

4. **legal principles** as basic principles by which legal regulation is carried out;

5. **law-making process** as a system of procedures for the adoption and change of laws and by-laws.

Therefore, legal regulation is a type of social regulation. It is important because it is aimed at achieving certain social results. Without legal regulation, it is impossible to maintain law, order and balance in the society.

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CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN UKRAINE

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In a democratic society, political parties play a leading role in the stability of the state and guarantees of democratic development. Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine “On Political Parties in Ukraine” states: “A “political party” shall mean a legally registered voluntary association of the citizens, that supports certain national social development program and seeks to contribute to the formation and expression of the political will of the citizens, as well as participates in elections and other political actions” [2].

Political parties are a big mechanism in the political system of every country, providing the right to freedom of association and expression of political will of citizens [4]. But it can also be used to usurp authority. For example, the USSR usurped power by banning all political parties except the communist, which neglected the democratic principles of organizing state power. To prevent this, the states need to define clearly the status of political parties. In the Ukrainian legislation the norms on political parties are defined in the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine “On Political Parties in Ukraine”, etc.

In the historical aspect after the declaration of independence there are two key periods: the Orange Revolution and the Revolution of Dignity. The Orange

Revolution was accompanied by mass demonstrations caused of the attempt to falsificate the results of presidential election. The main reason for the Revolution of Dignity was people's dissatisfaction with Ukraine's orientation not towards Europe, but Russia. These two pivotal events show the desire of the Ukrainians to live in a well-functioning democracy, but they also reflect weaknesses of Ukraine's democratic institutions [3]. It means that the functioning of political parties must be regulated by law in detail.

The state recognizes certain legal guarantees for the activities of political parties at the legislative level. Among the most important of them are, the following ones: 1) equality of political parties before the law; 2) prohibition for state authorities, local self-government bodies and their officials to single out certain political parties or grant them privileges, and to assist political parties in carrying out their activities, unless otherwise provided by law [2]. Political parties independently form their political program, goals, charter. The law also establishes a list of prohibitions on the formation and operation of political parties [5]. This applies if their programme objectives or activities are aimed at: 1) liquidating the Ukrainian independence; 2) forcefully changing the constitutional order; 3) violating Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity; 4) undermining national security; 5) unlawfully seizing power; 6) propagandising war and violence, inciting interethnic, racial or religious animosity; 7) encroaching on human rights and freedoms; 8) encroaching on public health [2].

Among the scholars who have studied the principles of political parties in Ukraine it is worth meaning S. Babi, F. Rudych, U. Shved, M. Tomenko, A. Slyusarenko, who emphasize that the effective operation of political parties is closely connected with the stability of the Ukrainian parliament.

Conclusions. The concept of a political party in Ukraine is established as a key element of its democratic legal system. The Constitution of Ukraine and special laws guarantee equality, freedom of expression and the possibility of active participation of citizens in the political process, which determines the status of political parties as political actors.

Thus, the status of political parties is viewed not only as a legal characteristic, but also as a real mechanism for representing the interests of different social groups. Further improvement of the legislation should help to strengthen their role in the political system by ensuring transparency, equality and active participation in shaping the political will of the society.

Political parties are an important tool for ensuring the democratic process, as they organize representation of interests of different groups of the population. Through their activities, they form a feedback loop between the government and society, which is necessary for making necessary political decisions, based on the public opinion, and ensuring the stability of public administration.

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EMPLOYERS, THEIR ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS AS PARTICIPANTS IN SOCIAL DIALOGUE

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Problem Statement. The prerequisite for the creation of organizations and associations of employers is the actual presence of employers, entrepreneurs in society. From the beginning of the transformation of Ukrainian society, the emergence of various forms management, reforming property relations, emergence entrepreneurs as a separate stratum, an opportunity appeared and arose the need for their civilized union. In the modern conditions of every society, the need is acutely felt viable institutions of social dialogue. they have it to ensure stable, effective links between employers and employees, and, accordingly, the adaptation of labor relations to changes in economy at this time, it is the social dialogue that should act as a method civilized coordination of the interests of different groups when resolving contradictions, which arise, and prevention of conflicts in social, economic and labor spheres. In the modern period, the state of Ukraine faces the task of introducing an effectively functioning system of social dialogue at all levels as a foundation and the guarantee of the development of civil society, the formation of a social market economy.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to the definition of the concept, subject, subjects, principles, results of organizational and legal forms of social dialogue in the field of labor, establishing the primary and secondary functions of subjects of social dialogue, carrying out a comparative legal analysis of international labor norms in the field of social dialogue and acts of national legislation, as well as Labor projects code and some other laws, development of specific proposals and recommendations for their improvement.

Methods. The methodological basis of the study the selected dialectical method of scientific knowledge of legal processes and phenomenon that allows us to consider them in their development among themselves and with society, identify