



INTERNATIONAL UNION
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AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL
ARBITRATION COURT

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Articles of Organization Limited Liability Company (LLC)

“AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION COURT”

1. Company name.

American International Commercial Arbitration Court LLC

2. Address of the registered office of the company (legal address).

- Official legal address - the State of Delaware is 1209 Orange Street in the City of Wilmington.

3. Status.

3.1. The American International Commercial Arbitration Court LLC (hereinafter referred to as Arbitration Court) is a non-government independent, constantly operating arbitration entity created and carrying out its activity in accordance with U.S. federal law and laws of the individual U.S. states, intergovernmental agreements on international commercial arbitration, as well as the Statute, Regulation "On the American International Commercial Arbitration Court LLC and the Rules of the Arbitration Court.

3.2. The Arbitration Court is a legal entity and it has a status of an international arbitration entity, arranging and implementing arbitration and other alternative methods of settling international commercial (economic, trade), internal (within the territorial limits of the USA) and international civil legal disputes, as well as other disputes, resulting from agreements and contracts.

3.3. To ensure its activities and the goals and objectives set forth in this Charter, the arbitral tribunal may be established independently or jointly with other entities and individuals companies, subsidiaries, affiliates and representative offices, and other international commercial arbitration and the Arbitration Courts in different states and other countries.

4. Aims and tasks of the company

4.1. The Arbitration Court in its activity is oriented to achievement of the following aims:

1. Execution of large-scale advocacy is in a global world scale;
2. Promotion of human rights and freedom supremacy by every possible means worldwide;
3. Realization of effective protection of property and non property rights and freedoms of participants of international economic and commercial (trade) activity, and also participants of civil legal relations;
4. Realization of justice on international commercial (economic, trade), and civil legal disputes and other disputes, effluent from agreements and contracts;
5. Promotion of development of the civilized institutes of civil society is in the entire countries of the world by every possible means;

6. Assistance to development of the real priority of norms of international law above national legislations of different countries;
7. Development of alternative non-mandatory and democratic forms and methods of administration justice, forming of the system of non-state institutes of the legal proceeding;
8. Legal knowledge promotion;
9. Organization and teaching processes to legal disciplines for the privies leadthrough;
10. Edition and realization of the specialized legal literature and professional magazines;
11. Organization and leadthrough of international legal seminars, congresses, symposiums, other forums, and professional internships and practical works.

4.2. For the achievement of regulation aims, the Arbitration Court settles the followings tasks:

- to establish the close collaboration and realization of experience exchange with international Arbitration Courts and Arbitration Courts in different countries of the world;
- to study and generalize the international legal - normative base and legislation and law-enforcement experience of different countries in the field of regulation of commercial (economic, trade) and civil legal relations, and to adjust the international commercial activity and activity of commercial Arbitration Courts and courts of arbitration;
- to form the corps of arbitrage judges (arbiters) out of professional lawyers and specialists in the different spheres of public life, capable to carry out the plenary powers of the Arbitration Court effectively in area of justice and provide the legal validity and justice of the arbitrage legal proceeding and decisions of the Arbitration Court;
- to assist in the development and growth of legal education level and qualification of judges of courts of different levels and jurisdictions, and also human rights activists internationally;
- to establish close human rights protection collaboration with the most influential international organizations, structures and officials;
- to establish close collaboration and effective human rights protection contacts with public and local self-government authorities, legal advocacy and authoritative human rights activists worldwide, where the Arbitration Court carries out its activity;
- to use all maximum of accessible legal methods, means and receptions in the defense of rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens and legal entities within the framework of the legal fields of the separate states and international legal adjusting;
- organization of the ramified network of legal advocacy organizations, human rights layers and publicmen, called on behalf of the Arbitration Court to carry out functions on every kind and comprehensive defense of rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens and legal entities in the world scale, as well as to present the Arbitration Court in the field of justice realization;
- teaching, training, testing and providing the representatives of Arbitration Court with methodical materials worldwide;
- seminars, disputes, conferences and other national and international forums on pressing questions of national (in different countries) lead through and international legal advocacy practice;
- assistance in the development, attributed to legal advocacy problems, research and educational programs,

- participation in creation of international educational entities of different levels, schools, universities, professional (legal) gymnasia and colleges;
- active development of alternative - non-state instruments of administration and achievement of justice in debatable situations in the different countries of the world and at an international level.

5. Authorities of the Company.

The Arbitration Court is provided with the followings plenary powers:

5.1. Main authority of the Arbitration Court is the organization and execution of arbitrage and other alternative methods of solving international commercial (economic, trade), and also internal (in the territorial limits of the USA) and international civil legal disputes, and also other disputes, effluent from agreements and contracts.

5.2. The Arbitration Court is plenipotentiary to examine international commercial (economic, point-of-sale), and also internal (in the territorial limits of the USA) and international civil legal disputes, and also other disputes, effluent from agreements and contracts, if there was a writing arbitration agreement or agreement was celled about mediation by disputant sides.

5.3. The Arbitration Court has also the right to examine disputes, effluent from arbitrage reservations, plugged in economic and commercial agreements, signed between the states.

5.4. Administration, procedures and rules of permission of disputes, are determined by Articles of the Arbitration Court, and also Special Regulations of the Arbitration Court, regulative the features of mechanisms of consideration of disputes, effluent from investment relations and relations, based on contracts, concluded in professional sport and labour contracts the Arbitration Court.

5.5. In the activity the Arbitration Court follows the federal legislation of the USA and legislations of the separate States of the USA, intergovernmental agreements on an international commercial arbitration, and also by these Articles, by "Statute of Of the American International Commercial Arbitration Court LLC", by Regulation and Special Regulations of the Arbitration Court.

5.6. In accordance with international rules, during consideration of separate disputes the Arbitration Court follows the norms of national legislations of the separate states.

5.7. An Arbitration Court has a right to examine the disputes of the followings categories:

- disputes, effluent from commercial, economic and trade contracts and agreements;
- disputes, effluent from civil legal relations;
- disputes, effluent from investment contracts and agreements, including - about acquisition of corporate assets;
- disputes, effluent from agreements and contracts, signed in professional sport;
- disputes, arising from agreements and contracts, which were enclosed in the sphere of international trade seafaring and other spheres, connected with shipping, and port economy, and disputes arising form contractual relationships connected with escort and ensuring of shipping;
- disputes, effluent from labour contracts.

5.8. The Arbitration Court examines disputes, effluent from agreements and contracts, even when one of disputant sides is a non-resident of the USA - a legal entity of foreign jurisdiction or privy is a citizen of the foreign state.

5.9. The Arbitration Court examines disputes, effluent from civil legal and labour relations, and also disputes, effluent from agreements and contracts, signed in professional sport, if disputant sides or even one of such sides is a resident of the USA.

5.10. Arbitration Court, under right of international law, federal legislation and legislation of the proper State the USA, and also on the basis of the Regulations comes forward in a status of court of arbitration in consideration of disputes between the residents of the USA.

5.11. The Arbitration Court renders assistance in organization arbitration of ad hoc on the statement of the interested parties.

5.12. The Arbitration Court, carries out procedure of mediation at presence of the proper desire of the interested parties.

5.13. The Arbitration Court has the logo, coat of arms, hymn, special service clothing, hierarchy of positions and system of post (official) grades and ranks, own insignia.

5.14. The Arbitration Court has it seal and letterheads.

5.15. The judges of the Arbitration Court acquire the special judge status and right on administration justice on behalf of the Arbitration Court on results passing of the special teaching and only after handing over of professional examinations.

5.16. Status of judge of the Arbitration Court is confirmed by the special Qualifying Certificate, International Diploma - certificate of judge and including of the proper person in Official Register (list) of judges of the Arbitration Court.

5.17. Qualifying Certificate, International Diploma-certificate of Judge, and also Official Register (list) of judges of the Arbitration Court, is confirmed by a certificate of state power of the USA.

5.18. The Arbitration Court publishes informative magazines about the activity for internal and opened distribution.

5.19. For the normative providing of the activity the Arbitration Court asserts the followings documents:

- Condition about the Arbitration Court;
- Regulation of the Arbitration Court;
- Special Regulation of the Arbitration Court about consideration of disputes, effluent from civil legal relations;
- Special Regulation of the Arbitration Court about consideration of disputes, effluent from investment contracts and agreements, including - their contracts about acquisition of corporate assets;
- Special Regulation of the Arbitration Court about consideration of disputes, effluent from investment contracts and agreements, signed in professional sport;
- Special Regulation of the Arbitration Court about consideration of disputes, effluent from labour contracts;
- Condition about arbitration fees and charges;
- Condition about collections and charges of procedure of mediation;
- Condition about the special ranks and grades in the Arbitration Court;
- Condition about the special insignia in the Arbitration Court;
- Condition about providing to the interested persons of assistance in organization of arbitration of ad hoc;
- Regulation of the Arbitration Court on the procedure of mediation;

Condition about the nospread function of clothes of the Arbitration Court;

- Official Register (list) of judges of the Arbitration Court;
- Condition about status of judge of the Arbitration Court.

5.20. The Arbitration Court elaborates the standards of the arbitration agreements and provides their distribution in business communities; presents advantages of commercial and civil arbitration in such circles.

5.21. The Arbitration Court co-operates with other permanent arbitrage organizations at local and international level and is engaged in monitoring of arbitration development on a world arena.

5.22. The Arbitration Court registers and analysis of mediation and arbitrage practice makes and publishes collections of arbitrage practice, provides informing in the field of internal and international commercial arbitration and mediation.

5.23. The Arbitration Court inculcates suggestion on the improvement of organization of internal and international commercial arbitration and mediation

5.24. The Arbitration Court will implement different forms of organization and leadthrough of educational processes in the field of jurisprudence, judicial and remedial activity.

5.25. The Arbitration Court executes any other functions, effluent from these Articles and Regulations of the Arbitration Court, and also other functions, called to be instrumental in execution of activity of the Arbitration Court that are not forbidden by the current legislation of the USA and those foreign states in which the Arbitration Court carries out the activity.

6. Organization of the Arbitration Court's judicial activity

6.1. The Arbitration Court is constantly operating arbitrage entity, which consists of arbiters, ratified on a quadrennial term by Congress of the Arbitration Court.

6.2. The official register (list) of arbiters of the Arbitration Court is a public document, carrying recommendation character in regard to disputant sides.

6.3. The proper persons can be plugged in the Official register (list) of arbiters only from their written consent and at obligatory implementation by them requirements, produced to them by the real Regulation.

6.4. If necessary terms, foreseen by the present Articles are implemented, any physical person t can become he arbiter of the Arbitration Court, possessing a complete capability, being the citizen of the USA or other state, specialist of high qualification, with rich experience of activity in area of right and/or international economic connections, and also in other spheres of public activity, able to provide impartial, legally competent and just permission of disputes.

6.5. Arbiters, plugged in the Official register (list) of arbiters, can execute the functions of mediator in the process of mediation.

6.6. Aggregate of arbiters, plugged in the Official register (list) of arbiters of the Arbitration Court, make General Group, in meetings of which at consultative-recommending level the legal and organizational questions of the Arbitration Court are examined.

6.7. President of the Arbitration Court and two Vice-presidents of the Arbitration Court who manage activity of the Arbitration Court, in accordance with rules foreseen by these Articles

6.8. The president of the Arbitration Court and two Vice-presidents of the Arbitration Court are elected by Congress of the Arbitration Court for a term of four years.

6.9. Congress of the Arbitration Court consists of owners (participants, shareholders) of the Arbitration Court.

6.10. Secretariat of the Arbitration Court, which, among other, organizes office work on cases in point, consists of legal advisers and other professional specialists, which carry out functions, necessary for providing of activity of the Arbitration Court.

6.11. Disputes in the Arbitration Court are examined by an arbitrage tribunal only, which can be expressed in an individual arbiter or composition of arbiters, authorised by sides, by means of arbitration agreement or according to Regulations of the Arbitration Court to examine a certain dispute and take away a final and obligatory decision on it.

6.12. Mediation is conducted in accordance with Regulation of the Arbitration Court about procedure of mediation.

6.13. Appointment of arbiters or mediators in a certain dispute and forming of arbitrage tribunal is carried out in accordance with Regulations of the Arbitration Court.

6.14. As a competent organ on purpose, in accordance with Regulations of the Arbitration Court about consideration of disputes or mediation, arbiters and mediators for participating in permission of one or another disputes, President of the Arbitration Court comes forward.

6.15. Arbitration Court, in the person of his leaders and other functioneers in the process of organization of procedures of arbitration and mediation has no authority to interfere in consideration of dispute or influence some appearance on an arbitrage tribunal or mediators.

6.16. The Official place of establishing of the Arbitration Court is the USA- the State of Delaware is 1209 Orange Street in the City of Wilmington.

6.17. The Arbitration Court, on initiative of sides of the examined dispute or on a concordance with them and coming from reasons of the most complete, comprehensive and comfortable study of circumstances of debatable relations, and also effective and just permission of dispute, can organize and conduct consideration of dispute and take away the decision outside the USA. Thus final documentary registration of decision on a dispute, considered and settled by composition of tribunal of the Arbitration Court outside the USA, is carried out and legalized, under right, by the legislation of the USA and legislations of the separate States of the USA international law, in the United States of America.

6.18. The Arbitration Court can have the official foreign branches and representative offices, and also individual representatives in the different countries of the world. Foreign branches and representative offices, and also the individual representatives of the Arbitration Court abroad carry out advising of sides of debatable relations, and also pre-treatment of consideration of disputes outside the USA, either pre-treatment of consideration of disputes sides of which or witnesses or documentary and other financial proofs on which constantly are outside the USA.

7. Founders (participants, shareholders) of the Arbitration Court (NOT promulgated regulations) and their investments:

7.1. The founders (by participants, shareholders) of the Arbitration Court are:

International Union of Commerce and Industry Limited, being registered in England, Company No. 05651090

7.2. The founders (participants, shareholders) of the Arbitration Court are jointly liable before the third persons legal responsibility for activity of the Arbitration Court within the limits of investments brought in by them in organization and activity of the Arbitration Court.

7.3. Founders (participants, shareholders) of the Arbitration Court, and also its officials and official representatives do not carry the personal responsibility for debts or obligations of the Arbitration Court.

7.4. Authorized capital stock of the Arbitration Court does not have a nominal size.

7.5. An Arbitration Court does not issue an action.

7.6. Holdings of Founders (participants, shareholders) are expressed in proportionally borne by them in equal parts charges for state registration and organization of activity of the Arbitration Court, and also in their labour efforts on organization and management the Arbitration Court and proportional realization of subsequent charges on his development by a reinvestment in decision of Congress of the Arbitration Court of the got net income.

7.7. Net income Distributed in decision of Congress of the Arbitration Court on results of its economic activity (formed after redemption due to the profits of all charges of the Arbitration Court and his tax obligations) of the Arbitration Court, is paid to Founders (to the participants, shareholders) proportionally to their holdings.

7.8. In the case of exit of one of the participant from Founders (participants, shareholders) of the Arbitration Court, he paid, distributed by Congress and the Court of Arbitration at the time not paid part of the net profits of the Arbitration Court. If by the time one of the founders (participants, shareholders) of the Arbitration Court of the net profit during the same period of time is not allocated, the share of emerging from the Arbitration Court of founders (participants, shareholders) to be paid to him after - after the Congress decision on the allocation.

7.9. Any Founder (participant, shareholder) has a right to sell (to pass) the stake in the Arbitration Court to the third person only with a consent Congress of the Arbitration Court. Thus the prerogative right on acquisition of stake in the Arbitration Court persons interested to go out from the Arbitration Court of Founder (participant, shareholder), other Founders (participants, shareholders) have in proportions, asserted by Congress of the Arbitration Court.

7.10. Congress of the Arbitration Court has a right to assume an entry in the complement of Founders (participants, shareholders) of the Arbitration Court of the third persons, with bringing by them certain payment in activity of the Arbitration Court and by determination of percent stake of new Founders (participants, shareholders) in the capital of the Arbitration Court and distribution of his clean profit.

8. Management of the Arbitration Court's activity

8.1. The higher constantly operating organ of management of the Arbitration Court is Congress of the Arbitration Court, consisting of Founders (participants, shareholders) of the Arbitration Court.

8.2. In competence of Congress of the Arbitration Court is a consideration of all issues of activity of the Arbitration Court and acceptance is included on by its decisions.

8.3. Congress of the Arbitration Court is plenipotentiary to examine issues and decisions accepted on by it at presence of on meetings of Congress of quorum in composition all founders (participants, shareholders) of the Arbitration Court.

8.4. Congress of the Arbitration Court makes decision on all examined issues by majority vote.

8.5. Congress of the Arbitration Court elects President and two Vice-presidents of the Arbitration Court for a term of four years from a number of Founder (participants, shareholders) of the Arbitration Court.

8.6. Congress of the Arbitration Court makes decision about delegation the volume of the competence to President and two Vice-presidents of the Arbitration Court of separate plenary powers on a management the Arbitration Court.

8.7. Plenary powers on processing of official financially-economic and bank documents, to filling in of signature and printing to them on behalf of the Arbitration Court delegated to the Congress President of the Arbitration Court.

8.8. Congress of the Arbitration Court has a right to make decisions about setting President or Vice-presidents of the Arbitration Court of not Founders (participants, shareholders) of the

Arbitration Court, and also about delegation to these persons of separate plenary powers on a management and representative office of his interests the Arbitration Court.

8.9. Congress of the Arbitration Court has a right to form the Presidium of the Arbitration Court from a number of authoritative arbiters - specialized collective organ to which Congress can delegate rights on acceptance of separate decisions in the field of organization and execution of the legal proceeding to the disputes examined by the Arbitration Court. In the case of creation of Presidium of the Arbitration Court Congress, the volume of his plenary powers and order of activity is determined by the special Statute «About Presidium of the Arbitration Court», and by the asserted Congress of the Arbitration Court.

8.10. Congress of the Arbitration Court has a right to choose the Secretary general of the Arbitration Court from a number the authoritative arbiters to which Congress can delegate rights on decision-making in the field of organization and realization of the legal proceeding on by the examined Arbitration Court to the disputes, including - activity of Presidium of the Arbitration Court. Congress of the Arbitration Court can choose the Secretary General of the Arbitration Court with rights on processing of official judicial documents of the Arbitration Court, their signing and sealing of the Arbitration Court or without such rights.

8.11. Congress of the Arbitration Court, and also the President of the Arbitration Court authorized on it has a right to delegate some authorities from its' competences to the separate arbiters of the Arbitration Court or third persons for realization by them of certain actions from the name and in behalf of the Arbitration Court.

8.12. Delegated plenary powers of officials of the Arbitration Court - President, Vice-presidents, and also in the case of his electing - Secretary General and other official representatives of the Arbitration Court are made by urgent (with a right for a pre-schedule review) warrants, witnessed with signature of nall Founders (participants, shareholders) of the Arbitration Court or from decision of Congress - by President of the Arbitration Court and official seal of the Arbitration Court.

8.13. All officials and official representatives of the Arbitration Court are under an obligation to execute the duties exceptionally conscientiously, honestly, confidentially, in good time and in full, and they carry legal responsibility for guilty infliction actions (or inaction) of property or non property harm to the Arbitration Court or his Founders (to the participants, shareholders), foreseen by the legislation of the USA, or place of realization of the proper guilty actions.

8.14. During first 5 (five) years of the Arbitrage Court activity – Mr. Zhytnigor Borys Semyonovich, Ukrainian citizen, Date of Birth 29 of January 1972, occupies the post of President, who holds the right of signing all economic and legal documents issued under the name of the Arbitrage Court, with the right to delegate those powers to third persons.

9. The basic sources of profits of the Arbitration Court are:

- Administrative duties rose from legal investigations;
- Arbitration fees, rose from legal investigations;
- Qualifying duties rose from judges;
- Indemnification of charges by parties, carried out by the Arbitration Court at consideration of cases, and also at accompaniment and instrumental in execution of court decisions;
- Fees for consultative and other legal services;
- Fees for remedial accompaniment of commercial agreements;
- Fees for educational services;
- Fees for assistance in organization of arbitration of ad hoc;
- Fees or the leadthrough of procedure of mediation;

- Fees for realization of printing products of the Arbitration Court;
- Other types of profits, not forbidden by the current legislation of the USA and those foreign states in which the Arbitration Court executes its activity.

10. Term of existence of the Arbitration Court.

The period of activity of the Arbitration Court, calculated from the moment of its official state registration, makes a term no less than 25 years.