## "New policies in the International Trade Fair sector: models and experiences"

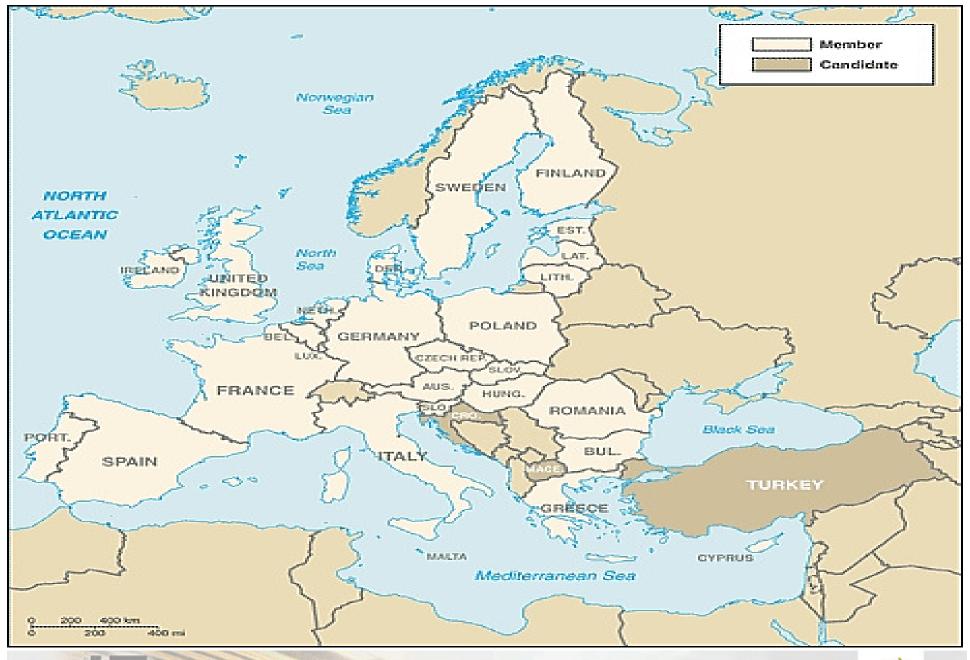
#### **Trade Fair Industry in Poland**

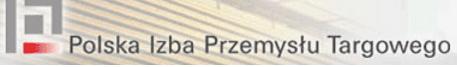
Andrzej Byrt PhD,

President of the Board
Polish Chamber of Exhibition Industry

Italian Trade Fair System. Development of the real economy and Made in Italy re-launch
Milan, 20th September 2012









## Factors influencing the economy of Poland and development of the Polish trade fair industry

- •political, social and economic transformation (since 1989),
- •micro, small and medium sized enterprises have become the driving force for the Polish economy,
- central geographical position of Poland in Europe,
- Poland plays a bridge function between Western Europe and dynamically expanding Eastern Europe,
- membership in the European Union (since May 2004).

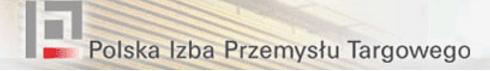




## **Economy of Poland vs. the largest European economies: Italy and Germany**

	Poland	Italy	Germany
Area in km²	322,575	301,230	357,114
Number of provinces	16	20	16
Population in mln	<b>38,200,000</b> (6th place in EU)	<b>60,418,000</b> (4th place in EU)	<b>81,772,000</b> (1st place in EU)
GDP \$* in mln	513,821	2,198,730	3,099,080
GDP (PPP) \$ * in ths	20,334	36,267	37,897

<sup>\*</sup> Source : International Monetary Fund, 2011.

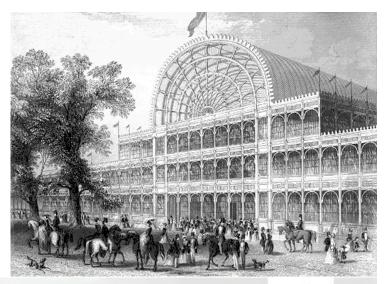




## Development of trade fairs and exhibitions in Poland (in the context of the development of the exhibition industry in Europe) [1/3]

- 19th and 20th century rapid development of world expositions and trade fairs in West European countries (Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain),
- 19th century Polish exhibitors take part in world expositions (between 1795 1918 Poland did not exist on the map of the world),
- 1895 Germany first *Mustermesse* in Leipzig,
- 1920 Italy beginning of Fair in Milan,
- 1925 Italy, Milan creation of UFI– the Global Association of the Exhibition Industry,

1921 – Poland – creation of Poznan International Fair (since 1927 – UFI member).





## Development of trade fairs and exhibition in Poland (20th century)

[2/3]

- after 1918 (Poland regains independence) development of trade fairs and exhibitions
  - in the cities of: Poznan, Lvov, Gdansk, Warsaw, Vilnius,
  - 1929 (May Sept) Polish General Exhibition (PeWuKa) in Poznan
     The objective of the first exhibition: economic unification of the three former partitions
     Area: 65 hectares, 4.5 mln. of visitors, including 200,000 from abroad),
- after World War II for 40 years Poznan International Fair was the only exhibition center in Poland,
  - **1950-1955** at the height of Stalinism, PIF ceases business operations,
- 1955 PIF renews business operations.

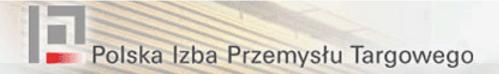




### Development of trade fairs and exhibition in Poland (20th century)

[3/3]

- the 1990's after political and economic transformation, rapid development of trade fairs and exhibitions in Poland,
- emergence of several exhibition centers (today 20 venues),
- exhibition centers have different ownership structures:
  - largest exhibition centers are publicly owned:
    - Poznan International Fair (since 1990) state treasury and city of Poznan;
    - Kielce Fair city of Kielce,
    - Gdansk International Fair city of Gdansk;
      - other centers are a private ownership:
    - e.g. Cracov Fair, Expo Silesia in Sosnowiec (Polish private owners),
    - e.g. EXPO XXI in Warsaw, Arena Ostroda (foreign owners),





#### Characteristic of the exhibition market in Poland

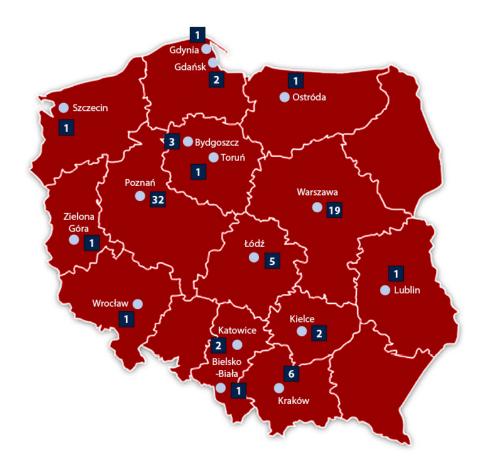
- companies on the exhibition market decided to form a national association of the exhibition industry,
  - 1993 Establishing of Polish Corporation of Organizers of Trade Fairs and Economic Exhibitions,
  - 1998 Change of the name into Polish Trade Fair Corporation
  - 2006 Establishing of Polish Chamber of Exhibition Industry (transformation from an association into an economic chamber).
- Polish Chamber of Exhibition Industry was formed to work for the development of trade fairs and exhibitions and for supporting the interests of exhibition companies,
- PCEI is the only national exhibition association,
- membership in PCEI is voluntary.



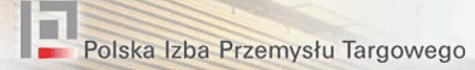


## Geographical structure of the Polish Chamber of Exhibition Industry members

(by the location of the company)



Source: Polish Chamber of Exhibition Industry, 2012

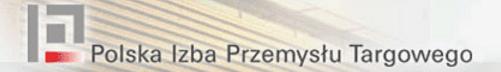




#### **Branch structure of the Polish Chamber of Exhibition Industry members**

#### 78 members including:

- 26 exhibition organizers, operators of exhibition venues, organizers of foreign participations of Polish exhibitors, representatives of foreign trade fairs in Poland,
- **36** stand design & construction service providers,
- **16** exhibition-related companies (forwarding, transport, the media, consulting and others).





#### Polish Chamber of Exhibition Industry - main objectives:

- lobbying aimed at creating positive structural solutions for the development of trade fair / exhibition market,
- promotion (information) of the Polish trade fair / exhibition market based on transparent exhibition statistics (audited by CENTREX),
- **education** (in cooperation with universities) on the role of trade fairs as an effective business communications and marketing tool,
- international cooperation (UFI, AUMA, CENTREX),
- integration of the industry in Poland.





#### In the field of lobbying Polish Chamber of Exhibition Industry cooperates with:

- The Ministry of the Economy (recommended list of major exhibitions in Poland and abroad, for the promotion of the Polish economy, consulting in drafts of regulations and acts)
- National Chamber of Commerce (membership consulting in drafts of legal acts)
- Chief Statistical Office (activities to introduce the statistics of the Polish exhibition industry to the public statistics)
- Association of Polish Cities (promotion of city-genic role of exhibitions and benefits of investments in infrastructure)

The state does not have a special policy for the development and functioning of the exhibition industry.

There are no public legal regulations on trade fairs and exhibitions; no: requirements for exhibition organizers, rules of organizing exhibitions, requirements for exhibition centers.













#### **Trade fairs support Polish export**

In Poland, the State indirectly supports trade fairs and exhibitions using instruments (programs) which support export at national and regional level:

- offering subsidies, first of all, for participation of exhibitors in trade fairs abroad, in economic missions and in domestic events.

The source of financing is the European Fund of Regional Development.

Institutions implementing the programs are:

- Ministry of the Economy (national level),
- Ministry of Regional Development (national level),
- 16 Marshal's Offices (regional level in provinces).





#### **Trade fairs support Polish export**

#### **Programs:**

- **Ministry of the Economy** is implementing: Industry Promotional Program (within the Operational Program of Innovative Economy, Sub-activity "Promotion of the Polish economy on international markets").

Objective: strengthening the competitiveness of the economy, through promoting Polish export (15 branches have been selected including: amber, furniture, clothes, construction.

 Ministry of Regional Development is implementing: "Passport to export" (within the Operational Program of Innovative Economy).

Objective: strengthening the position of the Polish economy through

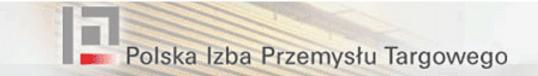
- promoting Poland as an attractive economic partner,
- increasing the volume of Polish export,
- increasing the number of exporters.
- **Marshal's Offices** are implementing: 16 Regional Operational Programs.

Objective: support of export and increasing the economic development of the region.





## Statistical data of the Polish exhibition industry compared with Germany and Italy





#### **Available indoor exhibition space in exhibition venues (2011)**

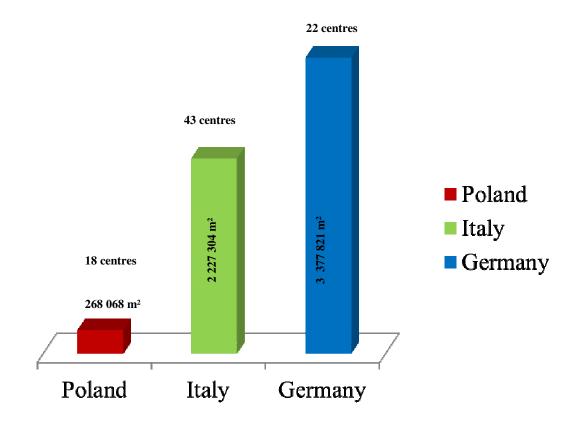
L.p.	Country	Available indoor exhibition space in exhibition venues in 2011 (m²)
1.	Germany	3,377,821
2.	Italy	2,227,304
3.	France	2,094,554
4.	Spain	1,548,057
5.	The Netherlands	960,530
6.	United Kingdom	701,857
7.	Russia	566,777
8.	Switzerland	500,570
9.	Belgium	448,265
10.	Turkey	433,265
11.	Austria	287,475
<u>12.</u>	Poland	268,068

Source: The 2011 World Map of Exhibition Venues, UFI – The Global Association of the Exhibition Industry

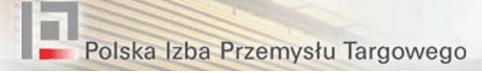




## Number of exhibition and conference venues in Poland, Germany and Italy (2011)

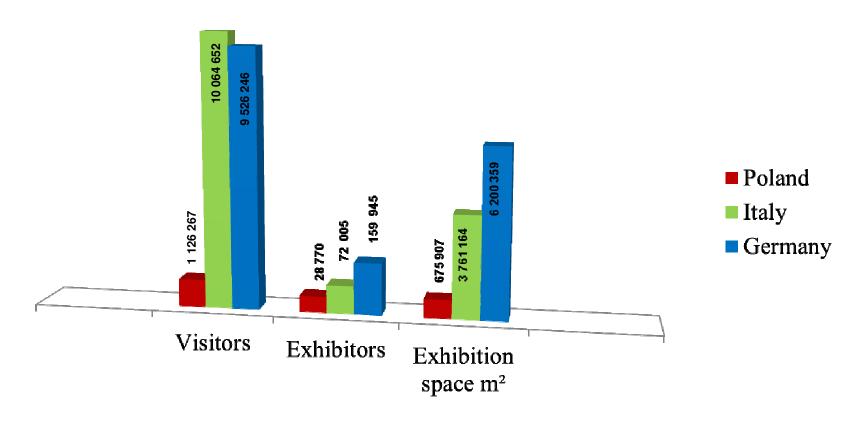


Source: AUMA, www.auma.de; AEFI, www.aefi.it; PCEI, www.polfair.pl; UFI, www.ufi.org - 2011.

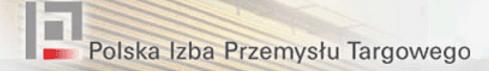




### Comparison of basic statistical parameters of exhibitions (2011)



Source: Poland – (209 fairs), Italy (176 fairs) - Euro Fairs Statistics 2011 – UFI – The Global Association of the Exhibition Industry; Germany– AUMA – Association of the German Trade Fair Industry (134 fairs)





#### For more information on the exhibition industry in Poland visit www.polfair.pl



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# Thank you for your attention!

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