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THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN THE REGULATION OF LABOUR RELATIONS

The International Labour Organization – is a specialized institution of the United Nations. Today there are 170 members of the ILO.

The purpose and objectives of ILO were declared in its statute. The activity of this organization is built on the three-side representation of workers, Ukrainian employers, and the government is called tripartism.

ILO adopts various conventions and elaborates different recommendations and establishes international standards in the field of labour, employment, training, working conditions, social security, safety of labour and health.

Nowadays, the priority tasks of the International Labour Organization is to support democracy and social dialogue, the fight against poverty and unemployment, the prohibition of child labour. These programs are based on international labour provisions, which are established by conventions and recommendations of ILO.

ILO's convention is a document that becomes mandatory for the ILO's member and its ratification means binding oneself to develop and realize all the necessary efforts in order to follow its provisions. ILO's recommendation is a kind of optional document that serves as a starting point in the field of politics, legislature, and practice.

The actuality of this topic lies in the fact that Ukraine is on its way to becoming a constitutional state. Moreover, a constitutional state must ensure the compliance of the widest range of rights and freedoms guaranteed by their society.

The Statute of the ILO regulates the activity of this organization. Ukraine has become a member of international organizations of both universal and regional character as well as joining a number of international human rights acts and is gradually becoming a civilized human community center. At the same time, it binds the country to comply its national legislature with the international standards associated with human rights, including the area of Labour law.

It is possible to conclude that the ILO General Conference is the highest body of the organization, which generally defines the main purposes of the ILO and the methods to achieve them. Also, it adopts all acts of ILO. In the whole, 4 representatives of each member of ILO take part in its every year sessions (2 governments, 2 delegates, one worker and one entrepreneur). By the statute, all delegates have equal rights.

The specific organization of the ILO's activity on the development and adoption of international norms on labour and even the right to control their use lies on the basis of the principle of trilaterality (tripartism). The principle of universality is typical

for many international organizations, while the principle of «tripartism» is peculiar only to the ILO.

Thus, we would like to stress on a few advantages of this principle of trilaterality. Firstly, this is a regular negotiation process between the institutions of social partnership and regularly working bodies of trilaterality such as the Commission on settlement of industrial relations. Secondly, this is a controlling system for the execution of the adopted contracts and agreements. Thirdly, this is a proof of different ideas of social partnership to the general public.

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STAGES OF COMMITTING CRIME

Criminal law is a body of rules and statutes that defines conduct prohibited by the state because it threatens and harms public safety and welfare and that establishes punishment to be imposed for the commission of such acts. Criminal law differs from civil law, whose emphasis is more on dispute resolution than punishment.

To start with, it is important to define the term «crime». Oxford Dictionary defines crime as an act punishable by law as forbidden by statute or injurious to the public welfare. In some countries Criminal Codes contain other definitions, but this one is the most precise.

Crimes are dangerous for a person, property, for the whole society or even state. Consequently, the criminal, who commits such type of crime, must get the just punishment.

The next step is to determine the stages of committing crime. They play the major role in crime qualification. Even experienced lawyers sometimes make mistakes at this stage of trial and it can affect the judge's sentence. Many scholars investigated this question in their scientific works, and they singled out 4 stages of committing a crime. They are:

- Intention;
- Preparation;
- Implementation;
- Accomplishment.

Each of these stages is punishable, but in different ways. It is much easier for a criminal to avoid punishment at the stage of intention or even preparation.

1. Intention to Commit a Crime

This is the first stage in commission of a crime. Intention to commit a crime is not punishable unless it is made known to others either by words or conduct.