

На міжнародному рівні в русі за права жінок виділяються дві основні фази. Перша – це фаза боротьби проти дискримінації, яка завершилась прийняттям ООН у 1979р. Конвенції про ліквідацію всіх форм дискримінації щодо жінок. Друга фаза почалася у 80-ті рр. XX ст. У цей час питання насильства проти жінок і підхід до прав жінок в контексті захисту прав людини вийшли на передній план. Важлива роль в розробці та реалізації заходів і програм поліпшення становища жінок, окрім згаданої Комісії зі становища жінок, належить Жіночому Фонду розвитку ООН (ЮНІФЕМ) та Міжнародному навчальному і науково-дослідному інституту з питань поліпшення становища жінок.

Усе це свідчить про те, що процес становлення та розвитку інституту захисту прав жінок має власну досить тривалу історію та складає незамінний досвід для регулювання відносин між державами щодо забезпечення недискримінаційного положення та досягнення рівноправності чоловіків та жінок.

Parkhomenko O. G.,

student,

National University «Odesa Law Academy»

THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN THE ARAB STATES OF GULF

The centuries of neglect of the social and political role of woman in traditional Arabian society started to require from states of this region the necessity of finding an effective model of involving female population to the process of social, economic, political, cultural and other development. This process was initiated in order to soft the criticism, that is addresses to these states from international community, in the context of the violation of women's rights to self-realization.

During the last two decades, by XX century, the Arab states of Gulf (Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, UAE, KSA) had made significant contribution to the protection of women's rights and freedoms by a signing number of international instruments.

The most important document that was ratified in this sphere, is the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. With the help of this document it became possible to implement number of national programs aimed to activate social and political role

of Arab woman [1]. For example, in 1994 Oman became the first state of Gulf, that granted women's right to vote, and in 2000 it was officially allowed to be elected to the Advisory Council (Parliament). In Qatar «active» and «passive» political right of woman was implemented in 1998, and in 2003 for the first time in the history of Arab states, the Qatari woman was elected as the deputy of the Advisory Council. The public activity of the Qatari Emir's wife, Sheikha Mozah Al Misnad and her international reputation were influenced a lot on Emir's decisions about the appointment of women as the Minister of Education, the Attorney General, the rector of the University of Qatar, the dean of the Faculty of Islamic Studies and others [2].

The political emancipation in Bahrain has started in 2000 after the king's appointment of four women as deputies of the Advisory Council. An important step in the consolidation the political rights of women was their participation in the referendum on the National Action Charter (2002), as well as the municipal and parliamentary elections (2006). In 2003 six women became deputies by monarch's decree. The role of woman continues to increase day by day – the Parliament, consists of 40 members, in 2000 included 10 % of women, in 2002– 15 %, in 2006 – 27, 5 % [3].

The process of the modern phase of the protection of women's civil and political rights started in 1982. It was initiated by Kuwaiti Social and Cultural women's association after its official meet with the Chairmen of the National Assembly of Kuwait. After almost 40 years, in May 2005 there had been made an amend to the law on parliamentary elections, that finally granted Kuwait women's right to vote and be elected. About 10 women held high governmental positions in 2000, but by 2011 – only 1, which clearly shows Kuwait is «rolling back» from democratic principles of gender equality [3].

In UAE the issue of gender liberalization didn't get any support neither from government nor from its conservative society. The Constitution of UAE (1971) same as constitutions of most states in the world contains declarative statements about the equality of all citizens (art. 25), the women's right to free choice of profession and occupation (art. 34), etc. [4]. But the important event in context of the realization of women's right to participate in the political life of the state was the adoption of the law of creation of the National Electoral Commission in 2006 by the President Sheikh Khalifa Al-Nahyan. This legal act granted women (49 % of the population) same right and

freedoms as men. According to the latest data about 30 % of women hold senior civil service positions, large amount of female population works in diplomatic service, judicial bodies. In 2011 four women hold governmental positions as ministers of foreign trade, social policy, two Cabinet Ministers [5]. In UNO research program (2007-2008) in context of defending women's rights, UAE got 29th place from 93 for the level of gender equality, that was best result among Arab states (Russia got 71st place) [6].

The least effective process of democratization was noticed in KSA, that's famous for its ultra-conservative attitude to the place and role of woman in society. But even such an orthodox state could not resist the influence of «democratic achievements» and by 2000 the Saudi women got the right to be governmental representatives. In 2009 the women firstly in the history of KSA was appointed as the Deputy Minister of Education. The Saudi Committee on Human Rights (established in 2005) was authorized to protect rights and freedoms and to prevent the violation of human rights, in particular women, in matters related to domestic violence, sexual harassment, free choice of employment, etc. In 2011 the King Abdallah granted women right to vote and be elected for the Advisory Council Al-Shura and the municipal government. And in 2013 there are 30 women in Assembly, that's the legislative body in Saudi government [7].

The expansion of women's rights and freedoms in KSA has extreme importance for further implementation of gender equality in the whole Gulf region, that's caused by the fact that there is 45 % of female population and 56 % of them have high education. This concept could increase the number of educated women that soon would turn them into integral component of Arab society with political economical, social, cultural consequences.

REFERENCES:

1. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. [Electronic resource]. Mode of access: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b3970.html>
2. Malik, Talal Lubna Olayan. [Electronic resource]. Mode of access: ArabianBusiness.com (25 May 2008)
3. Subkh M. A. The evolution of social and political role of woman in the formation of modern model of Arab states of Gulf.
4. The Constitution of UAE. [Electronic resource]. Mode of access: <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/48eca8132.pdf>

5. Dubai appoints 27-year-old as first woman judge, By Bassam Za'za, Senior Reporter. March 27, 2009. [Electronic resource]. Mode of access: <http://m.gulfnews.com/dubai-appoints-27-year-old-as-first-woman-judge-1.59774>

6. Деятельность Организации Объединенных Наций. Нью-Йорк: ООН, 1980.

7. Saudi Arabia: Women Can Vote, Starting in 2015. [Electronic resource]. Mode of access: <http://www.pbs.org/newshour/rundown/2011/09/saudi-arabia-women-vote.html>

*Melnyk A. M.,
student,*

National university «Odesa law academy»

FORCED LABOR, SLAVERY AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING: CORRELATION OF TERMS

UN Slavery Convention; UN Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery; ILO Convention No. 29 and Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children establish the demand to criminalize acts against which these international documents are directed, for countries ratified them. Also Conventions and Protocol call for international cooperation directed on abolition of forced labor, slavery and human trafficking.

But is it easy to carry out an effective internal policy and cooperate in international level when terms with which state needs to work and their correlation are still unclear?

There are at least three sources of conceptual confusion:

1) the ILO, which maintains that forced labor is the umbrella category for slavery, and human trafficking;

2) Bales and other researchers who argue that a 'new slavery' is the umbrella category for forced labor and human trafficking;

3) the U. S. government, which asserts that trafficking is the umbrella category for forced labor and slavery.

So it is necessary to define and delimit such terms as «forced labor», «slavery» and «human trafficking».

UN Slavery Convention (1926) defines slavery as «the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised». UN Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices