SUMMARY

Key Words: arbitration, arbitration courts, alternative proceedings
Subject matter: Arbitration as an alternative form of protection of civil rights and interests
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The relevance of the research topic: The most democratic option for the protection of rights and settlement of legal disputes is the agreed choice and application by the parties to the conflict of alternative dispute resolution methods of arbitration, mediation and other conciliation procedures. I must say that the system of alternative dispute resolution has been formed for almost three decades and is developing in modern Russia. Arbitration during this time has established itself as an important social and legal institution, allowing to resolve a variety of property disputes.

This can be evidenced by the number of disputes considered by the leading arbitration centers of the country. It's pretty significant. Thus, in 2018, the arbitration and mediation Center of the chamber of Commerce and industry of the Russian Federation considered 212 "internal disputes" (Arbitration court for economic disputes, arbitration for Sport) and 318 cross-border cases (international commercial arbitration court (ICAC), Maritime arbitration Commission (IAC)). More than 200 claims are submitted to the Arbitration court of Gazprom annually.

Nevertheless, fundamental issues related to both the practice of the arbitration courts and the assistance and control in the field of arbitration by the competent state courts remain unresolved.

The study of the legal nature of arbitration proceedings and the competence of arbitration courts is relevant in connection with the ongoing discussion about the possibility of consideration by arbitration courts of certain categories of disputes: in the field of real estate, intellectual property, corporate, labor, family, medical, energy, sports and other types of legal relations
The purpose of the work: determination of the legal nature of the institution of arbitration as an alternative mechanism for resolving disputes arising from economic relations.
Objective: identification of the main characteristics of arbitration proceedings based on the analysis of the main historical stages of its origin and evolution;
identification of legal criteria characterizing arbitration as an alternative to state proceedings;
determination of the legal nature of alternative dispute resolution methods;
identification of the legal specifics of arbitration proceedings in comparison with state proceedings;
- assessment of the results of the reform of the legal institution of arbitration, identification of problems and potential prospects.
The theoretical and practical significance of the research: The results of the study can be used in the study of the arbitration process, as well as aimed at improving the civil procedural legislation.
Results of the study: The category "method of alternative dispute resolution" in relation to arbitration proceedings is understood in the work as defined by law and (or) agreement of the parties or a local act of the organization (regulations, rules or other documents), which created a permanent arbitration court or conflict resolution center, the procedure for the participants of the dispute resolution or settlement of legal conflict.
The main method of regulation of private procedural relations constituting the content of arbitration proceedings is the dispositive method, since in alternative dispute resolution, first of all, dispositive principles are manifested, proceeding from the coordination of relations, equality and autonomy of the will of the parties. The predominance of the dispositive method of regulation is an important feature that distinguishes private procedural relations from public

procedural relations, in the regulation of which the imperative method prevails.
The main legal criteria that allow to show the differences between arbitration and state methods of dispute resolution and settlement of legal conflicts are:
1) contractual nature of legal relations arising in connection with the choice of this method of dispute resolution and determination of the procedure for its application;
2) the private (non-state) nature of the regulation of the arbitration procedure;
3) dispute resolution and settlement of legal conflicts, as a General rule, arising in private legal relations;
4) extension of procedural documents-documents (for example, decisions of the arbitral Tribunal, the settlement agreements, etc.) only on the private legal proceedings arising in connection with the use of alternative means of dispute resolution, unless otherwise provided by law;
5) the absence, as a General rule, in the framework of arbitration instruments of enforcement.
Recommendations: The permanent arbitration court is characterized as an institutional center of arbitration proceedings, established by the founding organization in order to ensure (logistical, organizational and procedural) and administration of the arbitration court.

The subject competence of the permanent arbitration court is the categories of disputes established in the rules, regulations or other documents of the permanent arbitration court by its founders, based on the requirements of the legislation, which can be transferred by the parties to the arbitration court.

Arbitration courts have "parallel" or "alternative" subject competence to resolve civil disputes, which corresponds to the subject competence of state courts on disputes from civil relations, subject to exceptions established by Federal law.

Assessing the results of the reform of the Institute of arbitration and answering the question about the possibility of calling the Federal law "on arbitration (arbitration) in the Russian Federation" the law of a new generation, we note that there are certainly innovations in the Law. However, in the concept of a normative legal act of the "new generation" it is customary to invest a qualitatively new level of the law, and not its tightening. The tightening of administration and control In the law on arbitration is obvious, however, a new quality for the most popular form of alternative dispute resolution, in our opinion, has not yet been created.

Despite the negative arbitration trends, now no one, including the developers of the arbitration reform, doubts that arbitration is an institution of self-regulation of civil society and the arbitration community in Russia still exists, and self-regulation in the gradual development of arbitration in our country can and should be used. This realization is the most important result of the arbitration reform, which allows us to say that there are prospects for the development of the institution of arbitration.