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**International standards in the field of human rights to personal liberty**

The article considers the international instruments of ensuring the protection of human rights to personal liberty at the regional, trans-national and national levels. Revealed international Convention, declaring the fundamental principles of the protection of human rights to personal liberty as a principle of counteraction to crimes against individual freedom - the use of slave labor, human trafficking, kidnapping.

Study of legal experience of legal regulation of human freedom has shown that the definition of universal for all countries of the world standards in the field of personal rights and freedoms is the result of a long legal development, which is characterized by virtue of multi-level socio-economic, political and legal systems and civilizational specificities of states contradictions that arise in the process of legal formalization and implementation of the human right to freedom. Activation of international life deterministic consolidates interests of states to universalize the human rights and freedoms at the international level.

A strategy for the implementation of the human right to freedom of predetermined regionalization of international standards is developed under the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950, the American Convention on Human Rights of 1969, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in 1981, the Islamic Declaration of Human man in 1990, the Arab Charter on Human Rights, 1999; Commonwealth of Independent States Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1995 and the Model Law of 2008, containing a set of joint measures of legal, social, economic, informational, operational and investigative and other measures to combat crimes against human freedom.

Creation of universal and regional standards in the field of freedom of the person is associated with the lack of a legal definition of the human right to freedom that precipitated ambiguous approaches to the structuring of the Special Part, the definition and classification of crimes. The emerging pluralism in legal assessment of human freedom led to the distinction of criminal law on the "abduction", "prison", "arrest", "coercion" and "threat" and the criminalization of kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, unlawful placement in a psychiatric hospital retention, illegal confinement man hostage, unlawful detention, unlawful detention, unlawful arrest, unlawful detention, trafficking, exploitation of man by man, and others. The existing diversity of approaches to the definition of specific and generic objects encroachment on the freedom of man, entailed placing compositions under such titles and chapters as "crimes against life, health, freedom and dignity," "on the encroachment on human freedom," "Criminal acts against individual freedom", "Crimes against personal freedom, honor and dignity", "Crimes against justice "," Crimes against the Peace and security of Mankind, "etc., makes it difficult to implement the agreed policy of legal regulation of human freedom.

**Key words**: human right to personal liberty, human trafficking, slavery, slave labor, forced disappearances.