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## Research on the impact of international agreements and standards on national legal systems and legal order

### Дослідження впливу міжнародних договорів та стандартів на національні правові системи та правопорядок

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#### Abstract

In the contemporary world, where globalization is intensifying, the significance of international agreements and their impact on national legal systems is increasing. International agreements serve not only as the foundation for regulating interstate relations but also as a crucial tool for unifying legal norms, promoting the protection of human rights, sustainable development, economic cooperation, and environmental protection. The analysis of theoretical aspects demonstrates that international agreements are a crucial element of the global legal system, providing a basis for international cooperation. Studying the practical application of international agreements in national legal systems has revealed various mechanisms for implementing and adapting international norms to domestic legislation. Discussions on the challenges of compatibility, sovereignty, the effectiveness of international agreements, and the adaptation of international norms to the national context have highlighted the need to balance the requirements of international law


#### Анотація

У сучасному світі, де глобалізація посилюється, значення міжнародних договорів та їх вплив на національні правові системи зростає. Міжнародні угоди служать не лише основою регулювання міждержавних відносин, але й важливим інструментом уніфікації правових норм, сприяння захисту прав людини, сталому розвитку, економічному співробітництву та охороні навколишнього середовища. Аналіз теоретичних аспектів свідчить про те, що міжнародні договори є найважливішим елементом глобальної правової системи, що є основою для міжнародного співробітництва. Вивчення практичного застосування міжнародних договорів у національних правових системах виявило різноманітні механізми імплементації та адаптації міжнародних норм до внутрішнього законодавства. Дискусії щодо проблем сумісності, суверенітету, ефективності міжнародних угод та адаптації міжнародних норм до національного контексту підкреслили необхідність балансу між

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with national peculiarities. The study's conclusions emphasize the importance of integrating global norms from international agreements into national legal systems. Further research should focus on developing flexible mechanisms for implementing international agreements that consider the specificities and needs of different states. Additionally, it is important to analyze the impact of technological development on international law.

**Keywords:** international treaties, national legal systems, globalization, international law, legal integration, sovereignty, effectiveness of international treaties, adaptation of legal norms.

## Introduction

In the era of globalization, the diminishing relevance of interstate borders for the flow of capital, dissemination of information, and mobility of human resources underscores the growing influence of international norms and standards on the sovereign legal systems of states. This phenomenon is largely attributed to the proliferation of international treaties aimed at the harmonization of legal norms, the safeguarding of human rights, and the fortification of international security (Hoffman et al., 2022; Henckaerts, 1998). Despite the cornerstone principle of national sovereignty within the contemporary legal order, the process of integration profoundly permeates every facet of state existence, affecting economic, social, political, and legal frameworks alike (Hoffman & Røttingen, 2015; Simmons & Hopkins, 2005).

The present study embarks on an analytical journey to discern the influence exerted by international treaties and standards upon national legal systems and their enforcement mechanisms. Central to this inquiry is the exploration of the dynamic interplay between international and domestic laws, with the overarching aim of fostering legal predictability and advocating for the establishment of universal standards governing justice, human rights, and democratic principles (Heyns & Viljoen, 2021; Goodman & Jinks, 2003). Achieving such objectives necessitates a meticulous examination of the processes involved in the assimilation of international norms into national legislatures, either through the direct incorporation of these norms or via the modification of pre-existing legal principles to align with international mandates (Dolzer, 2004; Kameri-Mbote, 2004).

вимогами міжнародного права та національними особливостями. У висновках дослідження підкреслюється важливість інтеграції глобальних норм міжнародних угод у національні правові системи. Подальші дослідження слід зосередити на розробці гнучких механізмів імплементації міжнародних угод, які враховують особливості та потреби різних держав. Крім того, важливо проаналізувати вплив технологічного розвитку на міжнародне право.

**Ключові слова:** міжнародні договори, національні правові системи, глобалізація, міжнародне право, правова інтеграція, суверенітет, ефективність міжнародних договорів, адаптація правових норм.

This discourse delves into the modalities and repercussions associated with the external imposition of legal frameworks on national jurisdictions, highlighting both the benefits and the impediments encountered in the global standardization of legal norms (Bonnitche, 2017; Brandi, Blümer, & Morin, 2019). Through the lens of specific case studies, the analysis endeavors to elucidate the practicalities and intricacies of integrating international treaties within various national legal systems. Such an approach facilitates the formulation of well-grounded insights concerning the efficacy and obstacles inherent in the global harmonization of legal standards (Montini, 2011; Versteeg, 2015).

The escalating dynamics of globalization have profoundly underscored the significance of international treaties, heralding a new era where the symbiosis between international norms and national legal frameworks has become indispensable. In this ever-integrating world, where the flux of capital, information, and human resources transcends borders, the essence of legal sovereignty is continuously recalibrated through the lens of international law. This intricate interplay not only facilitates a cohesive regulatory milieu for interstate relations but also cements a foundational basis for advancing human rights, economic synergy, environmental stewardship, and sustainable development on a global scale.

As we delve into the intricacies of this study, our exploration is meticulously sectioned to foster a comprehensive understanding of the subject. Initially, we embark on a journey through the historical evolution of international treaties, tracing their genesis and the pivotal role they

play in the tapestry of global governance. This segment illuminates how treaties have evolved from mere instruments of diplomatic accord to become pivotal in shaping the legal and social order of nations.

Subsequently, we navigate the theoretical underpinnings that form the backbone of international treaties. Here, we dissect the dual nature of treaties as both products of sovereignty and instruments for its limitation, revealing the delicate balance between national autonomy and international obligation. Through a nuanced examination, this section unravels the complex mechanics of treaty implementation, highlighting the myriad ways through which international norms are assimilated into domestic legal landscapes.

The core of our inquiry scrutinizes the practical application and impact of international treaties within national legal systems. Through an array of case studies, we unveil the transformative power of treaties, showcasing their instrumental role in harmonizing legal norms across jurisdictions and catalyzing legal reform. This examination is not merely descriptive but analytical, identifying both the synergies created and the tensions engendered by the integration of international standards into national law.

In addressing the rationale for our study, it becomes evident that the relevance of this inquiry is anchored in the pressing need to understand the mechanics of legal globalization. The proliferation of international treaties and the imperative to harmonize legal norms underscore the critical role of legal scholarship in navigating the challenges and opportunities presented by this global legal mosaic. This study, therefore, not only seeks to elucidate the dynamics of treaty law but also to contribute to the discourse on legal integration, offering insights that could guide future legislative and judicial endeavors.

In conclusion, our investigation reaffirms the pivotal role of international treaties in sculpting the contours of national legal systems. By fostering a dialogue between international and domestic law, treaties emerge not merely as instruments of legal governance but as harbingers of a more just, sustainable, and interconnected world. Through this scholarly voyage, we endeavor to shed light on the paths through which the principles of international cooperation and legal harmonization can be furthered, thereby reinforcing the edifice of global legal order for future generations.

## Literature review

The title's topic has garnered significant attention from scholars on both sides of the Atlantic. For example, Hoffman and colleagues (Hoffman et al., 2022) critically evaluates the effectiveness of international agreements, arguing that most of them fail to achieve their stated objectives. This analysis provides crucial context for comprehending the challenges that states encounter when integrating international standards into their legal systems. Dolzer (2004) examines the impact of international investment agreements on domestic administrative law. The author argues that these agreements can significantly influence national legislation by promoting investor protection and legal norm harmonization. This work emphasizes the importance of adapting national legal systems to meet international requirements.

Heyns and Viljoen (Heyns & Viljoen, 2021) analyse the influence of international human rights treaties on national law and policy. They demonstrate how states' obligations within the framework of the UN affect domestic law application and human rights policy. This approach highlights the increasing impact of international norms on national legal standards. Simmons and Hopkins (2005) present theoretical considerations on the constraining power of international agreements and offer a methodology for assessing their impact on state behaviour. This work contributes to understanding the mechanisms through which international agreements influence national legal systems, supporting the idea of limiting sovereignty in the interest of the common good.

Hoffman and Röttingen (2015) conducted a quantitative evaluation of the expected impact of global health agreements. Their findings confirm that while some agreements have significant positive effects, overall effectiveness remains insufficient. Therefore, further research and improvement of implementation mechanisms are necessary.

Bonnitcha's (2017) research assesses the impact of investment treaties and summarizes evidence of their influence on participating states. This analysis complements previous studies by providing a more specific understanding of the economic and legal consequences of such treaties. Montini's (2011) research is noteworthy as it examines the influence of international agreements on climate change in southeastern European countries, highlighting the importance of global collaboration in tackling environmental

issues. The study emphasizes the role of international agreements in shaping national policies on environmental protection.

Examining the impact of human rights treaties, Goodman and Jinks (2003) draw attention to how international agreements contribute to strengthening human rights protections at the national level. They provide empirical evidence of states adapting domestic legislation to international standards, which is crucial for understanding the mechanisms through which international treaties influence national law in the context of human rights. Brandi, Blümer, and Morin (2019) investigated the impact of international treaties on domestic environmental legislation. They found that such treaties can prompt the adoption and implementation of more stringent environmental standards, serving as a catalyst for the development of national environmental policies.

In his 1990 work, Salacuse examines the impact of bilateral investment treaties on attracting foreign investment in developing countries. The study highlights the significance of such treaties in terms of investor protection and fostering economic development. Opeskin and Rothwell (Opeskin & Rothwell, 1995) investigate the impact of international treaties on Australian federalism, highlighting the complexities of the relationship between international obligations and the internal distribution of powers. This study helps to understand the challenges faced by federal states in implementing international agreements. Henckaerts (Henckaerts, 1998) provides information on self-executing treaties and their impact on national legal systems. His work serves as a guide for researchers studying the integration of international norms into domestic law, emphasizing the importance of understanding the legal mechanisms of this process.

Weisburd (Weisburd, 1995) analyses the impact of international treaties and other formal international acts on customary law in the field of human rights. The author examines the influence of international agreements on the development and application of customary law, emphasizing their importance for the protection of human rights. Kaminski (2023) discusses the UN investigation into the potential conflicts between investment policies and human rights protection arising from investment treaties. This research highlights the increasing attention paid to the interaction between economic agreements and human rights.

Versteeg (2015) analyses the impact of international human rights treaties on national constitutions, demonstrating how international law can stimulate the formation and strengthening of national constitutional guarantees. The study examines how international norms affect the development of domestic legal standards.

Continuing the analytical review, Atteritano and Deli (2016) provide an overview of the impact of international sanctions on treaties and contracts. The authors explore how coercive diplomacy and sanctions can influence international agreements. This research is crucial for understanding the dynamics of international law and economics, highlighting specific challenges for states and corporations in the context of international relations. Hashmi and colleagues (2022) analysed the impact of international human rights treaties on national legislation and found that such agreements strengthen national legislative frameworks in the field of human rights. This provides empirical evidence of their effectiveness.

Roberg (Roberg, 2006) discusses the significance of international treaties and their ratification. This work sheds light on the processes underlying international agreements and their impact on international cooperation and legislative practices. Moyn (Moyn, 2012) examines the effectiveness of human rights treaties in changing national practices. This analysis provides a more in-depth understanding of the limitations and possibilities in the context of international law and human rights protection.

Kameri-Mbote (2004) investigates the impact of international treaties on land rights and resources, emphasizing their significance in ensuring land and resource rights in Africa. This research highlights the important role of international agreements in shaping policies aimed at protecting and sustainably using natural resources. Zakari et al. (2021) analysed the impact of international environmental treaties on the environment in countries with varying levels of resource endowment. The study found that international obligations can contribute to improving the environmental condition, regardless of a country's economic status.

Son (2023) analyses the impact of international treaties, including the ILO Maternity Protection Conventions, on participating and non-ratifying countries. The research examines their influence on healthcare and social protection policies in 160 countries, highlighting the global impact of

international standards on improving working conditions and social protection. Roberts and Okanya (Roberts & Okanya, 2022) conducted a comparative study on the socio-economic impact of forced evictions and illegal demolitions in displaced and existing informal settlements. Their work highlights the social and economic consequences of international and national policies that affect human rights and living standards in vulnerable communities.

In his work “International Law and Global Governance: Treaty Regimes and Sustainable Development Goals Implementation”, Harrington (2021) highlights the importance of international law and global governance in achieving sustainable development goals. The author demonstrates how international cooperation and treaty mechanisms can contribute to achieving global sustainable development goals by analyzing treaty regimes. The text highlights the importance of legal instruments in addressing global challenges.

Townsend et al. (2021) analyze the role of health in shaping trade policy, specifically examining successes in tobacco control and access to medicines. The authors emphasize the importance of considering health in trade decision-making processes, highlighting global trade agreements like the Trans-Pacific Partnership.

In their 2022 study, Dotti, Spithoven, and Ysebaert investigate the economic impact of international and European institutions on cities. They demonstrate the advantages of being a “multicapital” city and underscore the importance of international and regional cooperation for economic development. The study confirms the significance of geopolitical location and institutional infrastructure.

Anser, Apergis, and Syed (2021) investigated the relationship between economic policy uncertainty and CO2 emissions in highly polluted countries. Their study emphasizes the importance of incorporating environmental concerns into policymaking.

Bernaz (2021) proposes a conceptualization of corporate responsibility in international law, considering models for a business and human rights treaty. This work highlights the significance of developing international legal frameworks to ensure corporate responsibility, thereby contributing to the protection of human rights in the context of globalization.

Slagter and Van Doorn (Slagter & Van Doorn, 2022) provide fundamental perspectives on international law, underscoring its role in shaping the global order and addressing transnational challenges. This work is crucial for understanding the foundations of international law and its impact on global politics.

In their analysis, Tanzi and Arcari (2021) examine the UN Convention on the Law of International Watercourses as a framework for shared use. They emphasize the significance of international water law for sustainable development and cooperation. The research underscores the crucial role of international agreements in managing transboundary water resources.

In their respective works, Reiners (2021) and Mayer (2021) explore the intersection of international law and human rights. Reiners highlights the significance of transnational collaboration among activists and organizations in promoting human rights globally. Meanwhile, Mayer investigates the potential of international legal obligations in addressing climate change as a human rights issue. This text examines the potential of international human rights law as a tool to address climate change.

Comstock (Comstock, 2021) analyses UN human rights treaties and legal pathways to commitment and compliance in his extensive work “Committed to Rights: Volume 1: UN Human Rights Treaties and Legal Paths for Commitment and Compliance”. This book is a valuable resource for understanding mechanisms to ensure compliance with international human rights obligations and the impact of these treaties on national legal systems.

Kolb (Kolb, 2023) in “The Law of Treaties: An Introduction” provides an introduction to treaty law, covering fundamental principles and the practice of applying international treaties. The book serves as a foundational guide for understanding the structure and functioning of international treaty law.

Nikogosian (Nikogosian, 2021) discusses key aspects of a potential pandemic treaty in “A Guide to a Pandemic Treaty”. The research provides important insights to aid decision-making regarding such a treaty and is relevant in the context of seeking international responses to global health crises.

Bicchi and Schade (Bicchi & Schade, 2022) analyse long-term trends and the impact of the

Lisbon Treaty on European diplomacy, exploring changes in EU external relations and policies. The work emphasizes notable alterations in the EU's international role and diplomatic practices.

In their article, Huda, Heriyanto, and Wardhana (2021) emphasize the importance of constitutional review of the law on the ratification of international treaties by the Constitutional Court of Indonesia. This review ensures compliance of international obligations with the national constitution.

Hamm (2022) analyses the challenges of regulating business and human rights, focusing on the development of the UN Guiding Principles and international treaties. The work points to the difficulty of achieving consensus and legitimacy in international regulation.

Chaisse and Dimitropoulos (2023) examine the interaction between domestic investment laws and international economic law in the context of the liberal international order. They analyse the impact of national legislation on international economic relations.

In his work, M. Hosseini (2023) examines the development of global solidarity in healthcare during times of crisis, with a focus on the legal implications of a potential pandemic treaty. The author highlights the significance of international collaboration in addressing global health emergencies.

Teleki (Teleki, 2021) analyses procedural fairness and fair judicial review in EU competition law, pointing to the influence of Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights. This research is important for understanding the interaction between EU law and human rights.

De Vries and Spijkerboer (2021) examine the impact of colonialism on the case law of the European Court of Human Rights in relation to the regulation of international migration and the role of race. The study highlights the lasting influence of colonial legacies on the protection of migrant rights and migration regulation.

Ferreira (2021) examines the improper use of tax treaties by participating states, emphasizing the challenges and issues associated with international tax law. This research is relevant for understanding potential abuses of tax treaties and their impact on the international economy.

Sand and McGee (2022) provide an overview of lessons learned from two decades of international environmental agreements, analyzing their legal aspects. This text highlights the significance of global environmental challenges being addressed through international cooperation and agreements.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the impact of international treaties on national legal systems and legislation, with a focus on their role in ensuring the implementation of sustainable development goals, protecting human rights, regulating economic relations, and implementing environmental standards.

### Methodology

This research is theoretical and descriptive by nature. Therefore, our methodology integrates systemic, structural-functional approaches, and methods of analysis and synthesis to comprehensively study the impact of international treaties on national legal systems.

International treaties are considered as part of the global legal system, where each treaty interacts with other elements and influences the structure of international legal relations. The structural-functional approach enables the analysis of how international treaties impact national legal systems. It assesses their role in performing functions such as protecting human rights, regulating economic relations, and promoting sustainable development. The approach uses analysis and synthesis to study the content, objectives, and consequences of international treaties in detail. Analysis enables the dissection of each treaty into components to comprehend its structure, mechanisms of influence on national legislation, and relationships with other legal acts. Synthesis is employed to generalize the obtained data, formulate conclusions about the overall impact of international treaties on legal systems, and develop recommendations for optimizing their implementation and enforcement.

The qualitative dimension of our research hinges on an analysis, aimed at dissecting the substance, aims, and outcomes of international treaties impact on national legal orders. This involves outlining the structural components, mechanisms through which international agreements and standards influence national legislations, and its interrelations with other legal instruments. This detailed examination is instrumental in unveiling the multifaceted roles played by international treaties, notably in the realms of human rights

protection, economic regulation, and the promotion of sustainable development.

Simultaneously, the quantitative aspect of our study leverages statistical analysis to evaluate the impact of international treaties on national legal systems quantitatively. Special attention is paid to the selection of data, which is fundamentally based on the findings presented in the research conducted by Hoffman, Baral, Van Katwyk, Sritharan, Hughsam, Randhawa, & Poirier (Hoffman et al., 2022).

In synthesizing the insights garnered from both qualitative and quantitative analyses, this study not only aims to articulate a comprehensive overview of the impacts of international treaties but also endeavors to formulate actionable recommendations to enhance the efficacy of their incorporation into national legal regimes. This integrative methodological design ensures the study's rigor, offering clear, actionable insights that contribute to the scholarly discourse on international law and its intersection with national legal systems in the face of globalization and the evolution of international relations. Through this methodological lens, the study aspires to provide a substantive contribution to the ongoing dialogue on the optimization of treaty implementation and enforcement within national jurisdictions, underscoring the indispensable role of methodological clarity and precision in advancing legal scholarship.

## Results and discussions

In the era of globalization, state sovereignty is frequently challenged by invisible but pervasive forces of international law. International treaties are among these forces and act as fundamental agents of change in national legal systems.

The ratification of international treaties by states is not only a formal act of foreign policy, but also a significant step in the process of integrating international norms and standards into domestic law. The ratification of an international treaty by a state triggers two main legal actions. Firstly, it creates an international obligation for the state to adhere to the provisions of the treaty. Secondly, it initiates the process of internal legal implementation, which may require the adaptation of national legislation to international standards. International treaties function as bridges connecting international and national law, facilitating the harmonization of legal systems.

The implementation of international obligations is not a mechanical or automatic process. It requires conscious efforts for national legal and political institutions. It is important to note that the level of implementation of international norms varies depending on the specific legal system of the country, its constitutional principles, and the general attitude towards international law. For instance, some countries automatically incorporate international treaties into their national law, while others require additional legislative acts to implement treaty provisions.

Thus, the ratification of international treaties is crucial in developing and adapting national legal systems to changing conditions in the international community. This process promotes the unification of international standards and stimulates internal legal reforms, opening the way to a more integrated and coordinated global legal order.

International law can have a significant impact on national legal systems through international regimes. These regimes create a complex network of legal and political connections that facilitate the influence of international law on national legal systems. They cover a wide range of issues, from trade and investment to environmental protection and human rights, and establish international standards and principles that states agree to adhere to by entering into corresponding international agreements. International regimes are institutionalized forms of international cooperation that provide a structured approach to regulating transnational issues requiring coordinated action at various levels. International regimes establish rules of conduct for states and encourage the development and implementation of national legislative and administrative mechanisms to achieve these international standards. The influence of international regimes on national legal systems has both direct and indirect aspects. Directly, they have an impact through legal obligations arising from ratified international agreements. Indirectly, states shape international standards of conduct through normative influence, creating expectations for state behaviour. Adapting national law to meet international requirements is not automatic and presents several challenges. This is achieved by harmonizing international standards with domestic legal traditions and norms, and ensuring effective mechanisms for implementing and monitoring compliance with international obligations at the national level. International regimes play a crucial role in the modern system

of international law. They contribute to the formation of a unified global system of legal norms and standards. International regimes act as catalysts for change in national legal systems, stimulating the development and adaptation of legislation to meet international requirements. The role of international regimes in this context is significant, as they provide a platform for dialogue, exchange of experience, and coordination of actions among states in addressing global issues.

The implementation of international standards into national law requires the active participation and interaction of various actors, including governments, parliaments, judicial bodies, civil society, and expert communities. This process also depends on the state's readiness for reforms and changes, its political will, and its ability to adapt domestic legislation to international obligations.

Simultaneously, the presence of multiple international regimes with their own distinct rules and standards can result in conflicts between different sets of obligations that a state has assumed. Resolving such conflicts necessitates flexibility and creativity in finding legal mechanisms to reconcile different international and national norms.

International regimes play a crucial role in shaping the global legal order by promoting the expansion and deepening of international cooperation. They compel states to fulfil international obligations and contribute to the development of national legal systems in accordance with global requirements and challenges. The significance of these processes cannot be overstated as they make a substantial contribution to stabilizing international relations and strengthening the legal foundations of the international community.

International regimes undoubtedly play a critical role in forming a unified system of international law aimed at regulating transnational relations and challenges. International regimes cover a

wide range of areas, including economics, trade, environmental protection, and human rights. They establish a normative framework that requires participating states to make relevant changes to their national legal systems.

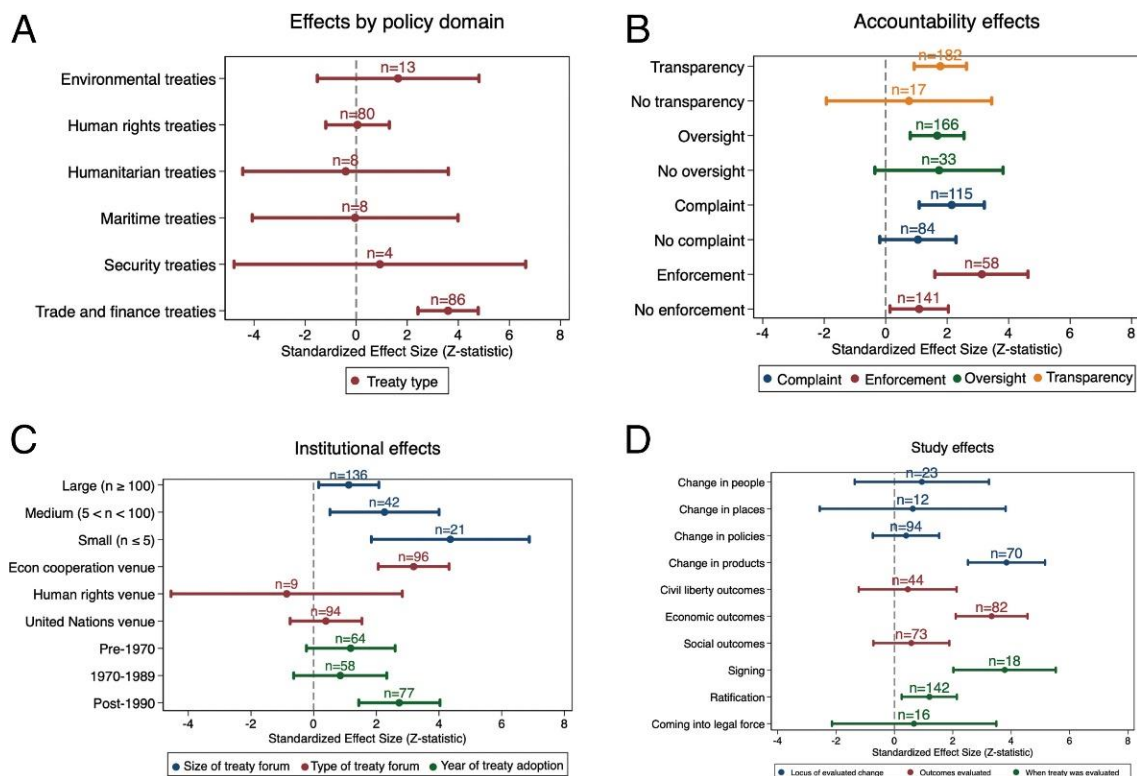
By agreeing to adopt and adhere to certain rules and standards, states address global issues and harmonize their national legislation with international norms. Adapting national legislation to international requirements is a crucial step towards creating a unified international legal order.

However, it is important to recognize that this process is not simple. It involves translating international norms into national law, which requires careful consideration and attention to detail. The implementation of international standards into national legislation presents a range of complexities and challenges, such as preserving national sovereignty and potential conflicts between different international obligations. States must demonstrate the ability to compromise, be flexible in the legislative process, and be ready to cooperate and engage in dialogue with other states and international organizations.

In this context, international regimes serve as instruments of international cooperation and as important factors driving changes in national legal systems to align with international standards and requirements. These processes are crucial for creating a more stable and predictable international legal order.

The recent empirical findings by Hoffman (Hoffman et al., 2002) provide valuable information in this regard (Figure 1). The series of graphs presented hereinafter illustrate the impact of international treaties on various domains, accountability mechanisms, institutional effects, and study effects, all of which are essential for understanding the efficacy of international law on national legal systems.





**Figure 1.** Treaty effects (Hoffman et al., 2022)

Graph A, titled "Effects by policy domain," displays the standardized effect size (Z-statistic) of different types of treaties on their respective policy domains. Notably, trade and finance treaties demonstrate the most significant positive effect, while security treaties exhibit the least. Human rights treaties have a substantial sample size ( $n=80$ ) but show a wide range of outcomes, suggesting variability in their impact.

Graph B focuses on "Accountability effects" and evaluates the role of transparency, oversight, complaint mechanisms, and enforcement in the effectiveness of treaties. The presence of transparency and oversight mechanisms correlates with positive effects, highlighting their importance in the successful implementation of international treaties. Interestingly, even without enforcement mechanisms, some positive effects are observed, suggesting that other forms of accountability may compensate to some extent.

Graph C, "Institutional effects," breaks down the impact of treaties by the size of the treaty forum, the type of treaty forum, and the year of treaty adoption. Larger forums ( $n \geq 100$ ) show a more pronounced positive effect, implying that broader international cooperation may yield more impactful results. Additionally, treaties adopted post-1990 show a positive trend,

reflecting perhaps the evolution of international law's mechanisms over time.

Finally, Graph D, "Study effects," considers the locus of evaluated change and when the treaty was evaluated. Changes in policies and the ratification of treaties are associated with positive effects, emphasizing the importance of formal acceptance and legislative changes at the national level. The impact on economic and social outcomes also indicates the broader implications of treaties beyond immediate legal changes.

In the context of the article on the influence of international law on national legal order, these graphs suggest that the effectiveness of international treaties is multifaceted, dependent on various factors including the type of treaty, the presence and strength of accountability measures, institutional dynamics, and the broader impact evaluated through changes in policies and societal outcomes. The data indicates that while international treaties have the potential to significantly affect national legal systems, the extent and nature of this influence are mediated by a combination of these complex factors.

The intricacies highlighted by these graphs suggest that while international treaties are designed to produce standardized effects across

national borders, their real-world impact is nuanced and variable. The effectiveness of these treaties seems to be enhanced by robust accountability mechanisms, particularly those involving oversight and transparency, which underscores the importance of not only the legal frameworks but also the institutional structures that support their enforcement and monitoring.

The positive correlation between the size of treaty forums and their effects hints at the potential for more substantial impact through collective action and broader international consensus. This collective approach appears to resonate more effectively with national legal systems, possibly due to the perceived legitimacy and support from a larger community of nations. The graph also suggests that more recent treaties, reflecting contemporary global values and concerns, may be more attuned to current legal and social climates, making their adoption and integration into national laws more effective.

Furthermore, the specific locus of evaluated change, such as policy modifications and treaty ratification, suggests that treaties influence not only the codified laws but also the broader legal and regulatory environment. These changes might extend beyond immediate legal frameworks, influencing societal norms, economic practices, and even civil liberties, which are crucial aspects of the national legal order.

In sum, the data underscores the multifaceted relationship between international legal obligations and national laws, shaped by various factors that extend beyond the mere content of treaties. It reinforces the concept that the impact of international treaties is a complex interplay between the quality of the treaty itself, the international and domestic environments at the time of its adoption, and the subsequent efforts made to enforce and uphold the treaty's principles at both the international and national levels.

Jurists and theorists of international law advocate for the unswerving supremacy of international over national law, contending that such a hierarchy ensures unity and coherence in the international order, thereby facilitating the resolution of transnational challenges. This perspective is rooted in the belief that uniform legal standards across borders are essential for effective global governance and are succinctly embodied in the doctrine of "Responsibility to Protect," as conceptualized within the United Nations framework (Hoffman et al., 2022). This principle, while fostering globalization, must be

judiciously balanced against the imperatives of national sovereignty and the distinctive character of domestic legal systems.

On the other hand, there are those who caution against an unqualified primacy of international law, warning that it may erode the sovereign prerogatives of states and the distinctiveness of their legal systems, potentially impeding their capacity to self-regulate on internal issues and to accommodate local nuances. This side of the debate emphasizes the necessity for states to retain autonomy to ensure that international norms, when integrated into the domestic legal milieu, are sensitive to local specificities and do not disrupt the internal legal harmony (Dolzer, 2004; Hoffman et al., 2015).

Debate also centers around the efficacy of international treaties in shaping national and global legal orders. Critics cite the inadequacy of many international treaties, attributing it to the absence of rigorous enforcement mechanisms and penalties for non-compliance, thus diluting their authority and influence (Hoffman et al., 2022). Conversely, proponents of international treaties argue that these agreements are instrumental in crafting global standards and facilitate a consensual approach to international relations, fostering dialogue and cooperation between states (Simmons & Hopkins, 2005).

The significance of international treaties extends beyond their immediate efficacy. These instruments underpin international relations and cooperative endeavors, and their broader impact manifests over time, contributing to the progressive harmonization of legal systems and the alignment of standards (Henckaerts, 1998; Brandi, Blümer, & Morin, 2019). Comparing these findings with previous research underscores the incremental and nuanced nature of international law's influence on national legal frameworks, challenging the dichotomy between global norms and local application (Bonnitcha, 2017).

In summary, the synthesis of this research within the broader academic discourse reveals the intricate nexus between international legal obligations and their national counterparts. This interconnection is critical in understanding the practical implications and significance of treaties, necessitating a nuanced approach to their adoption and implementation (Mayer, 2021). The quest for a "point of balance" continues to necessitate scholarly inquiry and discourse, as the international community strives for legal mechanisms that respect both the global order

and national sovereignty (Comstock, 2021; Kolb, 2023).

### Conclusions

The integration of international treaties into national legal systems is crucial for creating a unified legal framework at the international level. This process harmonizes international and national legal norms and contributes to the formation of universally accepted standards in areas such as human rights protection, environmental security, and economic regulation. By providing a platform for jointly addressing global issues, international treaties contribute to stabilizing international relations and supporting sustainable development, while also facing the need for adaptation to the specificity of each national legal system.

The analysis of the impact of international treaties and regimes on national legal systems shows that these mechanisms of international law are crucial in shaping global legal consistency and promoting the standardization of norms across different legal systems. International treaties ratified by states and institutionalized international regimes encourage national legal systems to incorporate international norms into their legislation. This enhances legal certainty and promotes human rights protection, sustainable development, and international security. However, harmonizing national legislations with international standards poses numerous challenges, including preserving national sovereignty, coordinating various international obligations, and adapting national institutional and legal structures.

To effectively implement international obligations at the national level, it is necessary to develop flexible adaptation mechanisms that ensure compliance with international standards while preserving the peculiarities of national legal systems. This requires considering the conclusions drawn from the analysis of the challenges faced.

To facilitate the harmonious integration of international and national norms, it is necessary to strengthen dialogue and cooperation between states, international organizations, and civil society. Institutional and legal innovations should be developed to achieve this goal. Future scientific research in this field should concentrate on examining particular instances of adaptation and implementation, as well as creating methodologies for evaluating the efficacy of

implemented changes in national legal systems in the context of international obligations.

The impact of international treaties on national legal orders is dependent not only on their content and scope of legal obligations but also on the presence of effective mechanisms of control and accountability for their implementation. This applies to both international institutions and national mechanisms for ensuring compliance with international obligations. The development and implementation of such mechanisms is crucial for enhancing the effectiveness of international treaties and their impact on national legal systems. However, it is important to note that overly stringent requirements and sanctions may provoke resistance from states. On the other hand, flexibility and cooperation can foster greater willingness to comply with international obligations.

Adapting international norms to the national context is crucial for their acceptance and effective implementation. This requires considering the cultural, social, and economic peculiarities of each country when implementing international treaties. Such an approach preserves national identity and ensures greater effectiveness of international norms adapted to the realities of each specific state. It is important to strike a balance between the universality of international standards and their adaptation to national conditions.

Further research should focus on studying mechanisms for adapting international treaties to national legal systems, while considering the specificities and needs of different states. The development of flexible implementation mechanisms should receive special attention to facilitate the effective implementation of international obligations without undermining national sovereignty. Additionally, it is important to research the impact of technological progress and digitization on international legal relations and the processes of implementing international norms into national legal systems.

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