

Following Catalonia's path to equality in the political arena, it can be concluded that the parliament is promoting an equality plan to eradicate patriarchy in this institution and intends to place itself among the most advanced chambers in Europe in the field of gender equality.

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## JUDICIARY IN THE EU: DEMOCRATIC DIRECTIONS AND PRINCIPLES

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The chosen topic's relevance lies in its immediate significance and straight relates to the Ukraine and Ukrainian society (actually because of one of the most main and prevailing purposes at the political vector today). The disclosure of the subject matter is aimed at giving others the imagine of the sphere of jurisprudence and structure of the Union which Ukraine strives for. Moreover, the revealing question at the subsequent paragraphs allows the readers to increase their competence in subject of the EU judiciary and, furthermore, to expend the amount of knowledge and skills in the scope under consideration.

The judiciary in the European Union is elaborated enough and represents a structure of three constituents, the highest of which is the European Court of Justice (ECJ). Beneath the ECJ there are two other components: the General Court and the Civil Service Tribunal. In order to distinguish the distinctive features and handle on the main functions of each of these elements, there is the proposal to examine each of them tersely.

Starting with the European Court of Justice, it's worth noting that this entity is being considered to be the highest tribunal in the EU court system. The most fundamental hallmark characterizing the ECJ is the ability of appealing the all matters of EU law. The body has its own construction, which comprises the next officials: 28 judges, that are elected from each Member State (that are appointed by an agreement of the government of each Member), and 8 Advocates-General, that fulfill generally the subsidiary functions, namely the consultation about some of the controversial cases. The ECJ's mission to ensure "respect for the law in the interpretation and application of treaties" is assigned by the 19<sup>th</sup> article of the Lisbon Treaty, and assumes fairly relative authorities for this organ. E.g., as the body of an international organization the European Court has quite restricted list of duties: actually, it fulfils the delegation obligations, examines in the first instance a relatively limited category of cases and it mainly retains the prejudicial jurisdiction. But from the other side that cases and the decisions on that issues are literally essential and significant for all the Union. Furthermore, this organ performs a monitoring role, in particular the supervision over the observance of EU law and the control over the legality of activity and inaction of the other Institutions.

The Court of the first instance (or The General Court) as well as the ECJ includes 28 judges, elected for the 6-year-term. The Judges of this Institution (overall as of any other entity) must have the following traits like: impartiality and independence, in order to execute their professional responsibilities in an equitable manner. Depending on the case at hand, the Court sits in chambers of different sizes: starting from a chamber of 3 judges, ending with the Grand Chamber of 15 judges. The body is competent to consider the next claims:

- filed by Member States against the Commission;
- in the field of intellectual property brought against the EU Intellectual Property Office;
- filed by individuals / legal entities demanding the abolition of acts of the EU institutions, the addressees of which they are or which directly concern them.

Indeed, the General Court is empowered to appeal the decisions made by the Civil Service Tribunal.

The Civil Service Tribunal (Tribunal) was set up in 2005 with the aim of resolving controversial issues and contradictions among EU civil servants and relevant institutions. The body was formed and conducted its activities to a large extent in order to maintain its structure, protecting the Union system from subjective neglect and misunderstandings that had grown up on this basis. After all, as it is known, the human factor contributes not only to the formation of diverse vectors of mental and physical activity but, ultimately, can lead to a breakdown of a fundamentally created and well-established association, threatening a confrontation of contradictory branches in the near future.

The Tribunal included 7 judges, but ceased to exist in 2016. Its jurisdiction was transferred to The General Court.

Thus, based on the foregoing it can be concluded that one of the main motives and tasks of the EU judicial system is to maintain order and peace, fair environment in the Union, by clearly defining the jurisdictions and powers of institutions and bodies, measures to prevent disputes among officials in the Union system.

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## **HUMAN TRAFFICKING AS A TRANSNATIONAL CRIME AND A GLOBAL PROBLEM**

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Trafficking of human beings is the exploitation of children, women and men for profit. This is modern slavery. Human trafficking is a serious crime and a gross violation of human rights. It occurs all over the world and affects almost every country. According to the United Nations, it is considered the second source of illicit profits for organized criminals after those obtained from the drugs trade.

Today, 45 million people are in slavery around the world. This includes 10 million children. Human trafficking criminal industry continues to grow and generate more than \$ 150 billion a year. The International Organization for Migration estimates that 260,000 thousand Ukrainians have been trafficked since 1991. 90%, or the vast majority of affected Ukrainians have been exploited. Ukraine is seen as the country of destination, transit and supplier country.

Years ago, mostly girls were enslaved through sexual exploitation. Now the majority of those who fall into slavery – more than 60% – are men. 90% of victims fall into labour exploitation. This can happen to anyone and usually