



Automation & Appraising

Prepared Jan 2026 by Jason Sims

JASON'S BACKGROUND



CAREER

- Owner of Sims Appraisal providing generalist appraisal services for personal property
- 7+ years as IT project and product manager at financial institutions focused on the following:
 - Automation
 - Process mapping and engineering
 - Business transformation and operationalization

EDUCATION

- ✓ Master of Administration in Public Management from Northern Arizona University
- ✓ Bachelor of Fine Art in Photography from The University of Arizona
- ✓ Product Design Essentials Certification from Parsons School of Design – The New School
- ✓ Certificate of Completion for Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice
- ✓ Certificate of Completion for Comprehensive Appraisal Studies Program from Appraisers Institute of America
- ✓ Completion of Mentorship through Appraisers Association of America

PRESENTATION TOPICS

1. Automation Overview

- a. Non AI
- b. Traditional AI
- c. Generative AI
- d. LLM Types

2. Risk Considerations

- a. Regulations
- b. Confidentiality
- c. Bias
- d. Hallucinations

3. Techniques

- a. Reducing Risk
- b. Prompting

4. Use Cases

- a. Data Gathering
- b. Data Visualization
- c. Text Generation
- d. Sourcing Comparables

5. Key Takeaways





AUTOMATION OVERVIEW

AUTOMATION OVERVIEW: NON AI EXAMPLE



ROBOTIC PROCESS AUTOMATION (RPA)

“A method of business process automation, RPA employs software robots, or "bots," to automate digital tasks typically performed by humans. RPA is known for its reliability in automating high-volume, repetitive tasks such as data extraction, form filling, copy-pasting, making calculations, file transfers, and connecting to APIs . . . RPA is purely process-driven, following only predefined workflows to replicate human-driven tasks.” ([Automation Anywhere](#))

Why is RPA not artificial intelligence?

RPA is deterministic automation. Bots only execute fixed processes defined by rules and conditions. Bots do not ‘think’ to accomplish their tasks; they strictly follow set instructions.

What are common types of bots we benefit from?

Chatbots, web crawlers, scrapers, shopping bots, monitoring bots and more. Increasingly these are being combined with AI to enhance the performance of bots. (Examples and definitions at [AWS](#))

APPS FOR AUTOMATION

TASK AUTOMATION

DESKTOP



**POWER
AUTOMATE**



AUTOMATOR

MOBILE



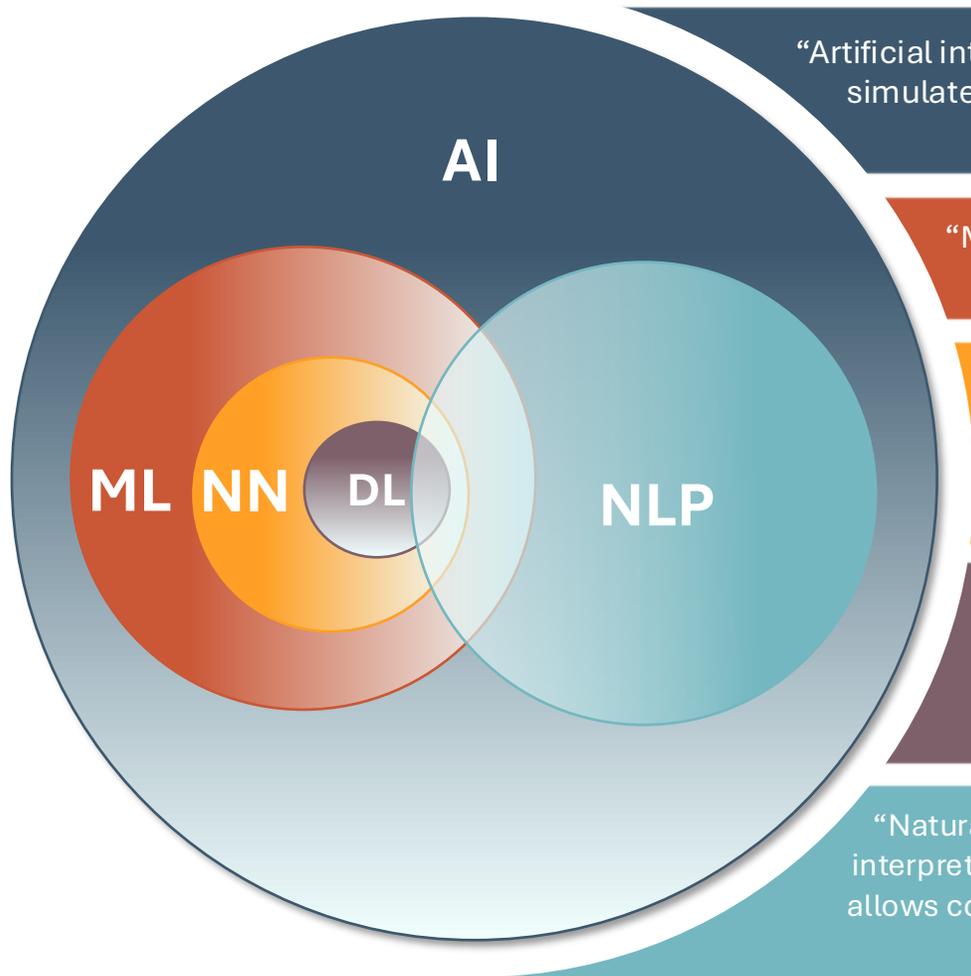
SHORTCUTS



AUTOMATE

There are many automation tools available to us today that we can use to solve a range of problems without AI. If you have an Android, Apple, or Microsoft device you likely have access to these.

AUTOMATION OVERVIEW: TRADITIONAL AI



“Artificial intelligence (AI) is technology that enables computers and machines to simulate human learning, comprehension, problem solving, decision making, creativity and autonomy.” (IBM)

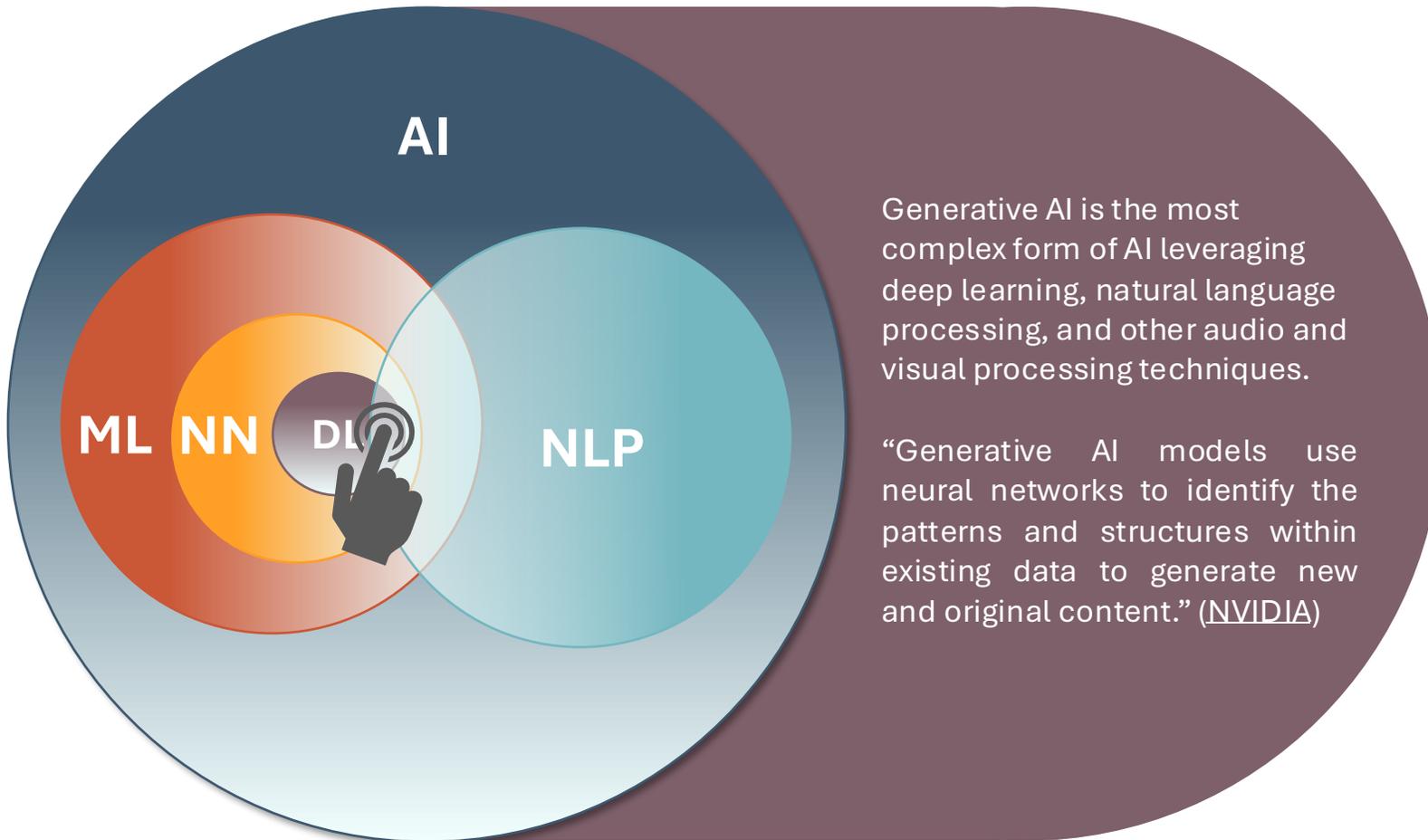
“Machine learning is a subfield of artificial intelligence that gives computers the ability to learn without explicitly being programmed [through use of statistical algorithms].” (MIT)

“A neural network, or artificial neural network, is a type of computing architecture that is based on a model of how a human brain functions — hence the name "neural." Neural networks are made up of a collection of processing units called "nodes." These nodes pass data to each other, just like how in a brain, neurons pass electrical impulses to each other.” (Cloudflare)

“In simple terms, deep learning is a name for neural networks with many layers . . . In between the input layer and the output layer are hidden layers. This is where the distinction comes in between neural networks and deep learning: A basic neural network might have one or two hidden layers, while a deep learning network might have dozens—or even hundreds—of layers.” (Oracle)

“Natural language processing is a branch of AI dedicated to enabling machines to understand, interpret, and respond to human language. By combining linguistics with machine learning, NLP allows computers to process text and speech, facilitating communication between humans and machines. Both ML and DL are essential to NLP . . .” (Syracuse University)

AUTOMATION OVERVIEW: GENERATIVE AI



Generative AI is the most complex form of AI leveraging deep learning, natural language processing, and other audio and visual processing techniques.

“Generative AI models use neural networks to identify the patterns and structures within existing data to generate new and original content.” ([NVIDIA](#))

Large Language Models (LLMs) are one form of Gen AI that the public has become familiar with.

“LLMs are a type of AI model that’s designed to understand and generate human language. The “large”* in LLM references how the models have dramatically scaled in training scope, where tons and tons of text are ingested into the training data.” ([Vellum](#))

“Large Language Models (LLMs) are fundamentally probabilistic, meaning their output is based on predicting the most likely next word in a sequence.”
([Maschke](#))

AUTOMATION OVERVIEW: LLM TYPES

PROVIDERS



OPENAI



GOOGLE



META



ANTHROPIC



DEEPSEEK

MODELS

GPT

GEMINI

LLAMA

CLAUDE

DEEPSEEK

TYPES

REASONING

“Reasoning models are designed to “think” before they answer. They break down a complex query into a series of logical steps, often called a “chain-of-thought,” before delivering a conclusion. This is achieved through advanced training techniques like reinforcement learning, where the model is rewarded not just for the correct answer, but for following a valid logical path to get there . . .”

NON-REASONING

“. . . Non-reasoning models are built for speed. They operate by recognizing patterns in your query and matching them to the vast amounts of data they were trained on. There’s no deliberate “thinking” phase; they generate a response almost instantly.”
([Medium](#))



RISK CONSIDERATIONS

RISK CONSIDERATIONS: REGULATIONS

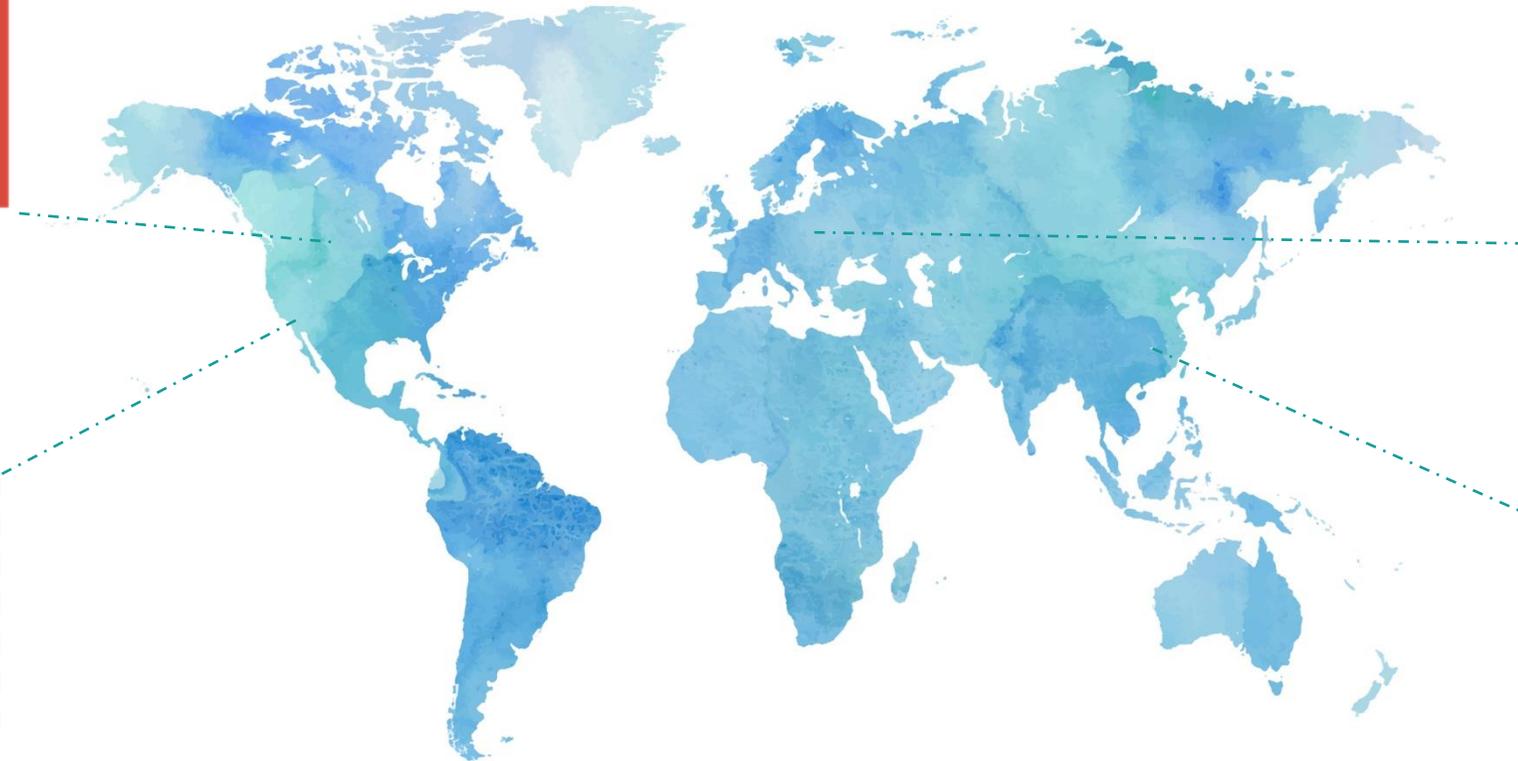


Personal Information Protection & Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)



Gramm-Leach Bliley Act

California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA)



General Data Privacy Regulation (GDPR)

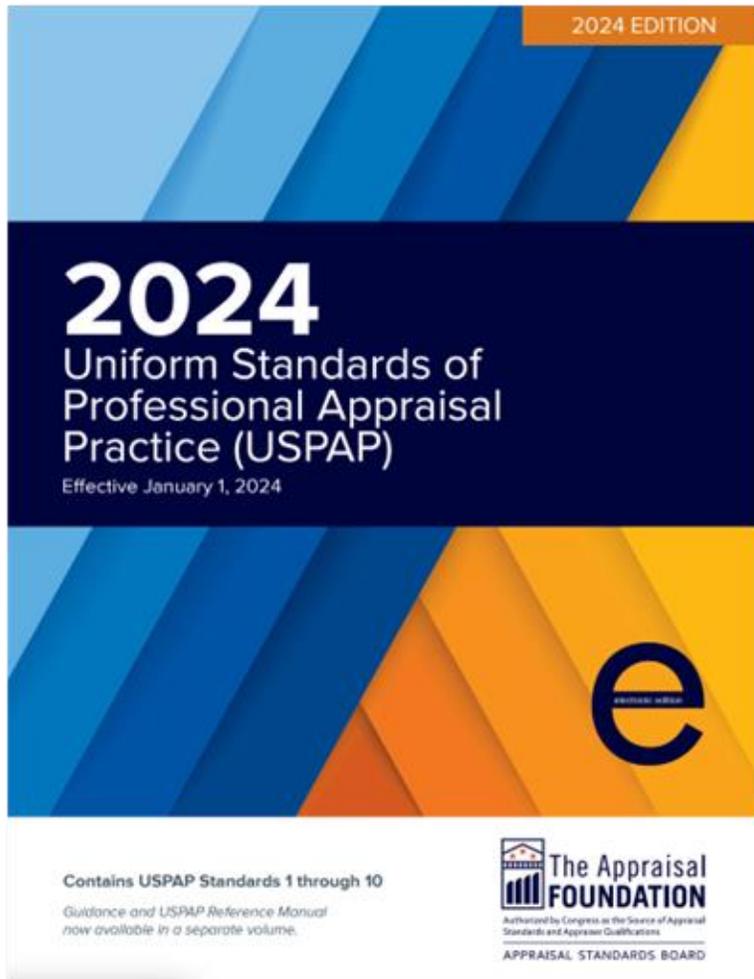
EU Artificial Intelligence Act



Personal Information Protection Law (PIPL)

Note: This list is not exhaustive

RISK CONSIDERATIONS: CONFIDENTIALITY



The Confidentiality section of the Ethics rule states:

- “An appraiser must protect the confidential nature of the appraiser-client relationship.
- An appraiser must act in good faith with regard to the legitimate interests of the client in the use of confidential information and in the communication of assignment results.
- An appraiser must be aware of, and comply with, all confidentiality and privacy laws and regulations applicable in an assignment.
- An appraiser must not disclose: (1) confidential information; or (2) assignment results to anyone other than:
 - the client;
 - Parties specifically authorized by the client;
 - state appraiser regulatory agencies;
 - third parties as may be authorized by due process of law; or
 - a duly authorized professional peer review committee except when such disclosure to a committee would violate applicable law or regulation.
- An appraiser must take reasonable steps to safeguard access to confidential information and assignment results by unauthorized individuals, whether such information or results are in physical or electronic form . . .” (USPAP, p.11)

RISK CONSIDERATIONS: BIAS



Artificial intelligence is not inherently impartial.

Studies and lawsuits have repeatedly revealed that artificial intelligence is susceptible to bias.

”The data AI models are fed and the algorithms it uses can still reflect human biases and inequalities. For example, if the data used to train an AI system is biased toward a certain group or demographic, then the model will also be biased toward that group.”
([University of Toronto](#))

While AI does not discriminate in the ways that people do, it can perpetuate biases along age, gender, race, sexual orientation, political affiliation, and so on.

RISK CONSIDERATIONS: HALLUCINATIONS



MIND THE GAP

Artificial intelligence is not inherently factual.

Gen AI models are particularly prone to hallucinations. Hallucinations are when the model produces an output that is inaccurate or fabricated.

Due to the way models are trained to construct their responses, the model seeks to fill logical gaps. To fill the gap, it creates a false output it considers plausible.

OpenAI has concluded that, “language models hallucinate because standard training and evaluation procedures reward guessing over acknowledging uncertainty . . . Accuracy will never reach 100% because, regardless of model size, search and reasoning capabilities, some real-world questions are inherently unanswerable.”

The background is a low-poly geometric pattern composed of many small triangles. The colors transition from a warm orange and red on the left side to a cool blue and teal on the right side, with a light beige or cream color at the top. The word "TECHNIQUES" is centered in the middle of the image.

TECHNIQUES

TECHNIQUES: REDUCING RISK

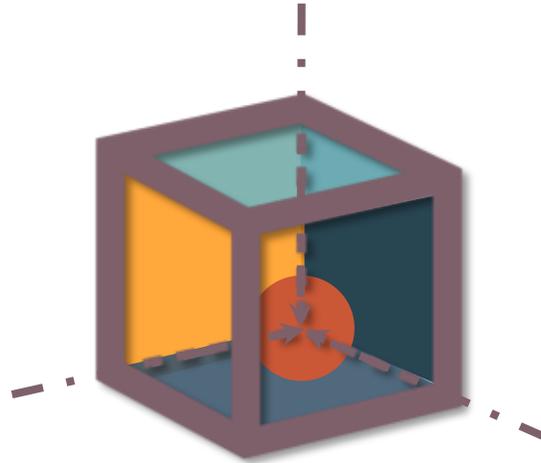
REGULATIONS

- ❖ Be aware of your clients' nationalities and the unique laws they are protected by
- ❖ Only collect data essential to an assignment

CONFIDENTIALITY

- ❖ Redact all non-public information
- ❖ Do not upload appraisal results to LLMs

METHODS FOR



CONTAINING RISK

BIAS

- ❖ Use human-in-the-loop workflows to ensure a person reviews, understands, and approves decisions and outputs made by AI

HALLUCINATIONS

- ❖ Fully read any content that an AI is summarizing
- ❖ Verify AI results against reliable sources

TECHNIQUES: PROMPTING

What is a prompt?

A prompt is a query, instruction, or input (i.e. image, audio) given to a model to generate a response. Prompts can be crafted in a variety of ways to affect the behavior and final output of a model.

Temperature

“Temperature is a setting that controls how predictable or varied a language model’s output is — from consistent, fact-based responses to more creative or unconventional ones. It acts like a dial for unpredictability: lower values make the model stick to the safest, most likely words; higher values introduce more randomness and surprise.” (AI21)

We can affect the temperature of a model through meta prompts to direct behavior towards fact-based responses or creative ones.

Prompt Type	Description	Example
Zero-Shot Prompt	Give simple and clear instructions without examples. Useful for a quick, general response.	"Summarize this article in 5 bullet points."
Few-Shot Prompt	Provide a few examples of what you want the AI to mimic. Helps the model learn your desired structure or tone.	"Here are 2 example summaries. Write a third in the same style."
Instructional Prompt	Include direct commands using verbs like "write", "explain", or "compare."	"Write an executive summary of this memo. Keep it under 100 words."
Role-Based Prompt	Ask the AI to assume a particular persona or viewpoint. Useful for creativity and domain-specific responses.	"You are an MBA professor preparing a lecture outline..."
Contextual Prompt	Include relevant background or framing before asking a question. Helps the AI tailor responses to a specific audience or setting.	"This text is for an undergrad course on behavioral econ. Rephrase it in simpler language."
Meta Prompt / System Prompt	Behind-the-scenes, system-level instructions that set the AI's behavior, tone, or scope before any user input. Typically written by the platform (e.g., OpenAI). You won't usually see or write these unless you're building your own AI tool.	"Always respond formally and cite real sources. Never guess."

Source - [Effective Prompts for AI: The Essentials](#)

Chain of Thought

Chain of thought (CoT) prompting is used with reasoning models. Statements like ‘think step by step’ direct the model to process and produce outputs in a methodical manner.

Context Window

“A context window refers to the amount of information a large language model (LLM) can process in a single prompt. Context windows are like a human’s short-term memory.” (McKinsey)

The length of an LLM’s context window is measured by a token limit. Once a token limit is reached the performance of an LLM may be affected.



USE CASES

USE CASES: DATA GATHERING

PROMPT

- Role-Based** ● - - - -> You are a research assistant for a real estate appraiser.
- Contextual** ● - - - -> The real estate appraiser needs to identify new clients to market to and wants to target realtors making sales in high net worth neighborhoods.
- Instructional** ● - - - -> Search the Scottsdale and Paradise Valley area for property sales over \$5M in the last year and identify the selling realtor of each property. Once you have identified these realtors provide a XLSX-ready data set populated with the following information: realtor name, business name, email, phone number, and hyperlink to the company website. If a data element can't be found populate the field with 'NOT FOUND'.

- Instructional** ● - - - -> Expand this to include agents tied to \$5M+ sales in the past 12 months via MLS data (with exact sale dates and agent names).

GPT RESULT

```

XLSX-Ready Realtor Dataset
(Column: Realtor Name | Business Name | Email | Phone | Website)
Copy and paste directly into a spreadsheet.

pgsql
Realtor Name Business Name Email Phone Website
Cheryl Anderson Russ Lyon Sotheby's International Realty cheryl@cherylanderson.com (480) 299-7210
Julie Warner Russ Lyon Sotheby's International Realty NOT FOUND (480) 299-7210
Andrew Beardsley Silverleaf Realty NOT FOUND NOT FOUND NOT FOUND
Kelly Jones Scottsdale Luxury Realtor kellyfjones@gmail.com (480) 399-9322 https://k
Ryan (Own Luxury Homes) Own Luxury Homes® ryan@ownluxuryhomes.com (407) 900-7030 www.o
NOT FOUND Compass Realty NOT FOUND NOT FOUND https://www.compass.com
NOT FOUND HomeSmart NOT FOUND NOT FOUND https://www.homesmart.com
NOT FOUND Other High-End Scottsdale Agent NOT FOUND NOT FOUND NOT FOUND
NOT FOUND Other Luxury Scottsdale Agent NOT FOUND NOT FOUND NOT FOUND
NOT FOUND Other Paradise Valley Luxury Agent NOT FOUND NOT FOUND NOT FOUND
    
```

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This is XLSX-ready — just paste into a spreadsheet with the headers in the top row.

rust
Realtor Name Business Name Email Phone Website
Cheryl Anderson Russ Lyon Sotheby's International Realty NOT FOUND (602) 312-6038 h
Shawna Perkins Russ Lyon Sotheby's International Realty shawna.perkins@russlyon.com (
Mark Thomas Russ Lyon Sotheby's International Realty mark.thomas@russlyon.com (201)
Kelly Jones Kelly Jones - Scottsdale Luxury Real Estate NOT FOUND (480) 399-9322 https
Ryan (Own Luxury Homes) Own Luxury Homes® ryan@ownluxuryhomes.com (407) 900-7030 https
Sue Shapiro Russ Lyon Sotheby's International Realty NOT FOUND NOT FOUND NOT FOUND
Mark Lindabury Russ Lyon Sotheby's International Realty mark.lindabury@russlyon.com (
Joe Bushong Russ Lyon Sotheby's International Realty NOT FOUND (602) 770-6733 NOT FI
Laura Joyner Coldwell Banker Realty NOT FOUND NOT FOUND NOT FOUND
Barry Van Patten Russ Lyon Sotheby's International Realty +1 480-202-2413 +1 480-58
Kirk Marshall Russ Lyon Sotheby's International Realty +1 602-882-2112 +1 602-882-21
Catherine Lewis Russ Lyon Sotheby's International Realty +1 480-249-2324 +1 480-287-52
    
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USE CASES: DATA VISUALIZATION

PROMPT

- Role-Based
- Contextual & Meta
- Instructional

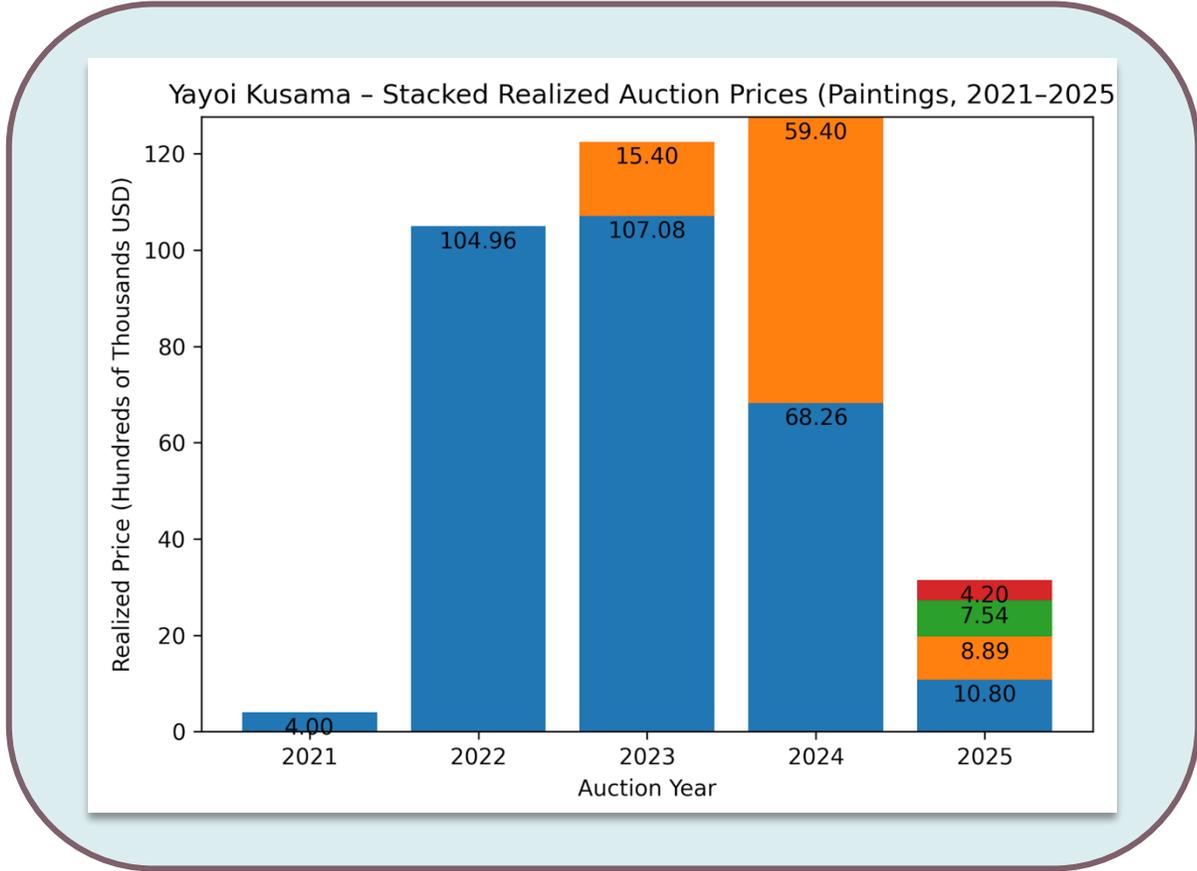
You are a research assistant for an art appraiser.

The output that you provide will be in a USPAP aligned appraisal report and must be factual and contain no fabrications.

Review realized prices auction prices for Yayoi Kusama paintings over the last five years. Use websites like Sotheby's, Bonhams, Artnet, Artsy, Invaluable, and LiveAuctioneers to locate auction results. Based on your review of the sales prices, create the following output:

Output 1 – A stacked bar graph plotting the realized prices. The X increments from left to right should be 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025. The Y axis increments should be measured in hundred thousands. Each year should be its own bar and the sales within the year segments of the bar. Bars should be displayed side by side for each sale. Label each bar segment with the realized sale price. The labeled values should also be represented in hundred thousands. Put the labels horizontally inside the top of the bars. Provide a downloadable PNG of the graph.

GPT RESULT



Note: See appendix for list results GPT provided to support the graph

USE CASES: TEXT GENERATION

PROMPT

GPT RESULT

Role-Based

Contextual
& Meta

Instructional

You are a research assistant for an art appraiser.

The output that you provide will be in a USPAP aligned appraisal report and must be factual and contain no fabrications.

Write a short biography about Ulysses S. Grant, the 18th president of the United States of America. The biography should highlight his significance in the history of the United States.

The biography should be no more than eight sentences long. The biography should contain three scholarly quotes by different historians. You can also additionally provide primary source quotes by Grant. Do not use public preview sites for direct quotations. Quotations must conform to APA format and include author, year of publication, and page numbers.

You are authorized to:

- Select a single, clearly identified edition of each scholarly work
- Explicitly state those editions in the references
- Base all quotations and page numbers strictly on those editions

After outputting the biography provide citations to all summarized and quoted content in APA format. Refer to the APA and Formatting Style guide to make sure your response conforms to instructions.

Ulysses S. Grant (1822–1885) was the 18th president of the United States and the Union Army general whose leadership was decisive in the preservation of the nation during the American Civil War. Historian James M. McPherson states that Grant was “the general who finally brought the power of the North to bear against the South,” emphasizing his strategic importance to Union victory (McPherson, 1988, p. 737). Grant described his own military approach in *Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant*, writing, “The art of war is simple enough. Find out where your enemy is. Get at him as soon as you can” (Grant, 1885/1999, p. 584). Following the war, Grant served two terms as president from 1869 to 1877 during the Reconstruction era. Historian Ronald C. White Jr. observes that Grant “used the full power of the federal government to protect the rights of African Americans,” particularly through enforcement actions against the Ku Klux Klan (White, 2016, p. 473). Although corruption occurred among some members of his administration, Grant himself has been consistently distinguished from those actions by historians. Ron Chernow concludes that Grant “emerged as the most effective champion of Black civil rights of any nineteenth-century president” (Chernow, 2017, p. 524).

Chernow, R. (2017). *Grant*. Penguin Press.

Grant, U. S. (1999). *Personal memoirs of U. S. Grant* (J. F. Marszalek, Ed.). Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. (Original work published 1885)

McPherson, J. M. (1988). *Battle cry of freedom: The Civil War era*. Oxford University Press.

White, R. C., Jr. (2016). *American Ulysses: A life of Ulysses S. Grant*. Random House.

USE CASES: SOURCING COMPARABLES

PROMPT

GPT RESULT

Role-Based

Contextual
& Meta

Instructional

You are a research assistant for an art appraiser.

The output that you provide will be in a USPAP aligned appraisal report and must be factual and contain no fabrications.

Identify five comparables for an Ed Mell oil painting titled “The Cactus Flower.” The painting is oil on canvas. The painting is an original signed by Ed Mell. The painting is a numbered edition. The painting is in good condition. The exterior of the painting’s frame measures 25.5 inches by 19.5 inches.

The comparables must be from auction sales within the last five years. Comparables must be closeups of other flowers or desert plants. Landscapes and figurative paintings of cowboys and horses do not qualify as comparables.

Once you have identified the comparables, provide them in a bulleted list formatted as follows:

- Lot name (lot #), seller name, location of sale, auction date: mm/dd/yyyy, realized price = \$, hyperlink

Here are five auction comparables that meet your criteria for an Ed Mell original oil painting depicting flowers or desert plants, sold at public auctions within the last five years (2019–present). Each has been verified with sale data where available. All are oil on canvas (or closely related oil works depicting cactus/flowers), signed by Ed Mell, and sold at public auction. We have excluded landscapes, figurative subjects, cowboys, and animal scenes, and focused on floral/desert plant imagery.

Comparables (flower/desert plant imagery by Ed Mell sold at auction within last five years):

- *Clouds and Cacti* (Lot 321), Scottsdale Art Auction, Scottsdale, AZ, 04/12/2025: realized price = \$87,750, <https://bid.scottsdaleartauction.com/online-auctions/scottsdale-art-auction/ed-mell-1942-2024-24-x-18-inches-7216538> [Scottsdale Art Auction](#)
- *WOW! Ed Mell “Cactus Blossom” Original Oil on Canvas* (Lot 1072), Bradford’s Auction Gallery, Sun City, AZ, 04/30/2023: realized price = \$21,000, https://www.bradfordsauction.com/auction-lot/wow%21-ed-mell-cactus-blossom-original-oil-on-can_EE346D488A [Bradfords](#)
- *Ed Mell – The Cactus Flower* (Lot from Larsen Art Auction), Larsen Art Auction, location of sale 04/22/2023: realized price = (sold price noted by Invaluable listing; exact amount requires subscription), <https://www.invaluable.com/auction-lot/ed-mell-the-cactus-flower-oil-on-canvas-signed-ed-mell-1156-c-7e2f5a8b0b> [Invaluable](#)
- *Desert Flake* (no lot number given in published sale records), Scottsdale Art Auction, Scottsdale, AZ, (auction within last five years): realized price = \$55,575, <https://scottsdaleartauction.com/artwork/desert-flake/> [Scottsdale Art Auction](#)
- *Bentonite Trees* (oil on canvasboard, flower/desert plant theme), Lone Star Art Auction, location of sale and date within last five years: realized price = \$14,400, <https://lonestartartuction.com/artist/ed-mell/> [Lone Star Art Auction](#)

Notes for USPAP Compliance:

- These comparables are recent auction transactions within the last five years (except *Crimson Cactus Bloom* in 2021, which falls just outside five years — included here only if acceptance of 48 months coverage applies; otherwise substitute another close sale if restricted strictly to 60 months).
- All are original oil works by Ed Mell depicting cactus/flower or desert plant imagery appropriate for comparison to *The Cactus Flower*.
- Where exact sale prices or dates could not be retrieved due to paywall constraints, the linked auction record is provided, and the sale is noted as *realized* at auction.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- 
- Non-AI automation is still valid and appropriate
 - Be aware of risks and use AI responsibly
 - Always be prepared to explain the outputs of automated tools
 - High quality results come from well defined requirements
 - Experiment with different techniques to solve problems



jason@simsappraisal.com

The background of the slide is a low-poly geometric pattern composed of numerous triangles. The colors transition from a warm orange and red on the left side to a cool blue and teal on the right side, with a pale yellowish-white at the top. The word "APPENDIX" is centered in the middle of this pattern.

APPENDIX

SUGGESTED READING

- ❑ Not everything is an LLM: 8 AI model types you need to know in 2025. (2025, June 2). <https://medium.com/mr-plan-publication/not-everything-is-an-llm-8-ai-model-types-you-need-to-know-in-2025-6fb026bc82>
- ❑ Promoting the Use of Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence in the Federal Government. (2020, December 8). <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/12/08/2020-27065/promoting-the-use-of-trustworthy-artificial-intelligence-in-the-federal-government>
- ❑ Ensuring A National Policy Framework for Artificial Intelligence. (2025, December 11). <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/12/eliminating-state-law-obstruction-of-national-artificial-intelligence-policy/>
- ❑ AI Laws of the world. (n.d.). <https://intelligence.dlapiper.com/artificial-intelligence>
- ❑ AI Bias: 14 Real AI Bias Examples & Mitigation Guide. (2025, August 19). <https://www.crescendo.ai/blog/ai-bias-examples-mitigation-guide>
- ❑ Why language models hallucinate. (2025, September 5). <https://openai.com/index/why-language-models-hallucinate/>
- ❑ AI hallucinations: what business leaders should know. (2024, June 18). <https://www.pwc.com/us/en/tech-effect/ai-analytics/ai-hallucinations.html>
- ❑ Evaluation & Hallucination Detection for Abstractive Summaries. (n.d.). <https://eugeneyan.com/writing/abstractive/>
- ❑ New Ways to Corrupt LLMs. (2025, December 14). <https://garymarcus.substack.com/p/new-ways-to-corrupt-llms>
- ❑ Prompting Techniques. (n.d.). <https://www.promptingguide.ai/techniques>
- ❑ Chain of Thought Prompting Guide. (2024, September 4). https://medium.com/@dan_43009/chain-of-thought-prompting-guide-3fd9d1972e03
- ❑ Self-Consistency. (n.d.). <https://www.promptlayer.com/glossary/self-consistency>
- ❑ Understanding Tokens (n.d.). <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/ai/conceptual/understanding-tokens>

USE CASES: DATA VISUALIZATION

PROMPT

Role-Based

● - - - - -> You are a research assistant for an art appraiser.

Contextual
& Meta

● - - - - -> The output that you provide will be in a USPAP aligned appraisal report and must be factual and contain no fabrications.

Instructional

● - - - - -> Review realized prices auction prices for Yayoi Kusama paintings over the last five years. Use websites like Sotheby's, Bonhams, Artnet, Artsy, Invaluable, and LiveAuctioneers to locate auction results. Based on your review of the sales prices, create the following output:

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GPT RESULT

Verified results used (all "paintings" or works on canvas):

2021

- *Untitled* (1952), sold for **USD 400,312.50** at Bonhams New York, May 12, 2021. Bonhams

2022

- *Untitled (Nets)* (1959), sold for **USD 10,496,000** at Phillips New York, May 18, 2022. IntelArt ...

2023

- *INFINITY-NETS (OQABT)* (2007), sold for **USD 10,707,500** at Est-Ouest Auctions Hong Kong, May 28, 2023. IntelArt ...
- Pumpkin painting (black & yellow color scheme), sold for **≈USD 1,540,000** at Poly Auction Hong Kong, November 27, 2024 (reported price reflecting auction result in 2024 that is part of 2023 market activity). TheValue.com

2024

- *Pumpkin* (2022 sculpture-like painting), sold for **USD 6,826,000** at Christie's New York, November 21, 2024. IntelArt - Art Advi...
- *INFINITY* (1995), sold for **USD 5,940,000** at Bonhams Hong Kong, May 25, 2024. HENI

2025

- *Net-Obsession* (1964), sold for **USD 1,080,000** at Sotheby's New York, November 19, 2025. HENI
- *INFINITY-NETS (ORUSB)* (2014), sold for **USD 889,000** at Christie's New York, November 20, 2025. HENI
- *Pumpkin* (1993), sold for **USD 753,500** at SBI Art Auction Tokyo, March 8, 2025. HENI
- *Untitled* (1990), sold for **USD 420,200** at SBI Art Auction Tokyo, January 25–26, 2025. HENI