

**REPORT
ON
HONG KONG INTERNATIONAL JEWELLERY FAIR**

DATE: 6-9 March 2006 (Monday - Thursday)

**VENUE:
Hong Kong Convention & Exhibition Centre
1 Expo Drive, Wanchai, Hong Kong (Harbour Road Entrance)**

THE GEM & JEWELLERY EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

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Hong Kong's Jewellery Industry

Overview

- The mainland and Hong Kong agreed in October 2005 to further liberalise the mainland market for Hong Kong companies under the third phase of the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA III). Along with other products of Hong Kong origin, the mainland agreed to give all products of Hong Kong origin, including Jewellery, Tariff-free treatment starting from 1 January 2006.
- Hong Kong's jewellery industry is dominated by the precious jewellery sector. Its development has been facilitated by the expansion of the local market, including sales to tourists. Combined with re-exports, Hong Kong is the leading exporter of imitation jewellery and the second largest exporter of precious jewellery in the world.
- Jewellery production in Hong Kong encompasses a wide range of medium-to high-priced products. Hong Kong manufacturers are strong at producing small stones fashion jewellery. Hong Kong is leading in the production of pure gold items, and has long been recognized as a major centre for the production of jade jewellery. It has also evolved into a leading trading and distribution centre for pearls in recent years.
- Although value-added processes are still retained in Hong Kong, Manufacturing processes are increasingly being shifted to the Chinese mainland, mainly Shenzhen and Panyu by means of building factories or outsourcing. Increasingly more manufacturers are making use of computer-aided design to shorten the time cycle for product development/

Industry Features*

-	Manufacturing (Sep. 2004)	Import-Export Trade (Dec 2004)
No. of Establishments	561	2,838
Precious Jewellery	493	-
Imitation Jewellery	68	-
Employment	4,259	13,353
Precious Jewellery	4,086	-
Imitation Jewellery	173	-
Gross output	HK\$ 4,798 million (2003)	-

Note output statistics cover activities in Hong Kong only.

Hong Kong's jewellery industry can be broadly classified into two sectors: jewellery made of precious metal and imitation jewellery. The former is a lot larger in terms of establishment, employment, output and export value. It accounted for 88% and 96% of the industry's total establishments and employment respectively in 2004. Its gross output represented about 97% of the whole industry. Around 77% of Hong Kong's total exports of jewellery (excluding pearls, gem-stones and rough diamonds) are of precious metal.

Hong Kong's jewellery industry is known for flexibility in accommodating customer needs. Production of fine jewellery encompasses a wide range of medium to high-priced products. The most popular product category is gem-set jewellery, particularly diamonds set in 14K or 18K and yellow/white gold. Hong Kong manufacturers are strong at producing small stones jewellery with elements of contemporary fashion. Their gem-setting skills and design capability are competitive compared with world-class European manufacturers.

Hong Kong has a highly skilled and productive labour force capable of handling small orders and making elaborate designs at reasonable prices. The overall technology level of the precious jewellery industry is perceived by manufacturers to be above competitors like Thailand but below the world leaders such as Italy and Japan. Most notable, Hong Kong is leading in the production of gold items.

Hong Kong has long been recognized as a leading centre for the production of jade jewellery. Major items are bangles, rings and pendants. Hong Kong has also evolved into a leading trading and distribution centre for pearls in recent years, partly due to the fast emerging Chinese and South Sea pearl industry and the recent decline of the Tahitian pearl industry.

Although value-added processes are still retained in Hong Kong, manufacturing processes are increasingly being shifted to the Chinese mainland, mainly Shenzhen and Panyu. Still, the Chinese mainland's

importance as and outward processing production base of jewellery has somewhat been restrained by the mainland's restrictions on import/export of precious metals such as gold. Manufacturing processes with less stringent are increasingly being shifted to the mainland, while the more delicate, higher value-added processes remain in Hong Kong. With increased investment by Hong Kong manufactures on the mainland and improved crafting skills of mainland workers, re-exports of jewellery from china have increased briskly in recent years.

Performance of Hong Kong's Jewellery Export

Precious Jewellery (SITC 897.3)	2003 Value (HK\$mn)	Growth (%)	2004 Value (HK\$ mn)	Growth (%)	Jan.-Nov. 2005 Value (HK\$ mn)	Growth (%)
Domestic Exports	5,307	+4	5,807	+9	5,988	+14
Re-Exports	12,018	+24	14,927	+24	17,450	+30
Of Chinese Mainland origin	10,018	+23	12,759	+27	14,150	+23
Total Exports	17,376	+17	20,734	+19	23,439	+26

Precious Jewellery by Market	2003 Share (%)	Growth (%)	2004 Share (%)	Growth (%)	Jan.-Nov. 2005 Share (%)	Growth (%)
USA	54.8	+11	50.4	+10	50.1	+23
EU	20.9	+30	23.9	+36	23.0	+23
United Kingdom	7.0	+20	8.9	+51	7.5	+9
Germany	5.3	+36	4.9	+11	5.0	+26
France	3.4	+53	3.9	+36	4.4	+41
Japan	6.1	+25	6.4	+25	5.6	+12
Switzerland	4.5	+13	4.1	+10	3.6	+11
Asean	3.6	+18	3.3	+11	4.3	+72
Chinese Mainland	1.1	+7	1.5	+53	2.2	+85
Taiwan	2.6	+43	2.1	-2	2.2	+30

Precious Jewellery by Category	2003 Share (%)	Growth (%)	2004 Share (%)	Growth (%)	Jan.-Nov. 2005 Share (%)	Growth (%)
Articles of Jewellery, of Precious Metal	97.3	+17	97.1	+19	96.5	+25
Articles of Pearls, Precious or Semi-precious stones	2.5	+8	2.7	+26	2.7	+29
Goldsmiths & Silversmiths wares, Precious Metal	0.1	+121	0.2	+80	0.8	+454

Imitation Jewellery (SITC 897.2)	2003 Value (HK\$ mn)	Growth (%)	2004 Value (HK\$ mn)	Growth (%)	Jan.-Nov. 2005 Value (HK\$ mn)	Growth (%)
Domestic Exports	67	+5	67	+0	112	+88
Re-Exports	4,659	+13	5,957	+28	6,797	+26
Of Chinese Mainland origin	4,443	+13	5,523	+24	6,285	+25
Total Exports	4,727	+13	6,024	+27	6,909	+26

Pearls, Gem-Stones and Rough Diamonds (SITC 667)	2003 Value (HK\$ mn)	Growth (%)	2004 Value (HK\$ mn)	Growth (%)	Jan.-Nov. 2005 Value (HK\$ mn)	Growth (%)
Domestic Exports	242	-24	265	+10	378	+53
Re-Exports	25,074	+10	30,582	+22	37,404	+35

Of Chinese Mainland origin	3,798	+16	4,651	+22	5,019	+19
Total Exports	25,316	+10	30,847	+22	37,782	+35

Hong Kong is the world's second largest exporter of fine jewellery after Italy. The performance of Hong Kong's fine jewellery exports has been robust since 2002, each year posting an increase of about 20%. Export growth further accelerated last year, with fine jewellery exports going up by 26% in the first eleven months. Meanwhile, there was a volume growth of 14%, as unit price of jewellery articles increased by about 12%.

Thanks to an upturn of the economy, jewellery demand in the US was very strong last year, with Hong Kong's fine jewellery exports increasing by 23% in value in the first eleven months. Exports to the EU also grew by 23% in value amid a preference change for more expensive items, as well as price surges of diamonds, precious stones and materials. The growing preference for luxury items also becomes apparent in the Japanese market.

Hong Kong is the world's largest exporter of imitation jewellery. After a 27% increase in 2004, Hong Kong's exports of imitation jewellery grew by 26% in the first eleven months of 2005. Imitation jewellery is rarely domestically made but re-exported of origins outside Hong Kong, notably the Chinese mainland, which accounts for more than 90% of all exports from Hong Kong.

Exports of pears, gemstones and rough diamonds also grew strongly by 22% in 2004 and 19% in first eleven months of 2005, largely due to surging prices. Exports of gemstones and pearls increased year-on-year by 35% in the same eleven-month period, on account of the recent gemstone trend in Europe and rising material prices.

Despite impressive results, Hong Kong's jewellery exporters are facing intensifying competition from suppliers in the Chinese mainland and other countries, particularly India and Thailand. This together with the recent price increases of diamonds, precious stones and materials, has somewhat trimmed down their profit margins, although compared with other industries, jewellery makers are in a better position to pass cost increases onto buyers and end users if caused by price surges of precious materials, which make up the most part of a jewellery article's value. On the other hand, US retailers and importers now take additional inventory by consignment, and they press Hong Kong suppliers for extended credits, exchange for unsold items, shorter delivery lead time, and better designs.

The impact of the RMB's appreciation is expected to be rather modest compared with other industries because mainland content only accounts for a relatively small part of a jewellery article's value, compared with costs of precious materials, which are primarily imported into the mainland for export processing. On the other hand, the RMB's appreciation will shore up the purchasing power and import appetite of Chinese residents, and this is expected to bolster Hong Kong's exports of jewellery articles to the mainland, as well as retail sales in Hong Kong contributed by Chinese visitors.

Sales Channels

The jewellery industry of Hong Kong is by and large oriented towards export trade. The trade is characterized by a subcontracting system under which small and medium sized factories provide subcontracting services, such as mould making, precision casting, gem setting, polishing and electroplating to larger manufacturers or local jewellery retailers. Mass production of jewellery product is normally restricted to established manufacturers equipped with more sophisticated and automated production equipment. The jewellery items made for exports usually bear buyers' brand names or logos. Some jewellery makers have set up overseas offices and outlets to promote sales. It is, however, an increasing trend for displaying online before sale is increasing popular recently.

Some Hong Kong manufacturers are making inroads into retail and distribution in Hong Kong, helped by the flourishing tourist industry. The Hong Kong Tourist Board estimated that jewellery represented 18% of tourist expenditure in 2003. The proportion was 24% for mainland tourists.

A few Hong Kong jewellers have expanded their retail network to the Chinese mainland and successfully earned a recognized brand image there. A recent survey conducted by the HKTDC shows that Hong Kong brands are indeed the most favorite jewellery brands among urban shoppers in the Chinese mainland, when compared with local and foreign brands.

Promotion via participation in trade fairs is an effective way for Hong Kong companies to explore export opportunities. Acclaimed trade fairs in the industry include the Hong Kong International Jewellery Show, the BASELWORLD and the JCK Show Las Vegas. The HKTDC from time to time organizes study missions for Hong Kong manufacturers to visit specific markets for establishing new business relations.

Industry Trends

Articles of jewellery are getting more fashion oriented. In order to move up market, innovative designs are very important. In doing so, it is necessary for manufacturers to have more metallurgical knowledge. New technology also allows the development of new or innovative designs. Jewellery, which used to target the high end market, is also following more closely with the fashion trend and targeting at the younger, middle income level market segment, some in the form of brand jewellery.

Recent technological development allows massive production of jewellery products with good quality and competitive prices. While Hong Kong's jewellery industry remains basically a handicraft industry, a number or larger establishments have made use of sophisticated and automated production equipment. These manufacturers integrate advanced production techniques, such as electroforming, with handicraft skills to enhance their efficiency. They install computer aided design and manufacturing [CAD/CAM] systems, as well as computer numerically controlled [CNC] machine tools in their product design and manufacturing processes. New technologies also enable Hong Kong manufacturers to develop new materials for fashionable jewellery items other than fixing defects and to increase the accuracy of the designed output.

Like other industry sectors, the trend of consolidation also happens in the jewellery industry, especially in the US. According to the Jewellers Board of Trade of the US, the 1990s saw a decline of 21% in the number of jewellery manufacturers and a 6% decline in retailers in the US. Meanwhile, the business of small retailers for lower end products in the US has steadily declined as they struggle to compete against mass merchants such as Wal-mart, Target and Costco, which have successfully captured a bigger share of consumer spending. Wal-mart, for example, has risen to be the leading jewellery retailer in terms of sales turnover in the US. A recent survey by Research and Markets Ltd also reported that n20% of fine jewellery shoppers in the US made their purchases at these outlets. Mass merchants usually have stronger bargaining power than their suppliers; Hong Kong exporters are expected to face downward pressure on their ex-factory prices and provide more value added services to win buyers' orders.

On marketing and distribution, some Hong Kong jewellers are building up their own branded jewellery or having licensing agreements. While this is an effective strategy to enhance long term competitiveness, it may also require local jewellery manufacturers to move into distribution. Apart from establishing direct retail outlets, the rapid development of online shopping in recent years is also noteworthy. It is expected that the application of e-commerce in the jewellery sector will continue to proliferate. Over the longer term, the development of Internet shopping represents a new direct sales method for Hong Kong jewellers in promoting their products.

CEPA Provisions

On 18 October 2005, the mainland and Hong Kong agreed to further liberalise the mainland market for Hong Kong Companies under the third phase of the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement [CEPA III]. Along with other products of Hong Kong origin, the mainland agreed to give all products of Hong Kong origin, including jewellery, tariff free treatment starting from 1 January 2006. According to the stipulated procedures, products, which have no existing CEPA rules of origin, will enjoy tariff free treatment upon applications by local manufacturers and upon the CEPA rule of origins being agreed and met. But non Hong Kong made jewellery will remain subject to tariff rates of as high as 35% when entering the mainland.

The promulgated rules of origin for jewellery to benefit from CEPA's tariff preference are basically similar to the existing rules governing Hong Kong's exports of these products. Generally speaking, for jewellery articles of precious metal, moulding, identified as the principal process for the purpose of delineating their origin, is required to be carried out in Hong Kong. If assembling is required, it must also be done in Hong Kong. For jewellery articles of pearls, precious or semi precious stones, both moulding and setting have to be done in Hong Kong.

General Trade Measures Affecting Jewellery Exports

China's import tariffs for diamonds have been lifted, but the trade is now required to go through the customs located inside the Shanghai Diamond Exchange, which opened in October 2000. At the wholesale level for producers and wholesales, all gold trading now takes place in the Shanghai Gold Exchange, introducing market prices to the transactions. A further step of liberalization is to remove the approval requirements of China's central bank on the purchases of gold and on the production, distribution and retailing of gold products from April 2003. As regards the processing trade of gold, the approval requirements of China's central bank has been lifted since the end of 2003. A consultation paper was announced in December 2005, proposing further liberalization regarding the import/export administration of gold and the entrance requirements for gold traders.

Effective from May 2005, the VAT on exports of jewellery articles of gold and precious materials under general trade is exempted, but the VAT on the import content of such trade, collected when imported into China, will not be rebated.

In response to the concern that diamonds from a few African sources might have been sold through illegal channels to finance civil wars and conflicts among neighboring countries, the World Diamond Council [WDC], with some participating countries, have come up with a certification scheme to keep track of the rough diamonds exported from the African conflict areas [the so called Kimberly Process]. China, as a signatory to the Kimberly Process, has introduced this certification scheme since 1 January 2003. So has Hong Kong since 2 January 2003. Accordingly, all parties in Hong Kong carrying on a business of importing, exporting, carrying [including carrying rough diamonds in transit and transshipment], buying or selling rough diamonds must now be registered with the Trade and Industry Department [TID]. They are also required to obtain Kimberly Process [KP] Certificates issued by TID before the import and export of rough diamonds.

In the EU, environmental and health concern continue to be major issues. Environmental and health concerns will continue to rise in the EU. The EU has banned the imports of jewellery containing nickel, which can cause allergic reactions when in contact with skin. While this measure provides Hong Kong jewellery products made of other materials a niche in exporting to the EU, other suppliers have started to catch up as they adjust to the requirement.

Another important trade issue is the GSP schemes of the US and the EU. Under the US GSP scheme, jewellery imports from developing countries, most notably Thailand and India, with a few exceptions, are granted tariff exemptions, whereas similar imports from non-beneficiaries [including Hong Kong and the mainland] are charged at 0-13.5%. In the EU, the GSP scheme for jewellery originated from the mainland and Thailand has expired, but not for jewellery of Indian origin.

Other than the above official regulations, various organisations are issuing qualifications to various jewellery materials. They include the World Gold Council, the Natural Colour Diamond Association [NCDIA], and the Diamond Trading Company [DTC]. For example, Tanzanite Foundation has developed a grading system for tanzanite. Gaining their qualification is increasing trend, and their measures are expected to be a standard in the future.

Product Trends

In terms of materials, white metal will remain the mainstream, while there has been a renewed interest and demand for colour stone jewellery. Demand for yellow gold is on a rise again, albeit with a fashionable twist.

The number of younger consumers has increased over the past few years. They are fashion conscious and putting a great stress on the design element. In many cases, they are influenced by the trends in clothing fashion, mainly through magazines, TVs or movies. In Asia, for example, the biggest jewellery buyers are the rising numbers of women entering the workforce, according to De Beers.

In terms of product trends, jewellery designs have been increasingly influenced by clothing fashion. Consumers, especially women, are opting for more accessories like jewellery to express their sense of style. While feminine, romantic pieces are expected to be sought after in the luxury market, wear ability is getting important in the young girl market and this reflects in the increasing trend to wear jewellery with jeans in a mix and match fashion.

Costume jewellery is making a sparkling return. Increasingly more garment boutiques now offer jewellery as accessories complementing their new lines of fashion. Such development would contribute to an increased demand for elegant and romantic diamonds, which are expected to top the list of jewellery buyers, while

semi precious stones and coloured crystals targeting at the medium to lower end segment are likely to sell well.

Hong Kong International Jewellery Show 2006

6-9 March 2006 (Monday - Thursday)

Venue:

Halls 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, Grand Hall, Atrium 2, Mezzanine 1& 2 and 200 Series Meeting Rooms
Hong Kong Convention & Exhibition Centre
1 Expo Drive, Wanchai, Hong Kong (Harbour Road Entrance)

Opening Hours:

Fair Date	Opening Hours	Buyer Registration Hours
5 March (Sun)	---	2:00 pm - 7:00 pm
6 March (Mon)	10:30 am - 6:30 pm	10:00 am - 6:00 pm
7-8 March (Tue - Wed)	10:00 am - 6:30 pm	9:30 am - 6:00 pm
9 March (Thur)	10:00 am - 5:30 pm	9:30 am - 5:00 pm

Admission:

Trade only. Visitors under 18 will not be admitted.
(Free admission)

Organiser:

Hong Kong Trade Development Council

Co-organiser(s):

Diamond Federation of Hong Kong, China
Hong Kong Jewellers' & Goldsmiths' Association
Hong Kong Jewellery & Jade Manufacturers Association
Hong Kong Jewelry Manufacturers' Association

Sponsor(s):

Hong Kong Watch Manufacturers Association Ltd.
The Federation of Hong Kong Watch Trades & Industries Ltd.

Major Exhibit Categories:

All kinds of fine Jewellery, diamonds, pearl, gems, watches & clocks, related Jewellery products and services.

- Fine Jewellery
- Finished Jewellery
- Diamonds
- Brand Name Watches & Clocks
- Complete Watches & Clocks
- Jewellery Mounting

- Pearls
- Precious Stones
- Gemstones
- Synthetic Stones
- Diamond & Fine Jewellery Watches
- Jewellery Display & Packaging Material
- Machines for Jewellery Production
- Tools & Equipment
- Trade Publications & Services
- Trade Association

Special Highlight(s):

1. Le Salon Extraordinaire

This section is designed to cater for companies offering premium and luxurious jewellery, rendering this a dedicated area for distinctive top-range jewellery.

2. Designer Jewellery Galleria

An especially elegant setting is created for this selection of branded jewellery and designer collections from premier jewellery houses.

3. Treasures of Nature

A unique premium section dedicated to the display of precious loose jewellery elements including natural diamonds, precious stones and pearls of exceptional quality.

4. Watch & Clock Pavilion

It features both Brand Name Watches and Clocks and Complete Watches and Clocks, allowing a one-stop-shop environment for buyers in search of both jewellery and timepieces.

5. Les Salons Privés

This section provides the opportunity for buyers to source from a wide array of fine jewellery items and enjoy private discussion while staying close to the centre of action.

Edition : 23rd

Statistical Data :

Year	No. of Exhibitors	No. of Buyer	Gross Area
2005	1,547	26,753	49,639 sq.m.
2006	1,977	29,246	59,718 sq.m.

Exhibitor & Buyer Statistics Breakdown by Country/Region

Exhibitors' Profile

1. Total Exhibitors Number

Exhibitors	Number
Local	1,129
Overseas	848
Total	1,977

Visitors' Profile

No. of Trade Visitors from Hong Kong and outside Hong Kong

Region	Number	Variance with 2005
Hong Kong	13,184	7.46%
Outside Hong Kong	16,062	10.89%
Total	29,246	9.32%

No. of Trade Visitors from Outside Hong Kong by Regions

Region	Number	Variance with 2005
Asia	9,732	15.08%
Europe	2,730	4.76%
North America	1,912	-2.55%
Australia & Pacific Islands	765	16.26%
Middle East	460	30.31%
Africa	252	10.04%
Central & South America	211	-3.65%
Total	16,062	10.89%

Event Schedule

6 March 2006 (Monday)

Opening Ceremony

Time: 10:00 am

(Tea Reception starts at 9:30 am)

Venue: Expo Drive Entrance, Hong Kong Convention & Exhibition Centre (HKCEC)

Remarks: By Invitation ONLY

Designer Jewellery Galleria Mini Parade

Time: 10:30 am - 11:00 am

Venue: Hall 1 Concourse, HKCEC

Watch & Clock Mini Parade

Time : 11:00 am - 11:30 am

Venue :Watch & Clock Pavilion, Hall 5, HKCEC

Seminar on "Recent Developments in Treatment and Synthesis of Diamond, Ruby and Jadeite"

Time: 2:30 pm - 3:30 pm

Venue: Rooms 406 - 407, HKCEC
Speakers: Dr. Wuyi Wang, Research Scientist of GIA Laboratory &
Mr. Thomas Moses, Senior Vice President of GIA Laboratory
Language : English (simultaneous interpretation in Putonghua will be arranged)

Gala Evening

Time :6:30 pm (Cocktail)
7:00 pm (Jewellery Parade & Dinner)
Venue :Convention Hall, Harbour Road Entrance, HKCEC
Ticket Price :HK\$550/USD75 per head
Programme : Chinese Dinner, Performance Program and Lucky Draw
Admission : Persons under 16 will not be admitted

7 March 2006 (Tuesday)

Le Salon Extraordinaire Mini Parade

Time: 11:00 am - 11:30 am
Venue: Atrium 2, HKCEC

Seminar on "Jewelry and Fashion Trends in Europe"

Time : 11:30 am - 12:30 pm
Venue: Rooms 406 - 407, HKCEC
Speakers: Mrs. Christel Trimborn, Editor in Chief of Solitaire &
Mr. Thierry Valat, French Designer
Language: English

Watch & Clock Pavilion Reception & Mini Parade

Time:3:00 pm - 3:45 pm
Venue:Watch & Clock Pavilion, Hall 5, HKCEC
Remarks :By Invitation ONLY

Jewels of Italy (Hosted by Italian Trade Commission)

Time:7:00 pm
Venue:Grand Foyer, HKCEC
Remarks :By Invitation ONLY

8 March 2006 (Wednesday)

Seminar on "Road to Success for Jewellery Retail Business in the Chinese mainland"

Time : 11:00 am - 12:00 noon
Venue : Rooms 406 - 407, HKCEC
Speakers :Mr. Zhen Wei Gang, President of Guangdong Gold & Silver Jewellery Association Mr. Kent Wong, Director of Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Co. Ltd
Language : Cantonese (simultaneous interpretation in English & Putonghua will be arranged)

Designer Jewellery Galleria Mini Parade

Time:3:00 pm - 3:30 pm
Venue:Hall 1 Concourse, HKCEC

ICA & Exhibitors Cocktail

Time: 6:00 pm - 8:00 pm

Venue: Traders, HKCEC

Remarks: By Invitation ONLY

The Hong Kong International Jewellery Show 2006 concluded on March 9 attracted a total of 29,246 buyers, which is 9.3% more than last year.

The Show recorded an across-the-board increase in the number of buyers from different countries and region, including those from Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland, as well as from the US, Taiwan, Japan, Thailand, India, Australia, the Philippines, Korea and Italy.

According to the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, the fair organiser, buyer attendance of the jewellery show is as follows:

Buyers from places outside Hong Kong 16,062, up 10.9% and accounted for 55% of the total
Buyers from Hong Kong 13,184, up 7.5% and accounted for 45% of the total

According to an independent industry survey conducted by Oracle Added Value during the Show, industry players are very optimistic on jewellery exports in 2006.

A total of 466 exhibitors and 731 buyers from around the world at the Show were interviewed. 90% of the respondents said the global jewellery market in 2006 would be better than or same as in 2005. Hong Kong's jewellery exports surged for 23% last year.

Respondents said jewellery exports this year would be fuelled by the growth in global economy and the emergence of in-fashion design.

70% of the interviewed buyers are bullish on the mainland market. They expect the mainland's jewellery retail market to grow by over 20%.

40% of the interviewed buyers said the rise in gold price would not affect their orders. at the show. Only 15% of them were worried that the rise in gold price would eat into their margin.

The surge in gold price does not affect exhibitors. Jewellery manufacturers said they would switch to use silver, platinum and karat gold to replace gold in design and manufacturing.

72% of the exhibitors and 65% of the buyers expect gold price to increase in 2006 by 6-7%.

The next Jewellery Show will extend into a five-day event and will be held from March 6-10, 2007 at Hong Kong Convention & Exhibition Centre.

The News of India Pavilion was printed in the Second edition of FAIR DAILY of the show on 7 March, 2006. The clip was as follows:

News from the Pavilions

Indian Jewels

The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council of India is leading a delegation of 36 companies this year, an increase from 26 last year. "India's strength is in the variety of products that we offer," says Gaurav Joshi, Assistant Director. "Because the Indian industry supplies high quality loose gems as well as traditional and studded jewellery, our companies are well-positioned to serve as a one-stop jewellery hub. In fact, studded jewellery is the strongest sector, with a growth of 41% last year."

The Hong Kong International Jewellery Show plays an important role in India's jewellery export success. "The event attracts buyers from around the world. It is well-organised, and the organisers



are systematic in their approach. When coupled with Hong Kong's infrastructure, we consider the Hong Kong International Jewellery Show an event that Indian companies in the industry should not miss."

The List of Exhibitors of India Pavilion

S.No	Name of Exhibitor	Stall Nos
1	Aditya Gems	3L08/3L10
2	Amrapali Jewels Pvt. Ltd.	3L02/3L04
3	Asha Enterprises	3L27
4	Badshah Madracy & Sons	3L33
5	Derewala Jewellery Mfg. Company	3L19/21/23/25
6	Dwarka Gems Ltd.	3L26
7	Elegant Collections	3L14/16
8	Gem Mart India Pvt. Ltd	3L35
9	Gosil Exports Pvt. Ltd.	3L11
10	Hemi's Exquisite Jewellery	3K44
11	J Kee Gems	3K43
12	J.K. Jewellers	3L20/22
13	Jaipur emporium	3L13
14	Jaipur Exports	3L34
15	Jaipur Jewellery House	3K36/38
16	K.K. Gems Trading Company	3L29
17	Mittal Jewels	3L06
18	Mka"s Rubylite	3K42
19	Oriental Gemco Pvt. Ltd.	3K41
20	Pansari Art Jewellery	3K35
21	Pushpa Gem Impex	3L18
22	Rajputana Beads Mfg,. Company	3L36
23	Sabir Jewellers	3L15
24	Shree Nath Gems	3K37
25	Shrenuj & company Ltd	3L01/03
26	Shwet Ratan Impex	3L17
27	Silver Organisation	3L28
28	Silvex Images	3L05/07
29	Soni International Jewellery	3L30
30	Spectrum Jewels	3K40
31	Super Jewels	3L12
32	Swaranganga Jewellers	3L32
33	The Dazzle International	3L31

4	Trance Jewellery	3L09
35	Twinkle Exports	3L24
36	Utkrusht Gems	3K39

The Promotional Activities undertaken to promote the India Pavilion and IIJS- 06

The organizer of the show had provided a small booth of 3sqm.(3P08) to undertake the promotional activities. To promote the pavilion and IIJS following materials were distributed:

- 1) India Pavilion Brochure containing the details of the Exhibitors
- 2) IIJS- 06 Information Brochure
- 3) IIJS –06 News Letter
- 4) Golf Meet Brochure
- 5) Solitaire International Magazine
- 6) IIJS – 06 Hand Bag





The (Five) Raffle draws of the India International Jewellery show 2006 was drawn out at the information booth of India pavilion 3P08 in Hall No. 3 on 9th March at 3:30 P.M. The draw was taken out by:

- 1) Mr. Volken Dolen
- 2) Mr. Anthony Tan
- 3) Mr. Kyung Hak Baik

And in the presence of the following persons:

- 1) Mr. Rajiv Arora
- 2) Mr. Vijay Choradia
- 3) Mr. Gaurav Joshi
- 4) Mr. Daya Nidhi





रत्न तथा आभूषण निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद्



देशीय कार्यालय : राजस्थान चेंबर भवन, एलीफेन लान
मिर्जा इस्माईल रोड, जयपुर-302 003
दूरभाष : 0141-2568029 फैक्स : 0141-2567921

Regional Office : Rajasthan Chamber Bhawan
3rd Floor, Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur-302 003
Telephone : +141-2568029 Fax : +141-2567921
E-mail : gjepcj_pj1@rajchamber.in

संदर्भ संख्या/Ref. No. GIC/JRO/

दिनांक/Date : 9 जून 2006

To Whom It May Concern

The 7th Asia Pacific Jewellery of India International Jewellery Show 2006, which is scheduled from 4-8 June 2006 at Mumbai (India).

As follows are the 5 finalists who are winners:



संघ संस्थान, भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रयोजित
Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India

Vijaya Bhawan, 11 - 20022 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Marg, Mumbai - 400 004
E-mail : gjepcj@vsnl.com

सं. 391-ए, डॉ. दादासाहेब भटनगर मार्ग, मुंबई-400 004
दूरभाष : +91-22-23800752 • वेबसाइट : www.gjepc.org • ई-मेल : gjepc@vsnl.com
391-A, Dr. Dadasaheb Bhadkankar Marg, Mumbai - 400 004

www.gjepc.org • 0141-2568029, 0141-2567921 • Fax : +91-141-2567921 • Website : www.gjepc.org • E-mail : gjepc@vsnl.com

रत्न तथा आभूषण निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद्



क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय : राजस्थान चैम्बर भवन, तृतीय तल
मिर्जा इलाईत रोड, जयपुर-302 003
दूरभाष : 0141-2568029 फैक्स : 0141-2567921

Regional Office : Rajasthan Chamber Bhawan
3rd Floor, Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur-302 003
Telephone : +141-2568029 Fax : +141-2567921
E-mail : gjepc_jp1@sar chambers.in

संदर्भ संख्या/Ref. No. GJC/JRO/

दिनांक/Date :

The following persons took out the draws:

Name	Company Name	Signature
1) Volka. Dolen	Boyar Jew.	
2) Anthony Tau	Golden Success	
3) Kyung Hae Baik	COVE Jewellery	
4)		
5)		

The draws were taken out in the presence of the following persons:

1) RAJIV ARORA	AMRAPALI
2) VIJAY CHORDIA	valentine jewellery - jaipur
3)	
4)	
5)	

The winners are entitled for:

- Complimentary To & fro airfare from their country of origin to IJES in economy class.
- Complimentary transportation to the hotel and stay for the duration of IJES at any of the official five star hotels
- Complimentary entry to IJES, and to the fashion shows, cultural Evenings.
- Factory / Industry Visits.

Gauzev Joshi
Assistant Director
GJEPC- Jaipur

Daya Nidhi
Executive- Exhibitions
GJEPC- Chennai

(सामिन्त्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित)
(Sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India)

प्रधान कार्यालय : आभूषण प्लाजा, पंचम तल, 391-ए, डॉ. दादासाहेब भावरावकर मार्ग, मुंबई-400 004
दूरभाष : +22-23821801, 23821806, 23806918 • फैक्स : +22-23808752 • वेबसाईट : www.gjepc.org • ई-मेल : gjepc@vsnl.com
Head Office : Diamond Plaza, 5th Floor, 391-A, Dr. Dadasaheb Bhalkar Marg, Mumbai - 400 004