

So, Ukrainians believe that amendments to the Constitution and new laws will provide a new court system and significantly improve the quality of the Ukrainian judiciary.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ARBITRATION COURT IN THE MODERN JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Nowadays, in terms of reforming the basic spheres of social life in Ukraine, the functioning of the institute of arbitration refereeing plays an important role. The Arbitration court is a non-independent body of civil jurisdiction. As you know, the Arbitration court is one of the ancient forms of dispute resolution. It was appealed for a rapid and effective resolution of the conflict. The essence of Arbitration court is that the parties trust the dispute and the decision to a third party, not the state authorities. This is the essential difference of the Arbitration court from the other forms of protection of rights and interests – civil and commercial proceedings undertaken exclusively by the courts of general jurisdiction.

Arbitration is a common phenomenon in the world of legal practice. Usually all cases on disputes arising out of civil relations belong to the competence of Arbitration courts. The term «arbitration (arbitration) court» is of French origin. A characteristic feature of arbitration at this stage is its widespread throughout the world.

Under the provisions of Art. 125 of the Constitution of Ukraine the Arbitration court is not included into the system of courts of general jurisdiction, and therefore is not a body of justice.

Arbitration disputes of parties in civil and commercial relationships are a type of non-state jurisdictional activities to carry out arbitration courts under the laws of Ukraine. Arbitration has certain advantages:

1. The speed and simplicity of dispute resolution as compared with proceedings in the courts of general jurisdiction;
2. Democracy;
3. The parties are free to appoint or elect arbitration court and arbitrators;
4. Privacy;

Unfortunately, the experience has shown that a form of arbitration for resolving disputes has not been honored its distribution in Ukraine. It was caused by several factors: the lack of new effective legislative regulation of arbitration; lack of objective information on the advantages of arbitration among potential participants of arbitration; distrust of some representatives of the legal community to accept such an alternative method of dispute resolution, since arbitration does not provide for appeal arbitration.

The adoption of the Law of Ukraine «On arbitration courts» by the Parliament of Ukraine on May 11, 2004 has become a reference point in updating domestic legislation on arbitration. The law regulates the issue, organization and operation of arbitration, competence, state registration, the arbitration agreement, the formation of the court of arbitration, rules of arbitration, enforcement of the arbitral tribunal, as well as the arbitration authorities. That is why this legislation has extraordinary value to the Ukrainian society and the national legal system.

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THE PROHIBITION OF FORCED LABOUR IN THE LEGISLATION OF UKRAINE

Many international treaties and conventions denote the prohibition of forced labour as one of the main principles in the labour law. The rule of law which declares the prohibition of forced labour we can find in Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), European Convention on Human Rights, 1950, Constitution of Ukraine, 1996 etc. According to Forced Labour Convention, 1930 forced or compulsory labour shall mean all work or services which are exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not agreed voluntarily [1]. The convention also requires that illegal extraction of forced or compulsory labour be punishable as a