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### **Features of Legal Training for Future Jewelry Artists**

**Abstract.** The article analyzes the regulatory documents necessary for the future professional activities of jewelry artists. Based on this analysis, the author identifies and systematically presents the features of forming legal literacy among future jewelry artists. The necessity for students to master the technology of registering as a jeweler in the State Integrated Information System for monitoring the circulation of precious metals, precious stones and products made from them at all stages of their circulation is proven.

**Keywords:** legal training, jewelry artists

A significant role in preserving our country's cultural heritage belongs to jewelry art, which, due to its versatility and refinement, occupies a special place among other types of traditional applied arts. At the Institute of Traditional Applied Arts – Moscow branch of the Russian University of traditional art crafts – training of jewelers has been carried out since 1938 (from the date of establishment of the Moscow School of Artistic Crafts) [4]. In accordance with federal state educational standards, the department of jewelry art provides training for highly qualified specialists in this field under the profile "Art Metal (Jewelry Art)." The uniqueness of the department is determined by a combination of several key factors: 1) long-term experience accumulated by generations of masters in the field of artistic and creative performance skills; 2) continuous improvement of techniques and technologies for manual production of jewelry; 3) use of proven approaches to the stages of development in the field of jewelry design; 4) implementation of modern requirements for the use of computer technologies. Thanks to such a comprehensive approach, students of the department are able to create unique museum-worthy pieces even within the framework of their final qualification work. These works demonstrate not only a high level of skill but also the creative individuality of graduates, as well as their deep understanding of traditions and contemporary trends in jewelry art [4].

It should be noted that in the scientific sphere, issues related to identifying the specifics of training jewelry artists have been addressed by researchers such as D.S. Dronov [3], N.V. Sevryukova [16], A.V. Timokhina [17], M.V. Churakova [19] and others.

For successful professional development, future specialists in this unique area need to understand the legal status of a jewelry artist. Noting that one of the most important elements of jewelry art is working with precious stones, students in the

context of legal training must have an understanding of the peculiarities of regulating professional activity in the production and circulation of jewelry. Therefore, an important task within the disciplines "Legal Foundations of Professional Activity" (at the secondary vocational education level) and "Legal Support of Professional Activity" (at the higher education level) is familiarization with normative legal documents that regulate future professional activities in this field [4].

First of all, it is necessary to determine the list of basic regulatory legal acts required for the future professional activities of jewelry artists.

Table 1.  
Key Regulatory Acts Required in the Professional Activities of a Jewelry Artist

<b>Federal Law No. 41-FZ dated March 26, 1998 (as amended on December 29, 2022), "On Precious Metals and Precious Stones" (with amendments and additions, effective from September 1, 2024) [6]</b>
Familiarizing students with the law governing the circulation of precious metals and precious stones in the Russian Federation will allow them to understand the established rules for licensing activities related to the production, processing and handling of precious metals and stones, as well as the requirements for accounting, storage and reporting.
<b>Decrees of the Government of the Russian Federation<sup>55</sup>:</b>
Understanding the procedure for introducing and putting legal entities, individual entrepreneurs, and jewelry artists who carry out transactions with precious metals and stones onto a special register, as well as the rules for recognizing a physical person as a jewelry artist, will enable students to comprehend the legal process of acquiring the status of a jewelry artist. In addition, these documents contain specific rules for accounting and storing precious metals and stones, as well as procedures for record-keeping. By acquainting themselves with these acts, students will gain insight into the obligations of organizations and individual entrepreneurs working with precious metals and stones.
<b>Order of the Ministry of Finance of Russia dated December 9, 2016 No. 231n "On Approval of the Instruction on the Procedure for Accounting and Storage of Precious Metals, Precious Stones, Products Made from Them and Keeping Records</b>

<sup>55</sup> See more details:

- Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated October 1, 2015, No. 1052 "On maintaining a special register of legal entities, individual entrepreneurs, and jewelry artists engaged in operations involving precious metals and precious stones" [8];
- Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated April 22, 2024, No. 518 "On approving the Rules for recognizing an individual as a jewelry artist" [12];
- Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated February 26, 2021, No. 270 "On certain issues concerning control over the circulation of precious metals, precious stones, and products made from them at all stages of this circulation, and introducing changes into some acts of the Government of the Russian Federation" [9];
- Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated September 28, 2000, No. 731 "On approval of the Rules for accounting and storing precious metals, precious stones, and products made from them, as well as keeping relevant records" [13];
- Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated June 25, 2021, No. 1015 "On federal state assay supervision" [10];
- Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated October 21, 2015, No. 1127 "On approval of the Rules for registration, manufacture of hallmarks, as well as application and destruction of their impressions" [11].

<b>During Their Production, Use, and Circulation" [7]</b>
This order establishes the procedure for accounting and storage of precious metals and stones, as well as record-keeping by organizations and individual entrepreneurs working with them.
<b>Order of the Federal Assay Chamber dated June 20, 2024 No. 98n "On Approval of the Procedure and Form of the Register of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs and Jewelry Artists Engaged in Operations Involving Precious Metals and Precious Stones" [15]</b>
<b>Order of the Federal Assay Chamber dated August 16, 2022 No. 125n "On Approval of the Content of the Hallmark Code, the Form of the Hallmark Registration Application, the Structure of Information Entered into the Application Form, the Procedure for Its Formation and Obtaining Confirmation of Its Acceptance and Forms of Notifications about the Decision to Register the Hallmark or Refuse Its Registration" [14]</b>
These regulations establish the content of the hallmark code, the form of the hallmark registration application, the structure of information entered into the application form, the procedure for its formation and obtaining confirmation of its acceptance and the forms of notifications regarding decisions on hallmark registration or refusal thereof. For example, students need to know that:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The hallmark code consists of no fewer than 3 but no more than 4 letters of the Russian alphabet.</li> <li>2. The first letter of the hallmark code contains encrypted information about the year of manufacture of the jewelry or other product made from precious metals.</li> <li>3. The second letter of the hallmark code contains encrypted data about the territorial body of the Federal Assay Chamber (a subdivision of the territorial body) that registered the hallmark.</li> <li>4. The third and fourth letters of the hallmark code contain encrypted data about the manufacturer of the item.</li> </ol> <p>A detailed video instruction on hallmark registration is available on the website of the State Integrated Information System for Monitoring the Circulation of Precious Metals, Precious Stones and Products Made from Them at All Stages of This Circulation [1]. Figure 1 shows an example of the structure and placement of the hallmark.</p>
<b>Fig. 1. Hallmark structure and example of hallmark placement</b>

It should be noted that starting from September 1, 2024, amendments to the Federal Law of March 26, 1998, No. 41-FZ "On Precious Metals and Precious Stones" came into force, defining the legal status of jewelry artists. We emphasize that according to the legislation, a jewelry artist is an individual who independently engages in creative activities on a professional basis, manufactures jewelry and other items from precious metals and/or precious stones, and has obtained the status of a jewelry artist in the prescribed manner [6]. Currently, jewelry artists (amendments

aimed at providing opportunities) can independently engage in activities related to the circulation of precious metals and precious stones, on par with legal entities and individual entrepreneurs registered with the Federal Assay Chamber (separate registration as an individual entrepreneur or incorporation as a legal entity is not required). Students need to know that according to paragraph 2 of Article 13.1 of Federal Law No. 41-FZ, jewelry artists whose information should be included in the register but is absent therein are not entitled to conduct operations with precious metals and precious stones.

It is essential that an individual seeking to obtain the status of a jewelry artist must meet the following criteria:

- Continue traditions and develop new directions in jewelry craftsmanship;
- Have experience participating in competitions, exhibitions, reviews and other cultural events in the jewelry industry;
- Possess at least three jewelry pieces that have passed testing and marking with a state assay stamp, created by the individual using execution techniques that include manual labor during the manufacturing and artistic processing stages, possess an original author's idea and exhibit a high professional, artistic and technical level of execution, reflecting the realization of the artistic concept.

Future jewelry artists need to know that in order to work with precious metals and stones, they must go through four stages, which together can be considered as the technology for registering a jeweler artist in the State Integrated Information System. Let's consider these stages in more detail in the form of an instruction.

***Stage 1. Submission of an application for special registration with the Federal Assay Chamber [18].***

The application for special registration is prepared by the jeweler artist in the federal state information system "Unified Portal of State and Municipal Services (Functions)" [5] or in the state integrated information system in the field of control over the circulation of precious metals, precious stones and products made from them at all stages of this turnover [1].

Special registration of legal entities, individual entrepreneurs and jeweler artists working with precious metals and precious stones is carried out in accordance with the established procedure<sup>56</sup> and is detailed on the diagram.

***Stage 2. Completing the process of obtaining the status of a jeweler artist at the Gokhran of Russia.***

Jewelry artists, regardless of their experience in creative activity, submit an application to the Federal Assay Chamber for the purpose of being placed on special record and receiving the status of a jeweler artist. The procedure for obtaining this status is governed by the decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated April 22, 2024 No. 518 "On Approval of the Rules for Recognizing a Physical Person as a Jeweler Artist".

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<sup>56</sup> The rules for special registration are regulated by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated October 1, 2015 No. 1052 (as amended on April 22, 2024) "On maintaining a special register of legal entities, individual entrepreneurs and jeweler artists engaged in operations with precious metals and precious stones" [8].

Detailed information about obtaining the status of a jeweler artist, including the submission of required documents, is available on the official website of the Gokhran of Russia<sup>57</sup> on the Internet in the "Information" section, subsection "Jeweler Artists."



In Diagram 1, we will outline the steps taken by an individual for special registration.

Diagram 1.

The sequence of actions for an individual to be registered for special accounting and obtain the status of a jeweler artist

**Register a personal account in the GIIS DMDK<sup>58</sup> or on Gosuslugi.**

GIIS DMDK [1]

Official portal of government services of the Russian Federation [5]



**Fill out the special account card form in your personal account (completing the profile of the jeweler artist).**

Registration of jewelers-artists subject to special registration in the GIIS DMDK is carried out automatically by the operator after such jewelers-artists have been put on special registration.

To provide information to the GIIS DMDK, jewelers-artists must have a device(s) capable of entering data on the turnover of products, jewelry items into the GIIS DMDK, and having the ability to generate and sign electronic documents with an enhanced qualified electronic signature, as well as exchange necessary electronic documents with the GIIS DMDK; certificate of the verification key of the enhanced qualified electronic signature.

A detailed description of the operating procedures within the GIIS DMDK is provided

<sup>57</sup> Full Name: Federal Treasury Institution "State Institution for the Formation of the State Fund of Precious Metals and Precious Stones of the Russian Federation, Storage, Issue and Use of Precious Metals and Precious Stones (Gokhran of Russia) under the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation" [2].

<sup>58</sup> Full name: State Integrated Information System for Monitoring the Circulation of Precious Metals, Precious Stones, and Products Made from Them at All Stages of This Circulation [1].

in manuals, instructions and methodological guidelines posted on the official GIIS DMDK<sup>59</sup> website on the Internet.



**Create a statement in your personal cabinet to the Federal Assay Chamber (FAC)<sup>60</sup>**

The application includes the following components:

- Information on participation in exhibitions, competitions, reviews and the presence of publications in catalogs, special editions;
- Color images of jewelry items (no more than 3 photographs per item);
- A description of at least 3 jewelry pieces made by the applicant. Optionally, additional documents confirming qualifications or practical work experience can be uploaded to the personal account.



**To present the assayed and hallmarked items for visual inspection on an agreed date and time, no later than 30 calendar days from the date of submission of the application.**

***Stage 3. Obtaining a decision from Gokhran Russia on recognizing or refusing to recognize a physical person as a jeweler artist.***

The status of a jeweler artist is assigned to a physical person by the commission of Gokhran Russia [2], which includes representatives from the Ministry of Finance of Russia, the Federal Assay Chamber, as well as experts, art historians and restorers from Gokhran Russia whose qualifications have been confirmed within the framework of the attestation of the Ministry of Culture of Russia. Thus, the members of the commission are directly related to decorative and applied arts, including jewelry and have many years of experience working with values, both modern and those having historical and cultural significance.

It should be noted that if a physical person is already registered as an individual entrepreneur, they are a full-fledged market participant, have the right to carry out operations with precious metals and stones, participate in jewelry exhibitions and competitions, including those held by Gokhran Russia. Therefore, in this case, obtaining the additional status of a jeweler artist is not required.

According to paragraph 10 of the Rules, the meetings of the commission are conducted in-person. The visual inspection of the items presented by the applicant is one of the stages of the commission's work and is necessary to determine whether the applicant meets the requirements set forth in paragraph 4 of the Rules. As part of this inspection, the technical level of execution of the items, the use of manual labor during the manufacturing process and the realization of the artistic concept are evaluated, all of which cannot be adequately assessed through video conferencing.

<sup>59</sup> State Integrated Information System for monitoring the circulation of precious metals, precious stones, and products made from them at all stages of this circulation: official website. – Moscow. – Updated daily. – URL: <https://dmdk.ru/> (accessed: February 4, 2025). – Text: electronic.

<sup>60</sup> The Federal Assay Chamber was formed based on the FKU "Probirnaya Palata Rossii" in accordance with the decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated October 28, 2019 No. 529, and is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation [18].

Point 11 of the Rules stipulates that the applicant must submit their items for in-person review by the commission no later than 30 calendar days from the date of submitting the application. The date and time for presenting the items to the commission will be coordinated with the applicant.

Students need to know that special registration is carried out by including legal entities, individual entrepreneurs and jeweler artists into the register of legal entities, individual entrepreneurs and jeweler artists engaged in transactions involving precious metals and precious stones. This register is maintained by the Federal Assay Chamber in the State Integrated Information System for monitoring the circulation of precious metals, precious stones and products made from them at all stages of such circulation [18; 1].

***Stage 4. Obtaining a decision from the Federal Assay Chamber regarding being placed on or refused placement on special record.***

For visualization purposes, we provide diagrams 2-3.

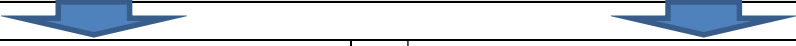
Diagram 2.

The process of obtaining a decision from the Federal Assay Chamber regarding placement or refusal of placement on special record

<b>Actions of the Federal Assay Chamber [18]:</b>	
<b>(No later than 1 business day after receiving documents from the applicant):</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sends the application and documents to the Commission of Gokhran Russia for consideration of recognition of a physical person as a jeweler artist;</li> <li>- Notifies the applicant via their personal account about the submission of their application to the commission;</li> <li>- Suspends the procedure for placing the jeweler artist on special record from the moment the application is sent to the commission until the receipt of the commission's decision by the FPP (Federal Assay Chamber).</li> </ul>	
Makes a decision (within no more than 4 business days from the date of receiving the decision from the Gokhran Russia commission)	
on placing the jeweler artist on special record and assigning him/her a registration number	on refusing to place the jeweler artist on special record
Notification of the jeweler artist about the adoption of the respective decision through the personal account (within no more than 4 business days)	

Diagram 3.

The process of obtaining a decision from Gokhran Russia on recognizing or refusing to recognize a physical person as a jeweler artist

<b>Actions of the Gokhran Russia commission for recognizing a physical person as a jeweler artist</b>	
(within 2 business days, it checks the application and documents received from the Federal Assay Chamber)	
	
<b>Corresponds to:</b> Sending a notification to the applicant's personal account about the possible date and time for the visual inspection of the items by the	<b>Does not correspond to:</b> Returning the application and documents to the Federal Assay Chamber

commission		
Coordinates with the applicant suitable dates and times for presenting the items to the commission by exchanging information through the applicant's personal account		Returns the application to the FPP (Federal Assay Chamber) if the applicant fails to present the items for visual inspection within 30 calendar days from the date of submitting the application
Inspects the items submitted by the applicant, describes them and takes photographs of the items and their fragments		
<b>Making a decision (within no more than 3 business days from the date of inspecting the items)</b>		
Recognition of a physical person as a jeweler artist		<p>Refusal to recognize a physical person as a jeweler artist.</p> <p>The Gokhran Russia commission has the right to refuse to grant the status of a jeweler artist to a physical person exclusively in cases where the applicant does not meet the established criteria or provides deliberately false and/or inaccurate information in the application and accompanying documents.</p> <p>In case of disagreement with the decision of the Gokhran Russia commission, the applicant has the right to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Appeal the commission's decision in court;</li> <li>- Within 5 business days from the date of receiving the commission's decision, file a statement of disagreement with the commission's decision (an appeal) with Gokhran Russia.</li> </ul> <p>The appeal is reviewed by the appeals committee, which includes representatives from the Ministry of Finance of Russia and the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia, within 5 business days from the date Gokhran Russia receives it.</p>
Notification of the FAC's decision (within no more than 2 business days)		

It is important to note that the recognition of an individual as a jeweler artist is carried out by a commission under the jurisdiction of a state institution subordinate to the authorized federal executive body upon application from the individual in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Russian Federation. The decision of the commission may be appealed by the individual in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation through judicial proceedings.

Future jewelry artists should be aware that according to points 1 and 2 of Article 12.1 of Federal Law No. 41-FZ, in the Russian Federation, jewelry and other



items made of precious metals, except for silver jewelry produced domestically, as well as jewelry, coins made of precious metals of historical, artistic, scientific or cultural significance, are subject to assaying and stamping with a state assay mark<sup>61</sup> (an example is shown in Figure 2).



Fig. 2. Example of jewelry hallmarking

It is worth noting that the main stamp includes the following elements:

- The cipher of the territorial body of the Federal Assay Chamber or its division that tested and stamped the item;
- The verification mark – a female head in a kokoshnik;
- The fineness – the number of mass parts of the precious metal per thousand mass parts of the alloy [1].

Students need to know that standards for gold, silver, platinum, and palladium differ. For jewelry sold within Russia and EAEU countries, a metric system of assays is used [18]:

gold — 333, 375, 500, 583, 585, 750, 875, 916, 958, 999;

silver — 800, 830, 875, 925, 960, 999;

platinum — 585, 850, 900, 950;

palladium — 500, 850.

It is important to note that items whose fineness is below the minimum threshold cannot be stamped and are not considered jewelry.

Assaying and stamping with a state assay mark of jewelry made from domestic silver, as well as jewelry and coins made from precious metals of historical, artistic, scientific or cultural value, is done on a voluntary basis.

Jewelry items presented in their assembled form with all components present are subject to hallmarking. If it is not possible to assay and hallmark jewelry items in their assembled form, manufacturers can submit such items for assaying and hallmarking in disassembled form but with all secondary and additional parts

<sup>61</sup> The state assay mark is a sign confirming the content of precious metal in a product. From September 1, 2025, all jewelry products on the territory of the Russian Federation must bear two-dimensional barcodes (physical marking). Physical marking of jewelry products is carried out by the Federal Assay Chamber.

included. In this case, a sketch (photo) of the assembled item along with its description indicating the quantity of secondary and/or additional parts must also be provided.

Analysis of jewelry submitted by jewelry artists is conducted only with written permission from the person submitting these items. Acceptance for assaying, analysis and hallmarking of jewelry is carried out after entering information about these items (with the exception of jewelry and other items made of precious metals presented by individuals) into the State Integrated Information System for monitoring the circulation of precious metals, precious stones and products made from them at all stages of this circulation and upon presentation by the jewelry artist of a document verifying their identity. The maximum time limits for stamping jewelry with the state assay mark and applying a two-dimensional barcode are not established by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

At the same time, if a physical person or organization needs urgent assaying and stamping of jewelry, such actions are performed by the territorial bodies of the Federal Assay Chamber within the time frames specified in paragraph 2 of article 333.32 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation, with payment of an increased state duty in the amount established by this article of the code.

The calculation of deadlines begins from the moment applicants submit jewelry for stamping and marking, taking into account the workload of the territorial unit of the Federal Assay Chamber, the number of jewelry pieces submitted, as well as the complexity of manufacturing the jewelry items.

Thus, the legal preparation of jewelry artists has several distinctive features compared to the legal training of traditional artisans in other fields. This is due to the specifics of working with precious metals and stones, as well as special requirements for safety and quality of products. In addition to the basic aspects of legal training, including knowledge of copyright and intellectual property, jewelry artists need to provide information on the legal regulation of the circulation of precious metals and stones, as well as the necessity to comply with strict legislative norms in this area. An essential component of the discipline is studying issues related to certification and standardization of products. Jewelry items are subject to mandatory certification, which confirms their quality according to established standards. Knowledge of these standards and certification procedures will enable future artists to create products that meet both legislative requirements and market demands.

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