

Peculiarities of Legal Regulation of the Application of Legal Principles in the Processes of Lawmaking and Law Enforcement: Comparative Analysis*

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[10.15408/jch.v14i1.50898](https://doi.org/10.15408/jch.v14i1.50898)

Abstract.

The work is aimed at a comprehensive analysis and justification of the mechanisms for applying the principles of law in the processes of lawmaking and law enforcement. The main attention is paid to the study of how fundamental legal ideas are transformed into effective instruments for regulating social relations, ensuring the integrity and logic of the legal system. During the study, it was established that the principles of law are not purely formal constructs. They should be interpreted as universal, fundamental and basic provisions that reflect the deep foundations of human existence. These ideas are the product of long-term social interaction and reflect the general relations that are formed between the participants in legal relations. Acting as a kind of "genetic code" of law, these principles form the basis for sustainable legal development, determining the boundaries of permissible behavior and the vector of development of legislative initiatives. To achieve the set goal and ensure the objectivity of the results, a systematic approach and some scientific methods were used: analysis of biographical and primary sources to study the evolution of views on legal ideologemes; synthesis and deduction to form a holistic view of the role of principles based on individual legal phenomena. The results of the study prove that consistent and systematic adherence to legal principles by law-making and law-enforcement bodies is a key condition for creating an atmosphere of predictability and stability in the legislative field. The effectiveness of the legal system directly depends on the recognition of the principles of law as norms of direct action that have the same regulatory force as specific legal regulations that regulate highly specialized relations.

Keywords: Application; Principles of Law; Legislation; Law-Making Activity; Law Enforcement Activity.

* Received: January 23, 2026; revised: February 23, 2026; accepted: March 12, 2026; published: March 30, 2026.

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A. INTRODUCTION

In the current conditions of the transformation of the legal system of Ukraine, caused by European integration processes and the need to strengthen the rule of law, a rethinking of the fundamental principles of jurisprudence is of particular importance. Traditionally, law was perceived as a set of universally binding norms, but modern legal doctrine requires an appeal to its axiological essence. The key element of this transformation are the principles of law - fundamental ideas that determine the vector of development of the entire legal reality. The need to study their practical application is due to the need to overcome legal nihilism and transition from declarativeness to the real rule of law. Despite the high theoretical significance of the principles of law, their real implementation faces a number of significant obstacles (Sinkevych *et al.*, 2024).

The main problem is the gap between the high ideas declared in the Constitution (justice, humanism, equality) and the practice of their application. Principles are often perceived by those in power as "solemn slogans" rather than as directly applicable legal norms. In addition, in law-making processes, the spirit of law is ignored in favor of political expediency, which leads to the emergence of norms that are formally legal but in essence contradict the principles of justice. (Leheza *et al.*, 2023).

The issue of principles of law was studied in scientific publications by Halaburda Nadiia, Leheza Yevhen, Chalavan Viktor, Yefimov Volodymyr, Yefimova Inna, and others. (Halaburda *et al.*, 2021). and although the issue of principles of law has been repeatedly considered in legal science, a unified approach to understanding their nature has not been formed.

According to A.M. Kolodiy, the principles provide internal integrity to the existing legal system; they serve to strengthen law and order, public discipline, and guarantee the realization of Ukrainian citizens' interests and rights. Provided they are enshrined in the Constitution, such principles ensure the unity of law creation, implementation, and protection processes. Principles of law are a criterion for evaluating the law, and they are a methodological basis for its further improvement in the sense that, at the same time, based on the principles, the level and effectiveness of law implementation are evaluated, and based on these particular categories the law is learned and improved (Kolodii, 1999).

Domestic legislation (including sector-specific legislation) does not provide a concept of principles of law. This gives rise to differences in the definitions proposed by scientists in their elemental composition; this also creates difficulties in the effective application of legal principles in law-making

and law-enforcement activities and allows us to put forward a thesis about the need to develop a single concept and enshrine it in legislation.

At the same time, it is necessary to recognize that the legislative consolidation of principles of law does not yet mean its final and unconditional transition from the sphere of legal awareness to the practical plane. It is necessary to ensure implementation of principles of law in the process of law-making and law-enforcement activities, as well as in the behavior of legal subjects.

The nature of the state itself can be largely judged based on the principles on which the legal order is based (Petryshyn, 2002:193). And a legal state should optimally and in a balanced way express the needs and interests of all classes and social groups; it should become a social democratic state (Chorna *et al.*, 2023).

In their content, principles of law fix necessary and essential connections that exist in society and in law; they allow establishing such an order that to the greatest extent, contributes to their strengthening and development (Kobrusieva *et al.*, 2021).

It is necessary to remember that the influence caused by the principles on society consists in the fact that they help in the education of citizens as well as in the formation of a high legal culture in them (Zadyraka *et al.*, 2023).

Universal legal principles of law today require in-depth handling and study in order to systematically implement them into the practice of application. Recognition, observance, and application of these principles are signs of democracy of the state and a criterion of the "rule of law" concept.

B. METHODS

The methodological basis of the study is a systematic approach based on the use of complementary general scientific and special legal methods of cognition of legal reality. The choice of methodological tools is due to the need for a careful consideration of the principles of law not only as theoretical abstractions, but also as effective regulators in the processes of lawmaking and law enforcement.

In the course of the work, the method of analysis of biographical sources was used, which allowed us to investigate the genesis of legal ideas through the prism of the intellectual heritage of leading lawyers. This made it possible to trace the evolution of the principles of law from philosophical categories to

normatively established provisions that reflect the deep foundations of human existence.

Using the methods of synthesis and deduction, a transition was made from general theoretical provisions about the essence of law to specific conclusions regarding its practical implementation. The synthesis allowed to unite disparate ideas about humanism, justice and equality into a single conceptual model of legal development, while the deductive approach contributed to the derivation of specific requirements for law-making and law-enforcement bodies based on fundamental legal axioms.

An important place in the study is occupied by a comparative analysis aimed at comparing the domestic practice of normative consolidation of the principles of law with the experience of foreign jurisdictions and international standards. This made it possible to substantiate the need to introduce the European model of legal certainty into Ukrainian legislation. In addition, meta-analysis was used, which consisted in a critical generalization of existing scientific research and legal doctrines, which made it possible to formulate the author's definition of the principles of law as universal foundations of social interaction.

The methodological apparatus used allowed us to objectively prove that the principles of law are not simply declarative elements of a legal text, but fundamental norms of direct action that determine the quality of the legal environment and ensure the humanistic direction of the development of modern Ukrainian society.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Principle of democracy (Art. 1), the principle of socially oriented state (Art1), the principle of the rule of law (Art. 1 and Art. 8), the principle of a human being as the highest social value in Ukraine (Art. 3), the principle of inalienability of human rights (Art. 20), the principle of equality of all citizens in their rights (Art. 21), the principle of pluralism of ownership forms (Art. 15, p.1), respect for property rights (Articles 41,42), the principle of derivative nature of state power in relation to the person and people (Art. 3), the principle of distribution of power, the principle of impartial and fair distribution of public goods (Art. 95) etc. (Law of Ukraine, 1996).

It is a pity that such fundamental ideas are only declarative in nature and have no relation to the living (actual) life of modern Ukrainians (Fomichov *et al.*,

2023).

The consequence of this consists in a total crisis of all spheres of life of the citizenry, as well as of state power at all levels, and Ukraine's total lagging behind the developed democratic countries of the world, relegating the country to the backwoods of history (Buha *et al.*, 2022).

Analysis of the existing scientific literature shows that the modern theory of understanding principles of law in domestic legal science does not provide the modern practice with unambiguous approaches to the way of principles of law, and it does not clearly explain what exactly such principles consist of, where and how they arise, etc. (Villasmil Espinoza *et al.*, 2022).

In the context of the legal approach, principles of law are not only those provisions enshrined in the legislation and other sources of legal norms, but also the fundamental ideas of legal consciousness, which were formed during thousands of years of human coexistence, accumulated the invaluable experience of generations and peoples of different eras, adequately and briefly reflected in human interests and needs, and therefore received general recognition in activities of justice bodies and other subjects of domestic and international law, despite the lack of their formal fixation in objective law (Kobrusieva *et al.*, 2021).

Principles, as well as legal norms, reflect in a very generalized form the essential characteristics, certain regularities of development of social relations. However, the specificity of their nature is that they express laws of a deeper order (Leheza *et al.*, 2022). Principles of law are not a product of empirical, rational thinking typical of all legalists (thinking producing norms at this level), but they are a product of rational thinking; they are a synthesis of a higher categorical level. Like norms, principles are completely suitable for regulating legal relations, for lawmaking, law enforcement, etc (Kolinko *et al.*, 2021). That is, it can be considered that characteristics of principles of law are not only certain requirements for the system of legal norms, but also requirements to the real behavior of subjects of legal relations (Leheza *et al.*, 2023).

According to O.O. Uvarova, one of the problems of such principles consists in uncertainty of their content. Application of Principles of Law is impossible without revealing their content, and this is the biggest problem (Uvarova, 2007).

A rule of law is always a defined rule of conduct, imperative or dispositive (optional) one. A principle of law is an abstract imperative requirement. And it is their abstract wording that "frightens off" law enforcement officers who must be helped by scientists

The main task of legal science in the study of the law enforcement function of principles of law is to reveal their content through a system of requirements. Analysis of practice applied by the European Court of Human Rights should play an important role in this. Disclosure of the content of principles of law through a system of requirements not only simplifies the task of law enforcers, but also limits their discretion (Zhukova *et al.*, 2023).

Principles of law characterize not only the essence, but also the content of law, reflect not only its internal structure and statics, but also the entire process of its application. Principles of law have a great influence on the entire process of preparing normative acts, their issuance, and the establishment of guarantees (Matviichuk *et al.*, 2022).

It would be incorrect to say that principles of law are always on the surface of law. Often, in order to find and analyze them, it is necessary to delve into the essence of law. They also serve as general guidelines in law-making and law enforcement (Zadyraka *et al.*, 2023).

Legal principles should play the role of a starting point in law-making activities when developing and adopting new laws and codes and making changes to existing ones (Bezpalova *et al.*, 2021).

Management of the requirements of principles of law, their consideration in the process of forming legislation, and implementation in the norms of industry legislation will contribute to increasing the efficiency of law-making activities, and this will also ensure the system and unity of legal norms (Kyrychenko *et al.*, 2022). Legislators must constantly solve the problem of achieving an optimal combination of stability of legal regulation and its flexibility, as well as the ability to adequately regulate newly emerging social relations (Bondarenko, 2009). Ideally, this will enable legislators to balance interests of all subjects of legal relations during the rule-making process; the adopted norms of behavior will meet the criteria of justice, and a certain restriction of rights will be allowed only for the public benefit, and not as we have today, for example, with changes in tax, labor, pension, election legislation, etc (Tylchik *et al.*, 2022).

Ignoring legal principles in the process of law formation leads to legal nihilism, as well as to existence of such phenomena as collision of legal norms, adoption of so-called “dead norms”, violation of the requirements of the Constitution, as well as violation of the rights and freedoms of humans and citizens (Odyntsova *et al.*, 2021).

Effectiveness of principles of law is verified by practice. If such principles do not become a reference point for subjects of legal relations, are leveled by them, then in such a society the principles do not reflect the real value system of society. This especially applies to use of such principles in judicial proceedings (Horbalinskiy *et al.*, 2023).

In the course of scientific research, it was established that the fundamental basis of the modern legal system are the principles of law, which are not just formal legal constructs, but the intellectual and value framework of the entire normative array. The principles of law should be understood as universal, fundamental and basic provisions and ideas that reflect the deep foundations of human existence. They are a concentrated expression of justice, freedom and equality, transformed into a legal plane (Leheza *et al.*, 2024).

The principles of law are not artificially created office definitions; they arise as a result of long-term social interaction between participants in legal relations. In the process of this interaction, general relations and standards of behavior crystallize, which subsequently become the basis for the legal development of the state. Thus, the principles play the role of the "genetic code" of law, ensuring its continuity, logic, and adaptability to changing social demands (Filatov *et al.*, 2025).

The special role of principles is manifested in two key processes:

1). In lawmaking: they serve as a value guide and a restrictive filter that prevents the emergence of laws that contradict the spirit of the law and human rights. Any legislative initiative must be checked for compliance with fundamental principles (proportionality, legal certainty, etc.).

2). In law enforcement: the principles of law become a tool for overcoming gaps in legislation and resolving legal conflicts. They allow judges and other subjects of power to make fair decisions even in cases where a specific rule of law is incomplete or ambiguous (Leheza *et al.*, 2025).

It is substantiated that the principles of law are an axiological (value) basis for the implementation of a humanistic concept of personality. They contribute to the education of conscious subjects of law, for whom compliance with the law is not the result of fear of coercion, but a consequence of internal acceptance of legal values. Thus, the main content of the principles lies in their ability to ensure the transition from formal and normative regulation to the real rule of law in all spheres of public life (Leshchenko *et al.*, 2025).

D. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the study on the role and mechanisms of applying the principles of law in the processes of lawmaking and law enforcement, the following final provisions were formulated:

It has been proven that the principles of law are universal, fundamental, and basic provisions that reflect the deep foundations of human existence. They are not static formal constructs, but arise as a result of long-term social interaction of participants in legal relations. These principles constitute the "axiological core" of law, which ensures the stability, integrity, and logical unity of the entire legal system in conditions of dynamic social changes.

It has been established that systematic and unwavering adherence to legal principles by lawmaking and law enforcement bodies is a key guarantee of creating an atmosphere of predictability and stability of legislation. This allows minimizing the risks of legal voluntarism and ensures high quality of regulatory legal acts, which must comply not only with the letter, but also with the "spirit" of the law.

It is substantiated that the principles enshrined in the Constitution and codes of Ukraine should not remain purely declarative slogans. They should be recognized as effective norms of direct action, functioning on a par with specific legal regulations. The effectiveness of law enforcement directly depends on the ability of subjects of power to use the principles of law as a direct basis for decision-making, especially in cases of legislative conflicts or gaps.

It is emphasized that the implementation of a humanistic concept of personality and the education of conscious subjects of law is possible only through the affirmation of the principles of law as the highest social value. The implementation of these principles in everyday legal practice is a necessary condition for the transition from formal regulation to the real rule of law, where a person and his rights and freedoms are recognized as the highest value. Thus, the practical implementation of the principles of law in law-making and law enforcement activities is a strategic direction for building a rule of law state, which guarantees justice, legal certainty, and protection of public interests.

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