SUMMARY

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The relevance of the research topic With the complication of international relations in international law, new subjects have emerged – international intergovernmental organizations. The variety of relationships they enter into leads to different categories of disputes. The specificity of international organizations determines the dispute resolution mechanisms provided for in this organization. The mechanism of dispute settlement within international organizations and between an international organization and other subjects of international law is different.
Among the many international intergovernmental organizations there is a special type – integration associations, the resolution of disputes in which has its own characteristics.
Private international law was formed in the system of legal regulation as a special system that has differences from public international law, "due, in the end, the unequal nature of the subject of regulation (different order of disputes, sanctions in case of violation of rights, etc.)." Some procedures for the resolution of international private law disputes have been studied by scientists quite thoroughly; much attention is paid to the doctrine of alternative means of resolving private law disputes. However, the whole system of dispute resolution in private international law, as well as the principles that form the structure and form it, remained outside the scope of doctrinal studies.
The purpose of the work: systems of means (methods) of dispute resolution that have developed to date in private international law. At the same time, emphasis is placed on the consideration of the system aimed at the consideration of disputes of an economic nature/
Objective: - - to give the concept of international economic disputes as the main part of international private law disputes;
- - to consider the peculiarities of regulation of international private law disputes within the world trade organization (WTO);
- to disclose the conflict of jurisdiction of the WTO and international regional organizations in the resolution of private law disputes;
- to characterize alternative ways of resolving international private law disputes;
- describe the investment arbitration, to reveal the features of its implementation.
The theoretical and practical significance of the research The theoretical significance of the study is that the provisions and recommendations proposed in the dissertation research can be applied in solving a number of problems of the science of international law, theory of state and law, comparative law.
The practical value of the study is manifested in the fact that the proposals made on the basis of theoretical research and generalized judicial and arbitration practice of dispute resolution can be applied in lawmaking. It is possible to use certain provisions and recommendations contained in the work of studies in the development of draft international treaties, as well as in the preparation of private law contracts.
Results of the study:
1. In the system of WFP in the resolution of disputes has its own system of substantive and procedural rules, in the MCHP method is to resolve conflicts between the substantive law and

the process of different countries. It can therefore be concluded that international economic disputes are governed by both private and public law.
2. Resolution of international private-law economic disputes is the application of legal means and methods of fair resolution of international private-law disputes Institute in contrast to the resolution of international public-law inter-state disputes, which is, strictly speaking, a political settlement through the use of peaceful means of settlement of international disputes between States.
3. The problems associated with the imposition of the jurisdiction of the courts of regional economic organizations and the WTO Dispute resolution body are identified. As a result, there is a risk of conflicting court decisions and uncertainty of their subsequent execution. As follows from judicial practice, the decision taken by the WTO dispute settlement Body has priority. At the same time, for the States themselves, the re-examination of the dispute in the international court of justice is associated with great financial and time costs. Moreover, since the WTO dispute settlement Body was not obliged to apply the rules of a regional trade agreement, it could lead to a loss of respect by States for the organization in which they were members and even to the loss of the organization's objectives.
4. The jurisdiction (competence) of investment arbitration is based, as a rule, not on the autonomy of the will of two equal entities, but on a unilateral sovereign act of the state, expressed in the norm of the relevant international investment agreement granting the investor the right to apply in case of a dispute with the state to a particular arbitration institution. At the same time, the concluded bilateral investment treaties contain many so-called umbrella clauses that allow investors to challenge almost any action or inaction of the state (within the framework of an investment contract or within the framework of the General international standard of equal treatment of foreign investors), expand and significantly change the competence of investment arbitrations, which goes far beyond the dispute over the violation of obligations under the investment contract.

Recommendations:

1. Recognize the force behind the first decision on the merits in accordance with the principle of the doctrine of resjudicata. According to it, if the competent court considered the case on the merits and issued a final judicial act on it, the case is not subject to reconsideration. This approach is consistent with the principle of procedural economy and eliminates the conflict of judicial acts.
2. To make binding on the WTO dispute settlement Body the recourse to the law of the regional Treaty and the application of the rules enshrined in the interests of member States. By virtue of article 3.2 of the Agreement on the rules and procedures governing the settlement of disputes, the dispute settlement Body of the WTO interprets the provisions of the agreements covered by the WTO in accordance with customary rules of interpretation of international law. This suggests that WTO law is not isolated from international law, and if there is a certain legal custom at the regional level, the WTO dispute settlement Body needs to take it into account when making decisions.
3. Establish the rule of exhaustion of remedies in the regional economic organization, and then recognize the possibility of appeal to the dispute settlement Body of the WTO. This recommendation addresses the question of the future of international justice, in particular whether it will be organized into a full-fledged system with a hierarchical structure152 of the civil code of the Russian Federation the indication of limitation period.