

concept and thus it is inappropriate to substitute it for the concept of court decree.

The author stresses on the possibility of change of the structure of court decisions in simple claims by withdrawing its declarative part. The author believes that the court must be obliged to present full unabridged text of court decision only in

cases when the decision is appealed against or a complaint is lodged against it.

The study proves that the essence, the structure and content of a court decision in different branches procedural law are of the same type, which means that it is possible to unify the institution of court decision in the Integrated Court Procedural Code.

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CONCEPT AND TYPES OF PARTIES TO CORPORATE LEGAL RELATIONS

The article is devoted to the definition as well as features and types of parties to corporate legal relations. The study defines parties to corporate legal relations as persons who have in possession subjective rights and obligations enshrined in the regulations, enter into corporate governance relations and exercise of corporate rights. The main features of parties to corporate legal relations are determined by following: 1) parties to corporate legal relations enter into corporate governance relations and exercise of corporate rights which constitute the object of corporate relations; 2) the formalization of parties means that entering into the corporate relations should be carried out by the rule of law; 3) exceptional number of parties means that some parties to corporate legal relations may enter only into corporate relations and have no powers to enter into other business relationships (eg, bodies of corporate governance and employ-

ees of the corporation); 4) the presence of parties with special status (founders, shareholders, corporate governance bodies, etc.); 5) the subordination of entities - corporate relationship is hierarchical and clearly prescribed by law and regulations, as well as local regulations of the corporation; 6) conflict of interests of corporate legal relations. Special attention is devoted to the determination of types of parties to corporate legal relations on the following criteria: 1) entering into other business legal relations: parties to corporate as well as other business legal relations (the corporation itself, its members, creditors, government agencies and local government), exclusively parties to corporate legal relations (bodies of corporate governance as well as group of shareholders, group of companies and employees of the corporation); 2) separation of parties on the basics of corporate governance and exercise of corporate rights.