



INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
1 Kings Avenue, London N21 3NA
Phone +442071939499
admin@iuci.eu
<http://iuci.eu>



AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL
ARBITRATION COURT
USA, 1209 N Orange Street, Wilmington, DE 19801-1120
USA, 1317 A 17 SE, Auburn, WA.98002
Phone +12024700848 (Washington), +44 7429292337 (London)
secretariat@court-inter.us
<http://court-inter.us>



REGULATION

«ON THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION COURT»

1. Name of the Court:

American International Commercial Arbitration Court (LLC)

2. Location of the Arbitration Court:

2.1. Official legal address of the Court.

Official legal address - 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, DE 19801-1120.

2.2. Address of the Secretariat of the Arbitration Court: 19706 E 38 PLS.

American inter arbitr court. P.O. Box. 28524 Bellingham. WA 98228- 0524

2.3. Individual organization departments and management bodies of the Arbitration Court can have their own addresses.

2.4. In different countries of the world the Arbitration Court can have affiliates, representative offices and individual official representatives having their own addresses.

3. Postal address of the American administrative office of the Court:

American inter arbitr court. P.O. Box. 28524 Bellingham. WA 98228- 0524

4. The founder of the Court:

International Union of Commerce and Industry (London, UK, Registration No. 05651090)

5. Legal status of the Court.

5.1. The American International Commercial Arbitration Court LLC (hereinafter referred to as Arbitration Court) is a non-government independent permanent arbitration institution created and operating in accordance with the U.S. federal law and the laws of the individual U.S. states, intergovernmental agreements on international commercial arbitration, as well as the Statute, the Regulation «On the American International Commercial Arbitration Court» LLC and the Rules of the Arbitration Court.

5.2. The Arbitration Court is a legal entity and has a status of an international arbitration institution arranging and implementing arbitration and other alternative methods of settling international commercial (economic, trade), domestic (in the territorial limits of the USA) and international civil legal disputes, as well as other disputes, arising from agreements and contracts.

5.3. To support the activity of the Court and the achievement of its goals and objectives defined by this Statute, the Arbitration Court may establish, independently or jointly with other entities and individuals, companies, subsidiaries, affiliates and representative offices, and other international commercial arbitration tribunals, as well as arbitration courts in different U.S. states and other countries of the world.

6. Goals and objectives of the Court.

6.1. The Arbitration Court in its activity is focused on the achievement of the followings goals:

1. Carrying out human rights advocacy on a worldwide scale;

2. The utmost promotion of human rights and freedoms supremacy in the world;
3. Effective protection of property and non-property rights and freedoms of participants of international economic and commercial (trade) activity, as well as participants of civil legal relations;
4. Administration of justice on international commercial (economic, trade) and civil legal disputes and other disputes arising from agreements and contracts;
5. Promotion of the civilized institutes of civil society all over the world;
6. Supporting the real priority of standards of international law over national legislations of different countries;
7. Development of alternative permissive and democratic forms and methods of justice administration, formation of the system of non-governmental institutes of the legal proceedings;
8. Legal knowledge promotion;
9. Organization and implementation of legal education process for interested persons;
10. Publication and distribution of the specialized legal literature and professional periodicals;
11. Organization of and holding international legal seminars, congresses, symposiums, other forums as well as professional workshops and practical training sessions.

6.2. To achieve the statutory goals, the Arbitration Court sets the followings objectives:

- establishment of close collaboration and experience exchange with international arbitration tribunals and courts from different countries of the world;
- study and integration of international legal regulatory framework and legislation and law-enforcement experience of different countries in the field of regulation of commercial (economic, trade) and civil legal relations, as well as regulation of international commercial arbitration tribunals and courts;
- formation of a corps of arbitration judges (arbitrators) from professional lawyers and specialists in different spheres of social life, capable to exercise the jurisdiction of the Arbitration Court effectively in the sphere of justice and provide the legal validity and fairness of arbitration legal proceeding and decisions of the Arbitration Court;
- global scale support of development and advancement of legal education and qualification of judges of different levels and jurisdictions courts, as well as human rights advocates;
- establishment of close collaboration in the sphere of human rights protection with the most influential international organizations, structures and officials;
- establishment of close collaboration and effective contacts in the sphere of human rights protection with public authorities and local governments, human rights organizations and authoritative advocates in the countries, where the Arbitration Court carries out its activity;
- usage of all accessible legal methods, means and techniques for the protection of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens and legal entities within the legal framework of individual countries and international legal regulation;
- organization of a worldwide branching network of legal advocacy organizations, human rights lawyers and public men, called to carry out functions on the utmost and comprehensive protection of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens and legal entities on behalf of the Arbitration Court, as well as to present the Arbitration Court in the sphere of justice administration;
- teaching, training, testing and methodical support of the Arbitration Court representatives worldwide;

- carrying out seminars, public debate, conferences and other national and international forums on live issues of national (in different countries) and international legal advocacy practice;
- supporting the development of research and educational programs related to legal advocacy problems;
- participation in creating international educational institutions of different levels, schools, universities, professional (juridical) gymnasia and colleges;
- active development of alternative - non-governmental instruments of administration and achievement of justice in disputable situations in different countries of the world and at the international level.

7. Authority of the Court .

The Arbitration Court has the following authority:

7.1. The main authority of the Arbitration Court is the organization and execution of arbitral and other alternative methods of resolution of international commercial (economic, trade), as well as domestic (in the territorial limits of the USA) and international civil legal disputes, and other disputes arising from agreements and contracts.

7.2. The Arbitration Court is authorized to consider international commercial (economic, trade), as well as domestic (in the territorial limits of the USA) and international civil legal disputes, and other disputes arising from agreements and contracts, if the disputing parties conclude a written arbitration agreement or an agreement to mediate.

7.3. The Arbitration Court has also the right to consider disputes arising from arbitration clauses included into economic and commercial agreements, signed between states.

7.4. Administration, procedures and rules of disputes resolution are determined by the Regulations of the Arbitration Court, and the Special Regulations of the Arbitration Court, regulating the special features of mechanisms of disputes consideration by the Arbitration Court, arising from investment relations and relations, based on contracts, concluded in professional sport and labor contracts.

7.5. The Arbitration Court operates under the federal legislation of the USA and legislations of individual States of the USA, intergovernmental agreements on international commercial arbitration, as well as the Statute, this Regulation, the Regulations and the Special Regulations of the Arbitration Court.

7.6. In accordance with international rules, the Arbitration Court has the right to follow the standards of national legislations of individual states when considering certain disputes.

7.7. The Arbitration Court has the right to consider the disputes of the followings categories:

- disputes arising from commercial, economic and trade contracts and agreements;
- disputes arising from civil legal relations;
- disputes arising from investment contracts and agreements, including corporate assets purchase agreements;
- disputes arising from agreements and contracts, signed in professional sport;
- disputes, arising from labor contracts.

7.8. The Arbitration Court considers disputes arising from agreements and contracts, when at least one of the disputing parties is not a resident of the USA - a legal entity of foreign jurisdiction or an individual - a citizen of a foreign state.

7.9. The Arbitration Court considers disputes arising from civil legal and labor relations, as well as disputes arising from agreements and contracts, signed in professional sport, if the disputing parties or at least one of the parties is a resident of the USA.

7.10. The Arbitration Court considers disputes between non-residents of the USA, arising from civil legal and labor relations, as well as disputes arising from agreements and

contracts, signed in professional sport, if it isn't contrary to the legislation of the countries, which residents are the disputing parties.

7.11. The Arbitration Court, under the standards of international law, the federal legislation and the legislation of the relevant states of the USA, as well as on the basis of its Regulations, acts as court of arbitration when considering disputes between the residents of the USA.

7.12. The Arbitration Court assists in organization of the ad hoc arbitration on the application of interested parties.

7.13. The Arbitration Court carries out the procedure of mediation at the proper wish of interested parties.

7.14. The Arbitration Court has its own logotype, emblem, hymn, special uniform, hierarchy of positions and system of positional (official) grades and ranks, own insignia.

7.15. The Arbitration Court has its own seal and letterheads.

7.16. The judges of the Arbitration Court acquire the special judge status and the right to administer justice on behalf of the Arbitration Court as a result of passing a special training and only after having passed vocational examinations.

7.17. The Arbitration Court judge status is confirmed by a special Certificate of Competence, International Diploma – a certificate of judge and including the corresponding person into the Official Register (list) of the Arbitration Court judges.

7.18. The Certificate of Competence, International Diploma – a certificate of Judge, as well as the Official Register (list) of the Arbitration Court judges are confirmed with the USA state authority certificate.

7.19. The Arbitration Court publishes periodical newsletters about its activity for internal and public distribution.

7.20. The Arbitration Court approves the followings documents for a regulatory support of its activity:

- Regulation on the Arbitration Court;
- Regulations of the Arbitration Court;
- Special Regulations of the Arbitration Court on the consideration of disputes arising from civil legal relations;
- Special Regulation of the Arbitration Court on the consideration of disputes arising from investment contracts and agreements, including corporate assets purchase agreements;
- Special Regulation of the Arbitration Court on the consideration of disputes arising from investment contracts and agreements, signed in professional sport;
- Special Regulations of the Arbitration Court on the consideration of disputes arising from labor contracts;
- Regulation on arbitration fees and expenses;
- Regulation on mediation fees and expenses;
- Regulation on special ranks and grades in the Arbitration Court;
- Regulation on special insignia in the Arbitration Court;
- Regulation on providing assistance in the organization of ad hoc arbitration to interested persons;
- Regulations of the Arbitration Court on the procedure of mediation;
- Regulation on special uniform of the Arbitration Court;
- Official Register (list) of judges of the Arbitration Court;

- Regulation on the status of a judge of the Arbitration Court.

7.21. The Arbitration Court develops model arbitration agreements and provides their distribution in business quarters; presents the advantages of commercial and civil arbitration in such communities.

7.22. The Arbitration Court co-operates with other permanent arbitration organizations at local and international levels and monitors the arbitration development in the world arena.

7.23. The Arbitration Court registers and analysis mediation and arbitration practice, composes and publishes arbitration practice reports, provides information in the field of domestic and international commercial arbitration and mediation.

7.24. The Arbitration Court submits proposals on the improvement of organization of domestic and international commercial arbitration and mediation.

7.25. The Arbitration Court implements different forms of organization and carrying out educational processes in the field of jurisprudence, legal and human rights advocacy.

7.26. The Arbitration Court performs any other functions arising from these Statute and Regulations of the Arbitration Court, as well as other functions intended to support the attainment of the Arbitration Court goals that are not prohibited by the current legislation of the USA and those foreign states in which the Arbitration Court carries out its activity.

8. Organization of the Arbitration Court judicial activity.

8.1. The Arbitration Court, as a permanent arbitration institution, consists of arbitrators appointed for a term of four years by the Congress of the Arbitration Court.

8.2. The Official register (list) of arbitrators of the Arbitration Court is a public document, having a recommendative character in regard to contesting parties.

8.3. Relevant persons can be included into the Official register (list) of arbitrators only with their written consent and obligatory fulfillment of requirements specified by the Arbitration Court Statute.

8.4. Under obligatory conditions specified by the Statute, any physical person can become an arbitrator of the Arbitration Court, having a full legal capacity, being a citizen of the USA or other country, a specialist of high qualification, with rich work experience in the area of law and/or foreign economic relations, as well as in other spheres of social activities, being able to provide impartial, legally competent and fair settlement of disputes.

8.5. Arbitrators included into the Official register (list) of arbitrators, can act as mediators in the process of mediation.

8.6. The total of arbitrators included into the Official register (list) of arbitrators of the Arbitration Court forms the General Assembly, which considers in its meetings the legal and organizational issues of the Arbitration Court at a consultative and recommendative level.

8.7. In accordance with the rules specified by the Statute of the Arbitration Court, it is headed by the President of the Arbitration Court and two Vice-presidents of the Arbitration Court.

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

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

8.10. The 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 activity of the Arbitration Court.

8.11. Disputes are arbitrated in the Arbitration Court by an arbitration tribunal only, which can be presented by an individual arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators authorized by the disputing parties by means of arbitration agreement or according to the Arbitration Court Regulations to arbitrate a certain dispute and to make a final and obligatory judgment on it.

8.12. Mediation is conducted in accordance with the Arbitration Court Regulations on the procedure of mediation.

8.13. Appointment of arbitrators or mediators for a certain dispute and formation of an arbitration tribunal is carried out in accordance with the Arbitration Court Regulations.

8.14. The President of the Arbitration Court acts as a competent authority appointing arbitrators and mediators for the participation in settling a dispute in accordance with the Arbitration Court Regulations on arbitration or mediation.

8.15. The Arbitration Court represented by its heads and other functionaries has no right when organizing the procedures of arbitration and mediation to interfere in adjudication or to influence an arbitration tribunal or mediators in any way.

8.16. The Arbitration Court, on initiative of the parties to a dispute or by agreement with them and for reasons of the most complete, detailed and comfortable examination of the circumstances of disputable relations, as well as effective and fair settlement of a dispute, can organize and conduct adjudication and make a decision outside the USA. In doing this, the final documentary registration of a decision on a dispute, considered and settled by the Arbitration Court tribunal outside the USA, is carried out and legalized, under the standards of international law, the USA legislation and legislations of individual States of the USA, in the United States of America.

8.17. The Arbitration Court can have official foreign affiliates and representative offices, as well as individual representatives in different countries of the world. Foreign affiliates and representative offices, as well as individual representatives of the Arbitration Court abroad advise parties of disputable relations, and preliminary preparation for adjudication outside the USA or preliminary preparation for adjudication when the parties, witnesses or documentary and other material evidences are permanently outside the USA.

9. Management of the Arbitration Court activity .

9.1. The higher permanent administrative body of the Arbitration Court is the Congress of the Arbitration Court, consisting of the Founders (participants, shareholders) of the Arbitration Court.

9.2. The competence of the Congress of the Arbitration Court includes consideration of all issues of the Arbitration Court activity and making resolutions on them.

9.3. The Congress of the Arbitration Court makes resolutions on all issues under consideration by a majority vote.

9.4. The Congress of the Arbitration Court elects the President and two Vice-presidents of the Arbitration Court for a term of four years from among the Founders (participants, shareholders) of the Arbitration Court.

9.5. The Congress of the Arbitration Court makes decision on delegating authority for the management of the Arbitration Court from the scope of its competence to the President and two Vice-presidents of the Arbitration Court.

9.6. The Congress of the Arbitration Court has the right to form the Presidium of the Arbitration Court from among the authoritative arbitrators – a specialized collegiate body, which can be provided by the Congress with rights to make certain decisions in the field of organization and execution of the legal proceeding on the disputes considered by the Arbitration Court. In case the Congress creates the Presidium of the Arbitration Court, the scope of its authority and operating procedures are specified by the special Regulation «On the Presidium of the Arbitration Court» approved by the Congress of the Arbitration Court.

9.7. The Congress of the Arbitration Court has the right to elect the Secretary General of the Arbitration Court from among the authoritative arbitrators, who can be provided by the Congress with rights to make certain decisions in the field of organization and execution of the legal proceeding on the disputes considered by the Arbitration Court, including those of managing the activity of the Presidium of the Arbitration Court. The Congress of the Arbitration Court can elect the Secretary General of the Arbitration Court with the rights to

execute official procedural documents of the Arbitration Court, sign them and seal with the Arbitration Court seal, or without such rights.

9.8. All officials and official representatives of the Arbitration Court are obliged to perform their duties exceptionally conscientiously, honestly, confidentially, in proper time and fully, and they bear legal responsibility, specified by the legislation of the USA, or a place where the corresponding guilty actions were committed, for guilty infliction of property or non property harm by their actions (or inaction) to the Arbitration Court or its Founders (participants, shareholders).

10. Special provisions.

10.1. Besides the above-listed categories of disputes, the Arbitration Court accepts for consideration other disputes, related to its jurisdiction due to international governmental and non-governmental agreements.

10.2. Decisions of the Arbitration Court are executed by the parties voluntarily within the time established by the Court. If the term is not specified by the decision, it is to be executed immediately. Decisions having not been executed in time are enforced in accordance with the legislation of the corresponding countries and international agreements.

10.3. In case of refusal of a party to a dispute considered by the Arbitration Court to execute the decisions of the Arbitration Court voluntarily, such decision is to be enforced on application of an interested party by the authorized state structures of the corresponding country accordance with the standards of international law and national legislation.

10.4. At the instance of an interested party the President of the Arbitration Court can specify the amount and form of claim security on the disputes to be considered by the Arbitration Court.

10.5. The Arbitration Court has seals with its name in English and other widespread languages used in the countries where the representative offices of the Arbitration Court are located.