stand (german-Pavillion.de, furniture-export.de, auma-messen.de, wohninformation.de, koelnmesse.de) attracted avid interest.

Trade fair participants from the Federal Republic of Germany

The German contingent consisted of 24 companies. The following companies were represented:

BauschLinnemann GmbH
Zellstoff und Papier HGmbH
Fennel GmbH & Co. KG
VOWALON Beschichtung GmbH
Dürkopp Adler AG
SCHATTDECOR AG
OOO Schattdecor
Bausch Decor GmbH
Renolit AG
Westag & Getalit AG
Döllken-Kunststoffverarbeitung GmbH
AWP-Präzisionsteile GmbH
Interprint GmbH & Co. KG
HEICO Befestigungstechnik GmbH
Wilhelm Mende GmbH & Co.
CT Continental Ticking GmbH
Jowat AG
Lectra Deutschland GmbH
OKE Kunststofftechnik GmbH & Co. KG
Metzeler Schaum GmbH
Konrad Hornschuch AG
Pöttker GmbH
Koelnmesse GmbH
Ferdinand Holzmann Verlag GmbH
Vauth-Sagel Systemtechnik GmbH & Co. KG

The German joint stand – technology, design

The German joint stand occupied an area of 735 m² and was located directly adjacent to the entrance of Hall 7. The joint stand was divided into several blocks separated by aisles. The information stand was placed as a two-corner stand right at the main entrance. The counter was accessible from two aisles and offered informative literature from the German government and the sector. A computer with Internet access was available at the stand for exhibitors. Next to the information stand was the catering area, which featured several tables and seating, with a kitchen located to the rear. A separate meeting room within the information stand area was used by many participants for discussions.

The company responsible for organising the German exhibitors presence at moscow / Interkomplekt 2008 was Koelnmesse International GmbH. The architect chosen to design the joint presentation area used as inspiration the stand concept of joint exhibitions by participants from the German wood and furniture industry. All of the system stands that were provided featured the same “Made in Germany” motif and uniform lettering. The German information stand was constructed in the familiar corporate design. Cost aspects were a key criteria in the architectural design planning.

The federal government’s information brochures attracted great interest on the part of visitors, and promotional fabric bags and pens also were very popular. Also distributed was an English-language brochure titled “German Furnishing World 2008” from the German furniture industry.

Positive response from German exhibitors

interzum moscow / Interkomplekt 2008 is a good trade fair for German suppliers, and one that continues to promise much success. In its fourth year, it is a permanent fixture in the export program of many manufacturers. Thanks to the possibilities opened up for exhibitors and visitors by the modern Crocus Expo exhibition centre, the excellent service and the expertise of the trade fair organisers — and also thanks to the concept of linking the fair to EEM, Russia’s most important furniture trade fair in the spring season — interzum moscow / Interkomplekt has become established as the most important furniture supplier fair in Russia. This is why the HDH will once again recommend that the trade fair receive support as part of the AMP 2010. The very optimistic mood in Moscow reflects the extremely positive business outlook of German companies in Russia. Orders were already placed at the trade fair itself.

The positive response from the German exhibitors also is confirmed by the results of the enclosed exhibitor survey. In some cases, the contact person filled in the attached questionnaire together with the German exhibitors. Most of the respondents either fully or partly achieved the goals they had set for their participation. And the trade visitor structure was for the most part given a positive

evaluation. The number and the quality of the trade visitors was rated on average as “good” to “satisfactory”.

Most of the trade visitors were from the regions of the Russian Federation. A large percentage of the trade visitors had travelled from the greater Moscow area and from southern Russia, the northwest of the country, the Urals, Siberia and even from the far east of Russia. Visitors who came from other nations were primarily from former Soviet republics, including above all Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. There also were smaller numbers of visitors from Western and Eastern Europe, India and China.

Outlook

The German exhibitors voiced positive feedback during the entire trade fair. The post-fair business also was rated positively on average. Inspired by the success of the trade fair and by the positive business outlook, many of this year’s exhibitors from Germany want to be sure they never miss this event in the future. Most of the German companies are focusing on long-term relationships with Russian partners. Russia’s economic outlook for the coming years is also positive, and the political situation is relatively stable. The stated goals of the Russian government — continuous growth, integration of Russia into the global division of labour, and stimulation of consumption by private consumers — create the ideal conditions for a long-term commitment by German companies in Russia.

The city of Moscow is an ideal location for Russia’s largest supplier fair. Moscow is traditionally the political and economic centre of Russia. In respect to the nations of Eastern Europe and the CIS, Moscow has been able to establish itself over the last few years as the most important trade fair location. At the same time, about one third of the Russian furniture production takes place in and around Moscow. Another positive element is that interzum moscow / Interkomplekt takes place together with EEM, which produces synergy effects and attracts visitors even from Russia’s most distant regions. That Koelnmesse GmbH is co-organising the fair is a very positive factor in the selection of halls and stands, the support given to the German exhibitors ahead of the fair and also for the trade fair’s overall image. All

in all, interzum moscow / Interkomplekt is a very successful foreign trade fair with good future prospects.

interzum moscow / Interkomplekt 2010

interzum moscow / Interkomplekt will take place at the usual trade fair venue in 2010, May 11-15.