

**TEFAF Maastricht 2019
Vetting Guidelines****Table of Contents**

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I Introduction

The vetting process, one of the main pillars of TEFAF Maastricht's success, aims to create an atmosphere in which buyers can buy with confidence.

The vetting committees draw their members from dealers, art historians, restorers and academics. By the time the Fair opens, they have undertaken a meticulous examination of every piece on show. Neither exhibitors nor their representatives are admitted to the exhibition hall during the vetting so that committee members may express their opinions freely and complete impartiality is ensured. Exhibits are not accepted for display unless they have been approved by the relevant committee. All exhibitors are bound by the decisions of the committees. Moreover, based on its findings in previous years, the vetting committee gives non-binding advice to the selection committee regarding the quality of applicants mainly based on but not limited to the quality of the presented artworks.

The vetting committees are as follows:

Antiquairs

Chair to be confirmed

Paintings

Chair Prof. Dr Chr. Brown
Former director Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Northern European Old Master Paintings

Chair Dr E. Peters Bowron
The Audrey Jones Beck Curator of European Art, The Museum of Fine
Arts, Houston
French, Italian, Spanish and British Old Master Paintings

II Due Diligence

To ensure the highest quality standards are maintained and in the interests of transparency, all exhibitors (participants to the fair organized by TEFAF) are expected to conduct their own due diligence investigations to establish the provenance and title of their exhibits prior to putting them up for sale at the fair.

The following requirements therefore apply to exhibits on display at TEFAF:

- All objects must be labelled, see pages 5 & 6 below;
- All labels must contain correct and complete information;
- All objects must be listed and these lists must be available on the stand, see page 6 & 7 of these vetting guidelines;
- Maximum possible provenance verification and reporting must be available;
- A TEFAF exhibitor must check every object on display against databases with information about stolen art, such as the Art Loss Register, the Interpol database and the ICOM Red Lists;
- Restoration and/or replacement using material listed in Appendix 1 of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), including ivory, tortoiseshell and rosewood is not allowed.

Art Loss Register

In addition to being vetted for authenticity, attribution and condition, most exhibits at TEFAF are checked against the Art Loss Register (ALR) database of 500,000 items subject to a claim. The ALR includes items reported as lost or stolen, subject to a dispute or lien, or with other issues. Any object found to be subject to a claim is removed from the fair immediately.

Dutch Ministry of Education Culture and Science

Please see the digital brochure from the Dutch Ministry of Education Culture and Science 'Import and Export of Cultural Objects'. This brochure explains the pitfalls you need to avoid. <https://english.erfgoedinspectie.nl/binaries/erfgoedinspectie-en/documents/publication/2016/11/16/brochure-import-and-export-of-cultural-objects/Brochure+import+and+export+of+cultural+objects+Ministry+of+Education%2C+Culture+and+Science+Netherlands.pdf>

Responsibility of Exhibitors and Responsibility of Vetting Committee Members

TEFAF believes it is important to be explicit about the responsibilities of both exhibitors and vetting experts.

Exhibitors:

Exhibitors are responsible, among other things, for providing clear and complete labels. Moreover, exhibitors are generally responsible for the exhibits offered and as such have to observe the necessary due diligence as set out below under 'Exhibits need to be acquired with all the necessary due diligence'.

Vetting Experts:

The vetting committees are responsible for deciding whether exhibitors have provided enough evidence to substantiate what is stated on labels. Sources of evidence include provenance verification and reporting, research, documentation and obviously the object itself.

Attributions:

TEFAF vetting committees do not make attributions. TEFAF accepts or rejects attributions based on the evidence presented by exhibitors.

By signing the Contract of Participation, the exhibitor has complied with the General Terms & Conditions including TEFAF's Due diligence procedures, the TEFAF Selection Protocol and the current Vetting Guidelines.

III General

The guidelines in this part apply to every object brought to the Fair. All objects must be of excellent quality and meet the standards expected at the Fair. Buyers must amongst others be protected from badly and/or over restored objects. Specific guidelines that relate to particular areas of collecting or types of object can be found in part V, Sections.

So that the vetting committees can properly vet the stands, as an exhibitor you must:

- clearly label all objects;
- ensure that all objects are listed, and that lists are available on the stand;
- display all objects on your stand, i.e. not in closed cupboards or storerooms;
- ensure that your stand and showcases are illuminated during vetting;
- have conservation and restoration documentation available (Examination, Condition and Treatment reports) at the stand (e.g. examination, condition and treatment reports illustrating all previous damage and reintegration/repairs including any test reports and historical documentation);
- literature references must relate to the specific object being shown at TEFAF and not to the general oeuvre of the artist in question;
- ensure that any storage on your stand is easily accessible to vetting members;
- ensure that any keys to showcases are deposited with the organizers, unless authorization for an exception has been requested well in advance.

NO art objects in private rented storages until after vetting

Not until after vetting, you are allowed to store (vetted) art objects in you rented private storage. All your art objects present in the MECC, must be unpacked and properly labelled in your stand during vetting. After vetting you are allowed to store your possible spare vetted objects in your private storage. Your private storage can be used for (empty) packing material, tools, ladders etc. at any time.

Objects Refused in Previous Years

An object that has been refused in previous years will only be allowed if new and conclusive information on this specific object has become available, for example two or more independent reports/opinions from reputed independent experts or independent scientific experts/analyses, confirmed provenance or any other information that gives good grounds for changing the reason for refusal in the past. This information has to be provided at least three months before opening of the Fair.

In the Event of Refusal: Publications as 'Proof' During Appeals

If an object is refused, an exhibitor may present published documentation such as catalogues raisonnés, exhibition catalogues, certificates, authentications or articles from accepted authorities during the appeal procedure. However, the fact that publications about an object exist does not prove the object is authentic, which means that vetting committees may set aside or ignore certain publications. Any documentation that was not available to the vetting committee during the vetting proces can and will not be considered.

Labelling

Each object should be clearly labeled, all in the same font, type-face, and size. Not only during vetting but throughout the entire fair period. Also 'follower of' and 'attributed to' before the name of the artist, should all be in the same font, type-face, and size.

Labels should contain information on:

- title;
- date;
- place;
- artist's name and dates;
- physical state;
- provenance.

And if applicable:

- Artist's name and dates;
- Country and period (of the sculpture);
- Date of conception of the model (precise or estimated to within 25 years);
- Date of this example (precise or estimated to within 25 years);
- Full state of material and technique
- Marks, dates, seals, numbers, etc;
- Details of the edition.

Labels should not contain value judgments.

If these requirements are not adhered to, the vetting committee may insist that the labels be reprinted, or the works withdrawn.

Re-Labeling Checking Procedure

There have been occasions in the past when labels were not amended in accordance with the vetting committees' specific instructions before the Fair opened. It has been decided, in the interests of the Fair, to carry out far more rigorous checks in future to establish that objects have been correctly re-labelled.

If an object is found not to have been re-labelled before the Fair opens, as required by the vetting committee, the object will be removed from the exhibitor's stand immediately and the exhibitor forfeits his right to a further appeal.

Vetting committee members will be instructed specifically to check re-labelling after vetting and the TEFAF organization will also keep a close watch on compliance.

Lists

Apart from labelled, all objects must also be listed. These lists must be available on the stand during vetting and the entire fair;

Provenance

As international laws (and the UNESCO 1970 Convention) regarding provenance become ever more stringent, we would urge you to state any relevant provenance information relating to your objects on your labels. Should a vetting committee detect false or falsely constructed provenance, works will be removed.

Exhibits need to be acquired with all the necessary due diligence

Special attention should be given to the provenance of the object and whether due diligence has been applied when acquiring the object, particularly in - but not limited to - the situation that it recently left the region of origin.

Regarding exhibits to be offered at the fair organized by TEFAF, an exhibitor is responsible for (re)examination of the object's existing export and / or authenticity certificates and / or

other documentation, in particular relating to validity and applicability of such documentation. The aforementioned also applies in case an exhibitor acquires an object from a fellow exhibitor.

Regarding exhibits to be offered at the fair organized by TEFAF, an exhibitor is required to observe the necessary due diligence as set forth in the UNESCO International Code of Ethics for Dealers in Cultural Property, as well as, if applicable, the ethics rules of the respective international trade association of which the exhibitor is a member. Additionally and self-evidently, an exhibitor will follow the legislation and regulations that are in force, especially in the field of cultural heritage protection such as, but not limited to:

- 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property;
- 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on stolen or illegally exported cultural objects 1998 Washington Principles on Nazi-looted Art;
- 2009 Terezin Declaration;
- 2014/60 EU Directive on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State (Recast);
- the Dutch Cultural Heritage Act;

Aforementioned compliance also includes the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679. An exhibitor takes note of the fact that falsification of export and / or authenticity certificates and / or other supporting documentation constitutes a criminal offense in the sense of the Dutch Criminal Code (Article 225). In case of such falsification, TEFAF has the right to exclude the exhibitor from future participation of any fair organized by TEFAF.

Finally

All the vetting committees' decisions are taken in the interests of the Fair. In some cases the vetting committees' judgement may necessarily be subjective. However, the acceptance and refusal of all objects is entirely at the vetting committees' discretion and all exhibitors must agree to be bound by the committees' decisions. A vetting committee's opinion of an object is conveyed solely to the TEFAF organizing committee for the purposes of information and assistance in connection with the admission of the object concerned to the Fair and may not be used or relied upon by any other person or for any other purpose whatsoever. The opinions are given to the best of the vetting committees' knowledge, and neither the vetting committees, The European Fine Art Foundation nor the MECC accept any liability whatsoever for the validity of these opinions. In the unlikely event of a dispute, Dutch law will prevail.

IV Scientific Research Team

The TEFAF Vetting Committees include a Scientific Research Team (SRT). During the vetting process the SRT provides expertise on different analytical methods to investigate the material integrity of an artwork. The team will investigate individual objects at the request of the Vetting Committees, which hold overall responsibility for the entire vetting process. The analytical methods at the team's availability range from various forms of microscopy to elemental identification through X-ray fluorescence spectrometry. The SRT's approach is entirely non-destructive, strictly excluding the removal and analysis of samples from an artwork. In addition, the SRT is limited to portable instrumentation that can be employed quickly, directly and *in situ* at TEFAF. In view of these limitations in time and technology, the SRT provides indicative analytical support. The SRT's work does not present an in-depth material investigation of a specialised art technological laboratory. The SRT may refer the Vetting Committee, dealers or buyers to such laboratories.

The Scientific Research Team:

Advisors:

Dr. Robert van Langh, Head of Conservation & Scientific Research, Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam
Prof. Dr. Joris Dik, Antoni van Leeuwenhoek Chair, Materials in Art and Archaeology, Dept. Of materials Science and Engineering, Delft University of Technology
Prof. Dr. Arie Wallert, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam

Artificial Visual Intelligence

Prof. dr. Robert G. Erdmann, Senior Scientist, Rijksmuseum
Professor of Conservation Science, Department of Conservation and Restoration and Institute of Physics University of Amsterdam
Special Professor for Visualization Radboud University, Nijmegen

X-Radiography techniques

ApplusRtd, Rotterdam

Hirox Microscope Europe

Emilien Leonhardt

Portable XRF

Arie Pappot, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam
Guus Verhaar, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam

UV en IR reflectography

Rik Klein Gotink, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam

V Sections

1. Ancient Art

All the antiquities exhibited must be described and dated to the period and attributed according to their culture. The exhibits at TEFAF Maastricht must have been checked by the Art Loss Register according to the rules of the International Association of Dealers in Ancient Art IADAA.

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All exhibits covering the cultural heritage (of cultural property and other goods of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific or religious importance) originating from the territory of Iraq or Syria must show a documented evidence of provenance prior to respectively 6 August 1990 and March 2011. Objects from Egypt must have written proof of provenance prior to 1983. The exhibitor must present the documentation to the vetting committee in any case. If the documentation is considered not sufficient, the piece will be withdrawn from the fair.

Provenance must mention previous owners, if possible by name or initials and/or location (country and/or city), and state that the object was acquired with all the required due diligence. The condition of the exhibits must be described in a reasonable way.

Fillings and restorations of parts, resurfacing, repairs and cleaning must be described. Also for other antiquities a provenance must be shown.

Historical restorations and additions dating from the sixteenth to the early twentieth century must be described. If the repairs go beyond the nature, character and identity of the original, the vetting committee may refuse the object as being not in the interests of the Fair. The same applies to provenance, quality or excessive repairs. Reproductions and copies after the antique, even from the nineteenth century, are not admitted to the Fair if they were intentionally made to appear to be genuine antiquities.

All antiquities exhibitors must comply with the standards set by the International Association of Dealers in Ancient Art IADAA.

2. Applied Arts and Design from the Late Nineteenth Century to the Present Day

This period embraces a multitude of different styles starting with the Aesthetic Movement in the 1860s and ending with Contemporary Decorative Arts and Design. The category includes the Arts and Crafts Movement, Art Nouveau, the Secessionists in their various countries, De Stijl and the Bauhaus, Art Deco, Modernism, the 1950s and the various styles that have come and gone in the last thirty years up to the present day.

Unique pieces, limited series production pieces and some rare mass-produced pieces that have made design history may all be exhibited. An important mass-produced object such as an original Breuer Wassily chair or a Lalique car mascot is judged and evaluated using similar criteria to those used in fine art.

The twentieth- and twenty-first-century decorative arts and design category covers sculpture, furniture, ceramics, glass, metalwork, textiles and jewellery.

Vetting criteria are similar for most objects that come into the categories referred to above: no reproductions, copies or unauthorized editions are allowed in any category.

Vetting criteria include:

- aesthetic/artistic value
- authenticity
- condition
- extent of restoration
- date of creation or manufacture.

3. Arms and Armour

In the case of firearms, only percussion systems or earlier are permissible. Modernizations of earlier systems should not have been changed back to the original system. Guns on which the barrels were shortened in about 1750 to accommodate stronger gunpowder and have then had their original barrel length restored are not acceptable. In the case of edged weapons, the blade and hilt must be homogeneous. Composite armour is acceptable; different parts do not necessarily have to be homogeneous but they should give the appearance of being so and should be roughly coeval, i.e. within 15 years.

4. Asian Art

As a general rule, all Chinese, Japanese and other Asian works of art should date from before 1900, unless an individual item is of particular merit, interest or exceptional scholarly or documentary value. Chinese ceramics and works of art from the nineteenth century or later will only be accepted if of particularly high quality. Pastiches, copies and imitations of earlier periods will not be accepted.

Pottery and Porcelain

It is strongly recommended that a certificate of thermoluminescence testing issued by an internationally acknowledged laboratory or institution is provided for early pottery pieces. However, it should be noted that a positive thermoluminescence certificate does not guarantee unqualified admission of the object. Experience has shown that thermoluminescence tests for late Ming and Qing dynasty porcelain pieces cannot always be relied upon for authentication without additional evidence, and they are therefore no longer automatically accepted as proof of authenticity. Chinese ceramics of later periods with distinct patterns should be of those periods and not later pieces in that style.

Bronzes and Metalwork

All metalwork should be of good quality. Early Chinese bronzes should not be extensively restored or re-patinated. A thermoluminescence certificate should be provided where a pottery core is in evidence. It is advisable to have early bronzes X-rayed.

Sculpture

Sculpture in stone, wood or metal must be of good quality and not extensively restored. Later sculpture in earlier styles is not permitted. 'Marriages', for instance a torso and head from the same period but originally from different sculptures, are not permissible.

Later works of art

All Chinese, Japanese, Korean and other Asian works of art of later periods, including objects in precious and semi-precious stones, lacquer and other natural materials, such as bamboo, ivory, rhinoceros horn carving, gold, silver, glass and other materials, should be of good quality and not have been extensively restored.

Objects recovered from shipwrecks

Chinese ceramics and porcelain recovered from shipwrecks are only acceptable in exceptional cases, where the items are of high quality, rarity, scholarly interest or documentary value.

5. Books, Manuscripts and Maps

As a general rule, printed books should be complete in text and illustrations with their contemporary binding, and in good condition. Incomplete books are only allowed when a bibliographic description proves the importance of the item. For manuscripts descriptions giving an account of the condition, mentioning any incompleteness and any defects or restorations, are required. Books, manuscripts and maps may not be later than 1850.

The only post-1850 items permissible are those of sufficient antiquarian or artistic merit. Facsimile editions and reference works are not permitted. Decorative prints in frames that affect the original character and purpose of the prints are not allowed. Items about which there are any doubts as to authenticity or sufficient quality may not be accepted if the vetting committee considers their inclusion not to be in the best interests of the Fair.

Labels

Each object must be clearly labelled. Labels must contain information on the physical state, title, date, place, artist and provenance. Retouching and overpainting must always be mentioned. Labels may *not* contain value judgments.

6. Chinese Furniture

Ming style furniture should be of Ming date. Copies of an earlier style, no matter how old, will not be admitted. Restorations should be no more extensive than 30%. Pieces with replacements of structural members, for example legs and major decorative elements, will not be admitted unless the importance of the piece can be demonstrated such as to warrant acceptance of the imperfections. Seat form changes will not be accepted, for example, hard board seats changed to soft mat seats and vice versa. No reconstructed piece will be admitted, e.g. square tables reduced to side tables; canopy or couch beds to daybeds.

7. Clocks, Watches and Horological Instruments

All these pieces should contain their original movements and the cases must be complete. Objects that have lost their original character, for instance cases with marquetry added in a later period, are not acceptable. Items reproducing styles of earlier periods are not acceptable. All restoration work must be in a style consistent with the original piece; it must have been responsibly executed and be limited in proportion. In particular, restoration of paintwork is acceptable provided it is professionally and tastefully done and is based on an original example. The extent of restoration work on pre-1700 clocks is less critical, but it should not predominate. There may be no doubt as to the originality of marks and signatures.

Re-gilding is acceptable to a limited extent. Worn parts and hands may be replaced, provided they match the piece for which they are made. For rules on the acceptability of restoration work on cases see 10. Furniture.

Wrist watches are only permitted if made before 1960 *and* of exceptional mechanical or historical importance. Remontoire pocket watches are only permitted if made before 1920 *and* of exceptional mechanical or historical importance.

8. Coins and Medals

Characteristics and technical information regarding each coin exhibited during the Fair must include its origin, the minting date, monetary authority including the reign dates if possible, denomination, metal and weight in grams and a succinct description of the recto and verso. Information on coins must also be backed up by references giving the specific page or plate number and reference number. Each coin must also be accompanied by a report on its condition. Alterations and other defects must be included in the description, for example pronounced minting defects such as broken dies, double struck, off centre or struck with rusty dies. Restoration traces and marks such as tooling and traces of mechanical cleaning must also be mentioned. Defects brought about by the coin's circulation such as nicks, scratches, graffiti, hammering and those caused by chemical reactions such as metal crystallization, reticulation or corrosion must be stated.

9. European Ceramics, Glass and Crystal

There may be no confusion; the object must be what it appears to be. Objects that were decorated/painted in a later period are not acceptable. Objects with a degree of alteration or restoration so great as to have materially changed their original nature or function are not acceptable.

Repairs/restorations must be stated. Nineteenth or twentieth-century ceramics which simply reproduce earlier examples are not allowed.

Pieces with post-1850 bronze mounts are not acceptable.

A thermoluminescence test result must be provided in the case of Italian Della Robbia.

10. Furniture

Furniture restoration must be done such that the appearance and character of the piece is preserved. Table and chair legs may not have been replaced. Only minor restoration is acceptable. Re-veneering is not permitted. Replacement of small missing parts of veneer or lacquer is only permitted if the repair has been done professionally. Re-gilding is only permitted in those rare cases when the object is highly important and unique of its kind. The label must clearly state which part of the gilding has been restored. Acceptance or refusal of an object with re-gilding (or mounts with re-gilding) is entirely at the discretion of the vetting committee.

Furniture with marquetry of a later date is not acceptable (for example, a Dutch burr walnut cabinet with floral marquetry decoration).

Seat furniture is not acceptable if its original nature has been materially altered, e.g. a chair that was originally cane-seated and is now upholstered, or a fauteuil that has been transformed into a bergère. Seat furniture with covered rails cannot be vetted and will be rejected. However, covered sitting rails are allowed.

Mirrors with frames that are not original are not acceptable. Old frames may contain new mirror plates. Style copies are not permitted. Original designs by famous cabinetmakers, such as Lincke or Sormani, are permitted only if these items are of good quality. Embellished furniture may not be shown.

Regarding restoration:

The technical integrity of the object must be respected:

- restoration may not modify the original construction
- there may be no major addition of modern veneer, plywood or any alien material to strengthen or modify the original construction
- finish/varnish must be in keeping with the age of the object, for example, varnish inside drawers that were not originally varnished will be questioned.

The aged appearance and aesthetic of an antique object must be respected:

- minimal cleaning of gilding
- marquetry may not be scraped to revive colours
- marquetry may not be scraped to flatten it.

The historical integrity of the object must be respected:

- documented alterations should be preserved if possible
- restorations or reconstructions should be fully documented with photographic documentation for visitors to examine.

Buyers must be protected from badly restored objects:

- synthetic varnish, glue and any product that is not easily reversible or is unstable over time may not be used.

11. Icons

Icons must be of undisputed authenticity, which includes age, importance and artistic merit. As a general rule Greek and Balkan icons must date from before 1900 and Russian icons must date from before the 1917 Revolution. Icons of the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries are only admitted in exceptional cases if they have artistic or cultural merit. Icons covered with a metal *oklad* or *riza* must be completely painted under the metal. The amount of restoration accepted will be related to the age and importance of the object. Metal icons are not included in the vetting process.

12. Jewellery

Historical pieces should be of indisputable authenticity and unambiguously of the period.

The following are not acceptable:

- 'marriages', e.g. composed necklaces
- pieces that have been too drastically restored
- pieces in which the original function has been altered, e.g. cufflinks altered into earrings
- renovations that have destroyed the original character of the object
- loose stones, minerals or pearls
- style copies.

This does not apply to exhibitors in the section 'La Haute Joaillerie du Monde'.

La Haute Joaillerie du Monde

Will be vetted and should be of indisputable authenticity.

Loose stones, minerals or pearls are not acceptable.

Stones:

All mounted diamonds and precious colored stones (rubies, sapphires and emeralds) over 2.00 carats must be submitted to a qualified Lab for verification against their accompanying reports such as American Gemological Laboratories (AGL) in New York.

13. Metal Ware

All objects must date from before 1870, with the exception of Jugendstil, Art Nouveau and Art Deco. Restorations must be stated on the label. Replacements and alterations of handles, lids and other important parts are not allowed.

Objects that are signed must have the marks of the period. Engravings and decorations on the objects must be from the period. Compositions/marriages are not allowed, even if the separate parts could be of the same period.

14. Modern & Contemporary Art

All the main movements in modern and contemporary art may be included in this section, but works that are derivative or lacking in originality may be rejected by the vetting committee.

All modern works (where relevant) lacking clear WWII era provenance must be checked by the Art Loss Register.

The vetting guidelines for the Pictura section apply here. Conservation-restoration documentation should be fully available (e.g. examination, condition and treatment reports illustrating all previous damages and reintegrations/repairs). References to published catalogues raisonnés or certificates/authentications from the accepted authorities on each artist must be provided. To this end fact sheets, exhibition catalogues, certificates, articles and in some cases catalogues raisonnés should be available to prospective buyers. Materials and techniques, particularly in the case of contemporary art, must be fully detailed. The vetting committee will generally only consider Russian twentieth-century avant-garde artworks for acceptance if they have verifiable provenance or exhibition history.

15. Photography

This category includes photographs of all periods that are valued for their aesthetic and/or historical importance.

Exhibitors should show predominantly 'vintage prints', i.e. photographs printed at the same time or within a few years of the creation of the negative. On rare occasions photographs printed later may be considered and accepted if they are, in the opinion of the vetting committee, of sufficient importance in the context of the artist's oeuvre. Any non-vintage prints must be submitted to the vetting committee (in electronic form or as paper facsimiles) not later than two months before the stand building for the Fair. All photographs, including those in numbered editions, must have been printed during the artist's lifetime either by or under the instruction or direction of the artist. Posthumous or estate prints will not be accepted.

The exhibitor may only exhibit photographs of undisputed and proven authenticity that the vetting committee is satisfied are genuine. Items about which there are any doubts as to authenticity will not be accepted if the committee considers their inclusion not to be in the best interests of the Fair. Documentary information, publication and exhibition histories that support attributions should be available to prospective buyers.

If a photograph has undergone restoration, the conservation history must be available to the vetting committee and prospective buyers. Photographs that have been restored or altered in a way that changes their original character, for example prints that have been chemically intensified, are not acceptable.

Where information essential to establishing the authenticity of the work is concealed by the frame, such photographs must either be accompanied by good quality copies of this information or be easily removable from their frames for inspection by the vetting committee and prospective buyers.

Exhibitors in the photography section may show up to a maximum of six paintings or other works of art provided they are related or relevant to any photographs exhibited. Such works are subject to the same rules as those governing vetting of the section concerned and must be of a quality that would normally be acceptable in such a section of the Fair.

During the vetting period each photograph, including those not intended for display on the walls, must be clearly described on a list. If exhibited they must also have a wall label. The following information must be given on the list and wall label:

- artist's name, birth and death dates and/or nationality (if the artist is unknown this should be clearly stated)
- title of the work ('untitled' or a descriptive title may be used)
- date of the negative or of the work where no negative was used
- if the print was printed more than a few years after the negative and the precise print date is unknown, 'printed later' must be stated
- printing process
- dimensions of the print (and mount if the print is on an original mount)
- if the photograph has been printed in an edition, the edition size and number of the print; if other editions exist this must be clearly stated.

Additional information that must be included on the list and wall label:

- if the provenance is known and offers a significant insight into the authenticity of the piece, it must be stated
- if the photograph has undergone conservation, this must be clearly stated and the conservation history must be available to the vetting committee and prospective buyers.

If the value of a photograph is such that an export licence was required at the time of export from the country where the photograph was acquired by the dealer, a photocopy or the original document must accompany the list.

16. Paintings

For vetting, each exhibit must be clearly described on a list stating the name of the artist with life dates or the dates of the exhibited work. If the artist's name is unknown, the school and approximate date must be given, e.g. 'Dutch School, first half 17th century'. Items must be properly attributed and of such a standard and in such condition, taking into account their age and importance, that showing them is not contrary to the best interests of the Fair as a whole.

The vetting committee will check that statements concerning attribution and condition are not presented in any way that might be misleading.

Paintings and drawings are not acceptable if the items have been so restored as to exclude evidence of serious or extensive damage, unless the conservation records are made available with all restored damage clearly described in the examination, condition and treatment report. Any exhibit with additions, subtractions, later embellishments or any alterations that change its original character or enhance its value will not be accepted. The exhibitor may only exhibit works that the vetting committee is satisfied are genuine.

Ultra violet (UV) barrier varnishes

Restoration designed to deceive is not allowed. A conservator should be able to see the extent of restoration/repainting in UV light, magnification and adequate lighting. The varnish must not prevent UV light from penetrating to the paint film. Obviously the vetting committee cannot allow damaged paintings to be obscured with UV barriers, since this hides the extent of previous damage.

Maximum number of objects

Exhibitors in the works of art section may show no more than six paintings on their stand (this restriction does not apply to exhibitors who specialise in medieval works of art). Any paintings shown will be subject to the same rules as those governing the vetting of paintings and must be of a quality that would normally be acceptable on a paintings stand.

Exhibitors of Old Master paintings may show no more than six modern paintings on their stand. Any modern paintings shown will be subject to the same rules as those governing vetting of paintings in the modern art section, and must be of a quality that would normally be acceptable on a modern art stand.

Exhibitors of works on paper may show up to a maximum of four non-paper objects on their stand. These objects will be subject to the vetting rules governing vetting of similar objects in other sections and must be of a quality that would normally be acceptable in those specific sections.

17. Pre-Columbian Art

All items must originate from before European contact, that is to say from before 1500—with some variations depending on the area of provenance—unless the object in question, although later, is of great cultural quality or interest. In case of doubt a thermoluminescence test is strongly recommended for fired pottery. Gold, silver and bronze objects of great value must have a metallurgical certificate from an accredited expert or laboratory and must be of good quality. Important wood and stone objects must be accompanied by a certificate from an accredited expert or laboratory. Restoration may under no circumstances account for more than 10% of the whole, and only minor corrections to essential parts of the head, face or attributes are allowed. Normal retouching of decoration on repaired fractured surfaces is allowed; painting and repainting are not. ‘Ensaladas’—sculptures made up of parts from different origins—are not allowed. Textiles must originate from the period indicated. Heavily restored pieces, fragments and snippets are not allowed, with the exception of items of great cultural or scientific interest.

18. Sculpture from 1830 to the Present Day

All works must be in original condition, of the highest quality in which they are to be found, and in principle produced during the artist’s lifetime. Alterations, embellishments or incorrect/added signatures are not acceptable.

Sympathetic restoration is allowed but may only be used to bring the object back to its original condition. The overall integrity of each work will be considered not just in terms of its quality but also its importance in the artist’s oeuvre.

Exhibitors must state the following information on the label:

- artist's name and dates
- date of conception of the model (precise or estimated to within 25 years)
- date of this example (precise or estimated to within 25 years)
- marks, dates, seals, numbers etc.
- details of the edition (if applicable)
- provenance of this example (optional on the label but must be provided elsewhere)
- history of the model (optional on the label but must be provided elsewhere).

If these requirements are not met, the vetting committee may insist that the labels be reprinted or the works withdrawn.

For nineteenth-century editions

This was a period of unlimited editions in bronze, marble, terracotta etc. and only lifetime examples produced by the sculptor, his studio or under his control are accepted. Where no lifetime edition exists, examples from the first posthumous edition are also accepted providing they meet the above conditions.

For twentieth- and twenty-first-century editions

All works should be from lifetime editions. The following exceptions are accepted, but must be clearly labelled as such:

- works that extend an edition begun by the artist or his editor; these must have been cast less than 25 years after the artist's death
- works that come from an entirely posthumous edition by the copyright holders; this edition must be limited and have been started less than 25 years after the death of the artist, initiated by direct descendants or copyright holders.

Both the above categories are subject to review by the vetting committee as to the overall integrity of each work, not just in terms of its quality but also its importance in the artist's oeuvre.

Maquettes, working models, unsigned works:

All documents proving an association with an artist, a school or a period must be provided. The position of the exhibit in the creative process leading to a finished work must be included in the description whatever their material of manufacture, for example original clay/wax/plaster model, artist's plaster, foundry plaster, *édition* plaster, lifetime bronze or posthumous bronze.

19. Silver, Gold and Platinum

Pieces must be from the stated period. No copies of earlier periods are admitted under any circumstances, regardless of date or quality. Pieces that have been so extensively restored or altered such as to change or disguise their original nature or function are not acceptable. Any re-gilding or re-plating, where appropriate, or any necessary repairs must be clearly stated on the exhibition label.

Any coats-of-arms or other blazons must be contemporaneous with the objects and may not have been added at a later date.

Exceptions may be made at the discretion of the committee but in such instances any discrepancies between the date of the object and the arms or blazons must be clearly stated on the exhibition label.

20. Textiles

All oriental carpets must have been woven before 1800 and be of sufficient artistic merit. Poor quality antique carpets are not acceptable by virtue of their age alone. Exceptions are made in the case of genuine tribal and village rugs and other weaves of sufficient merit, which may date from the nineteenth or early twentieth century. However, as a general rule, such rugs should not contain synthetic dyes. Factory carpets from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are not acceptable. The same general rule applies to European carpets, tapestries and textiles. Exceptions are made in the case of weaving that illustrates major European nineteenth- and twentieth-century artistic movements such as Jugendstil, Art Nouveau, Arts and Crafts, the Aesthetic Movement, Bauhaus, Art Deco etc.

21. Traditional Arts from Sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania

Only ritual and prestige objects, mainly sculptures, body ornaments, weapons and ornamented utensils of quality, will be accepted. They must have been used in their country of origin in a religious context or have been made for particular and important occasions. They must be of sufficient age when collected and of high artistic merit to be allowed in the Fair.

22. Traditional Indian Folk Jewellery

Folk, ethnographic and tribal jewels and objects must be of indisputable authenticity and unambiguously of sufficient age. Please refer to the criteria of Traditional Arts Sections. Only genuine, high quality pieces used in traditional life are acceptable. They must be unaltered and in their original shape. If an object/jewel has been refinished or restored, this must be stated.

Mughal jewels and objects may date from no later than 1858. Jewels and objects of the British Period may date from no later than 1947. Textiles and objects made of terracotta, bronze, iron, wood, gold, stucco and stone dating from before 1500 must be accompanied by a laboratory report confirming the period by thermoluminescence, radiocarbon dating, microscope or X-ray examination.

Works that meet one or more of the following criteria require certificates:

- the work is considered of great importance
- the work is of extremely high value
- the work is open to possible dispute regarding authenticity.

23. Wallpaper

Pieces must date from approximately the early seventeenth century to the end of the XXth century. Date, edition, manufacturer and artist must be stated if known. Relevant information must be provided in cases where wall hangings and papers were printed in more than a limited edition and over time were passed on to later and different manufacturers. Few period papers are in perfect condition, unless they were never hung, so restoration is common. Restoration must have been done by professional paper conservators, the extent should be limited and the style must be consistent with the original piece. Acceptable restoration could include cleaning, consolidating and some in-painting retouches. Acceptable supports for these wallpapers are canvas, acid-free cardboard or paper.

24. Works of Art and Old Master Sculpture

This category is to include only sculptures of undisputed and proven authenticity.

- Labels must include the artist, country and period of the sculpture, and must state fully the material and technique of the object described
- Attributions must be supported by documentary information and must be available to the prospective buyer
- Exhibitors must note that literature references and the expertise of third parties, including authorities outside the vetting committee, are not binding on the committee
- The vetting committee will accept sculptures with a reasonable degree of restoration, later gilding and re-lacquering if removal proved impossible.
- Any alterations must be evident and clearly described
- The vetting committee will not accept sculpture with restoration that by its extent changes the original character of the object
- Sculptures with recarved faces, hands or folds, or with wholesale modern polychromy, will be refused
- Later engraving, patination or re-gilding, and sculpture comprising marriages (even of parts from the same period) will not be accepted.
- Terracotta sculptures without a thermoluminescence test are not accepted. Terracotta sculptures dating from the eighteenth century do not require a thermoluminescence test because not all such tests are of reliable scientific quality and results are sometimes misleading
- Picture dealers may have no more than six sculptures on their stands.

Bronzes

The following must always be stated:

- artist or studio
- in the circle of... or after...
- country of origin and period.

The following are unacceptable:

- treatments such as polishing, later engravings, later patination, re-gilding
- marriages, even if the parts are from the same period.