

## SUMMARY

**Subject of the thesis:** The factors which determine the international policy of modern states.

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**Relevance of the research issue:** the conflicts over fresh water are tending to increase, especially in the Middle East. The reasons of it lie in the essence of water as an inevitable resource for both living and growing food. However the increasing population of the Middle East states put strain on water consumption. Every country develops its water facilities, which contradicts the national interests of their neighbors. Such countries as Egypt, Israel and Turkey use their geographic, political and military potential to guarantee water allocation in their favor.

All in all it should be stressed that hydroconflicts in the nearest future could be as dangerous and extended as ethnical and religious conflicts.

**The purpose** is to prove that the struggle over hydroresources is one of factor, which determine the international policy of the Middle East state.

**Research objectives:**

- Prove that the resource factor is one of the important issues in the states international policy;
- Analyze that the quality of water resources influences on the states international policy is increasing;
- Systematize the Middle East classification in international and military conceptions;
- Explore the water factor in the international policy of Turkey, Syria and Iraq;
- Prove that the struggle over water resources is one of the aspect of the political conflict between Israel, Jordan and Syria;
- Consider the hydroconflict between Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia.

**Scientific novelty:** Though the water conflicts don't take shape of the military antagonism so far in the Middle East, they tend to change from the «frozen conflict» into «hot». This research is conducted in order to analyze the history and the current state of the water conflicts in the Middle East as a prototype of the topical conflicts in the future.

**Structure:** the introduction, the two chapters, containing six paragraphs, the conclusion and a 90-reference bibliography (forty of which are in foreign languages) and the six Appendixes. The total volume is 67 pages.

**Summary:** The water resources problem lays in the agenda of the countries relations. Especially it deals with the Middle East, where at least three hydroconflicts could be marked: 1. the conflict between Turkey, Syria and Iraq over the rivers Euphrates and Tigris; 2. The conflict between Israel, Palestine,

Jordan, Syria and Lebanon over the Jordan-river basin; 3. The conflict between Egypt, Sudan (including South Sudan) and Ethiopia over the river Nil.

There are several reasons which determine the burning out of the conflict: hot climate and lack of water resources; countries don't want to share their resources with their neighbors as the reason of their population increase; water contamination and irrational consumption; invade of the non-governmental actors in water allocation.

In this regard it should be noticed that the international law doesn't give an accurate answer to the water conflicts decision. In particular such principles of the international law as «equal allocation», which implies the status of rivers as «international» contradicts such status of rivers as «transboundary waters», which means that the owning riverhead state possesses a sovereign right to consume the river resources.

However, the fact should be mentioned that water allocation forces the states to cooperate regardless to other problems between them. Therefore water is a kind of accelerator for cooperation. From 805 A.D. there were only 7 water conflicts of 3600 interactions between states. In spite of this the amount of population of the XXI century outstrips the amount of any previous century, due to which the optimistic statistics could turn into more pessimistic one. Therefore the leaders of the countries with water scarcity could cooperate and prevent the future hydroconflicts which have all chances to become global contradictions.