In the 20-ies of the 19 century joint stock company appeared more often, and after the Crimean War their number is growing rapidly.

G. Shershenevich allocated the following types of companies: a) Artel; b) trade partnership; c) trust partnership; g) joint-stock company; d) stock company, a close analogue of modern limited liability company.

There are not the historical tradition of the existence of a separate commercial law in Kievan Rus and Russia. It law did not know dualism of private law.

Based on the foregoing, it is strange that the 19th century in Kievan Rus, Ukraine and Russia there is no specific procedure for trade disputes, no special courts. In 1808 was founded the Odessa commercial court, the first of the commercial courts of the Russian Empire. To the beginning of judicial reform of the 19th century, it was not unique. After the judicial reform of the 19th century the number of commercial courts began to reduce. The reason for reducing the number of commercial courts, commercial proceedings had no advantages over a civilian court proceedings, and therefore a separate commercial courts was unnecessary and remained exclusively in the large commercial centers. Commercial courts liquidated in 1917, when a Decree of Court No. 1 of the Soviet government abolished.

All disputes on trade turnover, disputes between companions, disputes between owners and salesmans were related to commercial courts of The Statute of Trade Proceedings. All the disputes of joint-stock companies were related to civilian courts, without exception. At the same time, given the low numbers of commercial courts, most of the commercial disputes always has been considered by the civilian courts.

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PROBLEMS OF RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF ARBITRAL AWARD OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

In the article «Problems of recognition and enforcement of arbitral award of international commercial arbitration» is considered some issues of recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards.

In theoretical terms and in accordance with the legal regulation of international commercial arbitration decision on its legal nature are classified into domestic and foreign.

It is observed that the decision of a foreign tribunal is recognized and implemented by the conditions of their recognition, as provided by international treaties or reciprocity principle in agreement with a foreign country. As for the «internal» arbitral awards, the mode of execution should be enshrined in national legislation, although it may involve different legal regimes to implement «internal» and «foreign» arbitral awards. It is considered controversial

issues of recognition and enforcement of foreign and domestic arbitral awards.

As for recognition of a foreign arbitral award, it is decisive that the state court to which a petition is filed is not entitled to view the award on the merits. At the same time as the procedures for the recognition and Enforcement of foreign arbitral awards not considered as one of the types of international legal assistance, as some authors as arbitration courts of their status are not subjects of international assistance.

Especially the issues of recognition of a foreign arbitral award that requires enforcement. Although academic point articulated position, according to which in the absence of the CPC of Ukraine special rules for recognition in the country of the foreign arbitral award that requires enforcement shall apply the rules of Art. 10 Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet «On the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments USSR and arbitration» from 21.06.1988 he seems convincing, we believe that from a practical point of view, state courts still possible to implement a procedural action taken as referring to the statement of recognition of a foreign decision that does not require enforcement.

Also, the article analyzes the practice of recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards in the context of the powers of the competent court which has the right to decide on the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards.

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COURT DECISIONS IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF PROCEDURAL LAW: POSSIBILITIES OF UNIFICATION

The article analyzes the views of scientists concerning the definition of court decision in different branches of procedural law. The author singles out characteristic features of the institution of court decision such as: a) court decision is a procedural document, which is drawn up in writing; b) court decision is a juridical fact, its content being compulsory for execution by all natural and legal persons in Ukraine without exception; c) court decision is made exclusively by court according to the norms of procedural codes (civil, economic and administrative) in the name of the state and is proclaimed in the name of the state; d) court decision determines the essence of substantive dispute and the procedure of its resolution according to the norms of substantive and procedural law; d) court decisions have certain structure with specific content of each part; e) each court decision contains the provision concerning the possibility of appeal according to certain procedure.

The author differentiates the concepts of court decision, judicial decision and court resolution and proves that presently the concept of court decision is a traditional