



The International Civil Court

Permanent Organ of the European Court of Arbitral Justice of Ragusa

October 30, 2012

RULES WITH THE EFFECTS OF A MATTER JUDGED Granting Sovereign State Status

A) – Resolves and declares, that the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia is legitimately a subject of International Law, independent, dynastic, religious, lay, military, knightly and noble, in all ways identical to a foreign State; and as such, with capacity to be the holder of rights and obligations arising from the international legal ordinance, including the capacity to assert its rights by international claims and, in consequence, is due the legal treatment to which States have a right.

B) – Resolves and declares, that the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia, as can be understood from section three of article 2 of its Constitution, is legitimately neutral in perpetuity and repudiates war as an instrument affronting the liberty of other peoples and as a means of resolution of international disputes.

C) – Resolves and declares, that the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia legitimately has its seat in the territory of a neutral State, specifically in the Principality of Andorra, at Calle Obac, 1, 5-3, - AD700 Escaldes-Engordany.

D) – Resolves and declares, that His Serene Highness, Prince Don Rafael Andújar Vilches, born in Melilla, Spain, on 20 December 1946, has legitimately promulgated in Lugano, Switzerland, on 22 August 2012, the following provisions:

1. **Decree Legislative no. 1/2012**, of transformation of the Imperial Constantinian Order of Cappadocia into the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia;
2. **Decree Legislative no. 2/2012**, approving the Constitution of the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia, with the following literal tenor:



CONSTITUTION OF THE SOVEREIGN CONSTANTINIAN ORDER OF CAPPADOCIA

TITLE I FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1

1. The Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia is a subject of International Law, in everything equal to a foreign State, independent, dynastic, religious, lay, military, knightly and noble.
2. The Order refers, in principle, to the historical, religious, military and knightly tradition of the Order founded by Constantine the Great, Roman Emperor from 306 to 337, and to the Imperial Constantinian Order of Cappadocia, of the dynasty of Marciano II Lavarello Lascari Palaeologo Basileo of Constantinople - Serbia, direct descendant of Emperor Constantine I (272-337) and Emperor Alexios III, of the dynasty of the Angeli (1185-1204).

Article 2

1. The Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia is constituted for the defence of the faith, service to the ill, the poor, to churches founded on the teachings of Jesus Christ and for assistance, through works of mercy for the ill and the needy.
2. The Order, true to the precepts of Our Lord Jesus Christ, wishes to affirm and disseminate the Christian virtues of charity and brotherhood, without distinction of religion, race, origin or age.
3. The Order is a subject of International Law, neutral in perpetuity, repudiates war as an instrument affronting the liberty of other peoples and as a means of settling international disputes, and is an ordinance which wishes to ensure peace and justice among Nations.
4. The Order exercises its sovereign functions and activity in the hospital field, including social and health care.
5. The Order protects and disseminates the ecumenical spirit, promoting a greater general knowledge of the traditions of the Eastern Holy Roman Empire, encourages the human, spiritual, moral and religious training of the Knights and Ladies, promoting initiatives linked to the religious nature of the Order.



Article 3

1. Personal liberty is inviolable.
2. In the ambit of the Order no form of detention, personal examination or search, or any other restriction of personal liberty is admitted.
3. The limitations on the exercise of the citizen's rights under the Order are envisaged in the law.

Article 4

In the ambit of the Order, secret associations and those which pursue, even indirectly, political objectives through organizations of a military nature are prohibited.

Article 5

Everyone has the right to declare his thinking freely, by means of speech, writing or any other means of dissemination.

TITLE II

SEAT

Article 6

1. The Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia has its seat in the Principality of Andorra, at Calle Obac, 1, 5-3, AD700 Escaldes-Engordany.
2. The seat of the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia can be transferred by the Grand Master, by Magisterial Legislative Decree, to the territory of any other State, preferably neutral.

TITLE III

SOURCES

Article 7

The sources of law of the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia are:

1. The Constitution;
2. Legislative provisions;
3. International agreements;
4. The Order's codes;
5. Custom.



TITLE IV

THE FLAG

Article 8

The blazon of the Order's flag is as follows: *“White with the Constantinian cross surmounted by a Byzantine imperial crown, charged with a wheel or, bordered azure, and a lion outlined or, tongue gules, crowned in the old style, all bordered or, with eight roses azure. In Latin characters, the motto “Fidelitas”, placed below the cross.”*

TITLE V

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OF THE ORDER

Article 9

The official languages of the Order are Spanish, French, English and Italian.

TITLE VI

THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER – THE CITIZENS

Article 10

1. The members of the Order, appointed by Magisterial Legislative Decree, are the professed knights of justice, knights and ladies of Honour and Devotion and knights and ladies of Magisterial Grace.
2. The professed knights of justice are priests of Churches of Christian origin or formation.
3. The non-professed knights of justice take a simple vow of obedience.
4. The knights and ladies of Honour and Devotion are those who can show evidence of nobility on the paternal or maternal side.
5. The knights and ladies of Magisterial Grace are those who do not take vows and are prepared to commit themselves to serve the Order for the achievement of its ends, do not show evidence of nobility and are admitted by reason of meritorious actions with the Order in the observance of its purposes.
6. The knights and ladies are citizens of the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia.

Article 11

1. The non-professed knights of justice, the knights and ladies of Honour and Devotion and the knights and ladies of Magisterial Grace are, by right, citizens of the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia.
2. Citizenship is granted and withdrawn in accordance with the forms and in the terms established in the law.



Article 12

1. Citizenship is granted, by Magisterial Legislative Decree, to those individuals who apply for it, have already reached eighteen years of age and have no criminal record.
2. All the citizens have equal social dignity and are equal before the Law, without distinction of sex, race, language, religion, political opinions or personal or social conditions.

Article 13

The Grand Master, in serious or urgent cases, by reasoned Magisterial Legislative Decree, having heard the Governing Council, can suspend the exercise of the citizen's rights until a firm judgement is given by the Magisterial Court of the Order.

TITLE VII

THE GRAND MASTER

Article 14

1. The Grand Mastership is hereditary to the successors of His Serene Highness Prince Rafael Andújar y Vilches, born in Melilla, Spain, on 20 December 1946.
2. Succession in the post of Grand Master will follow the regular order of male primogeniture, always preferring the earlier line to the later, and in the same line the closer degree to the more remote.
3. The Heir Apparent to the post of Grand Master, or from the moment when there occurs the fact that gives place to this qualification, will hold the title of Prince, with courtesy title of Serene Highness.
4. Should all the lines legitimated by the Constitution be extinguished, the Council of State will proceed to elect the Grand Master from among the knights who profess vows of poverty and chastity.
5. The Magisterial Legislative Decrees have the force of law, so that they do not need to be converted into law by the Council of State.
6. The Grand Master comes of age on reaching twenty-five years of age.
7. The post of Grand Master is for life.
8. Those persons who have a right of succession to the post of Grand Master and have married against express prohibition by the Grand Master or the Council of State, will be excluded from succession to the post of Grand Master for themselves and for their descendants.
9. The consort of the Grand Master will bear the title of Princess, and the courtesy title of Serene Highness.



Article 15

The Grand Master legitimately has the sovereign prerogatives linked to *Jus Majestatis* and *Jus Honourum*, with the power to grant, renew and recognize noble coats of arms, honorary and knightly titles, noble titles, with or without predicate, transmissible and not transmissible, of prince, duke, marquis, count, viscount, baron, lord, gentleman, noble and patrician.

Article 16

The courtesy titles of Don and Doña, by concession of the Grand Master, correspond to the titles of prince and duke.

Article 17

The person of the Grand Master is inviolable and is not subject to liability. The assignment and endowment of the Grand Master are determined by law.

Article 18

The Secretary of State who proposes them will endorse all the actions of the Grand Master.

Article 19

1. The Grand Master is not responsible for actions carried out in the exercise of his functions, except in the cases of high treason or attempts on the Constitution.
2. In those cases, the Council the State will formulate an accusation against him.

Article 20

1. The functions of the Grand Master, when he cannot exercise them, will be exercised by the President of the Council of State.
2. In the case of permanent impossibility of the Grand Master, the Heir Apparent, should he have come of age, can exercise the powers of regent until the Grand Master's full recovery.

Article 21

The Grand Master, before exercising his functions, in a solemn ceremony and in the presence of the highest posts of the Order, will take the following oath before the Grand Chaplain: *“I solemnly promise and swear, on this most sacred piece of the Cross and on the Holy Gospels of God, to keep loyally the Constitution of the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia and its laws, and to direct conscientiously the activities of the Order. So help me God!”*



Article 22

1. The post of Grand Master is incompatible with the exercise of any other post in the Order.
2. The Grand Master can send messages to the Council of State.
3. He authorises the presentation to the Council of State of bills for law at the instance of the Governing Council.
4. He promulgates the laws and dictates Magisterial Legislative Decrees, with the force of law, and regulations.
5. He appoints the officials of the Order.
6. He sends and receives diplomatic representatives.
7. He ratifies international treaties on authorization from the Council of State.
8. Having heard the Governing Council, and by Magisterial Legislative Decree, he grants the honours of the Order of Merit of the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia, and of the other orders constituted.

Article 23

1. The Grand Master, having heard the criteria of the President of the Council of State, can dissolve the Council of State.
2. The powers of the body thus dissolved will be deferred until it is constituted again.

TITLE VIII THE COUNCIL OF STATE

Article 24

1. The exercise of the legislative function is for the Council of State.
2. The number of Councillors of State is twelve, of whom eight are of magisterial appointment, by Magisterial Legislative Decree, and four are elected by the citizens.
3. The Council of State remains in office for five years.

Article 25

The Council de State, through the relevant law, empowers the Grand Master for the ratification of international treaties.



Article 26

1. The Council of State, within six months counting from the year-end, approves the balance sheet and the rendering of definitive accounts, presented by the Governing Council.
2. Laws which involve new or greater expenses must indicate the means to meet them.
3. The balance sheet of the State must show solvency.

Article 27

1. The Council of State can delegate to the Grand Master the exercise of the legislative function for certain questions, for a limited time and for defined purposes.
2. The Council of State can approve, by majority, a question of confidence on the action of the Governing Council or of the Secretaries of State considered individually.
3. Should the question of confidence of the Governing Council prosper, the First Secretary of State will present to the Grand Master the resignation of the whole of the cabinet.

Article 28

1. The Grand Master promulgates the laws within eight days following their approval.
2. When the Council of State, by majority, declares the urgency of a law, it can be promulgated within the term established in it.
3. The laws must be published in the Official Gazette of the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia and will come into force on the same day of their publication.

Article 29

The Grand Master, before proceeding to promulgation of a law, can require fresh deliberation by the Council of State.

Article 30

1. The Council of State, with the authorization of the Grand Master or at his requirement, can order investigations into certain matters.
2. To that end, the Council of State will appoint a committee for the purpose from among its members.



TITLE IX
THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

Article 31

1. The Governing Council is presided over by the Grand Master.
2. The Governing Council is formed of the Grand Master, the First Secretary of State, the Secretary of State of the Treasury, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of State of the Interior, the Secretary of State of Justice, the Secretary of State of Solidarity and the Secretary of State of Health.
3. The First Secretary of State exercises his functions under direct dependence on the Grand Master.
4. The Grand Master, by Magisterial Legislative Decree, appoints and dismisses the Secretaries of State.
5. The Secretaries of State, before taking up their posts of government, will take an oath between the hands of the Grand Master.
6. The Secretaries of State have the status of Ministers.

Article 32

1. The Governing Council is invested with the broadest powers for ordinary and exceptional management of the Order, without any limitation, with power to carry out all those actions which are understood as appropriate for the achievement of the Order's ends, excluding those which the Constitution imperatively reserves to the Council of State, the Constitutional Court or the Court of Accounts.
2. Therefore, the Governing Council is empowered to acquire, sell or exchange chattels and real estate; contract loans, guarantee them with mortgages over the Order's assets; permit the practice of cancellations and mortgage annotations; cancel legal mortgages and exempt the property registrars from all responsibility; concede and reach compromises with arbitrators and even with referees; open and close bank and financial accounts and carry out all kinds of transactions with lending entities and financial companies.
3. The Grand Master is empowered to appoint directors and attorneys *ad negotia* for specific actions or types of actions.
4. The Grand Master has the power of veto over all the activities of the Secretaries of State.
5. The agreements of the Governing Council acquire executive force by Magisterial Legislative Decree.



Article 33

The decrees *motu proprio* of the grant or withdrawal of honours and noble titles must be endorsed by the First Secretary of State, and need not be converted into law.

Article 34

1. The Grand Master, in cases of necessity and urgency, promulgates the law decrees approved by the Governing Council.
2. The law decrees must be converted into law within twelve months counting from their promulgation.

TITLE X

THE COURT OF ACCOUNTS

Article 35

The Court of Accounts supervises and controls the expenses of the global heritage of the Order.

Article 36

1. The Court of Accounts is formed of five members.
2. The Grand Master appoints three members by Magisterial Legislative Decree, and the other two are elected by the Council of State.
3. The President of the Court of Accounts is appointed, by Magisterial Legislative Decree, by the Grand Master.
4. The Vice-President and the Secretary are elected, by absolute majority of its members, by the members of the Court of Accounts.
5. The members of the Court of Accounts hold their posts for a term of five years and must have training in the financial, economic and legal fields.

TITLE XI

THE MAGISTERIAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

Article 37

The Magisterial Constitutional Court hears disputes relating to the constitutional legitimacy of the laws and accusations formulated against the Grand Master and against the Secretaries of State.



Article 38

The Magisterial Constitutional Court is formed of six members, appointed, two thirds by the Grand Master, by Magisterial Legislative Decree, and one third by the Senate of State.

Article 39

The magistrates of the Magisterial Constitutional Court are elected from among the magistrates of magistrates' courts, university professors and lawyers registered in the Registers of the Order.

Article 40

The constitutional magistrates remain in their posts for a term of five years.

Article 41

1. The President of the Magisterial Constitutional Court is appointed, by Magisterial Legislative Decree, by the Grand Master.
2. The Vice-President and Secretary are elected by absolute majority.

TITLE XII

THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE ORDER

Article 42

1. The departments of the Order are regulated in accordance with the provisions dictated by the Grand Master by Magisterial Legislative Decree.
2. The Departments Regulation establishes the fields of competence, attributions and responsibilities of the relevant employees and officials.

TITLE XIII

THE MAGISTRACY AND THE UPPER COUNCIL OF THE MAGISTRACY

Article 43

1. Justice is administered in the name of His Serene Highness Prince Grand Master.
2. The judges are subject to the law.



Article 44

1. The Grand Master presides over the Upper Council of the Magistracy of the Order, composed of five members.
2. The Grand Master appoints, by Magisterial Legislative Decree, three members of the Upper Council of the Magistracy, and the other two are elected by the Council of State.
3. The Upper Council of the Magistracy remains in office for five years.

TITLE XIV

THE JUDICIAL ORDER

Article 45

The Magisterial Courts exercise the jurisdictional function in accordance with the codes and laws of the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia.

Article 46

The Grand Master, on a proposal by the Governing Council and by a Decree Law, appoints the Presidents, Magistrates and Chancellors of the Magisterial Courts.

Article 47

The Magistrates of the Magisterial Courts, elected among the citizens of the Order especially expert in law, are appointed for an open-ended term and can be dismissed by the Grand Master by Magisterial Legislative Decree, having heard the Governing Council.

Article 48

The Judicial Order and proceedings before the Magisterial Courts are regulated by the procedural codes of the Order.

TITLE XV

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 49

1. The laws revising the Constitution and other laws of a constitutional nature can be amended by the Council of State, with a majority of two thirds of its members.
2. The Grand Master has a right of veto over laws of constitutional revision.



FINAL AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

- I. With the entry into force of the Constitution, H.S.H. Prince Rafael Andújar y Vilches, Spanish citizen, born in Melilla, Spain, on the twentieth of December 1946, resident at Calle Golf de Botnia, 8 - 08198 Sant Cugat del Vallès, Barcelona, Spain, exercises the attributions of Grand Master and takes up this title, with the courtesy title of Serene Highness.

- II. The Grand Master will exercise the powers of the Governing Council and the Council of State for a maximum period of three years. During this period, the Grand Master is invested with the broadest powers for the ordinary and exceptional management of the Order, without any limitation, with the power to carry out all those actions which are understood as appropriate for the achievement of the purposes of the Order; he is empowered to acquire, sell or exchange chattels and real estate; contract loans, guarantee them with mortgages formed over the Order's assets; permit the practice of cancellations and mortgage annotations; cancel legal mortgages and exempt property registrars from all responsibility; concede and reach compromises with arbitrators and even with referees; open and close banking and financial accounts and carry out all kinds of transactions with lending entities and financial companies which are understood as useful and necessary for the achieving of the purposes of the Order; he is empowered to appoint directors and attorneys *ad negotia* for specific actions or types of action. The Grand Master holds the legal representation of the Order before third parties and in court, with the power to exercise all kinds of actions and claims, both judicial and administrative, in any degree of jurisdiction, even in procedures of review and cassation, and to appoint lawyers and procurators for trials.

- III. The first balance sheet of the Order is closed on 31 December 2013.

- IV. The Grand Master will present to the Council of State the first rendering of definitive accounts within six months counting from the closure of the first balance sheet of the Order.



- V. The Magisterial Constitutional Court must be constituted within five years counting from the date of constitution of the Order. Until that date, the Court of Accounts will exercise its attributions.
- VI. The first Council of State must be constituted, only with members of magisterial appointment, within three years from the promulgation of this Constitutional Charter and will be in office for five years.
- VII. The first Upper Council of the Magistracy must be constituted, only with members of magisterial appointment, before 31 December 2014, and will be in office for five years.
- VIII. The first Court of Accounts must be constituted, only with members of magisterial appointment, before 31 December 2013, and will remain in office for five years.
- IX. Until the coming into force of the Order's codes reference will be made, to the degree that this is compatible with the Order's ends, to the codes of the Principality of Andorra or of any other neutral State.
- X. Until the date of constitution of the Council of State and the Court of Accounts, there can be no amendment to this Constitution. From that date the Constitution can be amended in the form and in the terms established in article 48 of the Constitution.
- XI. The Grand Master of the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia is the proprietor, in full and exclusively, and with effect from the promulgation of Magisterial Legislative Decree no. 1, of 22 August 2012, of the titles and shields of heraldic arms indicated hereunder: a) The sovereign title of Prince of Cappadocia, with courtesy title of Serene Highness; b) The sovereign title of Byzantine Patrician of the Eastern Holy Roman Empire; c) The imperial arms of the Imperial Constantinian Order Cappadocia, blazoned as follows: *“Gules, a lion outlined, crowned in the traditional style and wound about gules all of or, united to the two headed eagle of the Eastern Roman Empire. Surmounted by a crown of pretension to the Byzantine empire, with four jewelled lappets pendant; surrounded by the Grand Collar of the Constantinian Order of Cappadocia. Motto LASCARIS FIDELITAS.”*; d) The arms of the Prince of Cappadocia which are



blazoned below: *“Purple with the two-headed eagle of the Eastern and Western Roman Empire, crowned in the Byzantine style, resting its claws on the sceptre and the globe, all or, yoked to the mantle of the imperial prince gules lined ermine and finished by a royal crown.”*

XII. This Magisterial Legislative Decree, stamped with the seal of the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia, will be incorporated into the “Official Compilation of Laws, Magisterial Legislative Decrees and Magisterial Law Decrees of the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia”.

XIII. The Constitution of the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia comes into force on the day of its promulgation.

E) Resolves and declares, that the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia, in accordance with the terms of article 2, section three, of its Constitution, legitimately constitutes an ordinance the purpose of which is the assurance of peace and justice among Nations.

F) – Resolves and declares, that the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia, as a sovereign ordinance, cannot be the subject of the criminal rules of Italian Law no. 178, of 3 March 1951 and that, consequently, the Order of Merit of the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia is an order of merit pertaining to a subject of International Law, in all ways identical to a foreign State.

G) – Resolves and declares, that the activities of a hospital and care nature carried out by the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia in the territory of the Italian Republic, in accordance with article 11 of the Italian Constitution and in judgement no. 193 of the Italian Constitutional Court, of 28 June 1985, do not need to be authorized by the Italian Government.

H) – Resolves and declares, that the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia has the right of active and passive legation, in accordance with the general rules of International Law.



I) – Resolves and declares, that the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia, as a subject of International Law, equivalent to a foreign State, has the right: a) To immunity of jurisdiction, that is to say, the sovereign immunity which prevents individuals from summoning subjects of International Law before national judges; b) To taxation immunity, in relation to assets of a heritage nature which contribute to the undertaking of the natural functions of the activities carried out by the international body; c) To diplomatic immunity, in the forms and terms established by the Vienna Convention of 1961.

L) – Resolves and declares, that the resolutions dictated by the courts of the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia have the nature of judicial resolutions of a foreign State.

M) – Resolves and declares, that His Serene Highness, Prince Don Rafael Andújar Vilches, whose personal details have already been set out, and his legitimate successors in the post of Grand Master of that Sovereign Order, take the legal classification of material subjects of International Law when they act, by virtue of internal rules, in the name, for the account and in the interests of the Sovereign Constantinian Order of Cappadocia.

N) – Resolves and declares, extinguished by prescription, in accordance with what is established in article 2934 of the Italian Civil Code, the rights not exercised until 17 October 2002, of the heirs of Marziano Lavarello, who was born in Rome on 17 March 1921 and died in that city on 17 October 1992, over the Imperial Constantinian Order of Cappadocia, over the titles of Prince of Cappadocia, Byzantine Prince of the Eastern Holy Roman Empire, over the imperial arms of that dynastic Order and over the arms of the Prince of Cappadocia.

O) – Decrees, the execution of this judgement, which has the effects proper to judgements dictated by the judicial authorities of the Italian Republic, in accordance with the terms of article 824 bis of the Civil Procedure Act, in the territory of the States party to the New York Convention, of 10 June 1958, valid in Italy in virtue of the terms of Law number 62, of 19 January 1968, in the forms and in the terms envisaged in International Law, and for the account and charge of the interested party.



P) – Orders, to the Upper Institute of Nobility Law of Ragusa, payment of the expenses and fees due in execution of the convention formalised on 1 September 2012, between the Public Prosecutor General of the European Court of Arbitral Justice of Ragusa and H.S.H. Prince Don Rafael Andújar Vilches, in accordance with the terms of section o) of that convention.

Q) – Orders, to the Public Prosecutor General of the European Court of Arbitral Justice of Ragusa to proceed to the publication, under the responsibility of the Upper Institute of Nobility Law and for its account, in the Official Gazette of the Sicilian Region, of an authentic extract of the original of this judgement, now firm, with indication of the corresponding Decree of Firm Judgement issued by the Judge of the Ordinary Court of Modica, in accordance with the terms of article 825 of the Civil Procedure Act.

Given in Modica, on 30 October 2012

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| 1. Lawyer Michele Dell’Agli | President |
| 2. Lawyer Gianluca Gulino | Judge |
| 3. Lawyer Giovanni Mangione | Judge |

Attached are:

1. Original of the compromise formalised on 1 September 2012, registered in the Alcamo Delegation of the Taxation Agency – Trapani Office, on 6 September 2012, at number 4741, series 3;
2. Original of the agreement formalised on 7 September 2012, between the Public Prosecutor General of the European Arbitral Court of Justice of Ragusa, represented by the Deputy Public Prosecutor, Doctor Alessandro Rappa, whose personal details have been set out above, and Doctor Rosario Salvatore Migliaccio, in her position as delegate of H.S.H. the Prince Don Rafael Andújar Vilches;
3. Document of acceptance of the arbitral mandate;
4. Grant of delegation for the actions of investigation.

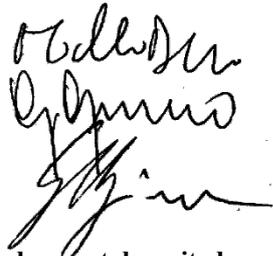


Given in Modica on 30 October 2012.

Lawyer Michele Dell'Agli

Lawyer Gianluca Gulino

Lawyer Giovanni Mangione



President

Judge

Judge

Judgement deposited
on 10 November 2012
in the Secretariat
of the European Court of
Arbitral Justice of Ragusa.
The Secretary
The Hon. Doctor Pietro Mineo

