

ISSN 2075-1834 (Print)
ISSN 3083-5631 (Online)

Міністерство освіти і науки України

Харківський національний університет
імені В. Н. Каразіна

ВІСНИК
Харківського національного
університету імені В. Н. Каразіна

СЕРІЯ «ПРАВО»

ВИПУСК 41

Серія започаткована 2006 року

JOURNAL
of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University
SERIES "LAW"

ISSUE 41

Series founded 2006

Харків
2026

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ОКРЕМІ АСПЕКТИ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ЦІЛЕЙ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ У НАЦІОНАЛЬНОМУ ЗАКОНОДАВСТВІ УКРАЇНИ

АНОТАЦІЯ. *Вступ.* У статті досліджено процес поступової інтеграції Цілей сталого розвитку в українське законодавство; визначено, які правові механізми та інструменти імплементації вже існують і які ще потребують осмислення та вдосконалення. Стаття складається з двох частин. Перша частина фокусується на вивченні взаємозв'язку та взаємовпливу сталого розвитку і права. У другій частині здійснено аналіз правового регулювання становлення концепції Цілей сталого розвитку на світовому та регіональному (європейському) рівні, а також аналіз стану їх імплементації в Україні.

Короткий зміст основних результатів дослідження. Розкрито процес імплементації Цілей сталого розвитку в українське законодавство, визначено етапи та вектори правового регулювання сталого розвитку в Україні. Досліджено, що становлення Цілей сталого розвитку як світової концепції розпочалося у 70-ті роки XIX ст. з природоохоронних завдань. З часом відбулася трансформація Цілей від виключно охорони навколишнього середовища до подолання крайньої бідності, боротьби з нерівністю і несправедливістю, захисту довкілля та клімату Землі, а також забезпечення можливості кожної людини насолоджуватися миром та процвітанням. Протягом усього цього часу Україна доєднувалася до світових ініціатив, і у 2017 році адаптація ЦСР до національного законодавства була відображена у Національній доповіді «Цілі сталого розвитку: Україна».

Висновок. Обґрунтовано висновок про те, що в умовах сьогодення, не зважаючи на складні умови реалізації ЦСР в умовах збройної агресії РФ, вони впроваджуються як на національному, так і на локальному рівнях, у тому числі у контексті вступу до ЄС і впровадження в Україні європейських стандартів життя та її виходу на провідні позиції у світі.

КЛЮЧОВІ СЛОВА: *сталий розвиток, цілі сталого розвитку, адаптація законодавства, сталий розвиток і право, правове регулювання.*

Як цитувати: Сущ О. П., Остапенко О. Г. Окремі аспекти реалізації цілей сталого розвитку у національному законодавстві України. *Вісник Харківського національного університету імені В.Н. Каразіна, серія «Право».* 2026. Вип. 41. С. 106-118. <https://doi.org/10.26565/2075-1834-2026-41-09>

In cites: O. P. Sushch, O. H. Ostapenko (2026) Certain aspects of the implementation of the sustainable development goals in Ukraine's. *The Journal of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Series "Law",* (41), P. 106-118. <https://doi.org/10.26565/2075-1834-2026-41-09> (in Ukrainian).

In today's conditions, the world community faces the challenge of ensuring humanity's physical survival. The solution to this problem has been the subject of discussion among UN member states since the 1970s and has gradually taken shape in the concept of the Sustainable Development Goals, adopted in 2025 as UN Resolution "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" A/RES/70/1. The Goals have evolved from an exclusively environmental focus to encompassing the elimination of extreme poverty, the fight against inequality and injustice, the protection of

the environment and Earth's climate, and ensuring that every person can enjoy peace and prosperity. Since the concept of sustainable development was first proposed in 1992, Ukraine has joined global initiatives: it officially supported the Agenda 21 [1](1992), the UN Millennium Declaration (2000) [2], the Johannesburg Declaration [3], the Plan of Implementation of the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002) [4], and the declaration "The Future We Want" (2012) [5]. The adaptation of the SDGs to national legislation is reflected in the National Report "Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine" (2017)[6],

which today, despite the difficult conditions for their implementation in the context of armed aggression by the Russian Federation, is being implemented at both the national and local levels, including in the context of Ukraine's accession to the EU and the introduction of European standards of living in Ukraine and its emergence as a world leader.

Sustainable development is an extremely relevant topic today, uniting specialists in economics, sociology, medicine, and other fields. Scientists from around the world are seeking effective ways to solve global problems for future generations.

Each branch of science understands sustainable development in its own way and builds environmental, economic and social concepts in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals, defined by the UN as a guide for the future. However, sustainability is not only about economic, environmental, and social aspects; it is also the legal basis for regulating social relations.

Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine [7] defines a person, his life, and his health as the highest social values. Therefore, sustainable development should be based on the observance, provision and development of human rights in an inseparable union with the economic and environmental components.

Today is the time to study each area of legal regulation tangentially and in the context of sustainable development. It is impossible to consider sustainable development without law, and even more so to develop law in accordance with the requirements of modernity without considering the aspects of sustainable development, since law is a tool for achieving its goals.

The Sustainable Development Goals (2015) [8] transform both the public and private spheres, form new approaches to the regulation of public relations and require updating legislation.

State of theme research. The study of the Sustainable Development Goals takes place in the context of societal transformation to achieve them and is mainly the subject of analytical reviews and reports [6; 9]. The problems of implementation of the SDGs in Ukrainian legislation are usually specialized within the framework of environmental law [10,11], Public Administration [12] and Private International Law [13]. However, there are no publications in legal science that have analyzed an integrated approach to the study of the legal nature of the SDGs, the history of their emergence, formation and transformation in the global or regional aspect. Today, legal science should expand the scope of scientific research,

because, in the context of sustainable development, law cannot remain aloof from the environment, the economy, and the social sphere. In particular, sustainable development is closely related to the provision and observance of human rights.

The purpose of the research. The purpose of the article is to examine the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Ukraine's national legislation and legal framework. Identification of shortcomings of legal regulation and prospects for the development of legislation.

To achieve this goal, the authors have formed several tasks: First, to investigate the state of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Ukrainian legislation and practice. Secondly, to investigate the state of regulatory and legal support for sustainable development in Ukraine. Thirdly, to characterize the relationship between sustainable development and law.

It is to solve such problems that this article will be directed.

Materials and methods

The methodological basis of the study comprised general scientific and specialised methods.

The dogmatic method provided an opportunity to analyze the state of legal regulation of sustainable development in Ukraine and the compliance of legal regulation with international acts and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The historical method provided an opportunity to gradually reflect the process of formation of the global concept of sustainable development, the basis for the development of this area in the EU since 2010 and the gradual implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Ukrainian practice in the aspect of association with the EU. With the help of the comparative legal method, the experience of implementing the SDGs in Ukraine was analyzed. Shortcomings of legal regulation are revealed.

The systematic method was used to study the issue of how the Sustainable Development Goals are gradually integrated into all areas of Ukrainian law.

The legislative base for the study was collected from official open data portals. When analyzing the state of legal regulation of sustainable development in Ukraine, legislative sources from the official Open Data Portal of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine were used.

Legislative sources of international institutions are selected in the legislative databases of the European Union and the United Nations.

The scientific basis of the study is based on scientific publications in the field of economics and law. The scientific materials used as references were selected in the scientific metric databases Scopus, WoS, Google Scholar, ResearchGate.

Results and discussions

1. Sustainable development and law

The issue of sustainable development and law has become multidimensional, and is characterized by the mutual influence of social, economic, environmental and legal factors. In the modern world, sustainable development has ceased to be just an environmental concept (where its formation as a concept began) – it encompasses human rights, economic justice, institutional effectiveness and legal responsibility. Law, as a regulator of social relations at the national and international levels, not only regulates the processes of sustainable development, but also transforms under its influence, adapting normative mechanisms to new challenges.

Among the issues that arise in the aspect of studying the mutual influence of law and sustainable development, the following can be distinguished. Are there any obstacles in national legislation to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals? Are the existing regulatory mechanisms sufficient to implement the Sustainable Development Goals? Are the existing legal mechanisms consistent with the principles of sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Strategy of Ukraine? What impact do international acts in the field of sustainable development have on the transformation of national legislation and public policy? How can law ensure a balance between the needs of modern society and the protection of the interests of future generations? What impact do the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have on the right and right to achieve the SDGs?

Studying the legal aspects of sustainable development, it is important to understand its legal nature, its impact on law and on the process of regulating social relations. In both theoretical and practical terms, it is of great importance to clarify how sustainable development changes the vector of legal regulation – the national legislation of Ukraine, law enforcement, and the subject of legal research.

Since the beginning of the concept of sustainable development, scientists have been trying to define its legal nature as a legal phenomenon, since law is one of the critically important tools for the implementation of the SDGs and one of the modern engines for the development and improvement of the normative

system at the international and national levels, since today sustainable development exists as a worldview system, scientific concept and regulatory framework. The analysis of modern foreign studies before studying this issue provides an opportunity to identify various concepts regarding the relationship between law and sustainable development.

Sustainable development has been the subject of intense controversy regarding its meaning and status under international law. Some scholars claim it is only policy which would only be implemented in the national policies by states and has no binding force, while others go as far as to claim it is a rule of customary international law [14]. There is also an opinion that sustainable development should be considered as a principle of integration in international law [15].

In addition, sustainable development is defined as a legal principle. The consolidation of sustainability as a new paradigm in law implies a change in mentality and a difficult restructuring of economic, social and environmental governance. Taking on the challenge of offering solutions to the ecological crises implies its theorisation as a principle of law [16, p. 285]. Sustainability can be considered a general principle of transnational commercial contract law, as there is international consensus that it is a fundamental legal value that should be protected by contract law [17]. Sustainable development has become a key concept in the field of international environmental law, and it is gaining increasing importance in the context of international trade law and human rights law. However, it is not always easy to grasp its normative content and practical implications [18, p. 7].

Sustainable development is also characterized as a new and developing interdisciplinary branch of law [19].

Thus, K. Voronov notes "that 169 targets and 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) do not exist in a regulatory vacuum. They are based on international law and are designed in such a way as to comply with the obligations assumed in several soft law instruments and international agreements" [13, p. 182-186]. As you know, in legal science, law (international and national) is divided into private and public, depending on the types of social relations it regulates. The SDGs (2015) have a significant impact on the transformation of both public and private law. For example, peace and justice, partnership for sustainable development, and solving global environmental problems (Goals 13–15) are primarily subject to public regulation. Gender equality (Goal 5), reduction of inequality

(Goal 10), and overcoming poverty (Goal 1) and hunger (Goal 2), in our opinion, have both public and private-law nature [6].

Thus, there is an opinion that the relationship between public international law and the Sustainable Development Goals has been studied, private law has received less attention, and private international law (sometimes called conflict of laws) has received no attention. This is a significant lacuna, because most development occurs not only through public action, but also through private action.

It should be noted that today there is a growing need to study the issues of the relationship between sustainable development and private law, since its economic, social and environmental aspects penetrate deeply into the sphere of private law and private relations, transforming intellectual property law, civil, international private, contractual, investment, corporate, and family. This requires a rethinking of the doctrine of private law. In light of the recodification of Ukraine's civil legislation, it is important to consider various aspects of sustainable development to ensure effective legislative changes in the legal regulation of private relations.

It is important to clarify how sustainable development affects private law and how the existing legislative framework affects the implementation of the principles of sustainable development in Ukraine.

We believe that the principles of sustainable development will become one of the factors that will have an impact on the gradual evolution of the doctrine of private law in Ukraine through social, environmental and economic standards that will penetrate the regulation of contractual, corporate, labour and family relations.

Investment, construction, manufacture and sale of goods are regulated by private contracts, the extraction and use of natural resources is based on the principles of private property [20].

Private law also regulates the observance of labour rights, ensuring decent working conditions, non-discrimination, consumer protection, the production of products, the provision of services, and the disclosure of information on the social, economic, and environmental aspects of enterprises. While the right to education, healthcare, protection of children's rights, custody and respect for the best interests of the child belong to different areas, they are closely intertwined with the SDGs.

It should be noted that the SDGs have a significant impact on the national legal system of Ukraine and other countries. According to the

authors of this article, the regulation, achievement and effective implementation of such SDGs as good health and well-being (Goal 3), quality education (Goal 4), decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), sustainable development of cities and communities (Goal 11) depend on the socio-economic level of development of each individual state [21].

Thus, the impact of the law on sustainable development occurs with the help of the normative consolidation of the Sustainable Development Goals at the national legislative level, which creates new regulatory mechanisms for the regulation of social relations. The impact of sustainable development on law is evident in the fact that it serves as a guideline for legislative changes, and it forms new legal institutions and national policies across the social, economic, and environmental spheres.

2. Legal regulation of sustainable development

In the context of scientific and technological progress and the development of new technologies, processes such as resource depletion and climate change are occurring, requiring the international community to address the problems of poverty and inequality. The further deepening of these processes and the exacerbation of problems could lead to the destruction of humanity. Therefore, overcoming these negative phenomena has become the basis for the concept of sustainable development, which ensures the survival of humanity and the preservation of the environment while allowing current generations to meet their needs without depriving future generations of the opportunity to meet their own needs. The fact that the goals of sustainable development were formulated within the UN and subsequently gained support at the regional and European levels testifies to global interest in addressing these problems.

It should be noted that the Sustainable Development Goals are a comprehensive program, a universal call to action to overcome poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity for all people. The first steps towards the formation of this strategy were taken in the 1970s in environmental protection. Therefore, to deepen our understanding of the objective necessity of its implementation, we propose examining the historical retrospectives of its formation.

It should be noted that the concept of sustainable development began to take shape in Stockholm in June 1972 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development [22], whose agenda included the relationship

between economic development and environmental degradation. One of the main outcomes of the UNCED Conference was Agenda 21 [1], an action program that called for new strategies for investing in the future to achieve overall sustainable development in the 21st century, including recommendations for new methods of education, new ways of conserving natural resources, and new ways of participating in a sustainable economy. The conference concluded with the adoption of the Declaration on Environmental Issues, which contained 26 principles and a 109-point action plan. For the first time, the principles included a list of environmental protection laws at the national and intergovernmental levels. The conference initiated the development of the environmental movement on a global scale and environmental policy at the national level.

To implement the conference's decisions, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was established in December 1972 and remains the world's leading institution on environmental issues (also represented in Ukraine).

In October 1982, the UN General Assembly adopted the World Charter of Nature Defense [23], which proclaimed the principles of nature conservation.

In 1983, the UN General Assembly established the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED). The Commission's tasks included developing basic principles and indicators of sustainable development, as well as a global ecological and economic action program. Based on the results of the Commission's work, its Chair, Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, published a report entitled "Our Common Future", in which the concept of sustainable development was presented as an alternative to development based on unlimited economic growth. The report provided the first definition of sustainable development as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

This concept became the platform for convening the Second UN Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) in 1992, which resulted in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Declaration on Forest Management, Conservation and Utilization, and Agenda 21. The Declaration on Environment and Development comprises 27 principles aimed at establishing a new, equitable

global partnership by fostering new levels of cooperation among states, key sectors of society, and citizens. This declaration remains a key document in the field of environmental protection and the implementation of sustainable development. Agenda 21 recommended that each country develop a national strategy for sustainable development that considers necessary environmental protection measures. As a result of the Earth Summit in December 1992, the Commission on Sustainable Development was established as a functional commission of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to implement a global agreement on environmental protection.

At a special session on June 23 – 27, 1997, the UN General Assembly held a high-level meeting, "Planet Earth +5", which reviewed and assessed the implementation of the Agenda for the 21st Century. The final document was the Declaration and Programme of Action for the further implementation of the Agenda, which noted the continuing deterioration of the global environment and the existence of serious environmental problems "deeply embedded in the socio-economic structure of countries in all regions" [24]. It was envisaged that all sectors of society should participate in the development and implementation of a sustainable development strategy. In addition, all countries were required to formulate and develop national sustainable development strategies by 2002 that would reflect the contributions and responsibilities of all stakeholders.

Accordingly, in 2002, the UN World Summit reviewed ten years of experience in promoting sustainable development and adopted the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of Agenda 21. The priorities for action were identified as poverty eradication, health care, clean drinking water, and biodiversity conservation. The main tasks for achieving sustainable development were identified as poverty eradication, changing consumption patterns, and the conservation and rational use of natural resources.

The final document of the 2012 UN Conference "Rio+20" was the declaration "The Future We Want" [5], which outlined the process for forming an institutional framework for the development of a "green" economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. The document confirmed the need to further promote the idea of sustainable development at all levels, integrate its economic, social, and environmental components, and

consider their interrelationships. It also provided for the establishment of a comprehensive and transparent intergovernmental process of sustainable development, open to all interested parties. The Conference also saw the announcement of more than 700 voluntary commitments from civil society groups, business, government, universities, and other participants.

For the continued existence and development of the global community, the UN has set global goals to overcome extreme poverty, combat inequality and injustice, protect the environment and the Earth's climate, and ensure that every person can enjoy peace and prosperity. These issues were the subject of the UN Sustainable Development Summit, which took place in September 2015 as part of the 70th session of the UN General Assembly in New York. As a result of the Summit, the final document "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" [25] approved 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets to be implemented worldwide by 2030. Ukraine, together with other UN member states, joined the global process of ensuring sustainable development.

It should be noted that since the concept of sustainable development was introduced in 1992, Ukraine has joined global initiatives. Thus, of the above-mentioned international decisions on sustainable development, Ukraine officially supported the "Agenda for the 21st Century" [1], the UN Millennium Declaration (2000), the Johannesburg Declaration, the Plan of Implementation of the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development, and the declaration "The Future We Want" (Rio de Janeiro, 2012) [5].

In 2016 – 2017, Ukraine carried out the process of adapting the Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter – SDGs): national and regional consultations were held with the involvement of experts in the thematic areas of the SDGs: UN experts, diplomats, government officials, managers, scientists, educators, economists, entrepreneurs, demographers, medical workers, ecologists, epidemiologists, journalists, leaders of non-governmental organizations, and other representatives of civil society. The results of this process were reflected in the National Report "Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine" [6], which set out national development goals, indicators for monitoring their implementation, and targets to be achieved by 2030. The national system consists of 86 tasks and 172 (later transformed into 183) national development indicators, which are incorporated into 145 government regulations that provide for 1,052

tasks and 3,465 measures to implement the defined tasks and goals. The national discourse on measuring social progress in general and improving the national statistics system began during the process of defining the Sustainable Development Goals and establishing a baseline for further monitoring.

At the High-Level Political Forum on SDGs in July 2019, Ukraine presented a Monitoring Report on the progress of SDG 8 "Decent Work and Economic Growth" [26] and a National Thematic Report "SDGs for Children of Ukraine" [9].

On September 30, 2019, the achievement of global sustainable development goals and the results of their adaptation, taking into account the specifics of Ukraine's development, were supported by the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the Period until 2030" [21]. Thus, "Ukraine's Sustainable Development Goals for the period up to 2030 are guidelines for the development of draft forecast and program documents, draft regulatory and legal acts with the aim of ensuring the balance of economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in Ukraine".

Ukraine presented its first Voluntary National Review of the status of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals [27] to the international community in July 2020 at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development under the auspices of ECOSOC. Among Ukraine's achievements in achieving the Goals were noted: 1) reduction of poverty through higher wage standards and increased coverage of the population with housing subsidies; 2) implementation of the "New Ukrainian School" educational reform concept and participation in the PISA-2018 international study on the quality of education; 3) the introduction of retail and full-scale electricity markets; 4) an increase in the positive balance of foreign trade in ICT services, the introduction of high-speed 4G internet, and the refarming of frequencies in the 900 MHz band; 5) creation of more than 1,000 amalgamated territorial communities, growth of state support for local and regional development. The key obstacles to development were identified as the temporary occupation of the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions by the Russian Federation (hereinafter – RF), infrastructure wear and tear, inefficient public administration, insufficient resources, and limited funding. Certain problems arose as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic regarding the reform of health care

and social assistance systems; strengthening coordination and the level of professionalization of the authorities; digitization of administrative processes; restoration of the full production cycle of certain goods in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries; modernization of approaches to distance learning.

The planning of transformation processes took place in the context of economic, social, environmental dimensions, and effective governance. In particular, in the economic sphere, it was envisaged to strengthen the partnership between the state and business in the field of science and technology development, innovation, the principles of the circular economy, etc. In the social sphere, the global goal of the reforms was to improve the standard of living of the population and reduce inequality in all its manifestations. Changes in environmental policy were also envisaged, in particular, the development of a waste management system in accordance with European standards and the cessation of the exhausting use of land, forest, and water resources. Effective governance aimed to establish the rule of law, respect for human and children's rights, ensure gender equality, and foster public intolerance of corruption [27].

On August 5, 2020, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the State Strategy for Regional Development for 2021-2027 [28]; on September 14, 2020, the President of Ukraine issued a decree enacting the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine on the approval of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine [29].

Despite the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in February 2022 and the new challenges facing Ukraine, it continues to move towards the implementation of the SDGs. At the national level, in August 2023, an interagency working group was established to ensure effective coordination of SDG implementation, and its regulations and composition were approved [30]. In November 2024, the Government, by its order "Some Issues of Ensuring the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in Ukraine" (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2024) [8], approved the tasks for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals for the period up to 2030 and the indicators for their achievement, appointing coordinators for each SDG. These tasks and indicators were defined taking into account the state of war (especially Goals 11, 16, and 17), such as clearing the territory of explosive objects that appeared as a result of the Russian Federation's armed aggression against Ukraine through demining (humanitarian demining),

ensuring access to adequate housing for the population, especially for those who lost their homes as a result of the Russian Federation's armed aggression against Ukraine.

At the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) 2025 in July 2025, Deputy Minister of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine Sergiy Vlasenko took part in a side event entitled "Joint actions to reduce the negative impact of armed conflicts on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals" on a panel dedicated to Sustainable Development Goal 14 – "Life Below Water" (Conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development) (United Nations, 2025; National Tripartite Socio-Economic Council of Ukraine, 2025) [31, 32]. Ukraine's experience in the field of marine ecosystem conservation and the challenges caused by the full-scale aggression of the Russian Federation were presented.

The normative implementation of the SDGs is also taking place at the local level. For example, in the Kharkiv region, the Kharkiv Region Development Strategy for 2021–2027 (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy, Kharkiv Regional Council, 2020) [33]. The strategy was developed taking into account the SDGs approved at the UN Sustainable Development Summit and the main provisions of the draft State Strategy for Regional Development for the period up to 2027: "Human-centered development and unity". Similar implementation processes can be observed in the Chernihiv region [34].

An analysis of the process of integrating the SDGs into community strategies in the Rivne region shows that it is uneven. In particular, "some communities (Dubno, Klevan, Berezhne, Radiviliv) are gradually moving closer to international practices thanks to their openness and institutional capacity, while other communities remain at the declarative level. Therefore, the key challenge for all is to adapt global SDG Indicators and implement systematic monitoring" [12].

By 2022, Ukraine had made significant progress in implementing SDG 14: about 6% of territorial waters had nature conservation status; 30% of marine areas were recognized as internationally important for biodiversity conservation. However, the occupation of part of the southern territories has threatened unique coastal ecosystems, five national parks, and a biosphere reserve; sustainable monitoring of the marine environment in the Black and Azov Seas has been disrupted. In addition, two large-scale

environmental disasters caused by the actions of the Russian Federation were highlighted: the destruction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant in June 2023, which caused massive pollution of the Dnieper River and the Black Sea, and the accident involving Russian tankers in the Kerch Strait in December 2024, which led to a large-scale fuel oil spill. These disasters had serious consequences for marine fauna (including the death of dolphins), fisheries, and the health of the local population, and constituted a gross violation of international maritime law. Despite these factors, Ukraine is updating its National Biodiversity Strategy in accordance with the Global Framework Programme and continues to fulfil its international obligations in the field of nature conservation. The Deputy Minister appealed to the international community not to ignore the consequences of aggression for Ukraine's marine ecosystems, as the protection of oceans and seas is a shared responsibility of humanity [35].

It should be noted that similar processes of developing and implementing sustainable development have also taken place at the regional level. In March 2010, a new European economic development strategy for the next 10 years was approved – “Europe 2020: A Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth.” Following the ratification in September 2014 of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, on the other hand, on January 12, 2015, Presidential Decree No. 5/2015 approved the Sustainable Development Strategy “Ukraine – 2020” (hereinafter – the Strategy) [36], which aims to introduce European standards of living in Ukraine and bring Ukraine to a leading position in the world. The Strategy defined the goal, vectors of movement, roadmap, top priorities, and indicators of appropriate defense, socio-economic, organizational, political, and legal conditions for the formation and development of Ukraine.

Thus, Europe chose the direction of developing legislation in the field of sustainable development in 2010 and has been developing it for 15 years now, enjoying economic and security stability, unlike Ukraine, which began to develop legislation in 2015 and is trying to implement the Sustainable Development Goals in conditions of active hostilities.

On January 30, 2025, the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers presented the Sustainable Development Goals during a bilateral meeting between Ukraine and the European Commission as part of the official screening of Ukraine's

legislation for compliance with EU law under negotiation chapter 30, “External Relations” [37].

To sum up, we can conclude that Ukraine is gradually implementing the SDGs despite the martial law regime but considering the consequences of the Russian Federation's armed aggression, we believe there will be ongoing adaptation of the SDGs to current conditions. In addition, it is necessary to find ways to transform the proclaimed Goals from declarative to real.

Conclusions.

Today, Ukraine's legal system is influenced by European integration, war and the achievement of sustainable development goals.

Since the inception of the concept of sustainable development, Ukraine has supported and actively participated in the implementation of the Agenda 21 (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), the UN Millennium Declaration (2000), the Johannesburg Declaration, the Plan of Implementation of the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002) and the declaration “The Future We Want” (Rio de Janeiro, 2012). Following the ratification in September 2014 of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, on the other hand, in the context of the adoption of the new European economic development strategy “Europe 2020: a strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth”, on January 12, 2015, Presidential Decree No. 5/2015 approved the Sustainable Development Strategy “Ukraine – 2020”, which aims to introduce European standards of living in Ukraine and bring Ukraine to a leading position in the world. The strategy defined the goal, vectors of movement, roadmap, priorities and indicators of appropriate defense, socio-economic, organisational, political and legal conditions for the formation and development of Ukraine. In 2016 – 2017, Ukraine carried out the process of adapting the Sustainable Development Goals, the results of which are reflected in the National Report “Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine”, which sets out national development tasks, indicators for monitoring their implementation and targets to be achieved by 2030. The national system consists of 86 tasks and 172 (later transformed into 183) national development indicators, which are incorporated into 145 regulatory and legal acts of the Government, providing for 1,052 tasks and 3,465 measures to implement the defined tasks and goals. It should be noted that despite the introduction of martial law, Ukraine is trying to gradually implement the SDGs at both the national and local levels. Given the consequences

Sustainable development is not just a strategy that is implemented from the global to the

The relationship between sustainable development and law and the transformation of all areas of legal regulation of social relations under the influence of sustainable development is a promising area for further scientific research.

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Внесок авторів: всі автори зробили рівний внесок у цю роботу

Конфлікт інтересів: автори повідомляють про відсутність конфлікту інтересів

Стаття надійшла до редакції 09.03.2026
Стаття рекомендована до друку 18.05.2026

Переглянуто 12.04.2026.
Опубліковано 30.05.2026

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CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN UKRAINE'S NATIONAL LEGISLATION

ANNOTATION. *Introduction.* In the article, the authors investigated how the Sustainable Development Goals are gradually being integrated into Ukrainian legislation, what legal mechanisms already exist, and which still need clarification and improvement. This article addresses the question of how the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals is reflected in Ukrainian legislation. The article consists of two parts. The first part focuses on the study of the relationship and mutual impact of sustainable development and law. In the second part, the analysis of the legal regulation of the formation of the concept of the Sustainable Development Goals at the global and regional (European) levels, as well as the state of their implementation in Ukraine, is carried out.

Summary of the main results of the study. The stages and vectors of the legal regulation of sustainable development in Ukraine have been determined. It is studied that the formation of sustainable development goals began in the 70s of the nineteenth centuries on environmental tasks. Over time, there has been a transformation of goals from exclusively protecting the environment to overcoming extreme poverty, combating inequality and injustice, protecting the Earth's environment and climate, and ensuring that everyone can enjoy peace and prosperity. Throughout this time, Ukraine has been joining global initiatives and in 2017 the adaptation of the SDGs to national legislation was reflected in the National Report "Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine".

Conclusions. In today's conditions, despite the difficult conditions for the implementation of the SDGs in the context of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, they are being implemented both at the national and local levels, including in the context of joining the EU and introducing European standards of living in Ukraine and its entry into leading positions in the world.

KEYWORDS: *sustainable development, sustainability, SDG, adaptation of legislation, sustainable development and law, legal regulation.*

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Authors Contribution: All authors have contributed equally to this work

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest

The article was received by the editors 09.03.2026

The article is recommended for printing 18.05.2026

The article was revised 12.04.2026

This article published 30.05.2026

НАУКОВЕ ВИДАННЯ

**Вісник Харківського національного університету
імені В. Н. Каразіна**

Серія «ПРАВО»

ВИПУСК 41

ЗБІРНИК НАУКОВИХ ПРАЦЬ

Українською та англійською мовами

Комп'ютерне верстання: А.А. Дьякова

Підписано до друку 25.05.2026 р. Формат 60×84 1/8

Папір офсетний. Друк цифровий.

Ум. друк. арк. 28,22. Обл.-вид. арк. 35,26

Наклад 100 пр. Зам. №27/26

Ціна договірна

Видавець і виготовлювач

Харківський національний університет імені В. Н. Каразіна.

61022, м. Харків, майдан Свободи, 4.

Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи ДК №3367 від 13.01.2009.

Видавництво Харківського національного університету імені В. Н. Каразіна