

Summing up, we can make the following conclusions: 1) **well-balanced judicial system of the state** includes reducing political pressure and ensuring unbiased decisions; 2) **enhanced checks on executive power** prevent the concentration of power in the executive branch; 3) **improved inter-branch cooperation** promotes dialogue and collaboration between the President, government, and Parliament to avoid conflicts; 4) **anti-corruption reforms** ensure transparency and accountability in all branches of government; Increasing transparency in the work of state institutions and improved communication between the government and citizens strengthen public trust.

Thus, the research has proved that: Ukraine's checks and balances system helps maintain a balance of power between branches. Key challenges such as: conflicts between branches, risk of executive overreach, and political pressure on judges must be taken into consideration and avoided by effective and well-balanced strengthening of judicial independence, improving cooperation between branches, and tackling their corruption, to build up public trust.

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THE PROTECTION OF REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS IN THE PRACTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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The protection of fundamental human rights is the key task of the national legal systems of democratic states. Reproductive rights as a component of these rights determine the autonomy in making decisions that affect a person's reproductive health.

The European Court of Human Rights is the main international body that protects human rights and freedoms in Europe. It determines the standards for their

implementation and establishes the limits of acceptable state interference. The Court's practice is based on the Convention on Human Rights [4]. As far as reproductive rights are concerned, Article 8 guarantees respect to private and family life. The activities of the European Court of Human Rights directly affect the national legal systems of many European countries and create the need to guarantee effective protection of reproductive rights in the context of modern challenges. With each new case, the Court highlights new principles of Article 8 that change the understanding of reproductive rights and require further analysis. The **object** of the study is the legal framework of reproductive rights in international law. The **subject** of the study is the ECHR practice in the field of reproductive rights protection. The **goal** of the study is a comprehensive analysis of the practice of reproductive rights protection in the ECHR and the impact of its decisions on the legislation of the countries that are members of the Council of Europe.

Reproductive rights are fundamental human rights. They are closely related to the development of technology and bioethical beliefs of a person. Reproductive rights are based on the principles of openness, respect and justice, regardless of gender or gender identity [3]. Their implementation largely depends on religious traditions, political trends and national legislation of different states. The protection of reproductive rights in Europe takes place at several levels: through national laws, international conventions and the legal activity of the European Court of Human Rights. For the practice of the ECHR, Article 8 has become the main legal framework in the issue of reproductive rights protection.

The article also obliges the state to fulfill its positive and negative obligations. The positive ones include ensuring access to reproductive services and guarantee legal protection and non-discrimination. Negative obligations require states to avoid arbitrary restrictions on these rights, for example, through excessive restrictions on abortion or the prohibition of certain reproductive technologies. Also, based on its decisions, the ECHR has formed clear limits on state interference in human reproductive rights.

The ECHR's decisions in the cases of *N.Ö. v. TÜRKİYE*, *YEVSTIFEYEV AND OTHERS v. RUSSIA*, *C v. ITALY*, *M.L. v. POLAND* and *S.H. AND OTHERS v. AUSTRIA* have proven that reproductive rights are an integral part of human rights and require appropriate legal regulation. Access to reproductive services and discrimination have become key issues in these cases. The ECHR possesses a certain margin of discretion in such matters. This requires the creation of unified standards that regulate and equalize the opportunities of everyone in this area. The practice of the ECHR will be necessary in the creation of such standards.

Despite the activity of the ECHR, some countries adopt laws that restrict access to reproductive health services and the rights of the LGBT communities [2]. In such cases, human rights and international organizations exert pressure and file lawsuits with the ECHR.

Ukraine is making significant efforts in the field of reproductive rights development and cooperation with international partners. Our state implements development strategies, holds educational conferences, updates legislation and

ratifies international treaties [1]. This will require the development of uniform international standards of legislation of the Council of Europe countries.

The European Court of Human Rights is the main body regulating the protection of human reproductive rights. It is a mechanism for the formation of legal standards. The further development of reproductive rights and their protection depends on the development of technology and human ethical norms. This proves the need to develop protocols or separate articles now that will clearly define these rights and simplify the process of their protection in court.

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FOREIGN POLICY ACTIVITIES OF PAVLO SKOROPADSKY IN THE ERA OF THE UKRAINIAN STATE

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The foreign policy of Pavlo Skoropadskyi, the Hetman of the Ukrainian State (April–December 1918), was formed under historical and geopolitical factors. His rise to power, the international situation in Europe, and the strategic priorities of the established Ukrainian State played a crucial role in defining the directions of his diplomatic efforts.

On April 29, 1918, a civil revolution supported by the German military, overthrew the Ukrainian People's Republic, leading to the rise of Pavlo Skoropadskyi as Hetman. The new regime, officially called the Ukrainian State, replaced the socialist-oriented Central Rada with a conservative, authoritarian government. Skoropadskyi's main objective was to stabilize Ukraine and secure its sovereignty. His government prioritized economic recovery, and diplomatic recognition by dealing with the key international diplomats.

The Geopolitical Situation in Europe had a great impact on Ukraine. In 1918, Europe was in the final phase of World War I. The Central Powers