JEWELLERY SECTOR
IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

CONTENTS OF THE MARKET STUDY

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1. JEWELLERY PRODUCTION AND RAW MATERIALS

1.1 SOURCE OF PRECIOUS METALS

Concerning precious metals, the Czech Republic used to have significant silver mines in the past, especially in the city of Kutna Hora and in the city of Pribram. Currently, the silver mining is very limited.

Leading supplier of precious metals for the jewellery industry in the Czech Republic is joint-stock company SAFINA (www.safina.cz). It was established in 1992. However, the history of SAFINA, a.s. dates back to 1860. Currently, SAFINA, a.s. is a private company and has, just like in the past, dominant position in processing of precious and nonferrous metals not only in the Czech Republic, but within Europe. SAFINA, a.s. is a middle-size company that is employing about 200 staff.

Wide portfolio of products and services, precious metals for jewellery industry being among them, lead to formation of 9 independent product lines. Autonomous and quickly developing is the field of recycling that is significant not only from the environmental point of view; it also enables returning precious and nonferrous metals to production.

Business activities

- Refining of precious metals to purity up to 3N, 4N
- Manufacturing semi-finished products and products made of precious and base metals
- Manufacturing alloys of previous metals for jewellery and dental purposes
- Carrying out chemical and physical analysis in own accredited laboratories
- Production of pure chemicals containing precious metals for pharmaceutical industry
- Production of chemicals and catalysts containing precious metals
  - Manufacturing contacts for electrical industry
• Manufacturing targets made of precious as well as nonferrous metals
• Manufacturing solders containing silver (low and high purity)
  • Manufacturing platinum components for glass industry
• Manufacturing platinum laboratory equipment and thermocouples
  • Purchasing and refining wastes containing precious metals
• Recycling electronic waste from electric and electronic devices
  • Recycling wastes of chemical industry
  • Selling investment gold

Product lines – divisions:
SAFINA – Industrial applications – contacts, solders, alloys containing precious metals, wires, meal sheets, targets and anodes made of precious metals.


SAFINA – Platinum – platinum laboratory equipment, devices for homogenization and forming of glass in glass industry, thermocouples.

SAFINA – Chemistry – chemicals containing Ag, Au and platinum metals, catalysts on the basis of Pd/C, solutions for electrolytic bath.

SAFINA – Fastening materials – rivets made of Fe, Al, Cu and their alloys, including surface treatment with zinc or with brass.

SAFINA – Precious metals – jewellery alloys and solders, wires, metal sheets, granules, mechanics and chains, purchasing jewellery materials and wastes, exchanging for new products.

SAFINA – Jewelry – network of shops offering gold and silver jewellery from domestic and foreign suppliers, supplementary service for customers – collecting and purchasing gold, custom-made engagement rings, wholesale.

SAFINA – Dental materials – dental alloys containing precious metals,
alloys for metal-ceramics and amalgams, solders for soldering dental alloys, including alloys for metal-ceramics.

SAFINA – Recycling – purchasing and processing dental and jewellery materials and wastes, old coins and jewels, used chemicals containing precious metals, industrial catalysts and other industrial wastes containing precious metals, auto catalysts; STENA SAFINA, a.s. will be in charge of collecting and processing waste from electrical and electronic device.

SAFINA Laboratories - testing laboratory provides analyses of: fine precious metals - impurities determination; chemicals containing precious metals; produced and purchased precious metals alloys; materials and wastes with low content of precious metals; dental alloys including physical and mechanical tests;

1.2 JEWELLERY PRODUCTION IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Gold processing has a rich tradition in the Czech Republic. A large number of jewels have been preserved from the time of the Great Moravian Empire (9th century A.D.). At first, gold production was concentrated in monasteries and royal towns. The goldsmith’s craft especially flourished during the rule of King Charles IV, who had a number of objects made of gold. One of them was the St. Wenceslas crown, made on the occasion of his coronation in 1346. It is the work of Prague’s goldsmiths and is of tremendous value. The basic material is yellow gold alloy with a fineness of 750/1000, mounted with extremely valuable precious stones – sapphires, spinels, rubies, emeralds and pearls.

The goldsmith’s art reached its peak in the 16th and beginning of the 17th century. At that time, there were 50 royal goldsmiths in Prague, in addition to another 210 master goldsmiths. The Thirty Years’ War impoverished the whole country and the goldsmith’s art experienced a period of serious decline.

The end of the 18th century witnessed the beginning of new prosperity for the goldsmith’s art. The early 19th century saw the rising popularity of the Bohemian garnet. The standard of jewellery production was increasing with the rising cultural standards and industrial development in
the period of the National Revival. At the end of last century, there were 104 jewellery makers in Prague, employing 584 workers and trained 446 apprentices.

After the First World War, jewellery production in the Czech Republic assumed an increasingly industrial character. There were fluctuations reflecting the economic and political situation in the country. In the inter-war period an absolute peak in the production of gold jewels was recorded in 1928. This was then followed by a rapid decline in the years of the great depression, with the production of jewels never being restored to its previous level.

The postwar revival was interrupted by the putch in 1948, which was followed by a long period of communist regime (until 1989). Production began to grow in 1954, stimulated by massive demand for gold jewels. Gold for production was a material subjected to regulation. Jewels were bottleneck products and a large proportion of jewels were made from customer’s own gold. Sporadically, jewels were imported in compensation for the export of predominantly strategic products to Middle and Far East countries. Statistics do not reflect the high volume of illegitimate production, the proportion of which is estimated at tens of per cent.

Interesting is comparison of the situation before the year 1989 (communist era) and current period (market economy). Before the year 1989, the number of companies making, selling and importing jewels was 66. Currently, there are 1 850 – 2 460 active jewellery firms registered in the Czech Republic (manufacture and sale). From the total number of jewellery firms registered, 75 % are trading companies (1 400 – 1700).

According to Assay Office of the Czech Republic, currently, there are 100 – 150 real producers of jewellery in total, only few dozens of them are significant.

**DEVELOPMENT OF MAIN PRODUCTION INDICATORS OF JEWELLERY BRANCH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit: thous. CZK, persons</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenues in current prices</td>
<td>3 570 772</td>
<td>3 089 401</td>
<td>2 797 320</td>
<td>3 135 675</td>
<td>3 047 636</td>
<td>2 950 588</td>
<td>2 721 533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees</td>
<td>3 069</td>
<td>3 027</td>
<td>2 616</td>
<td>2 548</td>
<td>2 527</td>
<td>2 424</td>
<td>2 197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Czech Statistical Office
Analysis of development of main production indicators shows decline in revenues since the year 2008 as a result of starting economic crisis from mid-2008 and this trend continued with the crisis outburst in 2009. Revenues of the whole branch decreased and number of employees went down. During the years 2010-11, the situation started to stabilize very slowly. However, in the year 2012 -2013, revenues as well as number of employees went down again. The volume of production still has not reached the pre-crisis level.

DEVELOPMENT OF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit: thous. CZK per employee</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labour productivity</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Czech Statistical Office

Labour productivity is gradually rising which is positive (with the exception of slight decrease in 2013). However, it is obvious, that it is an impact of significant reductions in number of employees.

According to Assay Office of the Czech Republic, number of real producers is between 100 - 150, however just few of them are significant. Biggest producers operate their own retail outlets (such as Czech company SOLITETER, traditional Czech manufacturer of gold and silver jewellery – [www.soliter.cz](http://www.soliter.cz) – operating 17 shops, 1. PRIMOSSA CORPORATION [www.primossa.cz](http://www.primossa.cz) – operates 10 shops or Czech company GRANÁT –[www.granat.eu](http://www.granat.eu), largest Czech producer of jewels with Bohemian Garnet and owner of the only garnet mines in Czech, operating 7 outlets), but also offer their products through other retailers. Some of the big Czech jewellery producers function also as importers/wholesalers and retailers and beside that have network of own dealers (BENET Co., largest Czech manufacturer of wedding rings – [www.benetgold.cz](http://www.benetgold.cz) – 6 own retail outlets. ALO JEWELRY has 8 own retail outlets, 51 employees and is focused on production of diamond jewellery ([www.alo.cz](http://www.alo.cz)). Yearly turnover of ALO makes 10 mil. USD.

In the field of costume jewellery, the biggest and world renowned is PRECIOSA GROUP. PRECIOSA – [www.preciosa.com](http://www.preciosa.com) - belongs to the leading companies in the world not only in production of crystal chandeliers, but also in precision-cut crystal beads, cubic zirconia of the high quality, crystal jewellery, exclusive fashion accessories etc. PRECIOSA operates 6 retail stores in the Czech Republic, selling chrrystal chandeliers, crystal gifts and decorations and crystal jewellery.
Total number of employees of the whole PRECIOSA GROUP reaches 4 thousand people.

2. MARKET SIZE AND JEWELLERY IMPORTS

2.1 DEVELOPMENT OF JEWELLERY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

DEVELOPMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GEMS AND JEWELLERY HS 71 TO/FROM THE CZECH REPUBLIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports to CZ (in mil. USD)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports from CZ (in mil. USD)</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The table above shows development of exports and imports of gems jewellery since the year 2000. We can see, that both imports and exports of jewellery to/from CZ are rising. Jewellery imports grew between the years 2000 – 2014 by 854 %, while Czech exports increased by 591 %.

During recent few years, exports and imports of jewellery were almost balanced. In the year 2011, the Czech Republic became net exporter of jewellery (exports from CZ were higher than imports). Both exports and imports of jewellery are gradually rising every year, the only exception was drop in imports in the year 2009, when imports dropped by 18 % due to the economic crisis and the year 2014. During the period January – September 2015, total Czech imports of gems and jewellery decreased by -16 % and exports dropped by -27 %.

It is interesting to compare the ratio of the volume of domestically produced goods to imported products in the period after 1989.
### 2.2 VOLUME OF IMPORTS VS. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>IMPORTS</th>
<th>DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in kg</td>
<td>in thous.pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in kg</td>
<td>in thous.pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1595</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1834</td>
<td>652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2369</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2916</td>
<td>988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2904</td>
<td>1037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2756</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2600</td>
<td>989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2518</td>
<td>945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2342</td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2257</td>
<td>822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2159</td>
<td>828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2167</td>
<td>857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1 920</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1 789</td>
<td>756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2 300</td>
<td>955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1 967</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1 333</td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Assay Office of the Czech Republic, December 2015

Although the Czech market has been fully opened to gold and silver jewellery imports since 1990, Czech jewellery-makers have nevertheless held their ground in the face of foreign competition. As the table above shows, the domestic gold jewels production was higher than volume of imports in the nineties and currently import and domestic are almost balanced in terms of weight. Since the year 2000, we can observe
continuous decline in domestic production and the gap was gradually diminishing.

Based on above table, in the year 2014 the average weight of a piece of gold jewel domestically produced was about 2,18 grams, while that of imported made 1,72 grams.

Slightly different is the relationship between domestic production and the import of silver goods. The share of imported silver, in terms of weight, was continuously increasing until the year 2004, mainly due to the import of fashionable heavy cast silver jewels, popular especially with the younger generation. Consequently, domestic production is increasingly focusing on the mass production of light jewels and since the year 2001 faces continuous decline. However, in the recent years trend is the same as with gold jewellery, imported are lighter, smaller and cheaper pieces of jewels. The situation is illustrated in the table next page.

In the year 2014, the average weight of a piece of silver jewel domestically produced was 9,8 grams, imported piece of jewel weighed on average 6,2 grams.
VOLUME OF IMPORTS IN PROPORTION TO DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF SILVER JEWELS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC BETWEEN 1992 – 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>IMPORTS in kg</th>
<th>IMPORTS in thous.pcs</th>
<th>DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED in kg</th>
<th>DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED in thous.pcs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>6854</td>
<td>4601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>2286</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>4885</td>
<td>2137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>2954</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>4896</td>
<td>2034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>4471</td>
<td>1329</td>
<td>4213</td>
<td>1582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>5752</td>
<td>1447</td>
<td>3803</td>
<td>1424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>7633</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>3675</td>
<td>1327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>8576</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>4522</td>
<td>1431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>12432</td>
<td>2801</td>
<td>5639</td>
<td>1760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>13640</td>
<td>2821</td>
<td>5776</td>
<td>1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>10336</td>
<td>1367</td>
<td>4211</td>
<td>752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>11043</td>
<td>1418</td>
<td>3923</td>
<td>721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>12521</td>
<td>1637</td>
<td>3543</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>13608</td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>3217</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>12587</td>
<td>1676</td>
<td>3163</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>10639</td>
<td>1458</td>
<td>3172</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>12474</td>
<td>1708</td>
<td>3170</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>13 128</td>
<td>1 832</td>
<td>2 979</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>9 784</td>
<td>1 323</td>
<td>2 447</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>6 651</td>
<td>1 052</td>
<td>2 656</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>5 674</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>1 688</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4 421</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>1 855</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4 002</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>1 799</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4 758</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>2 175</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Assay Office of the Czech Republic, March 2015

In the jewellery branch, according to Assay Office 1 850 – 2 460 active companies exists, 100 – 150 firms of this total number are real jewellery producers, only few dozens out of this number are significant producers. In the total number of companies in the jewellery branch, trading companies make 75 % (their number is estimated between 1 400 – 1 700, according to Assay Office).

Current trend is, that big producers as well as big wholesalers/importers run their own retail shops.
2.3 ANALYSIS OF JEWELLERY IMPORTS TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC

OVERVIEW OF IMPORTS OF GOLD JEWELLERY
HS 7113 19 TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC DURING 2011 - 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>IMPORT VALUE (thous.USD)</th>
<th>MARKET SHARE (%)</th>
<th>GROWTH (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>17 533</td>
<td>18 402</td>
<td>18 043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>14 504</td>
<td>15 183</td>
<td>15 580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>13 156</td>
<td>7 904</td>
<td>7 323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>6 517</td>
<td>10 434</td>
<td>10 056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>4 230</td>
<td>3 488</td>
<td>3 747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3 427</td>
<td>5 926</td>
<td>2 525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>3 166</td>
<td>3 843</td>
<td>4 748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2 736</td>
<td>3 174</td>
<td>3 532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2 411</td>
<td>1 452</td>
<td>2 008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1 703</td>
<td>1 198</td>
<td>2 249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>7 078</td>
<td>9 723</td>
<td>11 767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>76 061</td>
<td>80 727</td>
<td>81 578</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


LATEST DEVELOPMENT OF IMPORTS OF GOLD JEWELLERY
HS 7113 19 TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>IMPORT VALUE (thous.USD)</th>
<th>MARKET SHARE (%)</th>
<th>GROWTH (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01-09/2015</td>
<td>01-09/2014</td>
<td>01-09/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>11 984</td>
<td>12 938</td>
<td>27 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>8 204</td>
<td>10 800</td>
<td>18 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>4 243</td>
<td>4 839</td>
<td>9 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.K.</td>
<td>3 843</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>8 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>2 794</td>
<td>2 435</td>
<td>6 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>2 411</td>
<td>2 219</td>
<td>5 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>2 312</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>2 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1 832</td>
<td>1 938</td>
<td>4 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1 078</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>2 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>1 017</td>
<td>2 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>4 393</td>
<td>7 032</td>
<td>9 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>44 028</td>
<td>47 797</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Market leader in gold jewellery is Italy with the market share of 23 % in 2014. Turkey with market share of 19 % is number 2 market player. The third position belongs to Slovakia (M.S. of 17 %). Market share of traditional suppliers, such as France, Switzerland and Germany, has been going down gradually while market share of China has been rising reaching 5,6 % market share in 2014. Thailand is positioned among top 10 gold jewellery suppliers to the Czech Republic (market share of almost 2 % in 2014, growth rate of 8,8 %).

As for the development of gold jewellery imports during the period January – September 2015, total imports to the Czech Republic decreased by 7,9 %. Market share of Thailand reached 2,12 % in this period and imports from Thailand dropped by -8,6 %. Italy is still market leader with market share of 27 %, followed by Turkey. France with market share of 9,6 % occupies the third position. Imports of gold jewellery from U.K. increased by 348 %, making U.K. the third most significant supplier to the Czech Republic.

**OVERVIEW OF IMPORTS OF SILVER JEWELLERY**  
**HS 7113 11 TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC DURING 2011 - 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>IMPORT VALUE ( thous.USD)</th>
<th>MARKET SHARE (%)</th>
<th>GROWTH (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>10 120</td>
<td>7 680</td>
<td>5 071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>4 107</td>
<td>6 089</td>
<td>3 530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>3 758</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1 772</td>
<td>1 212</td>
<td>1 790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hongkong</td>
<td>1 391</td>
<td>1 189</td>
<td>1 269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>1 145</td>
<td>1 052</td>
<td>1 625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>1 308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>1 215</td>
<td>1 225</td>
<td>2 017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>25 137</td>
<td>19 986</td>
<td>17 108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The Czech Statistical Office, 2015*
LATEST DEVELOPMENT OF IMPORTS OF SILVER JEWELLERY
HS 7113 11 TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>IMPORT VALUE (thous.USD)</th>
<th>MARKET SHARE (%)</th>
<th>GROWTH (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01-09/2015</td>
<td>01-09/2014</td>
<td>01-09/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>9 904</td>
<td>6 673</td>
<td>63,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>2 665</td>
<td>3 024</td>
<td>17,17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>1 459</td>
<td>3,88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>3,13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>2,69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hongkong</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>1 100</td>
<td>2,53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>2,15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>1,08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.K.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>0,64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>0,39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>4 589</td>
<td>2,51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>15 517</td>
<td>18 920</td>
<td>100,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Total imports of silver jewellery to the Czech Republic in the year 2014 increased by one quarter in 2014. Imports from Thailand went up by almost 32 % in 2014.

In silver jewellery, **Thailand is the market leader with stable market share reaching 40,3 % in 2014.** Italy used to be No.2 market player in the past, however since the year 2009 it was outperformed by China. In 2014, it was also Slovenia, that outperformed Italy. Market share of Italy dropped from 11,5 % in 2011 down to 7,05 % in 2014. In the year 2014, a new player appeared on the Czech market of silver jewellery. It was Slovenia, reaching position No.3 in 2014. Due to explanation of importers, appearance of Slovenia in the statistics is an extraordinary matter, as there are no famous production facilities. This conclusion is supported by the fact, that imports from Slovenia in the year 2015 reached 0.

As for the **situation in the year 2015** (period January – September), despite the fact that total imports of silver jewellery to the Czech
Republic went down by 18%, Thailand managed to keep the position of market leader. The growth of imports from Thailand reached 48% and market share went up to 64%. According to the importers, one of the reasons are production facilities of PANDORA in Thailand and growing demand for products of Pandora due to strong emphasis on advertising in the Czech Republic. Eventhough imports from China decreased by – 11,67%, China kept the position of No. 2 most significant supplier. Third position belongs to Italy, however imports from Italy went down by almost 60%!

### OVERVIEW OF IMPORTS OF ARTIFICIAL JEWELLERY HS 7117 TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC DURING 2011 - 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>IMPORT VALUE (thous.USD)</th>
<th>MARKET SHARE (%)</th>
<th>GROWTH (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>17 762</td>
<td>16 833</td>
<td>17 395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>5 407</td>
<td>5 609</td>
<td>3 044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thailand</strong></td>
<td>4 742</td>
<td>4 805</td>
<td>4 386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2 605</td>
<td>13 879</td>
<td>14 418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hongkong</td>
<td>1 461</td>
<td>3 964</td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>1 389</td>
<td>1 688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>3 668</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>4 003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>38 616</td>
<td>51 748</td>
<td>46 799</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The Czech Statistical Office, 2015*
**LATEST DEVELOPMENT OF IMPORTS OF ARTIFICIAL JEWELLERY**
**HS 7117 TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>IMPORT VALUE (thous.USD)</th>
<th>MARKET SHARE (%)</th>
<th>GROWTH (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01-09/2015</td>
<td>01-09/2014</td>
<td>01-09/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>12 593</td>
<td>12 573</td>
<td>52,42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thailand</strong></td>
<td><strong>3 440</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 992</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,32</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2 805</td>
<td>1 742</td>
<td>11,68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hongkong</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>1 205</td>
<td>3,81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>4 836</td>
<td>3,66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>1,87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>1,86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>1,70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>1,04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>0,96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>1 603</td>
<td>3 366</td>
<td>6,67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>24 023</strong></td>
<td><strong>28 187</strong></td>
<td><strong>100,00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The Czech Statistical Office, 2015*

Total imports of artificial jewellery to the Czech Republic decreased by -25% in 2014. Major supplier of artificial jewellery to Czech market is China with market share of 46% in the year 2014, followed by Austria (market share of 14%). **Thailand is positioned as the third most significant supplier of artificial jewellery to the Czech Republic (market share of 12,3 %).** Position of Germany is worsening, market share reached 6,7% in 2014, while in 2013 it was 26,8%. Position of **Austria as No. 2 supplier** is mainly beacause of growing popularity of SWAROWSKI crystal jewellery in CZ.

As for the situation in artificial jewellery in the year 2015 during January to April, total imports to the Czech Republic decreased by – 17,7 %. However, imports from Thailand went up by 11,25 % and Thailand became No. 2 supplier right after China, reaching the market share of 12,8%.

Artificial jewellery is popular in latest fashion trends and also in terms of price (much cheaper than precious metals). It is also easier procedure for importers – non-precious metals do not have to go for hallmarking to the Czech Assay Office.
2.4 IMPORTS OF JEWELLERY FROM THAILAND

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS OF GEMS AND JEWELLERY FROM THAILAND TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC DURING 2011-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7113 11</td>
<td>Silver jewellery</td>
<td>6 198</td>
<td>5 071</td>
<td>7 680</td>
<td>10 120</td>
<td>51,4%</td>
<td>31,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7113 19</td>
<td>Gold jewellery</td>
<td>2 157</td>
<td>2 249</td>
<td>1 198</td>
<td>1 303</td>
<td>-46,7%</td>
<td>8,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7117</td>
<td>Artificial jewellery</td>
<td>4 106</td>
<td>4 386</td>
<td>4 805</td>
<td>4 742</td>
<td>9,6%</td>
<td>-1,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7104</td>
<td>Gem stones</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>-30,8%</td>
<td>-37,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7103</td>
<td>Gem stones processed</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>39,1%</td>
<td>-38,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL GEMS AND JEWELLERY FROM THAILAND</td>
<td>14 513</td>
<td>13 233</td>
<td>14 792</td>
<td>17 084</td>
<td>11,8%</td>
<td>15,5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


SUMMARY OF IMPORTS OF GEMS AND JEWELLERY FROM THAILAND TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC DURING JANUARY – SEPTEMBER 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H.S.</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>01-09/2014</th>
<th>01-09/2015</th>
<th>Growth 01-09/2015 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7113 11</td>
<td>Silver jewellery</td>
<td>6 673</td>
<td>9 904</td>
<td>48,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7113 19</td>
<td>Gold jewellery</td>
<td>1 017</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>-8,2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7117</td>
<td>Artificial jewellery</td>
<td>2 992</td>
<td>3 440</td>
<td>15,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7104</td>
<td>Gem stones</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>-50,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7103</td>
<td>Gem stones processed</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>54,9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL GEMS AND JEWELLERY FROM THAILAND</td>
<td>11 408</td>
<td>14 876</td>
<td>30,4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


16
In the structure of jewellery imports from Thailand in 2014, the silver jewellery is the leading item, its share is 59 %. The second most important item is artificial jewellery with the share of 28 %, followed by gold jewellery with 7,6 %. Share of gem stones has been gradually going down and in the year 2014 reached mere 1,6 %.

Also in the year 2015, silver jewellery remains the most significant item in jewellery imports from Thailand, followed by artificial jewellery, gold jewellery and processed gems stones. Imports of processed gem stones went up by 55 % during the period January – September 2015.

3. CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION

In gold and silver jewellery, the importers usually operate also a wholesale. They put together whole collections of gold/silver jewellery imported from various countries and very often use the dealers, who visit retail shops around the Czech Republic and offer the products. Biggest importers/wholesalers run also their own retail shops. We can give example of KLENOTY AURUM Co. – www.klenotyaurum.cz (importer and wholesaler of gold and silver jewellery and watches) it has biggest network of retail outlets, consisting of 46 shops throughout the Czech Republic, including 15 shops in Prague. Unlike other companies in jewellery business, that were forced to close down some shops in recent few years due to economic crisis, KLENOTY AURUM is increasing number of their retail outlets every year. The company has 187 employees and yearly turnover of 20 mil. USD.

CEDRUS (www.svetprstenu.cz) was established in the year 1994 and belongs to the biggest importers of silver jewellery in the Czech Republic. CEDRUS Co. has 40 employees, operates wholesale with silver jewellery and stainless steel jewellery, 16 retail shops and e-shop. Shops of CEDRUS Co. are located mostly in large shopping centres/shopping malls and are operated under PARADOX brand name. From the total number of shops (16), 7 shops are located in Prague, 2 in the city of Brno. Target group of CEDRUS Co. are teenagers and young people. CEDRUS imports silver jewellery from Thailand, China, Honkong, Italy. 80 % of imports come from Asia, mostly from Thailand. CEDRUS Co. appreciates good quality and design of Thai silver jewellery and also reliability of Thai trade partners.
As mentioned in chapter No. 1, especially in gold, **biggest producers operate their own retail shops** (such as Czech company SOLITER, traditional Czech manufacturer of gold and silver jewellery – [www.soliter.cz](http://www.soliter.cz) – operating 17 shops and supplies 500 wholesalers. SOLITER was established 117 years ago, currently has 150 employees and turnover of 24 mil. USD per year. Also Czech company GRANÁT – [www.granat.eu](http://www.granat.eu), largest Czech producer of jewels with Bohemian Garnet and owner of the only garnet mines in Czech, operating 7 shops), but also offer their products through other retailers. GRANÁT employs 260 people and yearly turnover reaches 8 mil. USD. Some of the big Czech jewellery producers function also as importers/wholesalers and retailers and beside that have network of own dealers (BENET Co., largest Czech manufacturer of wedding rings – [www.benetgold.cz](http://www.benetgold.cz) – 6 own retail shops, ALO JEWELRY – [www.alo.cz](http://www.alo.cz) – 8 own shops). ALO JEWELRY has 51 employees and is focused mostly on diamond jewellery. Czech producer 1. PRIMOSSA CORPORATION [www.primossa.cz](http://www.primossa.cz) – operates 10 shops and employs 100 people. HALADA – [www.halada.cz](http://www.halada.cz) – is a family company focused on exclusive fine jewelry and operates 4 shops. Yearly turnover makes 7 mil. USD, number of employees is 32.

The trend to establish own retail shops under company brand name is in recent years obvious for significant importers, wholesalers and producers. They build and develop their brand image and increase the customers confidence. Also, as in other industrial branches, in last 10 years many fake products in jewellery appeared and this is the way how the big companies try to gain back the lost consumers confidence in genuineness of jewellery sold on the Czech market.

### 4. CONSUMERS BEHAVIOUR

Based on research carried out in Czech households by Median Co. , women make 54,9 % of all jewellery owners, share of men’s ownership of jewellery is 45,1 %.

Areas of jewellery ownership correspond with income standards, strongest jewellery ownership is in the capital Prague and in large cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants.
Regarding age groups, the strongest groups in jewellery ownership are young people (group 14 – 29 years) and people aged between 40 – 49 years. With growing age, interest in jewellery ownership is declining.

General information about Czech population brings the table below.

**POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE GROUPS</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>5 363 971</td>
<td>5 168 799</td>
<td>10 532 770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Including:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 4</td>
<td>221 425</td>
<td>233 595</td>
<td>455 020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 9</td>
<td>293 856</td>
<td>309 844</td>
<td>603 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 – 14</td>
<td>316 702</td>
<td>331 772</td>
<td>648 474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 – 19</td>
<td>341 419</td>
<td>358 088</td>
<td>699 507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 29</td>
<td>839 866</td>
<td>874 815</td>
<td>1 714 671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 39</td>
<td>665 909</td>
<td>693 112</td>
<td>1 359 021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 49</td>
<td>756 778</td>
<td>759 171</td>
<td>1 515 949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 59</td>
<td>722 977</td>
<td>685 847</td>
<td>1 408 824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 +</td>
<td>1 060 883</td>
<td>750 487</td>
<td>1 811 370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic*

Based on the above mentioned research, *among jewellery shoppers prevail women* – share of women is 65.3%.

According to the information of the Assay Office of the Czech Republic, based on the volume of sold pieces of jewels, articles most in demand are rings, followed by chains and necklaces. The table below shows the details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of jewellery</th>
<th>Share on total number of sold pieces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rings</td>
<td>29.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chains/necklaces</td>
<td>29.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear-rings</td>
<td>21.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bracelets</td>
<td>6.7 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When analysing retail trade turnover, share of gold jewels on total turnover is approx. 54 %, that of silver jewels 16 %. On the third position are watches and clocks with share of 15 %.

5. LOCAL MARKET AND PRICES

In the Czech Republic, even jewellery of precious metals is used first of all as fashion accessory, rather than investment for the future/safe way of keeping money.

In the year 2014, the average weight of a piece of gold jewel domestically produced was about 2,18 grams, while that of imported made 1,72 grams.

In case of silver jewellery, the average weight of a piece of silver jewel domestically produced was 9,8 grams, imported piece of jewel weighed on average 6,2 grams. Silver jewellery is especially popular with teenagers and young people.

Concerning fashion trends, most popular is Italian fashion. Last few years, most in fashion in gold jewellery was white and yellow gold in combination with white stones. It is still popular, but currently, more colourful stones are in demand.

The most often used stones are synthetic, particularly cubic zirconia (either in white/transparent colour, or in blue shades).

From natural stones, rubbies, saphires, emeralds, garnets are popular.

Traditional Czech jewellery is gold jewellery with garnet stone. Garnet is traditionally Czech stone, the only operator of all legal mining of Bohemian garnet in Czech Republic is GRANAT Co. Due to price reasons, some jewellery companies import garnets, also from Thailand.

PRICES

Concerning retail prices of gold and silver jewellery, we recommend to open internet websites of following e-shops:
www.lauraverdi.cz - for silver jewellery and costume jewellery
www.zlatnictvi.com - for gold jewellery and stainless steel jewellery
www.zlato-stribo.cz - for gold and silver jewellery
www.sperkyonline.cz – silver jewellery and artificial jewellery
www.silver925.cz – silver jewellery
www.silvego.cz – for silver jewellery

In imports of silver jewellery, market is shattered. In last few years, there appeared many new small importers of silver and competition among importers is so tough, that many of them are leaving this market segment, as margins are too low.

HALLMARKS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

The following grades of fineness have been determined by the Hallmarking and Assay Act for new and imported goods made from precious metals:

Gold: 999, 986, 900, 750, 585/1000
Silver: 999, 959, 925, 900, 835, 800/1000
Platinum: 999, 950, 900, 850, 800/1000

Articles made of gold and silver sold as old goods (in antiquity shops, second-hand shops and pawnshops) must have a grade of fineness at least 333/1000 for gold and at least 500/1000 for silver.
MARKS OF CZECH HALLMARKS FOR GOLD AND SILVER GOODS:

GOLD – fineness:

![Marks of Czech Hallmarks for Gold](image1)

SILVER – fineness:

![Marks of Czech Hallmarks for Silver](image2)

6. IMPORT REGULATIONS, TARIFFS

Since May 2004, the Czech Republic became EU member and EU customs duties and regulations are applied. Examples of EU rates are given in the table below.
EU CUSTOMS TARRIFS FOR JEWELLERY OF THAI ORIGIN:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H.S.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Duty for Thailand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7113 1100</td>
<td>Silver jewellery</td>
<td>2,5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7113 1900</td>
<td>Gold jewellery</td>
<td>2,5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7103 1000</td>
<td>Precious and semi-precious stones (unworked)</td>
<td>0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7103 9100</td>
<td>Rubbies, sapphires, emeralds</td>
<td>0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7103 9900</td>
<td>Other precious and semi-precious stones</td>
<td>0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7104 1000</td>
<td>Synthetic precious and semi-precious stones – piezo electric quartz</td>
<td>0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7104 2000</td>
<td>Unworked synthetic precious and semi-precious stones</td>
<td>0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7104 9000</td>
<td>Other synthetic precious and semi-precious stones</td>
<td>0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7117 19</td>
<td>Artificial jewellery of non-precious metals</td>
<td>4 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EU TARIC, 2015

Details of customs duties and possible restrictions can be viewed on internet website of EU dealing with customs tariffs:

http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds2/taric

All imported jewels of precious metals are **subject to compulsory hallmarking control by the Czech Assay Office**, which usually results in marking of goods with hallmark of the appropriate fineness. As for imported goods of EU origin, Czech Assay Office currently recognizes hallmarks of 14 EU countries.

The V.A.T. for jewellery makes 21 % in the Czech Republic.
7. OPPORTUNITIES FOR THAILAND

Thailand is positioned among top ten jewellery importers to the Czech Republic. In case of silver jewellery, Thailand is the market leader on the market of Czech Republic with the steady market share (40.3% in 2014). Concerning gold jewellery, Thailand occupies the 10th position in CZ imports (market share of almost 2% in 2014). In costume jewellery, Thailand is the third most important supplier to Czech market with steadily growing market share (market share of 12.3% in 2014).

As for silver jewels, Thailand is well known among the people working in the jewellery branch. It would be necessary paying also attention to final customers – very often they are not aware, that the jewellery they have bought, comes from Thailand. Attention should be also focused on emphasising both the quality and fashion aspect.

In case of gold jewellery, people from the jewellery branch do not perceive Thailand as significant supplier to Europe. It is necessary to concentrate on making gold jewels from Thailand better known. Also concentration on precious stones is important.

Especially in gold jewellery and precious stones, we recommend to focus on market segment of luxury goods (precious original pieces of jewels), as this market segment has started its development before the economic crisis and currently begins to be popular again.

The first step for Thai exporters, connected with making jewellery from Thailand better known, should be attending fairs held in the Czech Republic, co-operating with domestic importers and wholesalers, establishing contacts with Jewellery Association. We also recommend advertising in a specialized magazine. In the jewellery branch there is only one specialized magazine „KLENOTNÍK – HODINÁŘ“ (www.klenotnik.com) issued on monthly basis.

Last but not least, it is also necessary to closely follow European fashion trends with special focus on Italy, as jewellery from Italy is very popular among Czech customers. In silver jewellery, designers from the Netherlands are also very popular.
8. FURTHER INFORMATION

ASSAY OFFICE OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Hallmarking and assaying precious metals is in the Czech Republic carried out by Assay Office of the Czech Republic. The Assay Office represents the Czech Republic in the Convention on the control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals. It is a member of the Association of European Assay Offices.

Hallmarking control covers the ascertainment and verification of the fineness and determined condition of goods. Its result is the official marking of goods with the appropriate fineness hallmark or its marking in another way determined by the Hallmarking and Assay Act (seal, certificate, expert opinion) or its destruction.

The Assay Office carries out hallmarking inspection, consisting in checks at the producers’ end to find out whether the goods made by them and destined for the domestic market have been submitted for hallmarking control. It further monitors whether alloys and semi-products of adequate fineness have been used in accordance with the Hallmarking and Assay Act, whether the producers are keeping at least minimum records required by the Hallmarking and Assay Act and whether all other duties stipulated by the Act have been observed.

In case of salesmen, attention is focused especially on whether the goods they offer for sale or keep in stock have been subjected to compulsory hallmarking control. Retailers are further checked on whether they have observed the registration duty as well as special duties applying to the sale of goods made from precious metals in the shops (avoiding use of deceptive marking, distinguishing goods by the metal used, displaying goods from precious metals separately etc.).

Contact address of the Assay Office of the Czech Republic:

PUNCOVNÍ ÚŘAD – ASSAY OFFICE
Koží 4
110 00 Praha 1
Tel: +420-225 982 111
Fax: +420-224 812 447
Director General: Mr.Ing. Martin Novotný
The Association of Jewellers and Watchmakers in the Czech Republic was founded in the year 1997. Currently, it has 37 members. It is the united professional organization of goldsmiths, jewellers, watchmakers and all other subject involved in production, export and import of jewellery, sale of gold, silver etc.

Contact address of the association follows:

**SDRUŽENÍ KLENOTNÍKŮ A HODINÁŘŮ ČR**  
**ASSOCIATION OF JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS**  
**OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC**  
Kozí ul. 4  
110 00 Praha 1  
Tel: +420 603 882 783, +420 724 333 225  
E-mail: jan.hlavac@skhcr.cz  
www.skhcr.cz  

Contact person: Mr.Ing. Jan Hlavac  
Secretary General

9. **TRADE FAIRS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

The most significant jewellery fair held in the Czech Republic is **HODINY A KLENOTY – WATCHES AND JEWELS – specialized international exhibition of watches, clocks, golden and silver jewellery and luxury presents**. The exhibition is held in the Prague Exhibition Grounds in Prague 7.

In the year 2015, 203 exhibitors joined the fair, representing the following countries: Austria, Australia, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Poland, Slovakia, Switzerland, U.S.A. The total gross exhibition area was 5 500 sqm, number of visitors reached 6 000. The exhibition is held annually, always at the end of September.
More information in English can be obtained at the internet websites www.hodinyaklenoty.cz or on website of INCHEBA Co., the organizer www.incheba.cz, e-mail hodinyklenoty@incheba.cz, info@incheba.cz

25th WATCHES AND JEWELS 2016

Period: 29th September - 1st October, 2016
Location: Prague Exhibition Grounds, Prague 7

10. LISTS OF JEWELLERY IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALERS

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Phone: +420 266 090 332
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http://www.primossa.eu

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326 00 Plzen
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Web site: http://www.sunnyart.cz

ALO jewelry, s.r.o.
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E-mail: benetgold@benetgold.cz
Web site: http://www.benetgold.cz
http://www.snubniprsteny.cz

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Web site: http://www.diamantgold.cz
http://www.znalciostrava.cz

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161 00 Praha 6
Czech Republic
Office of Commercial Affairs, Royal Thai Embassy
Prague, CZECH REPUBLIC

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Web site: http://www.cistin.cz

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Perlova 1
110 00 Praha 1
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Granat, druzstvo umelce vyroby, Turnov
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E-mail: obchod@granat.cz
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Prague, CZECH REPUBLIC

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Web site: http://www.rufert.cz

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Web site: http://www.primossa.cz
http://www.primossa.eu

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Web site: http://www.sunnyart.cz

ACC TRADING, s.r.o.
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http://www.pekne-sperky.cz

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HELLAS STAR s.r.o.
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Phone: +420 724 203 272
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Web site: http://www.fashionplanet.cz

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**Web site:** [http://www.bizuterie-marko.cz](http://www.bizuterie-marko.cz)

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December 2015