

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

(Germany and Austria-Hungary) were trying to maintain their influence, while the Allied Powers (Entente) were at the peak of their power. Ukraine, situated between major forces, was in a unreliable position. Germany and Austria-Hungary, which had occupied Ukraine under the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, played a decisive role in forming the country's foreign policy. At the same time, the Entente remained hostile to the Hetmanate, considering it a German ally. Additionally, Russia wanted to return Ukraine, while Poland and the Don Cossacks had their territorial ambitions in the region. This geopolitical situation forced Skoropadskyi to adopt a cautious foreign policy.

Foreign Policy was paid great attention. The primary goal of Skoropadskyi's foreign policy was securing international recognition and military guarantees for Ukraine's sovereignty. His diplomatic efforts were directed toward the following key areas:

1) **relations with the Central Powers** - Germany and Austria-Hungary were the main foreign supporters of the Hetmanate, providing military and economic aid in exchange for political loyalty;

2) **cooperation with the Entente** - despite Ukraine's association with the Central Powers, Skoropadskyi attempted to begin the dialogue with Britain, France, and the United States;

3) **policy toward Soviet Russia** - the Hetman's government maintained a defense against the Bolsheviks, in order to prevent the Soviet expansion into Ukraine.

Thus, the historical background of Skoropadskyi's foreign policy demonstrates the challenges he faced in navigating Ukraine through a rapidly changing international environment. His reliance on the Central Powers significantly influenced the fate of the Ukrainian State.

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ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL FORMS OF LEGAL ENTITIES

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A legal entity is an organisation that is created and registered in accordance with the law procedure. It is an abstract construct, therefore it requires a definition of its essence. There are many theories of the essence of legal entities, but only the most common ones are reviewed here.