

PRICE INDICATION IN ANTIQUE SHOPS:

the trader's obligation to display prices for products offered.

What is meant by price indication?

The prices of all products must be displayed in an unambiguous, easily identifiable and easily readable manner.

For the professional!

The trader must indicate the prices of the products offered so that the consumer can easily identify and read them.

How to display the price of products on sale?

- In euros (€), including value added tax (VAT) and all other taxes (ATI).
- Products displayed inside the exhibition/fair: the consumer has to be able to easily identify the price of the item offered for sale.
- Non-exhibited products: prices shall be made available to the consumer via a freely accessible list.
- Products in shop windows: prices must be visible from the outside.

Exhibitors preferring not to indicate the price directly next to the object offered for sale, may do so via price lists provided these are available for consultation by the consumer without any interaction by the seller. The prices on these lists must be unequivocal and inclusive of VAT and any all taxes included.

Penalties apply in the event of non-compliance.

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Practical examples!



Where products are displayed for sale, the consumer must have easy access to the selling price. The price for items offered for sale must be easily identifiable by the consumer through marking, labelling or other appropriate means as in our example above.



Above is an example of jewellery in a shop window. The prices should be visible from the outside.





Exhibitors preferring not to indicate the price directly next to the item offered for sale, may, as in the example above, indicate a number next to the item and then provide the buyer with a catalogue containing the item number and the selling price. The consumer must be able to consult this catalogue or the price list freely (as in the example above) without any interaction by the seller.

