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МОДЕРНІЗАЦІЯ ПРАВОВОЇ СИСТЕМИ УКРАЇНИ І РОЗШИРЕННЯ ПРАВОВОГО ПРОСТОРУ ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКОГО СОЮЗУ

Анотація. Сучасний розвиток Української держави характеризується багатьма особливостями у всіх сферах суспільного життя, зокрема й у сфері державного управління, зумовленими внутрішніми і зовнішніми явищами й процесами, серед яких чільне місце займають євроінтеграційні та глобалізаційні впливи. Тому основна мета роботи полягає у оцінці модернізації правової системи України і розширенні правового простору Європейського союзу. Застосування системи методів наукового пізнання (історико-правовий метод, системно-структурний метод, структурно-функціональний метод, метод класифікації, метод теоретико-правового прогнозування) відкрило можливість комплексно проаналізувати взаємний вплив і розкрити сутність взаємного зв'язку перетворень, які відбуваються з правовою системою України у зв'язку з розширенням правового простору Європейського Союзу. Встановлено, що процес розвитку і поглиблення режиму активної співпраці ЄС з третіми країнами на політико-правовому, економічному і культурному рівнях характеризується двома взаємодоповнюючими тенденціями – внутрішніми змінами правових систем суверенних держав, які співпрацюють з Європейським Союзом і збільшенням сфери нормативного впливу права Європейського Союзу. В роботі акцентується увага на чинниках, які гальмують процес проєвропейських перетворень в Україні. Серед них автором виокремлюються складність геополітичного становища України, високий рівень конфліктності політичного середовища України, дефіцит фінансових ресурсів, значний рівень розповсюдження корупції у державному апараті, зволікання урядових структур з імплементацією положень Угоди про асоціацію. Обґрунтовано висновок про те, що головним результатом взаємодії національної правової системи України з правовим простором Європейського Союзу є зміна методологічних підходів до аналізу співвідношення політичних кордонів Європейського Союзу і територіальної сфери розповсюдження європейського правового простору. Ця обставина окреслює перспективний напрям досліджень сучасної юридичної науки, а саме – виявлення закономірності формування оптимальної моделі запозичення Україною позитивних юридичних практик правового простору Європейського Союзу за умови збереження національної ідентичності вітчизняної правової системи.

Ключові слова: європейські політики, конвергенція правових систем, правова реальність, універсальні цінності Європейського Союзу, права людини.

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MODERNIZATION OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF UKRAINE AND EXPANSION OF THE LEGAL SPACE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Abstract. *The modern development of Ukraine incorporates a multitude of features in all spheres of public life, including in the sphere of public administration, caused by internal and external phenomena and processes, among which the European integration and globalization influences take the main place. Therefore, the main objective of the paper is to evaluate the modernization of the legal system of Ukraine and the expansion of the legal space of the European Union. Application of the system of methods of scientific knowledge (historical and legal method, system and structural method, structural and functional method, classification method, method of theoretical and legal prediction) opened the opportunity to comprehensively analyse the mutual influence and reveal the essence of the mutual connection of transformations that occur in the legal system of Ukraine due to the expansion of the legal space of the European Union. It is established that the process of development and deepening of the regime of active cooperation of the EU with third countries at the political, legal, economic and cultural levels is characterized by two complementary tendencies – internal changes in the legal systems of sovereign states that cooperate with the European Union and an increase in the sphere of regulatory influence of European Union law. The paper focuses on the factors that hinder the process of pro-European transformation in Ukraine. Among them the author highlights the complexity of Ukraine's geopolitical situation, the high level of conflict in Ukraine's political environment, the scarcity of financial resources, the significant level of corruption in the state apparatus, the delay in governmental structures implementing the Association Agreement. It was reasonably concluded that the main result of the interaction of the national legal system of Ukraine with the legal space of the European Union is the change of methodological approaches to the analysis of the relation between the political borders of the European Union and the territorial sphere of the European legal area. This fact outlines a promising area of research in modern legal science, namely, the identification of patterns of formation of an optimal model of borrowing positive legal practices of the legal space of the European Union by Ukraine, provided the preservation of the national identity of the domestic legal system.*

Key words: European policies, convergence of legal systems, legal reality, universal values of the European Union, human rights

INTRODUCTION

In the late 20th – early 21st centuries, political change and transformation, unprecedented in content and the global scale of consequences, took place on the European continent. The most unique union of states and peoples of Europe in the recent history of the world civilization – the European Union (hereinafter referred to as “the EU”) was institutionally established. The phenomenality of the results of the

creation of the EU as a regional alliance of 28 Old World countries is confirmed by relevant indicators of its development. In particular, the EU's GDP is 22% of the global gross domestic product (GDP), and as of the beginning of 2019, the EU has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the world (6.7%) [1–2]. The EU's economy, despite some unevenness, is growing faster today than the US economy and showing an average growth rate of 1.7 – 1.9% of GDP per year [3].

High indicators of EU development are the result of the implementation of the new idea of a confederate state formation [4]. In practical terms, this idea is reflected in the implementation of a consistent integrated policy to abolish internal border control between European countries, the formation of an integrated pan-European labour market, the internationalization of production and economic potentials of European states, the introduction of a single currency, the elaboration of common security bases conditions for the development of a single European educational and scientific space, the establishment of a special regime of cultural dialogue on the basis of tolerance and respect, implementation of other measures. The implementation of such measures helped to shape the EU as an original structure featured by the search for compromise and harmonization of national interests for the sake of peace and social progress [5].

The last two decades have been marked by an increase in the political role of the EU in a global-wide globalization process. This is conditioned by new Member States joining the Union, as well as establishing a regime of close cooperation with third countries at the political, legal, economic and cultural levels. If we analyse these processes through the lens of legal doctrine, we can say that the rapprochement of the EU and other countries of the world is accompanied by two complementary tendencies – internal changes in the legal systems of sovereign states, which cooperate with the EU, and an increase in the scope of the EU legal framework. In connection with the intensification of integration cooperation with the EU being a top priority for Ukraine, the urgent task of modern legal science is a comprehensive study of the aspects of harmonization of the legal system of Ukraine with EU law. Accordingly, the *purpose of the article* is to reveal the main aspects of the mutual influence of the processes of modernization of the legal system of Ukraine and the expansion of the EU legal space.

The general theoretical basis of the article is formed by the relevant ideas and conclusions of domestic and foreign scientists, who considered the general aspects of the influence of the EU legal space on the national legal systems of third countries in their research. In addition, the scientific positions of the article are also based on ideas formulated by experts who study the security aspects of European integration of Ukraine, economic issues of interaction between Ukraine and the EU. Additionally, in the process of preparing the paper, the results of the analysis of the provisions of international agreements were used, which regulate the interaction between Ukraine and the EU, as well as acts of current legislation of Ukraine, resolutions of the European Parliament, analytical materials of international organizations, individual expert assessments, etc.

1. MATERIALS AND METHODS

1.1 The concept of legal space

The analysis of the mutual conditionality of the processes of modernization of the national legal system of Ukraine and the extension of the EU legal space provides for clarification of the essence of the “legal space” category. Legal space is a sphere of life of people, organizations, states and international institutions, recognized and regulated by law to achieve agreed and common goals [6]. The EU legal space should not be equated with the supra-state legal system of the EU, since this category covers not only the territory within the national borders of the EU Member States, but also the space and substantive scope of the regulatory influence of the provisions and principles of EU law beyond the political borders of the Union (introduction of the EU standards on anti-crisis management, arms control, personal data protection, etc. at the level of legal systems of sovereign states). With that, as pointed out by I.N. Bartsits, legal space is a movable category and can expand or narrow depending on the expediency of regulation of certain social relations [7].

The main condition for the interdependence of the processes of transformation of the legal system of Ukraine and the expansion of the EU legal space is the purposeful mutual political interest of the parties to start actively making advances. This is implemented in various forms of political and legal cooperation, which are defined by the statutory provisions in bilateral agreements, and mainly in the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part (hereinafter referred to as “the Association Agreement”)¹. The actual importance of the content of bilateral agreements between Ukraine and the EU is determined by the fact that their provisions are specific regulations of legal space and, at the same time, guidelines for the modernization (renewal) of the legal system of Ukraine. In addition, the regime of interaction of the national legal system of Ukraine with the EU legal system provides detailed legal specification of the goals of such interaction, which are defined in Art. 1 of the Association Agreement. It refers to the desire of the parties to strengthen and maximize multifaceted relations in an ambitious and innovative way [8]. The prospect of implementing such a task is boundless and promising for Ukrainian society.

1.2 Methodological bases of research of interdependence of expansion of the legal space of the EU and processes of transformation of the legal system of Ukraine

Scientific analysis of the interdependence of extending the legal space of the EU was made possible thanks to the application of a system of methods of scientific knowledge. In particular, the methodological basis of the development was delivered

¹ On ratification of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, of the one part, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the other part: Law of Ukraine (2014, September). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/1678-18>

by the dialectical and materialistic approach, which envisages consideration of the prerequisites for the expansion of the EU legal space as an objective reality, which is constantly evolving under the influence of the political and legal realities of the development of sovereign states of the world. The historical method was used to cover the genesis of Ukraine's contractual relations with the EU. The systemic and structural method allowed to determine the system of aspects of the interdependence of the processes of modernization of the legal system of Ukraine and the expansion of the EU legal space. The application of the structural and functional method helped to reveal the role and significance of the EU's universal values in shaping the principles of the EU supranational legal system. The classification method facilitated grouping of the most important areas of Ukraine's participation in EU policies. The method of theoretical and legal forecasting was applied to substantiate the perspective tasks of legal science in the part of the further research of the laws of implementation of positive EU legal practices in the legal system of Ukraine.

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.1 The main aspects of the interdependence of the modernization of the legal system of Ukraine and the expansion of the EU legal space

The interdependence of the modernization of the legal system of Ukraine and the extension of the EU legal space is revealed through the analysis of some aspects of mutual influence. The first aspect of the mutual conditionality of innovative changes in the legal system of Ukraine and the expansion of the EU legal space is the formation of a common regulatory basis for establishing integration ties between the parties. As I.V. Yakovyuk states, such integration ties are a factor in strengthening the interdependence of nation-states, creating a single market within the region [9]. The reference point for launching the interconnected processes of transformation of the legal system of Ukraine and widening the range of regulatory impact of EU law in the Eastern European region was the signing of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between Ukraine and the European Communities and their Member States¹ on 14.06.1994. It was then that the parties defined the legal parameters of rapprochement between Ukraine and the EU. Within this process, the Ukrainian part undertook to gradually bring national legislation in line with Community law in order to achieve "approximate adequacy" in such areas as customs, banking, tax policy, finance, antitrust, public procurement, protection, healthcare and human life, environmental protection, consumer protection, technical rules and standards for nuclear energy and transport development (Article 51). On its part, the EU guaranteed technical assistance to Ukraine in interpreting legislation and assisting in the training of domestic specialists.

¹ On ratification of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between Ukraine and the European Communities and their Member States of 14.06.1994: Law of Ukraine (1994, November). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/237/94-%D0%B2%D1%80>

Later, in March 2004, against the background of further intensification and deepening of relations between Ukraine and the EU, the Law of Ukraine "On the National Program for Adaptation of the Legislation of Ukraine to the Legislation of the European Union" No. 1629-IV was adopted¹. The purpose of the adoption of this act was to achieve compliance of the legal system of Ukraine with the *Acquis communautaire*, with consideration of the criteria put forward by the European Union to the states that intend to accede thereto. The document clearly identified that the adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to EU law is a systematic process that requires the implementation of the rules and principles of EU law in the national practice of legal regulation of public relations [10–12]. Ten years later, in 2014, the aforementioned Association Agreement was concluded between Ukraine and the EU. The content of the document forms the legal basis for the gradual approximation of the standards of functioning of the legal system of Ukraine to the principles of legal regulation of the main spheres of public relations of the European Union. The provisions of the Association Agreement are subject to consistent implementation in national state building practice in accordance with the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Association Agreement². The statutory definition of the planning and responsible entities for the implementation of the Association Agreement confirmed, on the one hand, the intensification and deepening of the convergence of the legal systems of Ukraine and the EU, and on the other – significantly expanded the territorial borders of the EU legal space in Eastern Europe at the expense of Ukraine, became a roadmap for common standards for the use of mechanisms of legal regulation of public relations.

The second aspect that characterizes the interdependence of the transformation of Ukraine's legal systems and the expansion of the EU's legal space is the legal recognition by Ukraine of the obligation to immediately uphold, protect and nationally enhance the EU's universal values system. The provisions of Art. 2 Section I of the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty) of 7 February 1992 states that the fundamental values of the EU are human rights, human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law, including the rights of persons belonging to national, religious and other minorities [13]. These values are fundamental to the EU Member States within the community, form the core of European law and the ideological foundation of the European legal space. A special place among universal values is taken by the institution of human rights. O.V. Petryshyn explains this by the fact that human rights have the

¹ On the National program for the adaptation of the legislation of Ukraine to the legislation of the European Union: Law of Ukraine (2004, March). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1629-15>

² On the implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, of the one part, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the other part: Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (2017, December). Retrieved from <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/ua/npas/pro-vikonannya-ugodi-pro-asociaciyu-mizh-ukrayinoyu-z-odniyeyi-storoni-ta-yevropejskim-soyuzom-yevropejskim-spivtovaristvom-z-atomnoyi-energiyi-i-yihnimi-derzhavami-chlenami-z-inshoyi-storoni>

significance of the socio-anthropological foundation of the modern regulatory system and constitute the very essence of law [14].

It is worth noting that universal values in the history of the united Europe were formed in the process of evolution of the European model of coexistence of peoples and cultures of the continent. The cruel lessons of World Wars, crises, and totalitarian dictatorships have prompted Europeans to seek and find compromises between categories that seemed inconsistent and sometimes incompatible in the recent past: faith and reason, individualism and solidarity, free competition and social protection, market and state regulation, and finally, the zealous protection of national and cultural identity and the awareness of belonging to a single civilization centre – to Europe. Such a synthesis explains the development of values in the EU's integrated legal system, which are guaranteed by the use of the region's natural, internal and financial resources [15]. Accordingly, the rule of law of the EU Member States is based on legal mechanisms to ensure pluralism, inadmissibility of discrimination, tolerance, justice, gender equality, fair justice. By signing the Association Agreement, Ukraine has formally recognized that the architectonics of relations with the EU is further built solely on the implementation of common values (the preamble to the Agreement and provisions of Article 1). Accordingly, Ukraine's domestic policy should be entirely focused aimed at full performance of the said obligation at all levels and in all spheres of public life and state administration.

Another important aspect that reveals the relationship between the processes of modernization of Ukraine's legal system and the expansion of EU legal space is *Ukraine's involvement in the implementation of so-called "European policies"*. This is the provisional name of the most important forms of activity of the EU institutional apparatus for the united Europe, aimed at achieving the goals of the existence of the Union. In particular, the most important areas of engagement are involvement with EU structures in policies such as:

– EU policy for maintaining and promoting peace and stability in the regional and international dimensions in accordance with the principles and provisions of the UN, EU, Council of Europe (Article 7 of the Association Agreement¹ stipulates that Ukraine and the EU jointly develop measures aimed at involving Ukraine in the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), conflict prevention, crisis management, European regional stability, disarmament, arms control and arms exports, improved mutually beneficial dialogue in the field of space);

– EU Justice, Freedom and Security policy to ensure the rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms (Ukraine has pledged jointly with the EU

¹ On the implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, of the one part, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the other part: Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (2017, December). Retrieved from <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/ua/npas/pro-vikonannya-ugodi-pro-asociaciyu-mizh-ukrayinoyu-z-odniyeyi-storoni-ta-yevropejskim-soyuzom-yevropejskim-spivtovaristvom-z-atomnoyi-energiyi-i-yihnimi-derzhavami-chlenami-z-inshoyi-storoni>

to implement measures aimed at strengthening the judiciary system, combating corruption, organized crime and terrorism, money laundering and drug trafficking, protection of personal data, management of migration flows, judicial cooperation in civil and criminal cases);

– a common policy of Ukraine and the EU aimed at creating a free trade area with the EU and enhancing bilateral relations (the parties create jointly legal and organizational conditions for the formation of stable economic and trade relations, which in the future will lead to the gradual integration of Ukraine and the EU internal market, and will facilitate the functioning of an effective free trade area (a condition for this is the gradual adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to the EU *acquis*);

– EU humanitarian and cultural policy (provides for the formation of organizational and legal conditions for establishing a cultural dialogue between peoples, youth interaction, gradual accession of Ukraine to the European educational and scientific space, introduction of European health standards in Ukraine, etc.).

In general, the success of Ukraine's participation in these areas of EU policy is not possible without institutional and functional changes to the national legal system and, in particular, without the introduction of systemic reforms at the state level. Consistent work on aligning Ukraine's legal field with the *Acquis communautaire* is a prerequisite for updating the national legal system and, in parallel, for enhancing the influence of the European legal space in the country. Today, Ukrainian society welcomes the positive results of the state in the implementation of many areas of common EU policy. An example is the entry into force of the Agreement on Free Trade Area of Ukraine with the EU on January 1, 2016 [15]. According to the calculations of specialists, the potential of the Free Trade Area between Ukraine and the EU will ensure a GDP growth of 0.5% annually, as well as an overall increase in the welfare of citizens by 1.2% per year. It is also expected that the volume of exports to the EU should increase by about 6.3%, the volume of imports of goods from the EU – by 5.8%, and the average wage in Ukraine – by 5.5% [16]. Another important achievement of the common humanitarian policy of Ukraine and the EU is the introduction of a visa-free regime of crossing the EU border since 11.06.2017. Visa-free travel provides an opportunity for citizens of Ukraine to attend cultural and sporting events in EU countries, make journalistic trips, short-term training and exchange of experience, medical trips, etc. [17]. In addition, Ukraine is gradually deepening its cooperation with the EU law enforcement institutions, expanding humanitarian cooperation and constantly improving the legal framework for this. Undoubtedly, such achievements contributed to a certain politicization of the process of transformation of the constitutional order of Ukraine towards Eurocentrism. This was reflected in the constitutional fixing of the inevitability of Ukraine's pro-European course. However, we consider it justified in view of the specifics of the development of state and legal life in Ukraine, which E.I. Grigorenko and O.P. Evseev called "transitional" due to large-scale social upheavals of recent years [18].

Another important aspect of the mutual influence of the processes of transformation of the national legal system and the expansion of the EU legal space is the creation of institutions of political coordination of the development of cooperation between Ukraine and the EU within the framework of the implementation of the Association Agreement. The establishment of such institutions started back in the 1990s, but their activity was fragmented and highly specialized. Thus, since 1994, the Parliamentary Cooperation Committee has been established between Ukraine and the EU. This institution was a forum for members of the Ukrainian and European Parliaments to exchange professional opinions and hold consultations. Since 2004, an Interagency Coordination Council for Adaptation of Ukrainian Legislation to EU Law was established to implement the National Program for Adaptation of Ukrainian Legislation to European Union Law. The objective of this authority was to determine the priority areas of harmonization of Ukrainian and EU legislation. Following the signing of the Association Agreement in 2014, Ukraine and the EU have set up a number of institutions that provide direct comprehensive co-operation between the parties. In particular, it refers to an Association Council, an Association Committee, an Association Parliamentary Committee, and a civil society platform. The status of these institutions is regulated by Art. 460-470 of the Association Agreement. The functioning of these institutions in recent years has had a positive effect, which ultimately found its reflection on the modernization of many elements of the legal system of Ukraine with consideration of EU practices.

2.2. Issues of transformation of the Ukrainian legal system in the aspect of expanding the integration relations with the EU

It is noteworthy that the efficiency and dynamics of the processes of modernization of Ukraine's legal system and rapprochement with the EU are influenced by many factors, both of domestic and of global nature. In particular, the formation of a democratic state system based on the post-Soviet totalitarian system and a closed model of the economy causes some difficulties in renewing the system of legislation that regulates the standards of production and economic activity. Moreover, the transformation of the economic system of Ukraine is often performed by team methods without consideration of the tendencies of free market development, and the quality of state control over the observance of antitrust legislation remains low. Additionally, the introduction of new methods and forms of public administration is in some ways complicated by the high level of conflict in Ukraine's political system, high levels of corruption in the state apparatus, and the misunderstanding of a large part of the population of the essence of pro-European reforms.

Complementing the above, it is worth pointing at the problematics connected with the improper level of organization of work of governmental agencies in the implementation of the Association Agreement. Thus, the European Parliament Resolution

No. 2017/2283 of 12 December 2018 on the implementation of the EU Association Agreement with Ukraine¹ states that the government of Ukraine introduces reforms in the main spheres of public life slowly and inconsistently, and the social policy of the state often does not meet the hopes and expectations of the majority of the population [20–22].

Apart from the above, the realization of Ukraine's European integration aspirations is complicated by the difficult geopolitical situation in the Eastern European region. In particular, the policy of the neighbouring Russian Federation is threatening in recent years, which attempts to keep Ukraine in the field of its political influence and practices the use of unlawful methods to achieve political goals. As a result, Ukraine is forced to spend considerable money on national security policy and mobilize better human resources to address security concerns. Under these conditions, the implementation of pro-European reforms is significantly slowed down and is not always consistent.

CONCLUSIONS

The interdependence of the processes of modernization of the legal system of Ukraine and the expansion of the EU legal space is determined by the general rapprochement of our country with the EU, Ukraine's efforts to join the pan-European legal, political and cultural progress. The transformation of the legal system of Ukraine under the influence of the expansion of the sphere of statutory regulation of EU law is visible in the plane of development of four parameters of legal reality: 1) formation of the organizational and legal basis for establishing integration relations between Ukraine and the EU; 2) legal recognition, at the level of the legal system of Ukraine, of the obligation to immediately uphold, protect and enhance the EU's universal values; 3) Ukraine's involvement in the implementation of the key aspects of pan-European policy; 4) establishment and determination of the legal status of the institutions of political coordination of the development of relations between Ukraine and the EU within the framework of the implementation of the Association Agreement. The interconnection of changes in the legal system of Ukraine under the influence of the expansion of the EU legal space is visible in other areas of mutual influence of the national legal reality and the European legal system (development of contractual bases of mutual relations between the institutions of civil society of Ukraine and the EU countries, cooperation in the field of law enforcement, in the field of justice and internal affairs, improving the regulatory framework for Ukraine-EU cooperation in ensuring regional security and responding properly to geopolitical and regional security risks and challenges, etc.). The effectiveness and dynamics of further de-

¹ European Parliament resolution on the implementation of the EU Association. Agreement with Ukraine (2017/2283(INI)). (2018, December). Retrieved from http://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-8-2018-0518_EN.pdf?redirect

velopment of the above parameters is determined by Ukraine's ability, with the EU's assistance, to overcome, at the national level, an array of issues of political, legal, economic, cultural development of Ukrainian society and to ensure a proper level of the state of military and national security.

A significant result of active interaction of the national legal system with the EU legal space is the change in methodological approaches to the analysis of the relationship between the European Union's political borders and the territorial scope of EU law. Accordingly, the modern scientific community faces new promising scientific research challenges. Their main content should centre around the elaboration of proposals on overcoming the issues of perception of EU legal practices by the national legal system, gradual change of the legal mentality of Ukrainian society in terms of the perception of the universal values of the EU, raising the level of protection of human rights and freedoms, raising the general level of legal culture and legal consciousness of the population. Furthermore, with consideration of the prospects of further political rapprochement between Ukraine and the EU, the Ukrainian lawyers will have to solve a complex of issues regarding the substantiation of the laws of formation of the optimal model of borrowing of EU legal institutions by Ukraine, while preserving the national identity of the domestic legal system and legal practice, to elaborate scientifically substantiated recommendations on optimizing further cooperation between Ukraine and the EU at the political and legal level in the priority areas of cooperation, to foster the ideological doctrinal basis for the development of new regulations to accelerate the process of implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union, to develop perspective modalities of legal interaction between public authorities of Ukraine and EU governing institutions, to develop appropriate organizational and legal conditions for the inclusion of financial investment from the EU into the development of the national economy of Ukraine, etc.

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