

Chapter 1 : Read Art Price Indicator PDF Online - Video Dailymotion

Art Price Indicator Chiner Malin (Art Price Indicator),books, textbooks, text book Compare book prices at online bookstores worldwide for the lowest price for new & used textbooks and discount books! 1 click to get great deals on cheap books, cheap textbooks & discount college textbooks on sale.

Their genius continues to influence thousands of modern artists, and spawned a thriving market of oil painting reproductions. We encourage you to explore the many original oil paintings for sale at Saatchi Art. Our online inventory of oil paintings for sale by artist include a vast selection of works that is sure match your personal style and space. There are a number of oil painting techniques artists typically use. Early oil paintings were created on wooden panels, but cheaper and more versatile canvas supports soon became the norm. Artists were initially limited to painting in their studios, as they had to mix oil paints from raw pigments for use. The availability of oil paint packaged in tubes in the s facilitated this mixing process and enabled artists to work in other settings. The French Impressionists, for example, took to painting quickly in outdoor environments. One of the most common oil painting techniques is a mixed technique in which the artist paints the canvas in layers, also called glazes. Early Renaissance Flemish painters first utilized this technique by applying a coat of paint to cover and tone the white canvas surface. The artist would allow the layer to dry before sketching their composition onto the canvas. They would then paint the surface in a series of color patches before blending the pigments together. Impressionist painters often used the alla prima, or wet-on-wet, method. Because they were concerned with painting outdoors within a shorter amount of time, they blended wet paint together before letting any layers dry. Other artists, most notably Vincent Van Gogh, used the impasto technique, creating oil paintings by adding thick layers of paint to the canvas. This technique adds texture to the work and usually lays bare marks of the brushstrokes made to produce it. Several abstract expressionist and contemporary artists are also known for blending oil painting techniques to create deep layers of bold colors in their works. Oil painting has evolved since its origin in fifth century Asia and Afghanistan, where natural plant oils were used to decorate cave complexes. In Europe, oil pigments were initially used to varnish egg-based tempera paintings. Many of the great masters of painting--from Leonardo Da Vinci to Lucien Freud--used oils to create their masterpieces.

Chapter 2 : Charcoal Now Art Drawings for sale | eBay

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The best traders are able to ride the market up and get out before the crash takes back their hard-earned gains. In this special report, we will look at three indicators that can help you hang onto your profits by getting you out close to the top of a bull market. It is important to remember that "to know what everyone knows is to know nothing. One of the most successful long-term traders, Boston Red Sox owner John Henry, has been trading the same system since , and has amassed enough money to buy a baseball team. One of the simplest long-term trading strategies relies on the month simple moving average SMA for trading signals. Simply put, when a security trades below its month SMA, you sell, and when it goes above its month SMA, you buy. Most traders use daily moving averages, while others use weekly data. Traders could also use this simple strategy to find market tops, but they must be prepared to deal with some frustration. As you can see below, the month moving average did not work well at the top in Yet, many traders see the success of the month moving average and attempt to get timelier signals by using weekly or daily data. A week moving average seems as if it would be equivalent to the month moving average, and a day moving average should also be similar. These results illustrate that no single indicator will work well in every market. So I want to go over three lesser-known indicators that will increase your chances of getting out at a market top and avoiding big losses. Improve Results by Adding Indicators to Indicators Moving averages tend to suffer whipsaw trades repeated small losers in a consolidation. Most traders apply static overbought and oversold levels to RSI. Default settings are 70 for overbought and 30 for oversold with sell signals coming when RSI falls below 70 and buys occurring when RSI rises above One of the problems with an approach like this, though, is the indicator levels are not adapting to the market action. Bollinger Bands help solve this dilemma. They adapt to the current market and can be applied to indicators as well as prices. As you can see below, that would have worked very well in We can test this idea on data for the Dow Jones Industrial Average going back to We can improve on that win rate a little bit by adding a requirement that the price needs to be above the week moving average in order to take the signals. These signals are rare and have occurred only 58 times during the past years. Some well-known market top indicators, like the "Hindenburg Omen," require multiple conditions related to market breadth and use very precise parameters that were found by experimenting with past market tops. On the other hand, we started with a logical assumption that when RSI falls below the lower Bollinger Band, the indicator is declining at an unusually sharp rate. And we would expect prices to fall if the indicator has broken down like that. Even though there was no effort to perfectly time major market tops with the RSI indicator, it did well in as we saw above, and the next chart shows how the indicator offered two timely signals in October Use Dynamic Indicators for Dynamic Markets Another widely followed indicator, relative strength RS , can also be looked at in a different way to find potential market turning points. RS is usually added to charts as a line that shows the percentile rank of one stock or ETF compared to the market. This index was the center of the Internet bubble in and RS was between 90 and for most of and early as these stocks soared, but then quickly fell to levels below 10 as the bubble burst and the stocks took a nosedive. Many traders use a value of 70 as the buy point for RS, which is shown as the red line on the chart. They will buy when RS is greater than 70 and sell when it falls below that level. Luckily, RS can be converted to a dynamic indicator that gives a timelier signal. Using MoCS, the sell signal came close to the top and the buy signal came near the bottom more than two years later. Then, a nine-week EMA of that difference is added as a signal line. To demonstrate this, we will use gold as the example for the last indicator, the rate of change ROC on daily charts. For example, a day ROC shows the percent change in the price over the past 20 days. When ROC gets too high, a crash is usually near. The parameters for this indicator vary with the market being traded. If this technique is used, the sell is signaled when ROC falls back inside the Bollinger Bands after breaking the upper Band. Looking at Standard Indicators in a Different Way The key to spotting tops is to look at standard indicators in a different way. The month moving average offers one way to identify bear markets, but by the time this

indicator tells you to sell, the decline will already have begun. Sell when RSI falls below the lower Band. Sell when MoCS falls below the nine-week moving average. But when one of these three signals is seen, traders should become more cautious. Aggressive traders should look for an opportunity to go short while conservative traders should at least close long positions. This bull market is no different, and many individual stocks have put in new highs along with the major indexes, including popular dividend stocks. Some of the best-known companies in the world have charts that are on sell signals. This is a potential sign of trouble for the broader market since it would be difficult to move higher when market leaders are breaking down. This comes at the same time Bollinger Bands drawn on prices are narrowing. When Bands around prices narrow, it is usually a signal that volatility in the stock is about to increase. With RSI breaking down, the odds now favor an increase in volatility to the downside. Historically, CSCO has consistently declined in the quarter after this signal is given. But CSCO has transitioned to a value stock since then and now offers investors a yield of 3. Perhaps most troubling is that Cisco is a bellwether for the tech industry. The company is a leader in networking equipment and any slowdown in business could be a warning that demand for tech is falling. PFE, which offers investors a yield of 3. Momentum of Comparative Strength MoCS has fallen below its moving average, while the traditional relative strength RS calculation has plunged. PFE has been an underperformer while the market surged. Analysts have been lowering their earnings estimates for and This is a company that has worsening fundamentals and bearish technicals. The yield may appear attractive in this well-known company, but it comes with a great deal of risk. Income investors should sell PFE. AXP gave a short-term sell signal after breaking out to new highs. Bollinger Bands are used to define when a price move becomes fast with a degree of statistical significance. When the day ROC breaks above the upper Bollinger Band, it indicates that prices have been rising at an unsustainably rapid pace. A consolidation or sell-off should be expected after such a sharp move. Investors in AXP should consider taking profits now to avoid a potential decline. Stock market bulls might be gratified to see new highs in the indexes, but when looking at more detailed data, we see that there are signs of potential problems. The indexes could continue higher, but if they do, they are likely to do so without these three market leaders. On a short-term basis, each of these charts offers a short trade opportunity for aggressive investors. These dividend stocks have a history of moving up in the long term. The fact that the charts show the likelihood of a decline is high in these three market leaders is unusually bearish. Conservative investors should at least defer purchases in these stocks if they choose not to take profits in them.. These investment ideas, however, should just be a starting point for your own research. Readers are advised that the material contained herein should be used solely for informational purposes. Profitable Trading does not purport to tell or suggest which investment securities members or readers should buy or sell for themselves. All users should always conduct their own research and due diligence and obtain professional advice before making any investment decision. You are solely responsible for your own investment decisions. The information contained herein does not constitute a representation by the publisher or a solicitation for the purchase or sale of securities. Our opinions and analyses are based on sources believed to be reliable and are written in good faith, but no representation or warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to their accuracy or completeness. All information contained in this report should be independently verified with the companies mentioned. The editor and publisher are not responsible for errors or omissions. Profitable Trading receives no compensation of any kind from any companies that may be mentioned in our newsletters or on our web site. Any opinions expressed are subject to change without notice. Owners, employees and writers may hold positions in the securities discussed in this newsletter or on our web site. Any reproduction, copying, or redistribution, in whole or in part, is prohibited without express written permission from Profitable Trading, K Quince Orchard Blvd, Gaithersburg, MD or www.

Chapter 3 : askART Futura - Pricing Art - What's my art worth?

Art Price Indicator by ADEC International starting at \$ Art Price Indicator has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

By definition, a self-portrait is an image of oneself created by oneself. It is also a way of figuratively [â€] The multitude of art fairs highlights a multi-speed market [30 Oct] The global figures show phenomenal Art Market growth: However, the extraordinary expansion is not evenly spread across the marketâ€ as we saw at the various different art fairs recently hosted in Paris. A journalist and a writer, he also applied his talents to engraving, sculpture, set design and, above all, painting. Two major artists of the Narrative Figuration movement have died within a couple of days of each other: During the first fifteen days of October, London was the centre of the art world, with top-level events including Frieze London, Frieze Masters and the high-quality and eclectic Design fair, PAD. The city also [â€] Flash News! There is only one non-Korean artist in this Special Seoul ranking: A full market is now active on 5 continents. A major artistic rendez-vous for the Middle East, the Lebanese fair has been showcasing creativity from the ME. SA region Middle East, [â€] Pierre Alechinsky returns to limelight [18 Sep] Against the backdrop of a revival in his market, Pierre Alechinsky was awarded the leading global prize for painting this year. Every year, between 12, and 14, artworks change hands on the Japanese auction market, the 10th largest national market in the world. Although less upmarket than London, [â€] Back to work on the auction market [11 Sep] After the summer break, a number of sales companies around the world â€” New York, London, Geneva and Zurich, among others â€” have published their sales calendars for the coming months. Although the overall calendar is not particularly busy, it has plenty of interesting events. Artprice takes a look at some of the highlights. NEW [â€] Flash News: Brancusi â€” Stafford â€” Franz West [07 Sep] Constantin Brancusi sculpture at the MoMA Nancy Cunard was not the sort of woman to surf the privileges of her family name or her social class, and nor did she make much of her nationality or her sexual identity. She was quintessentially pluralist. Every other Friday Artprice posts a theme-based auction ranking. A one-hour flight from Hong Kong, the island of Taiwan enjoys a dynamic art market driven by strong sales companies, major local collectors and [â€] Focus on Bernar Venet [28 Aug] As preparations for the new art world calendar September â€” June, at least in the northern hemisphere start to emerge, one of the most interesting upcoming cultural events in France is a Bernar Venet retrospective to open on 21 September at the Museum of Contemporary Art in Lyon. Apart from falling in love with his host, Jeanne Mathieu, and sending his wife and children back to Paris , it was a period of intense solitude and total immersion [â€] Artprice: H1 Global Art Market Report â€” all indicators are positive. Less than 10 years ago, Brazil was seen as a model of virtue by a large segment of the international art community who [â€] Flash News:

Chapter 4 : Futura - Artist, Fine Art Prices, Auction Records for Futura

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Business cycle pattern Figure 2: Demand and supply price of capital assets Figure 3: Housing Bubble Figure 4: Time series line plots real quarterly AMR indices in U. Summary statistics of macroeconomic variables Table 2: ADF-test results log-time series Table 4: ADF-test results differenced series Table 5: Cross-correlations cyclical components Table 6: Cross-correlations HP filtered art price inflation Table 7: Granger-causality F-test Table 8: Break dates QLR test 1. However, not only artists will discuss money at dinner, also bankers while they discuss art, are likely to talk about financial gains through investments in art. In economics a small group of researchers has examined whether this kind of investment is profitable or not. Although findings are not consistent, some authors conclude that art, compared to equity or bonds, does perform relatively well and offers diversification benefits in investment portfolios. Despite the inconsistency of findings, this research has led to a growing interest in art investment. Promoters of art investment like art investment funds work on a transformation of art into a new and widely accepted asset class, which they hope will prospectively be included in investment portfolios in the same way as real estate Picinati di Torcello Investment in art is determined by the expected price appreciation of art works in the future Stein The quantity of original artworks, at least by deceased artists, cannot be augmented and the elasticity of supply is zero Baumol The future prices of art works as investment goods will thus depend on demand as well as on wealth of individuals and institutions at the sales date Goetzmann The greater the purchasing power of prospective buyers, the more art is being bought and the higher art prices will be Goetzmann et al. Consequently art prices are expected to react to changes in economic prosperity and to fluctuate in the course of the business cycle. Business cycle research is a vital branch of macroeconomics and many theories and studies exist which examine the boom and bust periods of the economy as different phases of business cycles. This master thesis aims at contributing insights on this link by analysing the behavior of art prices under different macroeconomic conditions. Precisely, the objective is to assess the characteristics of art prices as business cycle indicator for the U. Since buying art for its potential gain value has become more attractive, art prices might behave like asset prices which to some extent lead the economic development IMF The question this master thesis addresses is whether art prices then contain information about future economic development. Thus the following research question will be answered: Can prices at art auctions be used to predict shifts in the business cycle? The focus on prices at art auctions arises from the fact that they offer the only reliable data source of art market prices. Since sales of art are also organised through art dealers, who do not publicise their sales prices, a considerable fraction of the art market is not covered. Nonetheless art auctions account for more than 50 percent of art transactions Campbell Moreover this thesis will concentrate on prices of fine art paintings since these prices capture high attention by researchers and investors. Various art styles and different nationalities of painters will be considered. This master thesis is organized as follows: Chapter 2 lays the theoretical foundation. Minsky and will give a brief overview of different types of financial crises following Reinhart and Rogoff The explanation of classical business versus growth cycles, as different methodologies of assessing business cycles, and the description of the main features of business cycle indicators follows in chapter 2. Thereby the role of art prices as business cycle indicator will be hypothesised by referring to findings of related literature. Chapter 3 will explain in detail and apply different econometric models and discuss results. The application and selection of these models is orientated towards Stock and Watson , who examine a great variety of indicator variables in U. Following these authors and to empirically investigate business cycles, besides art prices some key macroeconomic variables will be analysed in their function as business cycle indicators. Issues of stationarity and the application of the time series filter by Hodrick and Prescott are subjects of chapter 3. In chapter 4 findings will be concluded and an answer to the research question of this master thesis will be given. Adorno was a German intellectual who discussed the role of art, in

its manifold forms, in what he called the culture industry of capitalist economies. Before art turned into a commodity, traded in the art market, it was created on order following the immediate taste of the financier Grimm. Adorno does not criticise the commodity character of art as such, since through its trade in the art market, the artist is freed from the constraint to produce for an immediate interest, as is the case for commissioned art *ibid*: An example of differences between commissioned and profit art can be seen in two different epochs of figurative art, neoclassicism and pop art. One distinguished representative of neoclassicism is Jacques-Louis David who lived from 1748 till 1825. Although at his time an art market already existed in Europe *Towse* I started as a commercial artist, and I want to finish as a business artist. For example he painted a portrait on a 40x40 inch canvas for anybody. Adorno and Horkheimer in this context argue that in the culture industry art works lose authenticity and their aura, the latter representing uniqueness and distinctiveness *ibid*: This process is promoted by the technical reproducibility of art, which has been performed extensively by Pop artists. According to Adorno there is no active dispute with art works in the culture industry, rather an over-stimulation *ibid*: Business art, in the meaning of doing business with art, is a phenomenon which attracts attention by investors who wish to integrate art works into investment portfolios to diversify risks and maximize profits. A study by Capgemini and Merrill Lynch estimates that 42 percent of high net worth individuals are likely to invest in art primarily due to its potential gain in value *ibid*: In economics a diverse literature exists which mainly focuses on paintings and analyses their properties and performance as investment goods. This research follows the literature and concentrates on paintings. When paintings are bought for investment purposes they are capital assets since owners expect capital gains out of financial appreciation[1] *Stein* Paintings are relatively illiquid, only a portion of stock of paintings are sold during a period *McAndrew* Pesando analyses the market for prints which are technical reproductions of original paintings in editions of up to or more *Pesando* These prints are augmentable, on the contrary, the elasticity of supply of originals from deceased artists is zero *Baumol* Originals of masters are highly heterogeneous and unique *McAndrew* Naturally changes in taste can occur in the course of time which poses a risk for the value of art investment: Fluctuations in the rate of return being a financial uncertainty are among the most important risks investors face in their investment decision. Economic research on this issue finds heterogeneous results. The results are obtained by predominantly focusing on auction sales of paintings at UK London and US New York auction houses which till today are major art markets. The dealer market gets left out due to non-availability of data which is problematic since depending on estimates it makes about 30 to 50 percent of the whole market *Campbell* Out of auction sales records, many different indices are created comprising different time periods, time horizons and frequencies. A variety of methods are used to generate these indices whereby the most frequently applied methods are repeated-sales regressions, hedonic regressions, geometric means and average prices. Moreover each index includes different artists with choices being representative but nonetheless highly subjective. All this generates non-compliance between the return characteristics of paintings: *Baumol* analyses transactions between and and finds that the real annual compounded rate of return on investment in paintings is low at 0. *Goetzmann* calculations of return characteristics indicate that in the period to paintings exceeded capital gains of stocks and bonds. Although painting prices grew at an annualized nominal rate of 6. *Pesando* finds that prints between and had an annualized mean real return of 1. *Mei and Moses* a for the period to get a real annual compounded return on paintings of 8. They confirm that painting prices are volatile having higher standard deviations compared to stocks, bonds or Treasury bills. Furthermore for the above period they get a correlation coefficient of 0. *Campbell* examines the return on paintings from to and gets an annual real return of 6. She indicates that the volatility of painting prices varies among smoothed and desmoothed indices, with the latter showing a substantial risk increment. Summarizing these findings there is no clear tendency of whether or not art investment is lucrative. What this research and art indices certainly have provoked, is a growing interest in art investment. Art investment promoters by tendency quote results which underline the chances art investment poses to an investor. A good example is given by a leading wealth management consulting group, which resumes the chances of art investment as highly promising: Art is attractive from a financial investment point of view over the long run as it is a store of value that generates moderate positive real return. Efforts by

promoters also focus on a diversification of art investment. The development of art funds represents such efforts. In the following chapter these funds and other relevant facts of the art market will be briefly discussed. In the primary market art works of contemporary artists are bought and sold whereby selling happens mostly through art dealers or artists themselves Towse The secondary market is the more relevant market for art investment and thus this research will concentrate on it. In this market works of mostly deceased but to some extent also contemporary artists are sold by their owners at art auctions, at art sales or through private art dealers Towse The prices of art works thereby depend on what buyers, such as art dealers, private buyers, businesses, funds or museums, are willing to pay *ibid*. Moreover information costs have been reduced recently and prices are no longer subject to private information *ibid*: Regarding sales of art in the secondary market, art dealers compete with auction houses. Many dealers have public galleries which are open to clients, others work privately on appointment at home or at a private office *ibid*: Another distribution channel for dealers is given by art fairs. Although dealers have to pay high fees to participate in them, they are important because they enable them to sell art but also to acquire new contacts through marketing Bryce To spread risks or required capital and to extent the sale to a greater number of clients, art dealers often cooperate with each other and own art works together Horvitz

Chapter 5 : 3 Indicators That Flash 'Sell' Before a Market Crash

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

If you are unsure, we suggest you let a local frame shop or art gallery help you determine if you have an original work versus a reproduction. Prints, photographs, and reproductions are mediums where we regret we are unable to help with valuation. Who is the artist? Expand Look for a legible signature or notation on the artwork, including the back, and also on the bottom if it is a sculpture. Click here for a link to find information about styles and groups of interest, which may help you to discover your artist. Expand The size of an artwork is very often a factor in its value. In addition, some artists are especially known for certain subject matter. If an artwork contains quintessential details, it may be more valuable. Is the artwork a sculpture? Expand In addition to looking for notation of a signature on the work, it is important to note any markings identifying the foundry, and the edition number of the work. All else equal, a sculpture will likely be more valuable if it is one of only 6 cast, as opposed to being one of What is the condition of the artwork? Expand The condition of your artwork will make a significant difference to its value. Look for any rips, or signs of in-painting, or over-cleaning. Has the work been relined? Have the colors faded, or is there water damage? Often an ideal situation is when an artwork has never been touched up, even though it might need cleaning badly. You may need advice from a restorer to determine what condition your art is in, especially if it is an older work. What is the Provenance? These must mention the painting specifically enough for it to be identified, not in vague or broad terms. What facts support pricing? Expand Use our search tools to find your artist. Visitors who become Subscriber members have access to all the valuable data listed below. Auction records and results. Look for Auction History or Auctions Upcoming information for your artist. Look at the "Biography" link for background information about your artist, their training, exhibits, etc. Look for the dealers who carry your artist, and their "For Sale" or "Wanted" ads, and consider contacting them for their opinions on valuation. We do not, however, recommend contacting museums directly with inquiries, unless you are certain your artwork is of museum quality. Look for the "Books" and "Magazines" that have included your artist. The more listed, the better. Look at the "Quick Facts" to find a broad overview about your artist. Our auction records go back close to 20 years, and cover the prices an artist may have obtained at auction, including presale estimates, sizes, titles, and images of the artworks. From the steps above, hopefully you have learned to appreciate and enjoy your artwork even more. In addition, our records can provide the first step in the process of determining the value of your artwork. However, please be aware that your own research may not be a substitute for the type of formal analysis and appraisal that can come from contracting a qualified professional appraisal service. Appraisal results will vary according to the intended purpose of the appraisal. But there are various other types of appraisal purposes, each with their own appropriate corresponding methodologies. Only a written report prepared by a qualified professional appraiser may serve as a legal document. Therefore, while your own research initiative on askART is encouraged as a learning experience, askART cannot be held responsible for, nor can it validate, the conclusions you or others may have derived. Discover art and art prices

Chapter 6 : ART MARKET INFORMATION

LED-laden bike helmet incorporates brake lights and turn indicators.

Artprice has been global leader in Art Market information since . This half-year report covers all public sales of Fine Art painting, sculpture, drawing, photography, printmaking, installations. China and the United States, neck-and-neck, A new era of prosperity in the West, Restructuring of the Chinese market, New collector preferences, Top 50 artists by auction turnover, and much more China has managed to stabilise its auction turnover, while the West saw its highest level of transactions ever recorded , lots sold. In both the East and the West, a focus on consolidating the core of the market took priority over the race towards new auction records. An acceleration of personnel changes in key positions also reflected the tougher competitive environment, initially at the auction houses, and then later throughout the Art market as a whole. Meanwhile a number of major multinational corporations are actively enhancing their public images by partnering with artistic causes, or by building their own exhibition centres, like the Louis Vuitton Foundation in Paris. The upper echelons of the Art world are nowadays intimately connected with industrial and financial power whose requirements have given the market a new level of efficiency. Ranking of the Top artists by auction turnover In the ranking saw a lot of movement. Contemporary Art Market Annual Report: Despite several adjustments and corrections, our price index shows that the segment has retained the vitality it acquired in the early s. The chronicle financial and economic crisis affecting the world since , prompting widespread recourse to negative rates, has made the Art Market look like an oasis in the desert. Hence the annual evolution of our world ranking of the top artists by auction turnover - who all enjoy relatively robust and firmly established markets - clearly shows a coherent and structured market as well as revealing the preferences of collectors and art professionals. In buying Contemporary works of art, collectors and art consumers consciously accept that they cannot know what History will make of the artists they acquire. However, the last sixteen years have shown that a well-diversified portfolio of Contemporary artworks generates an annual yield of 5. Short, medium and long-term track record Market geography and market economics Yield, risk and liquidity Trends and performances Do not forget: The Top Contemporary artists: Korean, Filipino and Cuban artists were particularly present last year. Artprice, world leader in Art Market information since , has systematically analysed over auction sales to produce a detailed half-year report covering public auctions of Fine Art painting, sculpture, drawing, photography, printmaking and installations. USA recovers top position From China In , the United States recovered its leading position on the global art auction market after losing it to China for five years. China still has by far the strongest market for Old Master art in the world. In the global competition for cultural influence, art represents a key factor in what is nowadays referred to as Soft Power, and in a number of countries, this power is actively pursued e. The Art Market is an efficient, historical and global market whose ability to withstand economic and geopolitical crises is well established. Art prices keep changing scale. Artprice believes it will not be long before the billion-dollar threshold is crossed. The Art Auction Market: New York - the Mecca of Contemporary art The United States has recovered its leader position on the global Contemporary art market, resuscitating the fierce competition with China. This strong performance was essentially driven by New York, the global capital of the art market. New York is home to the biggest art collectors, the most powerful galleries and the most prestigious museums. It also has the strongest networks, allowing the fastest emergence of young artists in the world. China slows, but remains potent The contraction of the Chinese Contemporary art market However, it is also valid to consider the slowdown as a natural adjustment to the phenomenal growth by the Chinese art market in recent years. Generating a quarter of global Contemporary art auction turnover, they account for a larger share than Chinese artists. After the Americans and the Chinese, the best performing nationalities on the Contemporary art auction market are the Germans The Contemporary Art Auction Market: Download it now on Artprice for free: Affluence has not been slow to return, buoyed up by a market structure that has changed significantly in many respects, including the increased globalisation and dematerialisation of sales. The galloping speculation of the period between and is once more to the fore and the contemporary market is more affluent than during

the micro-bubble of A new peak was achieved this year – the best in the history of contemporary art at auction in terms of auction turnover, price rises and record bids. The art business is flourishing in a bubble that never bursts, and in continuing growth as regards works at the very top end of the market. Prosperity depends simultaneously on tried-and-tested mechanisms and the voracious appetite of investors bidding from all over the world. The contemporary art market has become an economic UFO with the globalisation of demand, which involves the arrival of extremely rich investors en masse. Attracted by the diversification of investment and exceptional yield rates, demand has increased substantially, meaning that five times more works are sold today than 10 years ago, at price levels that bear no comparison. The German, Italian, Spanish and Chinese versions are also available. This went to a work by the British artist Francis Bacon. Each year, it analyses auction results throughout the world, together with variations in the market, quoted values and price indexes for artists and works, and the forces involved in this specific market. It also examines the various cultural sensibilities and the intrinsic relationship between art and money, which produces much covetousness, and a few disappointments as well. The Art Market - a dialogue between East and West For this study of the global art market in , Artprice has formed an alliance with Artron, the leading information service on the art market in China within the Greater Asia region, in order to provide the best possible overview of the art auction market. For years, Artprice has taken the utmost interest in collecting the data of the Asian art market and more especially the Chinese market. However, Artprice was missing a key element: With the art market now bipolar, entering into a dialogue between East and West has enabled us to come to an unprecedented cross-cultural analysis of the market. In fact, we are analysing a bipolar art market that has grown in China and the West and at different speeds in different cultural terrains and according to different standards. In comparison with figures, released by Artprice in its annual report, those of , co-released by Artprice and Artron, show an increase by 6. There has of course been a globalisation effect due to the dematerialisation of the art market through the Internet and the nomadic nature of collectors. And of course it is clear that bridges have been built between East and West and that the creation, supply and demand of art sometimes overlap at certain points. But we cannot say that art has become totally homogeneous. On the contrary, the art market exacerbates cultural differences by reflecting the gamut of artistic choices. Chinese collectors are not inclined to buy a Western piece of art that they find is too far removed from their cultural parameters. Likewise, Western collectors mainly buy the works of artists who speak their language, including some Asian artists who have assimilated Western art history. So the idea of a globalised art market should be taken with a pinch of salt. In any case, it is a little premature for Western and Chinese readers to be finding their bearings in an analysis of the global art market that is bent on combining information from East and West at all costs. In order to provide a clear and transparent analysis for our entire global readership, this year our report is made up of an introduction that covers the results of art sales around the world in , followed by two distinct chapters. The first of these concentrates exclusively on the art market in the West and Artprice data, while the second focuses on art in China and Artron data. This fertile relationship between Artprice and Artron has led us both to examine our areas of overlap and divergence and to look at the way a new geopolitics is evolving in the art market of the 21st century. For the past ten year, Artprice has published its exclusive annual art market report – available in 6 languages – , which is distributed to over 6, media organisations and international institutions every year. It discusses the major trends in the market, analysed throughout the year on the ArtMarketInsight page of our website, by the Artprice press agency and jointly by the Artprice and the Art Market Monitor of Artron Econometrics Department. To complement this objective appreciation of the art market based on a year of global auction results, Artprice and the Art Market Monitor of Artron also offer numerous original rankings such as the Top artists by auction revenue and the Top auction results of the year. Download the complete document in Chinese - PDF format Free download A high-end market unaffected by the crisis With the subprime crisis giving way to the debt crisis, the economic record for was particularly bad in the Western world, marked by colossal debt ratios in Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal and the UK, a destabilization of European monetary union and swelling public debt in the USA. The debt crisis and subsequent austerity policies have had catastrophic repercussions. After the summer, the recession in Europe led to the amputation of cultural budgets and subsidies. Naturally, this unhealthy climate has resulted in

collateral damage on the art market. Many galleries have suffered in Europe and some have closed shop. More generally, the art market has experienced a massive crisis of confidence following the meltdown of financial indicators. Concern over financial and economic developments upset confidence in the resilience of the art market. However, the anxiety only needed one strong signal from the market to be subdued, and confidence returned in October thanks to the success of the major Contemporary Art fairs Frieze in London and FIAC in Paris and, above all, after some stunning auctions results in the second half of the year. The debt crisis coupled with the turmoil on financial markets has driven numerous investors to fall back on art which has once again played its historical role as a value haven¹. To reverse the polarity of the global art market from West to East, China has done without artifices such as art gallery figures a more opaque private market than the public auction market or even furniture or traditional Chinese art objects the prices of which are shooting up worldwide.

Chapter 7 : calendrierdelascience.com, the world leader in Art market information

Art Price Indicator Art Price Indicator PDF Download price data to form a trend following indicator they do not predict price direction, but rather define the current direction with a lag. Art wikipedia, art is.

Chapter 8 : Art valuation - Wikipedia

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