

FIP COMMISSION FOR YOUTH PHILATELY

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE EVALUATION OF YOUTH EXHIBITS AT FIP EXHIBITIONS (SREVS)

ARTICLE 1: COMPETITIVE EXHIBITIONS

In accordance with Article 1.4 of the General Regulations of F.I.P. for the Evaluation of Competitive Exhibits at F.I.P. Exhibitions (GREV), these Special Regulations have been developed to supplement those principles with regard to Youth Philately.

ARTICLE 2: COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS

2.1 Exhibits of young philatelists between 13 and 21 years old constitute the Youth Class and they will be assigned to one of the three Age Classes, "A", "B" or "C" according to their age.

Age Class "A": 13 to 15 years old

Age Class "B": 16 to 18 years old

Age Class "C" 19 to 21 years old

2.2 Collective exhibits shall be included in Age Class "B".

2.3 The age attained on January 1st of the year in which the exhibition takes place, decides the relevant Class, as above.

2.4 Each exhibit shall be allocated an adequate number of frames, according to the following formula:

AGE CLASS	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
"A"	2 frames (32 pages)	4 frames (64 pages)
"B"	3 frames (48 pages)	5 frames (80 pages)
"C"	4 frames (64 pages)	5 frames (80 pages)

2.5 Exhibits in Youth Classes may only be entered under the name of the exhibitor notwithstanding GREX 16.

2.6 Each exhibit reflects the personality of the young philatelist and therefore, the Juries always must consider the Age Group of each one of them.

ARTICLE 3: PRINCIPLES TO DEVELOP AN EXHIBIT

3.1. The principles defined in the Special Regulations of various competitive classes are, in general, also valid for young philatelists exhibits.

3.2. Each young exhibitor will include a plan for his/her exhibit and clearly define the scope of the exhibit.

ARTICLE 4: CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING EXHIBITS:

In accordance with Article 4 of GREV these criteria are to be used:

Treatment (philatelic/thematic)

Philatelic knowledge

Philatelic material

Presentation of the collection

In accordance with Article 4.3 of the GREV these criteria are modified to comply with special consideration for young exhibitors.

ARTICLE 5: JUDGING OF EXHIBITS

5.1 For the evaluation of youth exhibits concerning Traditional Philately, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately, Astrophilately, Revenue and Maximaphily, the following points will be allocated for the criteria mentioned in the various Age Classes (please see note in preceding paragraph, Article 4):

CRITERIA	AGE CLASS		
	"A"	"B"	"C"
Treatment	29	33	35
Knowledge	26	32	35
Material	20	20	20
Presentation	25	15	10

For the evaluation of youth exhibits concerning Thematic Philately and appropriate exhibits in Maximaphily, the following points will be allocated for criteria mentioned in the various Age Classes (please see note in the penultimate paragraph, Article 4):

CRITERIA	AGE CLASS		
	"A"	"B"	"C"
Treatment	33	35	35
Knowledge	22	27	30
Material	20	23	25
Presentation	25	15	10

5.2 The allocation of points for the various criteria in the respective Age Classes corresponds to the degree of philatelic advancement of the young philatelists and takes into consideration their progress.

5.3 Medals, diplomas and certificates of participation are awarded upon the evaluation of exhibits:

45 points: diploma

60 points: bronze medal

65 points: silver/bronze medal

70 points: silver medal

75 points: large silver medal

80 points: vermeil medal

85 points: large vermeil medal

A large vermeil medal is the highest medal awarded to a young philatelist. Special prizes and felicitations may additionally be awarded to exhibits of Large Silver and higher medals in accordance with GREX Articles 8.5 and 8.6.

5.4 Youth exhibits will be judged by F.I.P. approved jurors in accordance with the provisions of Section V: The Jury of GREX.

- 5.5. The Jury will complete for each exhibitor a short critical evaluation sheet prepared by the F.I.P. Commission for Youth Philately. Each exhibitor is entitled to receive his/her evaluation sheet through the National Commissioner.

ARTICLE 6: SPECIALISED EXHIBITIONS

- 6.1 At Specialised Youth Exhibitions of the F.I.P., the F.I.P. Consultant will propose, in consultation with the Chairman of the F.I.P. Commission for Youth Philately, the list of members of the jury to the F.I.P. Board in accordance with GREX 32.
- 6.2 The Chairman of the F.I.P. Commission for Youth Philately shall be a member of the Jury for Specialised Youth Exhibitions. If the Chairman is unavailable to attend, he/she may propose a representative.
- 6.3 At a Specialised F.I.P. Youth Exhibition, a Grand Prize of the Exhibition (Grand Prix d'Exposition) is to be awarded to the best exhibit which clearly exceeds the minimum requirements for a Large Vermeil Medal.
- 6.4 The Grand Prize may only be awarded once to the same exhibit.
- 6.5 At a Specialised F.I.P. Youth Exhibition all publicity material, including the catalogue, must contain the name and address of the Chairman of the F.I.P. Commission for Youth Philately.
- 6.6 The Organizing Committee of a Specialised F.I.P. Youth Exhibition will make arrangements for a Meeting of the F.I.P. Commission for Youth Philately, on the occasion of the Exhibition, and will make available suitable rooms.

ARTICLE 7: CONCLUDING PROVISION

- 7.1 In the event of any discrepancies in the text, arising from translation, the English text shall prevail.
- 7.2 These Special Regulations for the Evaluation of Youth Exhibits at F.I.P. Exhibitions have been approved by the 69th F.I.P. Congress in Malaga, 12 and 13 of October, 2006. They apply to all those exhibitions granted F.I.P. patronage, auspices or recognition at, or following, the 69th F.I.P. Congress

GUIDELINES FOR THE ASSEMBLY AND EVALUATION OF YOUTH EXHIBITS

TRADITIONAL

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AGE GROUPS

Main aspects to consider in the evaluation of the Youth exhibits based on the Evaluation Sheet and the Age Groups.

In the older Age Groups we will expect the compliance with the recommendations for the youngest Age Groups.

In Age Class « C » the exhibit should, in general, follow the recommendations indicated in the Regulations of the following Classes: Traditional, Postal History, Postal Stationery and Aerophilately.

1.- TREATMENT

1.1. – Importance, plan, structure

AGE GROUP “A” (13 to 15 years)

- ◆ . The title will show the subject to treat related to the extension of the exhibit.
- ◆ . It should be adjusted to the content and include all the possible aspects, the exhibitor should avoid a generic title (e.g. Postal history of France).
- ◆ . The title should limit the extent and the period considered
- ◆ . Exhibits expected to be shown in an International Exhibitions should have the plan written in one of the five official F.I.P. languages: English, German, Spanish, French and Russian
- ◆ . The choice of the subject, and consequently the choice of the title, will give the importance of the theme treated.
- ◆ . Regarding the importance of the choice of the theme, it should be necessary to comment it with the monitors and the Jury members.
- ◆ . All the exhibits must have a plan that:
 - should structure the exhibit in chapters and sub-chapters
 - should be balanced in the number of chapters and sub-chapters
 - should be logic, with the development that will follow an order that could be chronological, or regard a town, a region, a postal or an air route, etc.
- ◆ . The plan should not include some chapters as:
 - Appendix
 - Conclusions
 - Different items

GROUP “B” (16 to 18 years)

- ◆ . The plan should be strictly compliant to the content of the exhibit
- ◆ . It should be specially rigorous:
 - Scientifically correct

- Technically correct
 - Well studied and documented
- ◆ The division in chapters and sub-chapters should have a greater degree of coherence than in the A Group

GROUP “C” (19 to 21 years)

The plan should follow the regulations of the different competition adult classes: Traditional, Postal History, Aerophilately, Postal Stationery, Astrophilately, etc.

1.2.- Correct classification of the material

GROUP “A” (13 to 15 years)

- ◆ The material should be adjusted to the title and plan, deepening the different chapters according to the extent of the exhibit
- ◆ There must be a balance in the development of the chapters and sub-chapters, with the same extent. It is not suitable a sub-chapter of ten pages and another of one only.
- ◆ The material should be adjusted to the intended explications, and not repeating some similar elements to illustrate the same concept (e.g. when speaking about a type of cancellation, it is not correct to show three pages with the same cancellation, but it is correct if the exhibitor show the changes in the cancellations during the years, if he give the explanations on the different periods of usage. The exhibitor should explain and not only accumulate the material.
- ◆ An introduction to the exhibit with some explanations about the theme of the collection should be included in the page of the plan or in the first page of the exhibit.

GROUP “B” (16 to 18 years)

- ◆ The exhibitor should follow the title and the plan deepening the different sub-chapters according to the extent of the exhibit.
- ◆ An improved development should include the philatelic material according to the subject as:
 - Stamps and varieties (in a traditional exhibit)
 - Letters sent through different postal routes to the same destination (in a postal history exhibit)

GROUP “C” (19 to 21 years)

- ◆ A greater maturity in the main aspect of the theme will be expected.
- ◆ Coherence and concision are requested, with the treatment with the most suitable philatelic elements.
- ◆ The most complex aspects of the material will be correctly identified (marks, watermarks, errors, perforations, different proofs, etc.)

1.3.- Importance of the development and explanations

GROUP “A” (13 to 15 years)

- ◆ The explanations given should be emphasized according to the plan.

- ◆ . The exhibitor should avoid to give explanations out of the development (e.g. one explanation not necessary about the geography or the history of a country). On the contrary, an explanation about the development of the mail in an occupied zone during the war will be appreciated.

GROUP “B” (16 to 18 years)

- ◆ . The explanations will be strictly referred to the content of the development.

GROUP “C” (19 to 21 years)

- ◆ . A personal contribute to the development of the theme.
- ◆ . This implies a personal development, different in the main aspects and in the knowledge shown.

2.- KNOWLEDGE

2.1. PHILATELIC KNOWLEDGE

GROUP “A” (13 to 15 years)

- ◆ . The philatelic knowledge will be shown using a basic philatelic dictionary, with the knowledge of the name of the material employed (type of stamp, postmarks, postal stationery, booklet, machine label, etc.).
- ◆ . The explanations will be related to the plan and developed in all the pages of the exhibit.
- ◆ . The information give will be concise, according to the plan. Some pages overcharged with the philatelic text are not admitted. **The exhibit is not a book.**
- ◆ . In the exhibit there should be some basic explanations about the perforations, watermarks, postmarks, etc.
- ◆ . The exhibit should include a range of postal material, as letters, postal stationery, ordinary and special cancellations, air mail postmarks, etc.
- ◆ . Circulated material shall be preferred, avoiding the material prepared for philatelists.

GROUP “B” (16 to 18 years)

- ◆ . The philatelic vocabulary shall be precise.
- ◆ . The study of plates, varieties, surcharges, meters, printing proofs should be started and correctly explained.
- ◆ . The philatelic text should have no subjective appreciations, in is not correct a text as: “A beautiful cancellation used from 1920 to 1925 in the city of London, birthplace of...”.
- ◆ . The base of a traditional exhibit will be the stamps, as for a postal history exhibit will be the genuine and really circulated postal documents
- ◆ . The characteristic of the issues should be pointed out: colour varieties, perforation, paper, printing method, special postal rates, etc.
- ◆ . In a postal history exhibit will be emphasized the postal routes, hand stamps, postmarks, free franking mail, censure, etc, with concise explanations.

- ◆ . The explanations of aspects clearly shown in the pieces should be avoided (e.g. cover from this city to this other city, when the city of the sender and these of destination are clearly readable on the postal document). The exhibitor should also avoid to give some information with no postal sense (e.g. cover sent to the doctor of this city, when the addressee did not have the right to a special treatment, as the free franking or a special postal rate).
- ◆ . In an exhibit with technical classifications the exhibitor should identify them (e.g. some varieties in the overprinting), but without losing the “fil rouge” of the explanation.
- ◆ . Some postal elements not easily recognizable should be emphasized using a small arrow or another similar sign at the side of the piece (stamp or cover).

GROUP “C” (19 to 21 years)

- ◆ . The deepening of the theme according to the extent of the exhibit shall be as that requested to the senior exhibitors.
- ◆ . The aspects few known shall clearly demonstrate the personal research (e.g. the research of some elements about the postal material few studied in the past).
- ◆ . The theme will be developed by using a great variety of stamps and existing postal documents (e.g. if the exhibit regards the varieties of an issue, the exhibitor should include all the possible varieties, as perforation, colour, printing, paper, etc.).

2.2.-. Evaluation of studies and research

GROUP “A” (13 to 15 years)

- ◆ . The use of a basic philatelic vocabulary with the correct identification of the elements used (postal routes, postmarks and cancellations, etc.).
- ◆ . The use of the catalogue and the philatelic literature are evident, but without using the referral numbers of the catalogues (e.g. it is not correct to write “numbers from 31 to 51 of the catalogue Yvert” to identify an issue).
- ◆ . The exhibitor shows the basic postal rates

GROUP “B” (16 to 18 years)

- ◆ . The exhibitor should precisely explain the different postmarks, postal stationery, perforations and all the other kinds of postal elements, emphasizing the use of the philatelic literature too.
- ◆ . The documents used should be shortly cited in the first page of the exhibit.
- ◆ . The exhibitor should know and explain all the different postal rates, including the air mail rates or other specific postal services.

GROUP “C” (19 to 21 years)

- ◆ . Every document is correctly explained, with a technical vocabulary showing the correct use of the specialised literature available.
- ◆ . A specialised study, correctly explained, about a stamp, a plate, a variety, an overprint, etc, should be included in the exhibit.

- ◆ . All postal documents shown are really circulated, when possible with a correct documentation (receipt of posting, receipt of delivery, specific postal marks), with the detailed explanation of the postal rate and/or the circumstances.
- ◆ . A fully range of postal documents regarding the chosen theme is included in the exhibit.
- ◆ . Forgeries or postal manipulations with their aspects are clearly explained.

3.- MATERIAL

3.1. Condition and cleanliness of material (stamps and documents)

GROUP “A” (13 to 15 years)

- ◆ . The stamps employed will be in a good condition: stamps broken, with oxidation, decoloured, with missing perforation are not suitable. If used stamps are employed, the cancellation must be readable.
- ◆ . The use in the same page of mint and used stamps without reason must be avoided.
- ◆ . The use of “cut-off” of postal documents (stamps, postal stationery, airletters) without justification is not admitted. This can be allowed to show the use of fractioned stamps in some case due to the missing of stamps.
- ◆ . The special cancellations, meters or postmarks must be shown with the franking or other characteristics clearly readable (e.g. in an exhibit about stamps the cleanliness of stamps is at the first place, in an exhibit about postmarks the text of the postmarks must be clearly readable).

GROUP “B” (16 to 18 years).

- ◆ . Stamps are well centred and in a very good condition.
- ◆ . The use of clean and readable cancellations, with a real postal use as in the stamps as in the postal documents is preferred.
- ◆ . The use of repaired material or heavily cancelled should be avoided.

GROUP “C” (19 to 21 years).

- ◆ . Postal documents should be well verified on order to avoid fakes or forged documents.
- ◆ . The use of material in a bad condition should be justified (e.g. for a unique piece, or very rare, or material regarding postal crashes).
- ◆ . The material must be clean, with good perforation.

3.2.- Presence of interesting philatelic material.

In order to state the degree of interesting of the philatelic material, we can see the following comparison, at the left we have the less interesting material, at the right the more interesting material, always regarding the kind of exhibit:

Less interesting material

Modern postmarks and cancellations
 Detached stamp
 Cover cancelled to order

More interesting material

Old postmarks and cancellations
 Stamp on cover
 Cover sent by the Post Office with the correct rate

Cover with exceeding franking	Cover with a correct franking
Normal postal services	Special postal services (registered, urgent, etc.)
Mixed franking	Franking with the same type of stamps
First day cover	Genuine postal document
Common material	Unusual material
Common variety	Unusual variety

GROUP "A" (13 to 15 years)

- ◆ The postal documents stated in the column 1 should be improved.

GROUP "B" (16 to 18 years)

- ◆ The main number of postal elements should be some of the Column 2.
- ◆ We can have in the exhibit a philatelic study of a mean difficulty.

GROUP "C" (19 to 21 years)

- ◆ All postal documents must be those of the Column 2.
- ◆ The material shown should be appropriately chosen within the available material and the unusual material should be preferred.
- ◆ A rarity index will not regard the economic value of the pieces but their interest in the development of the exhibit.
- ◆ The material more rare can be included with an expertise certificate.

4.- PRESENTATION

The following points must be followed by all youth exhibitors according to their age class.

'A and B" Class (evaluation by points). "C" Class (globally evaluated)

4.1.- General impression of the exhibit

- ◆ Nice presentation of the exhibit
- ◆ White or light colour pages are recommended
- ◆ The numerical or alphanumerical classification in the plan must be clear and non repetitive
- ◆ The page of the plan can contain non philatelic material

4.2.- Arrangement of material on pages, emphasis of philatelic material.

- ◆ Text must be equally distributed on all pages
- ◆ There should be no pages with too much or few text
- ◆ Frames, stamp mounts and other enhanced elements must be fit to the size of the corresponding document
- ◆ A photocopy of the verso of the documents is recommended when it is necessary for the development of the theme.

4.3.- Writing.

- ◆ . Different fonts should be used for titles and philatelic texts
- ◆ . Text must have a suitable and legible size
- ◆ . Errors in writing or orthography will be specially considered.

GUIDELINES FOR THE ASSEMBLY AND EVALUATION OF YOUTH EXHIBITS

THEMATIC

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AGE GROUPS

Main aspects to consider in the evaluation of the Youth exhibits based on the Appreciation sheet and the Age Groups

The Senior Age Groups will imply the overcoming of the demanded characteristics for the youngest Age Groups

In Class C and in general, the exhibit will have to approach the characteristics indicated in the Guidelines of the Thematic Commission

1.- TREATMENT

1.1.- Title and plan

GROUP "A" (13 to 15 years old)

- ◆ . The title will gather displayed subjects based on the exhibit extension.
- ◆ . It must be adjusted to the content and include all the possible aspects (Example: In a collection titled "Italian Painting" should have to treat all the periods)
- ◆ . Titles such as the following should be avoided:
 - Generic ones and hard to display (Examples: Fauna, flora, sports)
 - Allegorical ones which are not justified in the plan
- ◆ . It can be a classic one (ski, firemen, bicycle...) or allegorical one (No-man's land, In the name of God, Get out of here...) In both cases they can have a subtitle, specially recommended in the second ones.
- ◆ . The generic one such as "in philately" (Example: Music in Philately) must be avoided
- ◆ . Exhibits to be exposed in international exhibitions must be written in one of the languages authorised by the FIP: English, French, Spanish, German or Russian
- ◆ . All exhibits must have a plan
 - The collection must be structured in chapters and subchapters
 - It must be well balanced in the distribution of chapters and subchapters. (it is not a logical thing to see a chapter containing two sections and another one with nine).
 - Logical. The distribution must follow an order. (a collection on ships, it can not display the steam ships prior to the sailing ships)
- ◆ . It will not contain chapters such as
 - Introduction
 - Appendixes
 - Conclusions
 - Others
- ◆ . Plan is not an index nor an inventory

GROUP “B” (16 to 18 years old)

- ◆ It will be adjusted in a strict form to general content of the exhibit.
- ◆ In addition the plan will need to be specially rigorous
 - Scientifically correct: The conceptual errors must be avoided
 - Technically correct
 - Well studied and documented
- ◆ Documentary sources can be added in the front page in a discreet way.

GROUP “C” (19 to 21 years old)

- ◆ The plan must be adjusted to the characteristics of the General Regulations of Thematic Exhibits, demonstrating the complete understanding of the related subject

1.2.- Development

GROUP “A” (13 to 15 years old)

- ◆ It must be adjusted to the title and the plan, deepening in the different sections according to the exhibit extension.
- ◆ There must be a balance in the development of all chapters or subchapters, with a similar extension. It is not suitable that a subchapter contains just one sheet and another one ten of them.
- ◆ Materials must be adjusted to the subject that is to be explained, not repeating similar elements to illustrate the same concept. For example, when talking about the ball in soccer, it should not be correct to dedicate three sheets to materials where some balls appear. It only should be valid if those three sheets were balanced with the rest of the subchapters and if the different types of balls were explained
- ◆ An introductory text with some explanations will be included about the purpose of the exhibit.

GROUP “B” (16 to 18 years old)

- ◆ It must be adjusted to the title and the plan, deepening in the different sections according to the exhibit extension.
- ◆ Development advances in depth and philatelic materials are used considering the subject
 - Emission purpose
 - The main and secondary elements of the stamp or postal document
 - Some other postal characteristics.
- ◆ An introductory text with some explanations will be included about the purpose of the exhibit.

GROUP “C” (19 to 21 years old)

- ◆ The objective is to look for certain degree of maturity with special emphasis in the fundamental aspects of the subject
- ◆ Coherence and concision are demanded in the concepts treated with the suitable philatelic elements
- ◆ The explanations must be concrete and must demonstrate the investigation

1.3.- Innovation

GROUP "A" (13 to 15 years old)

- ◆ Non usual topics will be valued according to the age.

GROUP "B" (16 to 18 years old)

- ◆ Non-usual topics will be valued, along with original treatments of said topics.

GROUP "C" (19 to 21 years old)

- ◆ Personal contribution to the treatment of a subject, such as the thematic or the philatelic one.
- ◆ It will imply its own and different development, taking care of the substance and form of the well-known ones

2.- KNOWLEDGES

GROUP "A" (13 to 15 years old)

2.1 Thematic knowledge

- ◆ It is expected an explanation of the contents according to the developed plan in all the sheet contained in the exhibit
- ◆ The information will be concise according to the plan. It is unacceptable to overload all the sheets with text. The "exhibit" is not a book.
- ◆ It will be advisable that the young collectors should identify the reason of the stamps in all those collections composed by elements having technical classifications without losing the thread of the explanation. For example, in collections on mammals, all different species featured in the postal stamps must be identified with their scientific names, or in an exhibit on music, all the known technical names.
- ◆ The used postal elements will always need to make reference to the thematic text in a correct way. For example, in a thematic text about diesel locomotives it would not be correct to insert a picture having a coal locomotive. It would demonstrate a lack of thematic knowledge or material.

GROUP "B" (16 to 18 years old)

- ◆ It must contain a correct thematic text, assuring the union of all sheets in the collection, not leaving any "empty spaces / lagoons " nor any aspect without content. For example, when mentioning the catapult mail in an exhibit about aviation history, it would not be correct to mention only the flights from the German companies.
- ◆ It will be advisable that the young collectors should identify the reason of the stamps in all those collections composed by elements having technical classifications without losing the thread of the explanation.
- ◆ If the thematic reference is not evident enough in the postal element it could be remarked with a discreet procedure (arrows or indicators).

GROUP "C" (19 to 21 years old)

- ◆ Deepening in the subject, based on the extension, must be according to the adult age

- ◆ The non-well known aspects will need to demonstrate the personal research, such as the search of secondary topical elements contained in postal documents

2.2.- Philatelic knowledge

GROUP "A" (13 to 15 years old)

- ◆ It will be proved the use of basic philatelic vocabulary, and the correct knowledge of the used elements by its proper names (Types of stamps, cancellations, stationeries, booklets, ATM, etc).
- ◆ It will contain basic explanations concerning perforations, watermarks, postmarks, etc
- ◆ It will have a variety of postal elements, letters, stationeries, ordinary or special cancellations, aerial postmarks, etc
- ◆ The initiation to a basic postal rate will be taken into account. When a letter has been chosen for the topical stamp, it will include an explanation of its postal use in accordance with postal rates.
- ◆ Circulated material shall be used preferably, avoiding those covers or materials prepared just for philatelists.
- ◆ All sheets must have texts with postal and/or philatelic references

GROUP "B" (16 to 18 years old)

- ◆ The philatelic vocabulary will be precise
- ◆ The study of plates and varieties concerning the issues, surcharges, meter stamps, printing procedures should be started... and it will be reflected in the philatelic texts
- ◆ The philatelic texts will not be mixed with the thematic ones nor will make subjective appreciations. For example: it would not be correct "Nice postmark used between 1920 and 1925 in London City, birthplace of"
- ◆ Postmark varieties, stationeries, perforations and all types of postal elements will be explained with thoroughness, demonstrating the use of philatelic Literature
- ◆ There will be a knowledge of all types of postal rates, including aerial surcharges or some other specific services and they will be explained in texts.
- ◆ The circulated postal documents will mean an important support in the exhibit. In general it should be at least one document per page.
- ◆ Ordinary postmarks not contributing any thematic element to the development must be avoided

GROUP "C" (19 to 21 years old)

- ◆ All the documents must be correctly explained, with technical vocabulary demonstrating the use of specialized bibliography use
- ◆ Some specialized study will be included In the exhibit, whether about plates, varieties, surcharges, etc and it will be properly explained.
- ◆ Only documents demonstrably circulated will be displayed (Certified mail, receiving receipts, specific postmarks), with detailed explanation about postal rates and/or circumstances).
- ◆ The materials will be chosen in the most suitable way among all the existing ones in order to represent the same idea, giving priority to the less common ones.

- ◆ There will be a complete variety of existing postal documents to illustrate the subject.
- ◆ The existence of any falsification or postal manipulations must be reviewed with all its characteristics

3.- MATERIAL

3.1. Maintenance and cleanliness of the material

GROUP “A” (13 to 15 years old)

- ◆ Used stamps will be in perfect conditions: (with no tear, rust spots, fades...) Postmarks will let see a clear image of the stamp, specially when it makes a reference to the subject.
- ◆ Mint stamps together with used ones will be avoided at least on the same sheet if there is no justification.
- ◆ Trimmed postal items will not be admitted (stamps, stationeries, aerograms...). With the exception of those having a written justification. For example: trimmed stamp in exceptional periods (War periods) due to the lack of stamps.
- ◆ The special cancellations, mechanical postmarks, other postal marks, etc will allow the thematic subject to be seen with clearly

GROUP “B” (16 to 18 years old)

- ◆ All stamps will be well-centred and with bright colours.
- ◆ Clean and legible date cancellations showing a postal use will be preferable on stamps and in postal documents

GROUP “C” (19 to 21 years old)

- ◆ The postal materials will be thoroughly verified in order to avoid fakes or manipulated elements
- ◆ The reason for the use of materials not fulfilling the adequate conditions of cleanliness will be justified (For example, unique pieces or extremely rare, recovered from postal accidents, etc)

3.2. - Presence of interesting thematic and philatelic material

In order to determine the interest scale of the philatelic material, the following points, will be considered from less to most interesting.

Column 1

Stuck stamp
Favour cancellation
Covers excessively stamped
Regular shipments
Shipments franked with stamps from several different issues
Documents with no matching between the stamp and the postmark
Philatelic cover I(illustrated or not)
Material easily found

Column 2

Stamp on cover
Cover circulated with correct postal rate
Covers circulated correctly
Special shipments (Registered, Urgent, Air Mail)
Shipments franked with one or several stamps from the same issue or type
Documents with a great matching between the stamp and the postmark
Postal document (for Postal needs)
Rare material

Stamps related to the subject on ordinary letters will be admitted with some limitations if they are used to demonstrate the real circulation of the issue with study of dates and postal rates. On the other hand just the stamp will be preferable.

3.3. - Presence of thematic and interesting philatelic material

GROUP "A" (13 to 15 years old)

- ◆ The indicated elements in column 1 will have to be exceeded in several points

GROUP "B" (16 to 18 years old)

- ◆ Most of the postal elements will correspond to the indicated ones in column 2
- ◆ Philatelic studies will be made in postal pieces having an average difficulty

GROUP "C" (19 to 21 years old)

- ◆ All postal elements will correspond to those indicated in column 2

4.- PRESENTATION

These points must be followed by all young collectors. The fulfilment scale will adjust each Age Class

GROUP "A" and "B" (Qualification by sections) GROUP "C" (Joint Qualification)

4.1. - General impression of the exhibit

- ◆ The exhibit must contain a nice presentation.
- ◆ White sheet of papers or in clear colours are recommended
- ◆ The numerical or alphanumerical classification of the plan must appear in a clear but non-repetitive way (it is not necessary to repeat the numbering of a chapter in each page of the exhibit)
- ◆ Plan and presentation can be illustrated with non-philatelic materials
- ◆ Stamps and postal documents organized with balance (The stamps should not be accumulated in some sheets and covers on other sheets)

4.2. - Distribution and enhancement

- ◆ Text must be distributed all over the sheet.
- ◆ There will not be overload nor lack of text
- ◆ Printed boxes, stamp mounts or any other enhancement element must be fit to the dimensions of corresponding documents
- ◆ Reproducing the back side of document and/or stationeries can be allowed whenever it is needed for the thematic or philatelic development

4.3.- Writing

- ◆ At least three different fonts will be always used: Title, thematic and philatelic texts.
- ◆ The text must have a suitable and legible size

- ◆ The orthography of the language displayed in the exhibit will be specially considered.