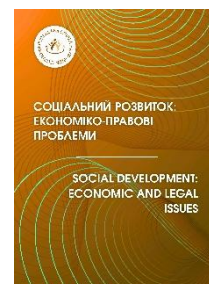




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The Influence of International Standards on the Development of National Legislation

Oleksii Volokhov ^{1*} • Roman Sheludiakov ² • Yuliya Litvinova ³

¹ *Koretsky Institute of State and Law of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Ukraine). Doctoral Student at the Department of Theory of State and Law, PhD in Law.*

² *Kryvyi Rih Faculty of the National University "Odesa Law Academy" (Ukraine). Associate Professor at the Department of Constitutional, International and Private Law, PhD in Law, Associate Professor.*

³ *Lawyer (Ukraine).*

* **Corresponding Author**, e-mail: volokhov.oleksii@gmail.com

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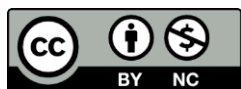
ABSTRACT

Research Article

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The article is devoted to the analysis of the influence of international standards on the development of national legislation, in particular the mechanisms of their implementation, the problems of harmonization of legal norms and ways of improving the legislative system of Ukraine in accordance with international obligations. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of the mechanisms of implementation of international standards into national legislation, the problems of harmonization of Ukrainian law with international norms and ways of increasing the efficiency of the legislative process in the context of international obligations. The purpose of the study is to determine the influence of international standards on the formation and development of national legislation and to suggest ways of increasing the efficiency of their implementation in Ukraine. In the course of the scientific research, general scientific methods of cognition were used, in particular: analysis and synthesis; comparative law; the method of abstraction and generalization; logical and systemic methods for forming conclusions and proposals for improving the legal system. The results of the study show that international standards play a key role in the development of national legislation, contributing to the harmonization of legal norms with international requirements, but the process of their implementation is often complicated by legislative conflicts, insufficient legal culture, and administrative barriers. Effective adaptation of international norms requires a systematic approach, modernization of legislative techniques and active participation of civil society institutions. The concept and classification of international standards in the field of law are considered. The mechanisms for implementing international norms into domestic legislation are substantiated. The role in harmonizing national legal systems and integration into the international legal environment is studied. The main mechanisms of the influence of international norms and principles on the formation of national legislation are determined. The forms and stages of implementing international treaties, conventions and recommendations into domestic law are studied. Barriers to the implementation of international norms into national legislation are systematized. Ways of improving the legislative process are proposed in order to more effectively take into account international standards in the national legal system.

KEYWORDS

international standards, legal system, implementation of international norms, integration, harmonization, European integration processes, national legislation, digitalization.



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Вплив міжнародних стандартів на розвиток національного законодавства

Олексій С. Волохов 1* • Роман С. Шелудяков 2 • Юлія В. Літвінова ³

¹ Інститут держави і права імені В. М. Корецького Національної академії наук України (Україна).
Докторант відділу теорії держави і права, канд. юрид. наук.

² Криворізький факультет Національного університету «Одеська юридична академія» (Україна). Доцент
кафедри конституційного, міжнародного та приватного права, канд. юрид. наук.

³ Адвокат (Україна).

* Автор-кореспондент, e-mail: volokhov.oleksii@gmail.com

СТАТТЯ

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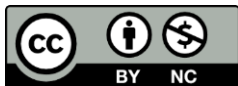
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Стаття присвячена аналізу впливу міжнародних стандартів на розвиток національного законодавства, зокрема механізмів їх імплементації, проблем гармонізації правових норм та шляхів вдосконалення законодавчої системи України у відповідності до міжнародних зобов'язань. Особлива увага приділяється аналізу механізмів імплементації міжнародних стандартів у національне законодавство, проблемам гармонізації українського права з міжнародними нормами та шляхам підвищення ефективності законодавчого процесу у контексті міжнародних зобов'язань. Мета дослідження – визначити вплив міжнародних стандартів на формування та розвиток національного законодавства та запропонувати шляхи підвищення ефективності їх імплементації в Україні. У ході наукового дослідження використовувалися загальнонаукові методи пізнання, зокрема: аналіз і синтез; порівняльно-правовий; метод абстрагування та узагальнення; логічний та системний методи для формування висновків і пропозицій щодо удосконалення правової системи. Результати дослідження показують, міжнародні стандарти відіграють ключову роль у розвитку національного законодавства, сприяють гармонізації правових норм із міжнародними вимогами, проте процес їх імплементації часто ускладнюється законодавчими колізіями, недостатньою правовою культурою та адміністративними бар'єрами. Ефективна адаптація міжнародних норм вимагає системного підходу, модернізації законодавчої техніки та активної участі інституцій громадянського суспільства. Розглянуто поняття та класифікацію міжнародних стандартів у сфері права. Обґрунтовано механізми імплементації міжнародних норм у внутрішнє законодавство. Досліджено роль у гармонізації національних правових систем та інтеграції у міжнародне правове середовище. Визначено основні механізми впливу міжнародних норм і принципів на формування національного законодавства. Досліджено форми та етапи імплементації міжнародних договорів, конвенцій і рекомендацій у внутрішньодержавне право. Систематизовано бар'єри імплементації міжнародних норм у національне законодавство. Запропоновано шляхи вдосконалення законодавчого процесу з метою ефективного врахування міжнародних стандартів у національній правовій системі.

КЛЮЧОВІ СЛОВА

міжнародні стандарти, правова система, імплементація міжнародних норм, інтеграція, гармонізація, євроінтеграційні процеси, національне законодавство, цифровізація.

1. Introduction

In today's globalized world, the development of national legislation cannot be studied without the adoption of international standards. The growing interdependence of states, active involvement in international organizations and the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements create the need for harmonization of domestic legal norms with world practices. International standards serve as a model for lawmakers. Promote the implementation of effective, open and predictable legal mechanisms.

The experience of the last decade shows that harmonization with international norms can significantly increase the level of economic stability. According to World Bank experts, countries that have adopted at least 70% of the recommendations of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) have, on average, increased the inflow of foreign direct investment by 25-30% in the three years after the reforms. This is not a coincidence: international standards form clear "rules of the game", reducing risks for both business and the state.

It can be seen that the real difficulty lies not in the translation of international acts and not in changing legislative formulations, but in the practical integration of new principles into national mechanisms. It is this process that determines whether international norms will become effective, not declarative. Therefore, the attention of researchers is increasingly focused not on the formal adoption of norms, but on how they are rooted in the internal legal fabric – from the training of judges to the change of administrative procedures.

The adaptation of international law makes sense only when it passes the "filter of local experience". And it is this stage that is the most vulnerable, but at the same time the most important, because it depends on whether the international standard will turn into a real tool for the development of the legislative system, or will remain another item in the report on fulfilled obligations.

2. Literature Review

The issue of the influence of international standards on the development of national legislation is sufficiently studied in the domestic literature. A significant contribution to the study of this topic was made by O. V. Martseliak and S. M. Martseliak [1, p. 94], who highlighted the main mechanisms of influence of international organizations on law-making processes and constitutional reform in Ukraine. M. O. Baimuratov and B. Ya. Kofman [2, p. 108] studied the role and significance of international legal standards. N. Moskaliuk and V. Sloma [3, p. 37], O. I. Nalyvaiko and N. A. Bratishko [4, p. 411], D. A. Chyzhov [5, p. 124] studied international legal standards in the field of human rights protection and their impact on the legislation of Ukraine. I. V. Bilykh [6, p. 145] focused on the problems of implementation of international standards of administrative justice in Ukraine. T. Harasymiv [7, p. 38] analyzed the key theoretical and methodological problems and prospects for harmonization of national legislation with international legal standards. T. Oleksiuk [8, p. 86] in her research analyzed international soft law standards from the point of view of finding answers to the challenges faced by the Ukrainian authorities and society in finding the right balance between the protection of national security and the right to information. V. P. Knyshov [9, p. 92] carried out research on the implementation of international standards of administrative law in the legislation of Ukraine. O. Yu. Kuchynska [10, p. 305] covered the process of adaptation of the legislation of Ukraine to the legislation of the European Union.

Despite a significant amount of literature covering the problems of the impact of international standards on national legislation, the issue of the effectiveness of their implementation and practical mechanisms for harmonizing Ukrainian law with international norms remains insufficiently studied. In this regard, information from various sources was analyzed, systematized and presented in the light of this research topic.

3. Problem Statement

The purpose of the study is to comprehensively study the impact of global standards on the development of domestic legislation, analyze the means of their implementation, assess the level of harmonization of Ukrainian law with international norms, identify difficulties and barriers to adaptation of international acts in the national legal system, as well as develop recommendations for improving the

effectiveness of the legislative process and guaranteeing the compliance of national legislation with international obligations.

4. Methods and Materials

The study is based on a combination of universal scientific approaches and specialized legal methods, which allows for a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of influence of international standards on the national legal environment.

Several methods were used, including comparative-legal, historical, analytical, and structural-functional. Each of them fulfills its role: comparative allows you to identify similarities and differences in legal models of different countries; historical – shows the evolution of legal ideas and how international norms have adapted to local conditions; analytical – helps to identify patterns of influence of international acts on domestic legal processes; structural-functional – explains how international standards interact with national institutions.

The research focuses on the dialectical method, which allows us to see the interaction of international and domestic law not as a static structure, but as a mobile system that is constantly changing under the pressure of political reforms, economic fluctuations and social transformations. It is this approach that allows us to trace how global processes – from reforms in the EU to UN decisions – gradually form a new logic for the development of national legal systems. As the German legal theorist Helmut Lauterbach notes, dialectics "reveals law in motion, not at rest," and is therefore key to understanding the mechanisms of its evolution.

The comparative legal method is the second analytical tool that allows you to compare the structure and content of international regulations with the norms of domestic legislation. Thanks to this, one can see not only the similarity of the wording, but also the real level of their coherence – where the international norm has become an organic part of the national system, and where it has remained declarative. For example, according to researchers at the Institute of International Law in Warsaw, about 40% of provisions borrowed from European acts in several post-socialist countries remain "inoperable" precisely because of the lack of internal legal adaptation.

No less important is the system-structural approach, which makes it possible to see where exactly international standards are located in the "legal architecture" of the state, how they interact with traditional sources of law, affect the structure of branches and transform the logic of the functioning of legal institutions. In practice, this method helps to determine not only the place of international norms in the system of sources, but also to identify the patterns of their integration into the legislative array, from the constitutional level to the sectoral level.

The use of the historical and legal approach made it possible not only to record the stages of development of implementation mechanisms, but to see them in dynamics – from the first attempts to adapt international norms to national legislation to modern integration processes. Thanks to this, it was possible to outline the regularities of the evolution of the legal system: how international ideas gradually changed the structure of domestic law, influencing judicial practice, administrative procedures and even political priorities of the state. As the British jurist David Lloyd emphasizes, historical analysis "reveals not only the sequence of events, but the logic of change", and this is what makes it indispensable for understanding the current state of the legal field.

The formal-legal method made it possible to understand the very nature of international acts – their normative force, legal nature and ways of penetrating domestic legislation. It examines how international principles are transformed into specific national norms and how they function in the practice of courts and state institutions. Particular attention is paid to how stable this transformation is.

The combination of different scientific approaches creates a holistic picture of the impact of international standards on national law. Each method – from historical and legal to systemic – complements the other, forming a multi-layered analytical toolkit capable of covering both the evolution of legal ideas and practical mechanisms for their implementation. Thanks to this combination, it is possible to trace not only external changes in legislation, but also the internal logic of its development, to identify where international principles have really become part of the legal culture, and where they have remained only formal declarations.

In the scientific literature, this approach is considered the most reliable. As the Swiss lawyer Heinrich Müller notes, "methodological synergy is not a whim of the researcher, but a condition for the

reliability of the results." In practical terms, this means that the conclusions obtained are not based on individual observations, but on a set of evidence tested through different methodological prisms. Such integration of approaches enhances the scientific argumentation and ensures the objectivity of the assessment of the impact of international norms on the legal system of the state.

5. Results and Discussion

In the XXI century, the active presence of states in global institutions – from the United Nations and the Council of Europe to the European Union and the World Trade Organization – is gradually turning international law into a system of universal guidelines. It sets the standards without which it is impossible to imagine modern politics or economics: respect for human rights, the rule of law, intolerance to corruption, rational use of natural resources, and transition to sustainable development models.

In practice, compliance with these standards turns into a necessary condition for economic integration. From opening markets and accessing IMF credit resources to participating in the EU's green transition programs, all this requires confirmation that the state shares the universal principles of justice, transparency and responsibility. In other words, modern international cooperation is increasingly based not only on interests, but also on a common value basis that determines the place of each country in the world community.

The classification of international standards in the legal sphere can be carried out on various grounds. According to the legal status, there are mandatory and recommended standards: mandatory ones are formed on the basis of international treaties and conventions, and recommended ones act as guidelines and guidelines for law-making activities. According to the scope of application, standards are divided into general law (regulating the basic principles of law), specialized (economic, criminal, civil law) and intersectoral, covering several areas at the same time.

Legislative bodies receive clear guidelines: which norms are mandatory for implementation, which are advisory in nature, and which can act as a kind of standard for judicial practice. In a number of cases, it can be seen that countries that implement a multi-level system of classification of international standards demonstrate a faster and more painless update of national legislation, reducing discrepancies in the interpretation of legal norms.

The concept of "international standards" is considered by scientists as a certain level or quality that must be achieved through the development of national legislation. By forming certain standards of law, international organizations encourage states to voluntarily adapt national legislation to the appropriate level. It can be said that the standardization of the best world practices in the development of effective legislation improves the very quality of work of legal institutions, which must adhere to the principles of democratic development and use reliable legal means to create a new legal regulation [11, p. 24].

The concept of "international standards" is mainly used in the context of UN standards in the field of human rights, which are contained in binding conventions, UN agreements and advisory acts adopted within the framework of the work of the Council of Europe. However, the modern Western doctrine of international law generally blurs the line between international standards and soft law acts, i.e., recommendations and reports of international organizations.

For example, J. Dugard points out that the regulation of interstate relations "goes beyond the narrow positivist perception of international law and includes soft law, including standards and recommendations of international organizations that establish international standards, as well as conferences and rules adopted by non-state actors" [12, p. 225].

A separate group of international standards that determine the directions of development of legislation is formed by international standards of law-making, which are formalized in the acts of international organizations. For example, the Venice Commission, influencing the reform of national legislation, does not create binding norms, but instead forms recommendations in its conclusions in order to bring Ukrainian laws and draft laws closer to European standards. The international standards of law-making of the Venice Commission are contained not only in its conclusions on the Member States, but also in reports and other documents that summarize the practice of the Commission, form minimum European standards of law-making, which are relevant for any state [13, p. 166].

International standards of law-making are contained in the acts of the EU, the OSCE and individual decisions of the ECtHR, which also emphasize the validity and legal certainty of the content of national laws. Such international standards create ideological and value foundations, priorities and general guidelines, in view of which further reform and development of means of creating high-quality and effective legislation should take place in order to fully ensure the fulfillment by the state of its international obligations to ensure and protect human rights, freedoms and legitimate interests.

The concept of "international standards of law-making" can be defined as general rules and ideological-value guidelines that are formalized in international legal acts (documents) and which contain requirements for ensuring a high level of organization of the law-making process [14, p. 213]. The use of such standards in the formation of legislation indicates the path of democratic development chosen by the state.

The types of international standards and their impact on the national legislation of Ukraine are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Types of international standards and their impact on the national legislation of Ukraine

Type of International Standard	Type of International Standard	Legal force	Impact on national legislation
Universal Mandatory Standards	UN	Mandatory after ratification; form general principles of international law (<i>jus cogens</i>)	Contribute to the establishment of human rights, humanism, and non-discrimination; form the basis of the Constitution and fundamental laws of Ukraine
Regional European standards	Council of Europe	Binding on Member States after ratification; recommendations are indicative	They cause reform of the judicial system, prosecutor's office, anti-corruption bodies, and establish the practice of the Constitutional and Supreme Courts.
European integration standards (EU law)	European Union	European Union	They cause the adaptation of laws in the fields of energy, competition, digitalization, and labor relations
Industry standards of specialized organizations	ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UIP, ICAO, FAO, WMO, etc.	ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UIP, ICAO, FAO, WMO, etc.	Establish standards in the field of labor, healthcare, intellectual property, transport, and agriculture.
International Judicial Standards (Case Law)	ECtHR, International Court of Justice, International Criminal Court, UN committees	The binding on the respondent State has precedent value	Influence changes in judicial practice, interpretation of the norms of the Constitution and laws
Advisory and "soft" standards (soft law)	UN, COE, OECD, OSCE, FATF	Optional, but has significant political and moral and legal significance	They are used in the development of draft laws, reform strategies, and anti-corruption policies
Global Anti-Corruption and Governance Standards	UN, OECD, GRECO, World Bank	Mandatory or recommendatory, depending on the mechanism of participation	Contribute to the development of transparent institutions, the prevention of corruption, and the improvement of the civil service
Digital and security standards	EU, UN, ITU, NATO	Mostly mandatory for participating countries; for Ukraine – implementation	Determine the update of laws on cybersecurity, personal data, and information policy

Source: Formed by the authors based on [4, p. 411; 15, p. 144; 16, p. 74].

The main mechanisms of implementation are the direct and indirect introduction of international norms. The direct mechanism provides for the direct inclusion of an international document in national legislation without additional changes, which is especially typical for the norms that are binding under international treaties. The indirect mechanism provides for the adaptation of norms through amendments or adoption of new laws and by-laws that take into account the specifics of the national legal system and the socio-economic conditions of the state [17, p. 82].

In practice, this is manifested in the fact that courts and regulatory authorities jointly form a kind of "implementation mechanism", where international standards become not a declaration, but an effective tool for ensuring the rule of law, protecting human rights and increasing the transparency of governance. This approach allows for a balanced system in which regulatory innovations are quickly integrated into the daily activities of state bodies, and potential gaps in legislative regulation are minimized.

For a better understanding of how international norms and principles affect the formation of national legislation in Ukraine in modern conditions, a generalized table of the main mechanisms of this influence is given. Table 2 demonstrates how international standards, treaties and court decisions are integrated into the national legal system, as well as provides specific examples of their implementation. This approach allows us to visually assess the relationship between international and national law and shows the role of the state in harmonizing legislation with international requirements.

Table 2. Modern Mechanisms of Influence of International Norms and Principles on the Formation of the National Legislation of Ukraine

Mechanisms of action	The essence and method of implementation	Examples for Ukraine
Ratification and implementation of international treaties	Implementation of the rules of international treaties in national legislation	Association Agreement with the EU; implementation of norms in the fields of energy, ecology and human rights.
Taking into account international standards in the development of laws	Application of recommendations and standards of international organizations	GDP and GMP certification standards in pharmaceuticals and healthcare.
Impact of international court decisions	Judicial authorities refer to the decisions of the ECtHR and other international courts to interpret national norms.	Use of ECtHR judgments in cases of human rights and freedom of speech.
The use of international standards in the legislative process	Formation of national acts based on international norms, even if they are not binding.	Harmonization of financial and personal data protection standards with EU requirements.
Participation in international negotiations and consideration of Ukraine's interests	Ensuring mutual recognition of standards and adaptation of international acts to national needs.	Adoption of GDP and GMP certificates to simplify the supply of medicines; participation in the development of international environmental standards.

Source: Formed by the authors based on [18, p. 329; 19, p. 181].

Table 2 clearly illustrates how international standards and principles penetrate into the national legal system of Ukraine, creating the effect of gradual harmonization. Through the ratification of international treaties and their further implementation, Ukrainian legislation is adapting to global norms, while the use of the practice of international courts and active participation in world negotiations add practical importance to this process.

For a visual presentation of the impact of international treaties and conventions on the reform of the legal system of Ukraine in modern conditions (Table 3).

Table 3. The Impact of International Treaties and Conventions on the Reform of the Legal System of Ukraine

Scope of reform	Mechanism of influence of international treaties and conventions	Examples for Ukraine	Outcome
Legislation	Harmonization of national laws with international standards	Association Agreement with the EU: adaptation of laws in the areas of the internal market, energy, and ecology	Compliance of Ukrainian law with international standards, integration into the European legal space
Judicial system	Use of decisions of international courts in the interpretation of national law	ECtHR decisions on human rights, freedom of speech, and private life	Unified law enforcement practice, strengthening human rights protection
Energy and economy	Implementation of standards and recommendations of international organizations	EU standards in energy regulation; IMF and FATF financial standards	Modernizing sectors, increasing transparency and efficiency of regulation
Health	Use of international norms and standards	WHO and EU standards in pharmaceuticals and medical services	Improving the quality of medical care, patient safety
Anti-corruption and the rule of law	Implementation of the recommendations of international bodies	GRECO, Venice Commission	Strengthening the transparency of state procedures, strengthening the rule of law
Public trust	Taking into account international standards in government processes	Anti-corruption laws and control mechanisms	Increasing citizens' trust in the judiciary and authorities

Source: Formed by the authors based on [20, p. 186; 21, p. 775; 22, p. 7].

It shows how international standards and recommendations are implemented in various areas of national law, affect legislation, the judicial system, the economy, health care and anti-corruption policy. This contributes to increasing openness and trust in state institutions. This approach allows us to assess the complex effect of international law on the development of the Ukrainian legal system.

International treaties and conventions today have become a catalyst for profound transformations in the legal system of Ukraine. This is manifested in faster consideration of cases, more transparent work of the authorities and better protection of citizens' rights.

In a number of cases, it can be seen that this approach changes not only the form, but also the essence of public administration: legislation becomes more adaptive, judicial processes become predictable, and the state becomes more open to cooperation at the international level. The integration of international norms transforms them from a declarative instrument into a real mechanism for improving the quality of legal regulation and the effectiveness of state policy.

Table 4 provides a visual representation of the main barriers to the implementation of international standards in Ukrainian national legislation. It systematizes the key types of obstacles – legislative, institutional, judicial, socio-political and economic – and demonstrates their impact on the process of harmonizing Ukrainian law with international standards. This approach allows for a clear assessment of the main problems and priorities for further reforms.

Table 4. Barriers to the implementation of international norms in the national legislation of Ukraine

Barrier type	Content	Examples for Ukraine
Legislative and legal	Conflict between international norms and national legislation; Formalism in the adoption of laws	Part of the EU directives in the field of energy and ecology has been partially implemented; laws are adopted under the pressure of international obligations, without effective application
Institutional	Low efficiency of government agencies, insufficient coordination and competence of personnel	Limited ability of authorities to ensure control over compliance with GDPR, FATF standards
Judicial and law enforcement	Insufficient consideration of international norms by the courts; problems with the execution of decisions	Courts do not always appeal to the ECtHR
Socio-political and cultural	Resistance to reforms, a low level of legal culture of the population and business	Opposition of business groups to the implementation of anti-corruption standards
Economic	High cost of implementing international standards; lack of resources	Insufficient funding to adapt EU energy and environmental standards, limiting investments in the health care system.

Source: Formed by the authors based on [23].

Table 4 demonstrates that the implementation of international norms in the national legislation of Ukraine in 2025 faces a complex of barriers: legislative, legal, institutional, judicial, socio-political and economic. Effectively overcoming these obstacles requires a comprehensive approach, which includes improving legislation, strengthening the institutional capacity of authorities, training qualified personnel, providing financial support and improving the legal culture of citizens and businesses. Only systematic work in these areas will ensure the full harmonization of Ukrainian law with international standards and the fulfillment of obligations in the context of European integration.

It can be seen that this approach forms a kind of "legal ecosystem", where Ukrainian legislation is interconnected with international practices, and public administration becomes more adaptive and predictable. In the long run, this creates a foundation for socio-economic stability, contributes to the protection of citizens' rights and increases reputation

It can be seen that this approach forms a kind of "legal culture", where the legislative process becomes not only a procedure for adopting acts, but a mechanism for continuous improvement of public administration. Systematic work at all stages allows us to transform international standards from a declarative principle into a real tool for improving the quality of legislation and the effectiveness of legal regulation.

Table 5 systematizes the main ways to improve the legislative process in Ukraine in order to more effectively take into account international standards. It allows you to visually assess the mechanisms for the implementation of reforms, examples of practical implementation and expected results for the national legal system, which is an important tool for analytical and scientific work.

Table 5. Ways to Improve the Legislative Process for Effective Consideration of International Standards in the National Legal System of Ukraine

Areas for improvement	Implementation mechanism	Expected effect
Harmonization of legislation	Systematic analysis of laws, development of draft laws for the implementation of international norms	Compliance of national law with international standards
Improving the quality of draft laws	Involvement of international experts, consultations with public organizations and business	Improving the effectiveness and practical applicability of laws
Strengthening parliamentary control	Creation of special committees, regular audit of laws	Ensuring compliance with legislation and international standards
Training and Competence Enhancement	Training programs, methodological support centers	Increasing the skills of legislators and officials
Digitalization and transparency	Electronic platforms for analyzing laws, online access to projects	Increasing the transparency and efficiency of the legislative process
Monitoring and control	Regular reports, use of case law, and feedback	Correction and improvement of laws, increasing the efficiency of implementation

Source: Formed by the authors based on [24, p. 25].

Increasing the effectiveness of taking into account international standards in Ukraine requires a synthesis of structural harmonization, expert involvement, development of competencies, digital transparency and continuous monitoring – an integrated approach that allows not only to "tighten" legislation, but to create a flexible, effective and predictable regulatory system.

This approach guarantees Ukraine's full integration into the European and international legal environment. It will increase the effectiveness of legislation and contribute to the fulfillment of international obligations. The comprehensive implementation of these measures makes it possible to make the legislative process in Ukraine more systematic, transparent and effective. This will ensure the harmonization of national law with international standards and contribute to successful European integration.

In the current conditions of Ukraine's development, the key task of state policy in the field of law is to ensure high efficiency of law-making activities in accordance with international standards of the rule of law and human rights protection. The process of European integration, the fulfillment of international obligations and the transformation of the legal system require a systematic update of approaches to the development, adoption and implementation of laws. This means the transition from the formal adoption of acts to the creation of qualitative, coherent and stable legal norms that meet the principles of justice, proportionality and legal certainty [1, p.94].

In the current conditions of global legal integration, the effectiveness of law-making activities of the state is becoming a key factor in ensuring sustainable development, protection of human rights and the implementation of the rule of law. For Ukraine, which is at the stage of deep institutional reforms and strives for integration into the European Union, the issue of improving the quality of the legislative process is of strategic importance. Not only the legitimacy of state decisions, but also the level of public trust in the authorities and the judiciary depends on the level of professionalism, transparency and compliance with international standards in the field of rule-making [25, p. 94].

Modern legislation cannot be imagined without the active involvement of civil society and highly professional personnel capable of working with complex legal models. In practice, this is manifested in the fact that consultations with experts and representatives of business and public organizations make it possible to weed out unreasonable norms and reduce the risk of political pressure on the content of laws. In countries where regular training programs for civil servants are combined with open consultations, the effectiveness of legal expertise increases, and the stability of the regulatory framework increases.

Fig. 1 systematizes the main directions and practical ways to increase the efficiency of law-making activities in Ukraine in accordance with the international principles of the rule of law and human rights. It demonstrates the connection between specific measures, international benchmarks and the expected results of reforming the legislative process.

Improving the quality of the legislative process in Ukraine is closely related to the integration of the principles of the rule of law and human rights protection into all levels of state regulation. In practice, this means not just adopting regulations, but creating a system where each law and by-law is aligned with international standards, reflects modern legal practices, and takes into account the needs of

citizens. In a number of cases, it is observed that states that synchronize national legislation with the European Convention on Human Rights reduce the number of litigations, increasing public trust in institutions.

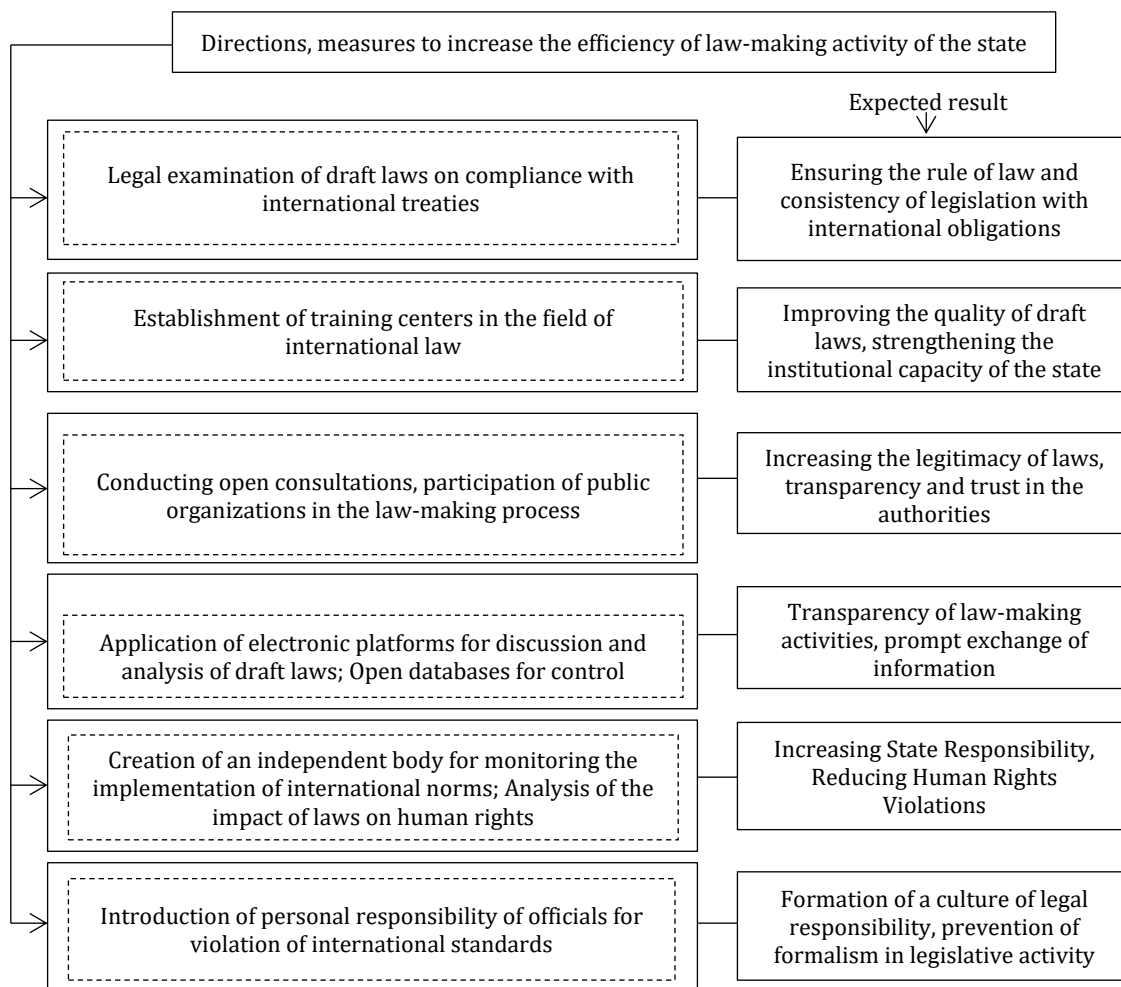


Fig. 1. Ways to increase the efficiency of law-making activities of the state in accordance with international principles of the rule of law and human rights

Source: Author's development.

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In modern conditions of globalization, international standards are becoming the main reference point for the formation of the legal system of each democratic state. For Ukraine, this process is of particular importance, as the state is actively reforming its legislation in accordance with the European and world principles of the rule of law, democracy and human rights protection. The influence of international law on national legislation is reflected both at the level of rule-making and in the practice of their application, which gradually transforms the Ukrainian legal system in accordance with the standards of the international community (Table 6).

Thus, today Ukraine is moving towards a model of a legal system that combines stability and flexibility, democracy and efficiency, creating preconditions for the law to become not a formal norm, but an instrument for the development of society and the protection of the interests of every citizen.

Table 6. Impact of International Standards on the Development of National Legislation of Ukraine

The direction of influence of international standards	Main manifestations	Implications for national legislation	Expected results
European integration harmonization	Unification of Ukrainian laws with EU law (<i>acquis communautaire</i>); adaptation of regulations to EU directives and regulations; reform of anti-corruption, energy, financial and labor legislation.	Implementation of laws aligned with European standards	Deepening integration into the EU legal space, improving investor confidence, and strengthening the institutional capacity of the state.
Implementation of human rights standards	Implementation of ECtHR judgments; consolidation of international legal guarantees in national laws; bringing judicial practice in line with the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights.	Improvement of laws on the judiciary, freedom of speech, gender equality, and protection of personal data.	Strengthening the rule of law, guaranteeing human rights, and increasing the authority of the judiciary
Unification of sectoral legislation	Use of recommendations of the UN, Council of Europe, FATF, ILO, etc.; adaptation of norms in the fields of ecology, finance, labor, and information security.	Formation of Uniform Legal Standards in Strategic Sectors of the Economy and Social Policy	Improving the efficiency of public administration, compliance of legal regulation with international practices.
Judicial integration of international norms	Application of international agreements as a source of law; references of courts to ECtHR decisions and international precedents; interpretation of legislation in accordance with international principles.	Consolidation of the precedent-setting approach in judicial practice; updating procedural legislation.	Unity of judicial practice, improving the quality of justice, and strengthening trust in the courts.
Digitalization of law-making	Introduction of electronic systems for assessing the compliance of draft laws with international standards	Integration into international electronic systems of legal exchange.	Transparency of rule-making, public involvement, and reduction of bureaucracy.
Educational and institutional impact	Training of personnel in the field of international law; cooperation with European institutions (Venice Commission, European Council, OSCE).	Formation of a competent legislative corps capable of implementing international norms.	Improving the professional level of lawmakers, stability and quality of the legislative process.
Reforming the management model	Use of <i>Open Government Partnership principles</i> : accountability, transparency, and anti-corruption standards.	Improvement of procedures for the development, adoption and control of the implementation of laws.	Strengthening democratic principles, citizens' trust, effectiveness of the implementation of legal norms.

Source: Formed by the authors based on [26, p. 29; 27, p. 32; 28, p. 200].

6. Conclusions

An in-depth analysis gives grounds to assert that international standards have become a catalyst for profound changes in the legal system of Ukraine. Their action covers all levels of legal regulation – from constitutional principles to specific sectoral norms, gradually forming a holistic model of modern law focused on people.

In practice, this means the need to develop think tanks at the Parliament, expand public participation in the law-making process and introduce systems for assessing the impact of regulations. Such tools have already proven their effectiveness in OECD countries, where the quality of legislation, according to data, has increased. For Ukraine, movement in this direction can become the key to a stable, balanced and truly modern model of law-making.

The impact of these standards covers the entire legal space – from constitutional provisions to specialized fields. It is not only about updating laws, but about changing the very philosophy of law-making. Most of the adopted laws have been adapted to the practice of the European Court of Human Rights and EU acts, which indicates a systemic transformation of approaches to law-making.

This influence is especially noticeable in the judicial system. The use of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights in national jurisdiction creates the effect of systemic renewal: judges receive tools for a unified interpretation of laws, and citizens receive a sense of legal certainty.

International standards are increasingly acting not only as external guidelines, but as a powerful mechanism for internal transformation of state institutions. Their implementation strengthens the

organizational capacity of authorities, ensures the improvement of the quality of regulatory documents and contributes to the formation of a more transparent and responsible management system. This is manifested in the ability of state structures to quickly adapt to new challenges, optimize internal processes and reduce the risks of inconsistency of norms, which is confirmed by numerous examples in the EU countries.

In addition, standards contribute to the formation of a culture of responsibility in public bodies and ensure stability in decision-making even in difficult political and social conditions. They act not as a tool for formal adaptation, but for real transformation, which allows the state to increase the trust of citizens and strengthen its own legitimacy in the international arena. Thus, the implementation of international standards becomes a strategic resource for the development of Ukraine as a legal and democratic state.

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