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«Third Way»: the ideological and institutional evolution of Social Democratic Party of Germany

The article defines the features of ideological and organizational modernization of the SPD corresponding to the concept of the «third way». It is proved, that in ideological sense that meant withdrawal of SPD from the principles of democratic socialism and incorporation of a number of principles of neoliberalism which together determined the movement of the party to the right. In institutional sense it turned out to be internal organizational transformations that were aimed at changes in composition and structure of party's dominant coalitions. It is substantiated, that modernization of ideological principles and governmental politics of SDP in the boundaries of the concept of «third way» shown itself up not as effective as its supporters expected.

Keywords: social democratic parties, democratic socialism, «third way», ideology, organizational structure of political party.

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THE APPROACH OF THE ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION ON THE WATER ISSUE

The article discusses the activities of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) on water issues and examines its position. As we know, the water problem is a serious problem in Muslim countries and the OIC strives to keep this issue in focus. The activity of the OIC in this area has begun since 2000. Especially when the role of Turkey in the OIC has increased, the water issue has been further activated within the World Water Forum.

Keywords: OIC, Water Problem, Turkey.

(стаття друкується мовою оригіналу)

Water is the main source of living for all creatures around the world. Today, as a result of environmental problems occurring in the world, freshwater sources begin to decline. As a result, the amount of water in some regions is considerably lower. This problem is especially relevant in the Near and Middle East region. There have been many wars and conflicts on the issue of water. According to the analysts' opinion, a lack of clean water will be a cause of wars in the future.

It should be noted that the water problem is always on the agenda of international organizations. One such organization is the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

The Conference of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) is the world's largest international organization after the United Nations and was established in 1969 after the Israeli settlement in the Middle East. The occupation of eastern Jerusalem as a result of the Arab–

Israeli war of 1967 and the arson attack on Al-Aqsa Mosque in 1969, Saudi Arabia and Morocco jointly initiated the Organization of the Islamic Conference and gathered for the first time [1]. Although the OIC was established to prevent problems among Muslim countries, it has never succeeded. So, during the Black September events between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan in 1970, the events between Pakistan and Bangladesh in 1971–1974, the Iran–Iraq War in 1980–1988, the 1989 Senegal–Mauritania clash, 1990–1991 Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, Afghanistan war, 2003 Iraq war, etc. OIC was unable to carry out his mission. As a result, adopted the decisions of the Western countries.

In 2011, the OIC name was changed to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in Astana. At present, there are 57 members of the OIC. The main decisions of the organization are given at the summit meetings held every three years. Turkey will lead the OIC from 2016–2019. Before Turkey, it was under Egyptian rule. But political events in Egypt were disturbing the countries of the OIC. Turkey's policy towards the Muslim world can be taken as a starting point for the OIC. During this period, Turkey has been negotiating with Arab countries through OIC to lead the civil war in Syria, the threat of the ISIS in the region, the crisis of Yemen, the controversial relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia, the Palestinian issue and so on.

It should be noted that as with other international organizations, the importance of the water issue has been understood late by the whole world, including the OIC, while this issue should be kept in focus as part of the environment. One of the decisions taken at the 5th summit of the organization held in Kuwait in 1987 was the creation of a center for water resources. As a result, an Inter-Islamic Network on Water Resources Development and Management (INWRDAM) was established in Jordan. Various seminars and training were also held within INWRDAM but they were not sustainable [9]. Environmental protection issues were discussed at the 7th summit of the Organization held in Casablanca in 1994. The main theme of this summit was to select environmental protection, the prevention of environmental impacts and sustainable development in that direction [4].

The theme of the 9th Islamic Summit in Doha, 2000, was the world's largest freshwater source –the Aral Lake's threat to dryness and the impact of climate change on the northern hemisphere. The final document of the 10th Islamic Summit has shown that due to the drought in Africa, the environment, animal husbandry and millions of lives are in danger.

After the OIC summit, the second important body is the Council of Foreign Ministers. These meetings are held once a year.

The Council of Ministers of the 11th Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad on May 17–22, 1980, set up a series of measures to provide the population with fresh water in droughts in Africa, especially in Djibouti. A commission is set up to collect water from the Iraqi authorities for financial support to bring the water to tankers here. Because of the aggravation of the situation in Africa, the 16th and 17th Ministries are held in Morocco and Amman. The main issues discussed here are issues related to desertification, water management and food safety in the aid and drought areas. It was planned to assist in such matters.

Turgut Ozal proposes to develop economic cooperation in the region at the 20th CFM meeting held in Istanbul on 4–8

August 1991. Therefore, it was suggested to organize Middle East Water Summit in Turkey and to build a pipeline that will benefit the nine countries in the region. In the assemblies of CFM in Conakry (1995), in Jakarta (1996), and in Doha (1998), decisions were made on environmental protection, prevention of droughts.

A meeting of the 33rd CFM held in Baku on June 19–21, 2006. During the meeting, it was recommended to transfer knowledge and experience on issues such as desertification, climate change, and biodiversity loss [5].

The 35th meeting of the CMF was held in Kampala on 18–20 June 2008. It stressed the importance of the establishment of a water resource development center. The OIC recommended to its member countries to cooperate in such areas as climate change, economic and social development, protection of natural resources, especially water [6].

In the 36th CMF meeting in Damascus on May 23–25, 2009, Saudi Arabia drafted a proposal to launch a \$ 300 million investment to create a special fund for searches for the environment, energy and climate change [7]. In Dushanbe (2010), it was decided to cooperate closely with the UN on water-related policies and water security, to hold meetings of OIC and UN representatives.

The IIT Conference of Ministries held in Istanbul on March 5–6, 2012, and there was decided to collect information on their water needs in SESRIC-I member countries and create a web portal for the Member States to be aware of this information [2]. It then creates the SESRIC Water Resources Management Capacity Building Program (Water-CaB) for member states in the 40th CENS in Conception, held on 9–11 December 2013 [3]. Also, various decisions were made regarding the supply of water to the Islamic Summit War zones and to the occupied territories of Israel.

At the 40th assemble of CFM on 9–11 December 2013 in Conakry there was created the SESRIC Water Resources Management Capacity Building Program (Water-CaB). In the Islamic Summit, various decisions were made regarding the water aid to war regions and the areas under Israeli occupation.

Today, the meetings of the OIC on water are ongoing. Until 2022, Turkey is a member of the IIT Water Council and wants to see Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Iraq, Iran, and Egypt as members of that organization.

The neutral position of the OIC against past events has led to the loss of its influence. After Turkey began to play an active role in the OIC, he tried to participate actively in the solution process of the water problem. In 2009 Turkey proved it by being the host country in the World Water Forum.

The Islamic Cooperation Organization is closely involved with the environmental problems from the 21st century. Even as mentioned above, it tries to build cooperation among member states on water issues, over of the most important environmental problems. In short, we can say that nowadays the OIC is beginning to work actively on water issues.

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Підхід Організації ісламської співпраці до водного питання

Розглядаються дії Організації ісламського співтовариства (ОІК) з питань водного господарства та розглядається її позиція. Як ми знаємо, водна проблема є серйозною проблемою в мусульманських країнах, і ОІК прагне зберегти цю проблему в центрі уваги. Діяльність ОІК в цій області почалася з 2000 року. Особливо, коли роль Туреччини в ОІК збільшилася, проблема водного середовища була ще більше активована у рамках Світової водної форми.

Ключові слова: ОІК, водна проблема, Туреччина.

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