



# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PROPERTY PROTECTION

**ICPP**



PRESENTATION  
Cyprus, 2017

ICPP

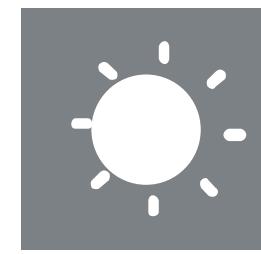
# Our Agenda for Today

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## About Us

Statutory goals and objectives



## Structure of the ICPP



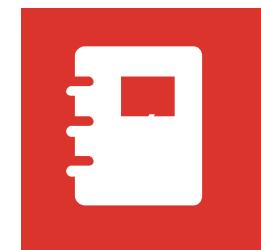
## ICPP

The International Commercial Arbitration Court at the  
ICPP



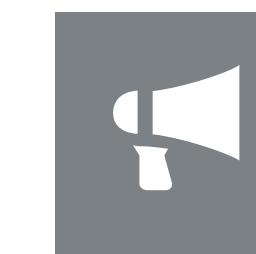
## Journalistic Investigations Bureau.

Magazine EU-Objective



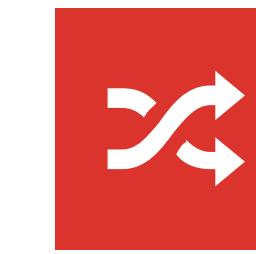
## Electronic registers

Register of intellectual property, registration of  
priorities in IP



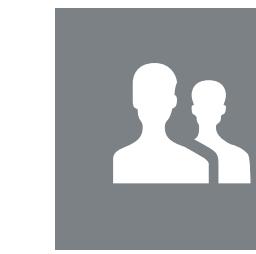
## Publications

Press about us



## Blockchain

Our IT-specialists develop a distributed  
register of electronic on-line arbitration



## Our volunteers

Activists who on a voluntary basis contribute  
to the ICPP



## Our plans

Development program for the near future



## The international cooperation

Partnership with the International Association FUTURUM, Geneva,  
Switzerland



**ICPP**  
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
FOR PROPERTY PROTECTION

# ABOUT US

PRESENTED BY: ICPP

ICPP

# Inside of our Company

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1

## Element One

The International Committee for Property Protection is a non-profit organization and is established by the initiative of citizens and companies from different countries.

2

## Element Two

The President of the ICPP and the Board determine the main plans and strategies for the development of the organization, its tasks for the fulfillment of statutory goals

3

## Element Three

The structural divisions of the ICPP act on the basis of the approved Regulations

4

## Element Four

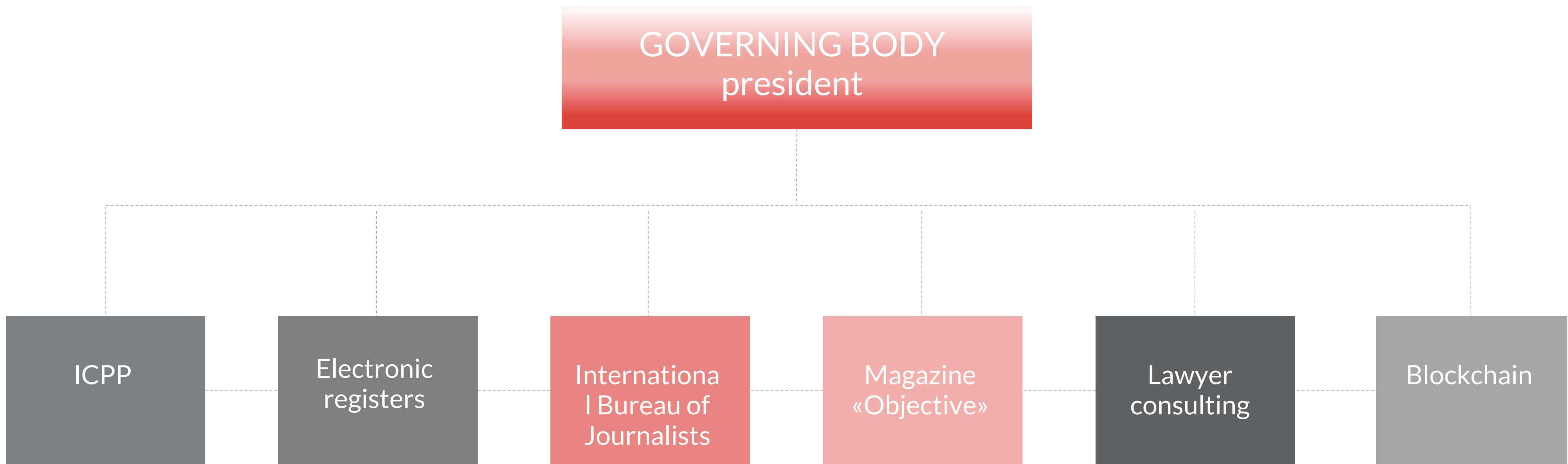
ICPP is a transparent organization, has its own electronic journal and website <http://icpp.center/>, is open to cooperation with all those who support the goals and objectives of the ICPP.



**ICPP**  
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
FOR PROPERTY PROTECTION

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PROPERTY PROTECTION

## Organization Chart





1

A permanent International Commercial Arbitration Court was established with regulations based on UNCITRAL whithin the ICPP. The parties have the right to choose arbitrators from the list proposed by the ICAC.

2

The arbitration site informs everyone about the Rules, procedure, list of arbitrators and news.  
<http://arbitration.icpp.center/>

3

The lawyers of the ICAC work closely with the IT company to develop a procedure for on-line disputes on blockchain and ODR technology.

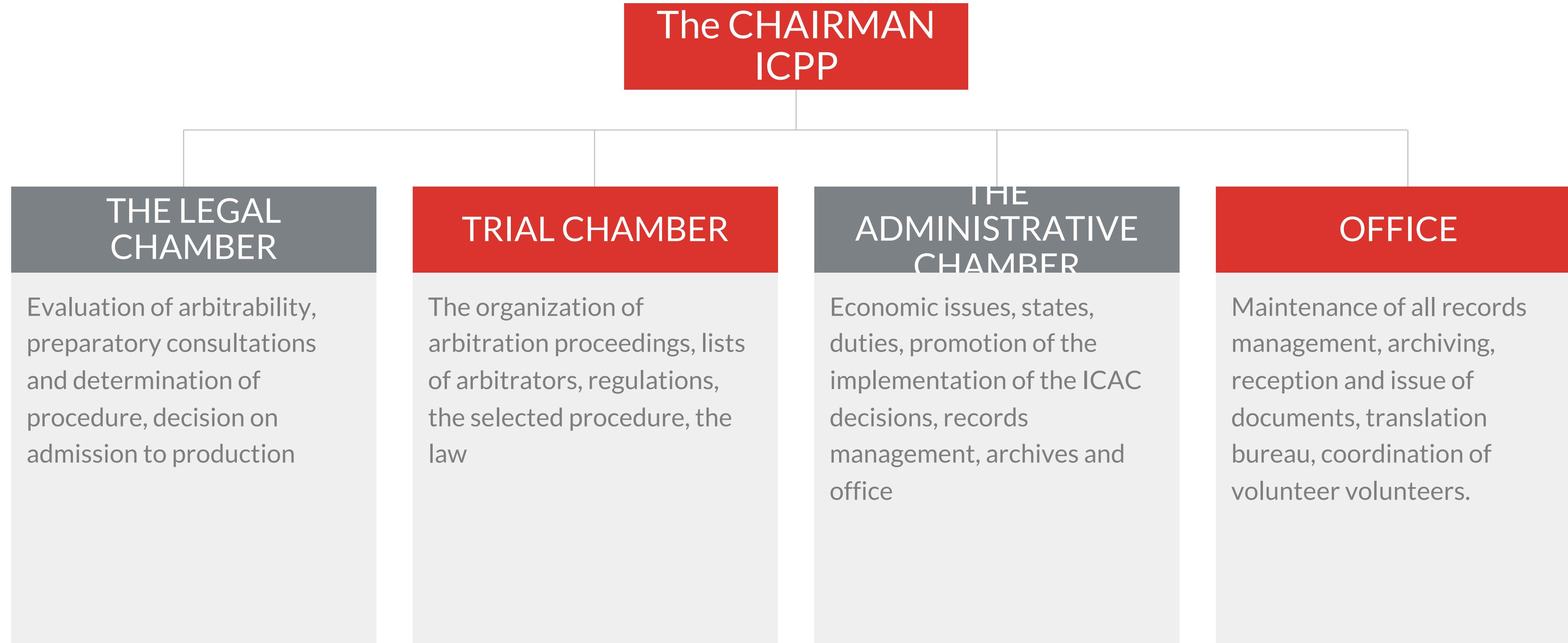
4

The ICAC shares its administrative experience with the readers of the “Objective” magazine and publishes methodological materials on its website.

# ABOUT US

PRESENTED BY: ICPP

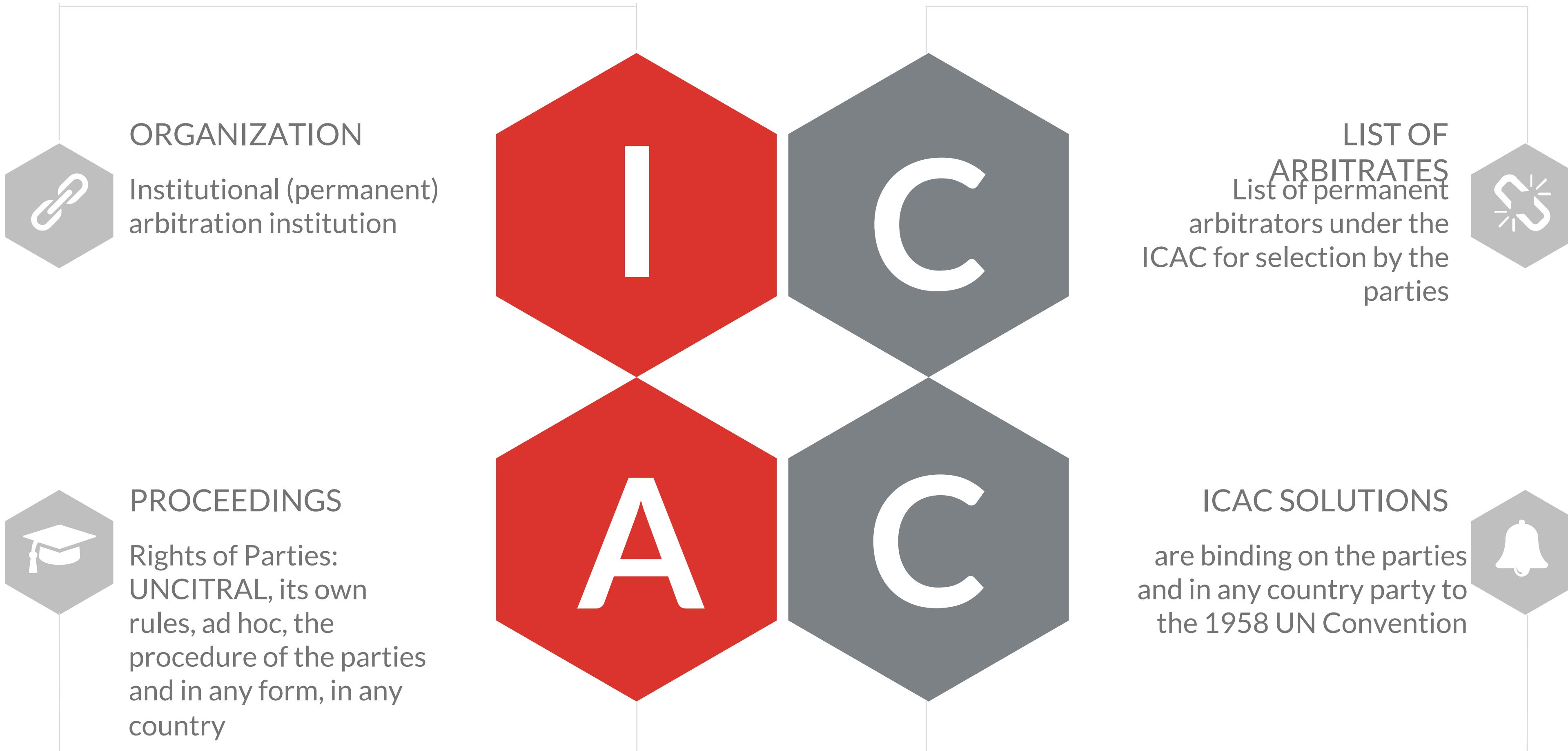
# INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION CURT (ICAC)



The ICAC has representatives in Ukraine, Russia, Switzerland and cooperates with the International Association FUTURUM (Geneva). <http://arbitration.icpp.center/>

# ICAC

## four main advantages



ICPP

# FROM THE REGULATIONS

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## PREAMBLE

The Rules of the International Commercial Arbitration Court (hereinafter referred to as the "ICAC") under the International Committee for Property Protection (ICPP) are based on the principles of recognition of democratic values of the supremacy of human and civil rights and freedoms, the priority of international law over acts of national legislations of different countries, justice and legality procedures for the administration of justice and the adoption of judicial decisions, the use of advanced and most effective means of legal protection of rights and legitimate interests participants in international economic, as well as civil, legal, labor and other relations settled in an agreement.

The Arbitral Tribunal, despite the fact that it is legally legalized and located (represented by the central administrative authorities) in the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, provides comprehensive arbitration and directly related legal services that may be freely sought by interested persons around the world.

This Regulation is intended for use in any legal system in the sphere of regulation which includes those or other persons interested in arbitration services, irrespective of the language that these persons use to communicate with other entities and to compile official documents.

This Regulation was developed taking into account the international arbitration practice developed by way of generalization of experience, the international best method for arbitration disputes resolution in the provisions of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration, and the procedural documents best known for their effective departure activity justice of institutional arbitration and arbitration courts of various countries of the world.

The ICAC's activities are aimed at the effective and fair settlement of disputes arising in the context of international trade relations and other relations settled in a contractual manner, in which residents of different countries with differing legal, social and economic systems participate. In this regard, the ICAC is an international instrument for maintaining law and order and protecting violated rights in the field of economic relations without any territorial, national or political restrictions.

More information on the site:<http://arbitration.icpp.center/ru>

## WHY IS THE ICAC?

The globalization of international relations, both at the level of public entities and private, leads to the inevitable emergence of complex commercial relationships between companies, investors and the state. Often in such relations, there are differences that require professional settlement. Parties have to provide, preferably at the very beginning of such a relationship, the most effective methods for resolving possible differences. In most cases, such an optimal method is international commercial arbitration.

The notion of "international commercial arbitration" is a complex integrative combination of the inherent features of this phenomenon of internal arbitration and the "international" element, and has a commercial (private) direction.

Arbitration can be defined as follows: it is a form of non-state resolution of commercial disputes, which is regulated by the norms of international law and the norms of national legal systems of states, in which the dispute is settled by independent arbitrators, on the basis of preliminary agreement of the parties or arbitration clauses in international treaties.

As a rule, arbitration proceedings are conducted by one or three arbitrators, which are called "the composition of arbitration", and are, in essence, analogous to the judge (the panel of judges) in state courts. Usually, the arbitrators are appointed by the parties themselves (directly or with the help of a third party), so the parties have some degree of control over who exactly decides their dispute. Arbitrators in disputes related to foreign economic activity are usually highly qualified and highly experienced lawyers or specialists in the field of activity in which the dispute arose.



Structure of the ICAC at the ICPP

## Competent Arbitrators in Persons

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Arbitrator

**Yury Kostanov (Russia)**



Arbitrator

**Yury Melnyk (Ukraine)**



Arbitrator

**Yury Golik.(Russia)**



Arbitrator

**KUANYSH BALTABAYEV**  
Kazakhstan

Full list on the site: <http://arbitration.icpp.center/list-of-arbitrators-icac-in-icpp/>

What to provide in the arbitration  
clause (in the arbitration agreement)

## The most important aspects

01

For consideration of  
disputes in the ICAC  
with the MKCS, the  
parties must:

- Arbitration clause in  
the agreement on this  
ICAC
- Either a separate  
arbitration agreement
- Either an international  
agreement between  
states where the  
resolution of a dispute  
is provided for in the  
ICAC / ad hoc

02

Select procedure and  
applicable law

- The UNCITRAL  
procedure or on the  
basis of UNCITRAL
- Structure of the ICAC at  
the ICPP
- Private international  
law or the law of the  
country, UNCITRAL or  
case law, at the  
discretion of arbitration  
or the principles of  
fairness

03

Select arbitration

- The procedure for  
appointing an arbitral  
panel of 3 arbitrators
- Or the procedure for  
appointing a sole  
arbitrator
- The procedure for  
awarding the award by  
arbitration

04

Select language and  
form of arbitration

- Choose a language:  
Russian, or English, or  
another
- Choose the form of the  
proceedings: full-time  
with meetings, either in  
absentia, or online, or at  
the choice of the  
arbitral tribunal
- Country / jurisdiction of  
arbitration

# COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF ICAC

International commercial arbitration is recognized as the main way of dealing with disputes arising from breach of obligations arising from international commercial contracts, as an alternative to the state courts for the settlement of such disputes, based on the arbitration agreement of the parties.

The contractual nature of international commercial arbitration predetermined the distinctive features compared with the state courts of this mode of dispute resolution, namely: the possibility for the parties to choose arbitrators, the place of arbitration and the language of the proceedings; the possibility of considering the dispute on the basis of not only national legislation and international conventions, but also the rules of law, including *lex mercatoria*, specially created for international commercial contracts. In addition, international commercial arbitration is the only instance of substantive dispute resolution, and enforcement of its decisions has been enforced in 156 States parties to the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 1958

One of the differences and advantages of international commercial arbitration in comparison with the process in the state courts is the flexibility of the arbitration proceedings, due to the greater opportunities for the parties to independently determine the rules of the process, the right of the arbitral tribunal to resolve these issues in the absence of agreement of the parties, taking into account the circumstances of a specific case, which is reflected in the peculiarities the ratio of sources of this regulation.

The peculiarity of international commercial arbitration as a way of considering a dispute having a contractual nature is that the issues of conducting proceedings can be determined in many respects by the parties themselves.

P. 1 of Art. 19 of the UNCITRAL Model Law (reproduced in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the 1993 Law of the Russian Federation and the legislation of other countries based on the UNCITRAL Model Law) confirms that autonomy of will is the guiding principle in determining the procedure to be followed by international commercial arbitration.

The main source of regulation containing a full and detailed regulation is the arbitration rules to which the parties have subordinated the dispute and which gives the parties the opportunity to agree on the issues of conducting the proceedings at their own discretion, observing the basic principles of the regulation. In the absence of relevant provisions in the regulations and agreements of the parties, the conduct of the proceedings is determined by the composition of the arbitration, which must not contradict the peremptory norms of the applicable law, the provisions of the regulations and the agreement of the parties.

In connection with the prevalence of the disposability of the regulation of the conduct of proceedings, the recommendatory documents of international organizations on procedural issues of international commercial arbitration acquire special significance.

The Legal Chamber

# Socio-political electronic journal in Russian “EU-Objective”

The journal is published by the International Committee for Property Protection and the editorial board of independent journalists of the International Bureau of Journalistic Investigations at the ICPP under the leadership of Aleksey Schmidt.

The Russian Foundation for Fighting Organized Crime and Corruption "Anti-Mafia" under the guidance of Professor Yevgeny Myslovsky provides a great deal of assistance and information support to the magazine.

Magazine's website: <http://eu-objective.online/>



Actual events, news, analytics and own opinion of well-known publicists and experts.



## INVESTIGATIONS

Publications of independent investigative journalists.



## VIDEO

Videos and movies on hot topics



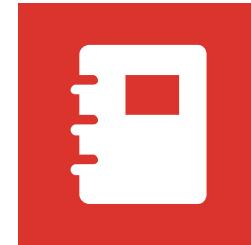
## PHOTO OF THE DAY

Bright, topical, satirical photos and cartoons



BUREAU OF JOURNALISTIC INVESTIGATIONS





REGISTER OF PRIORITIES AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY  
**effective alternative IP protection**



INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
FOR PROPERTY PROTECTION



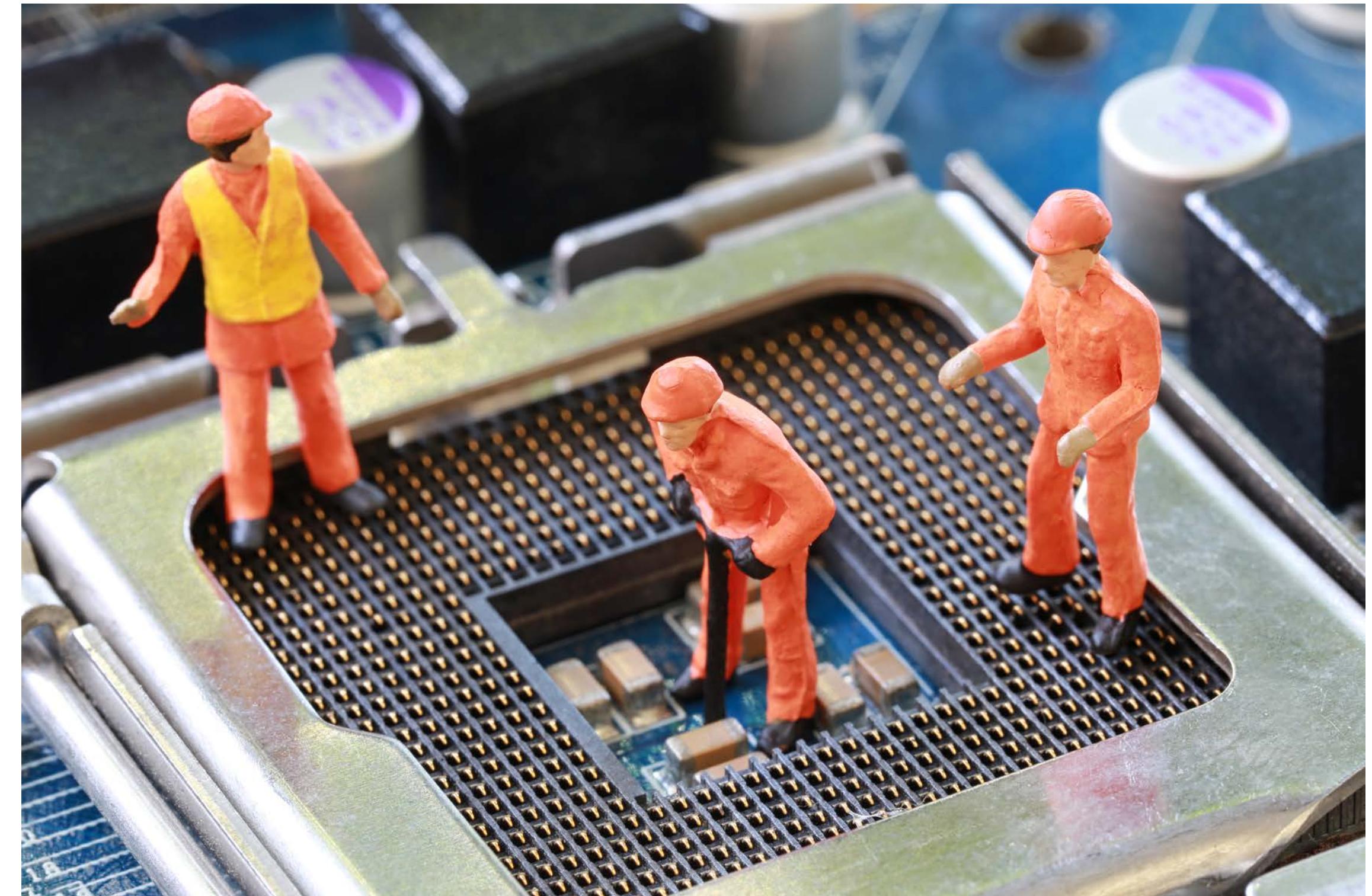
The electronic register has been maintained since 2014 and is a way to protect corporate know-how and copyright. The fact of legal significance established by the ICAC under the ICBL is not subject to reconsideration in other courts.

In the development of ICAC  
**ODR BLOCKCHAIN PLATFORM.**

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## Special IT-development for on-line disputes (ODR)

Since 2017, on the request of the ICPP and the International Association FUTURUM, and with the professional support of the ICAC, a special platform for blockchain commercial arbitration and an electronic register of intellectual property is being developed. The system will be tested for the first time in Switzerland and Cyprus in 2020.



ICPP  
**Our volunteers**



**Vladimir Lamanov, Cyprus:**

Chancellery, office work, sworn translator

**Elena Malyshkina, Cyprus:**

Department of letters, office, archive

**Dmytro Zharikov, Ukraine:**

Press secretary, publishing house and magazine "Objecitve", editor of FUTURUM magazir

**Vasyl Hulyi, Ukraine:**

Journalist, advertising, editorial staff of "Objective" magazine and FUTURUM

**Alex Schmidt, Germany:**

Work with volunteers, economic and organizational issues, infrastructure

**Vadim Maksimtchuk, Ukraina:**

Representation in Ukraine

**Franc Smidt, Switzerland:**

Electronic Register of Intellectual Property

**Aleksei Lebedev**

Lawyer consulting



[info@icpp.center](mailto:info@icpp.center)

ICPP  
**OUR PLANS**

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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
FOR PROPERTY PROTECTION

Detailed material on the development of the ICPP and FUTURUM blockchain platform can be found on the pages of our magazines

OPEN REPRESENTATIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

CREATE CO-OPERATION WITH THE FUTURUM ASSOCIATION  
DISTRIBUTED REGISTER OF A SINGLE PLATFORM BLOCKCHAIN  
FOR ON-LINE DISPUTES (ODR)

CREATE THE FULL BRANCH OF THE MKALS IN SWITZERLAND

CREATE WITH THE FUTURUM ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL  
HIGHER SCHOOL OF ARBITRATES AT THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF  
BLOKKEEN

partner

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FUTURUM (SWITZERLAND)**

**WE FORM THE FUTURE TOGETHER**

Decentralized opportunities and perspectives provided by the detachment and some breakthrough technologies have united a number of companies and associates in the FUTURUM association, which was created at a general congress of initiators-founders from around the world on **January 7, 2018** in Geneva, in accordance with Articles 60-79 Of the **Swiss Civil Code**.

The General Assembly has approved the Charter of the Association as a non-profit, non-governmental, confessionally independent organization, as well as its Regulations on structural divisions.

From this date, the association is a legal entity with all inherent rights, powers and responsibilities in accordance with the Charter and regulatory documents.



**Futurum**

GENEVA,  
SWITZERLAND  
**2018**

# Keep in touch with us



## Address

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PROPERTY PROTECTION (ICPP)

Illia Papakyriakou, 16 Egkomi,  
2415, Nicosia, Republic of Cyprus



## Contact Info

[info@icpp.center](mailto:info@icpp.center) General questions

[ICAC@icpp.center](mailto:ICAC@icpp.center) Questions on arbitration

[chancery@icpp.center](mailto:chancery@icpp.center) The ICAC office

[registry@icpp.center](mailto:registry@icpp.center) The electronic registry

<http://arbitration.icpp.center>

[info@arbitration.icpp.center](mailto:info@arbitration.icpp.center)

<http://icpp.center/>

<https://arbitration.icpp.center>