

**ТЕОРИЯЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ САРАПТАМАЛЫҚ-ШОЛУ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕР
ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ И ОБЗОРНО-АНАЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ**

УДК 327.3

*Abilmalikov, K.K.,
post-graduate student,
Ural Federal University named of B. Yeltsin
Department of international relations
Department of Oriental studies
Valiakhmetova, G.N.,
doctor of historical Sciences,
Ural Federal University named after B. Yeltsin
the Department of international relations
the Department of Oriental studies*

TURKMENISTAN – A NEW FOCUS OF THE FRENCH ENERGY DIPLOMACY

Abstract

The article discusses the activities of the French company «Total» in the Republic of Turkmenistan, which is in a position of isolation in the export of its natural resources to the world energy market. Today, Turkmenistan's economy depends on the sale of natural gas needed for Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. The main partner of Turkmenistan is China, which has invested more than \$ 20 billion in the transportation of natural gas. The main issues for Turkmenistan are diversification of natural gas supplies and transportation to the European energy market, with Russia's active resistance. Turkmen gas becomes a competitor of Russian gas in Europe. The author examines the history of the penetration of the French oil and gas company total in Turkmenistan, which becomes a new object of attention of the French diplomacy. The construction of the Trans-Caspian gas pipeline is the main priority of France, representing the EU interests in the Caspian region.

Keywords: diplomacy, hydrocarbons, France, Turkmenistan, Trans-Caspian gas pipeline.

The oil and gas sector of Turkmenistan.

In 2016, BP estimated Turkmenistan's natural gas reserves at 17.5 trillion. cubic meters or 9.4% of global reserves. Turkmenistan is inferior to Russia's natural gas reserves – 32.3 trillion. The Iran – 33.5 trillion. Of Qatar for USD 24.3 bln. cubic meters.. In 2006, natural gas reserves were estimated at 2.3 trillion cubic meters [6, c.26]. The economy of Turkmenistan depends on the extraction, production and import of natural gas. Oil reserves in Turkmenistan are not significant – 0.6 billion barrels for 2016. The Republic of Turkmenistan is surrounded by countries that are also rich in significant reserves of natural gas – Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Iran. According to BP, Kazakhstan has \$ 1 trillion cubic meters of natural gas reserves, Uzbekistan-1.1 trillion cubic meters, Azerbaijan – Azerbaijan – 1.1 trillion cubic meters. Of the five Caspian States, Turkmenistan is inferior to Russia and Iran in gas production. In 2016 the production of gas by Turkmenistan amounted to 66.8 billion cubic meters, production in Russia amounted to 579,4 billion cubic meters [6, c.28].

Gas fields began to be developed in Turkmenistan in the 1970s, when after the oil crisis of 1973 the attention of the leaders of the USSR gradually turned to natural gas as an alternative source of energy. During the Soviet period, Turkmenistan was the main donor of natural gas to all the countries of the Soviet Union. Turkmen gas up to 2010 came to Ukraine, Belarus, Poland,

Moldova, via the pipeline system Central Asia – Center (CAC). It was purchased by the Russian company Gazprom under the agreement of 2002, and has already been resold as Russian gas in these countries. The first line of the SPC-1 pipeline was built in 1967, SPC-2 in 1969, SPC – 3 and SPC-4 in 1972, SPC-5 in 1985 with a total capacity of 45-55 billion cubic meters of gas. By the second decade of the 21st century, the SAC pipeline system was outdated and did not meet the modern requirements for the safety of natural gas transportation. On April 8, 2009, an explosion occurred at SAC-4 in Turkmenistan as a result of a sharp reduction in the selected Turkmen gas by the Russian company Gazexport. The Turkmen authorities accused Russia of violating the agreement, in response the Russian side stopped purchasing Turkmen gas in 2010. The gas conflict between Russia and Turkmenistan is connected with the competition for the European market, Turkmen gas is gradually becoming a competitor to the Russian one. As a result of the gas conflict, Russia has lost the status of a long-term partner for Turkmenistan. Turkmenistan's geopolitical location and dependence on Russia for gas transportation makes it necessary to look for new routes for the supply of its hydrocarbons. In 2009 Turkmenistan adhering to the policy of diversification of supplies has built two gas pipelines to Iran and China bypassing the territory of Russia. The Dovletabad-khangeran gas pipeline with a capacity of 12.5 billion cubic meters and a length of 30 km was built in Iran. The gas pipeline was to provide gas to Northern Iran, while Turkmenistan had already built the Korpeje Kurt-Kui gas pipeline in 1995 with a capacity of 8 billion cubic meters per year. The main export of Turkmen gas went along the Turkmenistan-Uzbekistan-Kazakhstan-China gas pipeline with a capacity of 60 billion cubic meters. China becomes the main partner for Turkmenistan in the purchase of natural gas[1, 95]. But dependence on China forces the Turkmen authorities to look for new ways to enter the world market.

The next step was the implementation of the TAPI gas pipeline project (Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India), the idea of which appeared in the mid-1990s, which was supported by the US and the EU. The TAPI project was temporarily forgotten, but in 2002 the Asian development Bank announced that it would support the financial construction of the gas pipeline. From 2002 to 2015, the parties resolved issues of equity participation, project documentation and financial costs. In 2015, the President of Turkmenistan announced the start of construction of the TAPI gas pipeline, which will start from the Samandepi field, and end at the Fazilka station in India. The construction of the TAPI pipeline in Turkmen territory, must deal with the national companies «Turkmengas» and «Turkmenpagta». A long period of time between 2002 and 2015 is associated with possible disruptions of construction and its necessity for India and Pakistan, as Iran has proposed its gas pipeline project – IPI (Iran-Pakistan-India). In 2007, Vladimir Putin proposed to Ashgabat another project – the Caspian gas pipeline system. But the gas crisis of 2010 has forced Turkmenistan to return to the TAPI project. And now the completion of the gas pipeline should take place in 2019. On participation in construction of TAPI insisted the Russian «Gazprom», but Ashgabat refused to help. Russia has ceased to be regarded by Turkmenistan as a reliable partner.

French interests in Turkmenistan.

In the 1990s, the main interests in the Caspian region were Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan. In the first five years of the XXI century. France firmly established its position in the fields of Absheron (natural gas - Azerbaijan), Kashagan (oil-Kazakhstan). The focus of energy policy began to shift in the direction of Turkmenistan and Iran. In the first decade of the XXI century. Paris drew attention to the Turkmen gas field Yuzhny Yolotan, where the British audit company Gaffney, Cline & Associates (GCA) estimated the reserves of the field at a minimum of 13 trillion cubic meters of gas, the maximum estimate was 21 trillion cubic meters.

France begins its cooperation with Turkmenistan in 2007 through the activities of the total oil and gas company. 31 Jul Yves Louis Drecker, representative of total, met with President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov. Then for the first time the activity of the company for the Turkmen head of state was presented. «I believe that Mr. President will give us an opportunity to promote the development of the oil and gas industry in Turkmenistan and make a worthy contribution. We are working on producing oil and natural gas, production of sulfur, salt. I invited the President of Turk-

menistan to establish long-term cooperation between Turkmenistan and the group total», said Yves Louis Darecare after a meeting with President of Tatarstan[4]. Since then, the cooperation with Ashgabat begins to increase. In 2011, total took up the development of a high-sulfur gas field Lac, which was headed by Natalie Komatic, Director of total Exploration and production Turkmenistan. In October 2012 arrived in Ashgabat, the head of total Christophe de Margerie. Then, during a meeting with the President of Turkmenistan, de Margery confirmed the readiness of total to begin exploration and operation of fields in the Turkmen sector of the Caspian sea. After Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan became the second country in Central Asia in terms of investment and volume of trade for France.

At the highest level, in November 2012, French President Francois Hollande said in a letter to President G. Berdimuhamedov, dedicated to the 21st anniversary of Turkmenistan's independence – «I hope our cooperation will continue to develop in new areas of cooperation and mutual interests. France is ready, in particular, to support the modernization and development of your country»[5]. In November 2016. Professor Etienne Robain, former President of the European Association of geophysicists at the international University of oil and gas in Ashgabat, conducted a course of trainings for the personnel of the oil and gas industry of Turkmenistan, which were organized by total[5]. The Turkmen authorities and France, which is the main assistant for the implementation of the EU energy sources diversification policy, have agreed on the issue of Turkmen gas supplies to the European market.

Two mega-projects – Nabucco and the TRANS-Caspian sea gas pipeline (TCG) at the bottom of the sea-were put forward to solve such supply agreements in the EU. The Nabucco project envisaged the construction of a gas pipeline from Turkmenistan through Iran and on to EU countries. In 2006, the state company Gas de France supported the project, but the opposition of the Russian side and the unresolved legal status of the Caspian sea froze the project for a long time.

In September 2011, the Council of Europe approved the mandate of the European Commission for the EU-Turkmenistan-Azerbaijan trilateral talks to sign a legally binding agreement for the implementation of the TRANS-Caspian gas pipeline project. In response to the decision of the Council of Europe, the official representative of the Russian foreign Ministry Alexander Lukashevich reminded the EU that the States of the Caspian five «themselves agree on the main issues of activity in the Caspian sea, and are solved only by the coastal countries themselves. This principle is enshrined in the politically binding Declaration signed on 16 October 2007 by the heads of the Caspian States following the Second Caspian summit in Tehran. It was confirmed in the joint statement of the presidents following the results of the Third Caspian summit in Baku on November 18, 2010. It is obvious that plans for laying the main TRANS-Caspian pipeline in a closed basin with high seismic activity and considerable sea-floor tectonics include this kind of questions»[3].

In the Caspian sea has formed a large enough coalition in support of the TCGP, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, EU, USA, which does not explicitly, but supports and Kazakhstan. France is interested in building a TCG, but it prefers to act through the EU's supra-state European bodies. On the opposition of Moscow to the construction of the pipeline, the EU refused from the Russian gas pipeline «South stream», raised the question about necessity of construction of «Nord stream-2».

Azerbaijan's position on the TCG was expressed by Deputy foreign Minister Khalaf Khalafov, who believes that Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan have the right to independently resolve the issue of the TRANS-Caspian gas pipeline. The Turkmen authorities also stated that the construction of the gas pipeline is a private matter between the two States. In may 2015, President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov at the meeting with the Vice-President of the European Commission on energy Maros Sefcovic confirmed the readiness to supply Turkmen gas to the EU. But Ashgabat's official position is that the TRANS-Caspian gas pipeline should be built to the borders of Turkmenistan. Turkmenistan itself is not going to build a gas pipeline in order not to completely spoil relations with Moscow on the gas issue. Ashgabat hopes that the gas pipeline will be laid by the Azerbaijani company Socar from the disputed deposits of Serdar-Kapaz, located just on the border of the division of the Caspian sea between Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan. And the

company «Turkmengaz» itself will lay pipes on the bottom of the sea to the fields, so that it was possible to pump gas from these fields to its territory. The disputed deposits were the subject of discussion about their joint development in August 2017. Perhaps this will be the starting point for the construction of the TRANS-Caspian gas pipeline. French «total» or any other Western companies can not afford the construction of TKG on the bottom of the Turkmen sector of Ashgabat. This would mean violation of the Treaty on intervention in the Caspian Affairs of non-regional players.

While the implementation of the TCG is associated with the construction of the gas pipeline «East-West» with a cost of \$ 2.5 billion dollars, in Turkmenistan, which connected all the gas fields of the country in one network. According to Ashgabat's plan, gas will have to enter the EU in 2019.

The main argument preventing Baku and Ashgabat from starting construction of the TRANS-Caspian gas pipeline is the Caspian flotilla of the Russian Federation. But Nabucco and TRANS-Caspian gas pipeline projects can still be implemented under certain conditions. One of the conditions is the determination of the legal status of the Caspian sea, which will give Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan the legal right to build pipeline branches on the bottom of the sea. February 26-March 2018 the 50th meeting of the working group on the Convention on the legal status of the Caspian sea was held. The communiqué of the meeting of the Working group confirms the imminent determination of the status of the Caspian sea at the Fifth summit of the Caspian five. The issue of the construction of the TRANS-Caspian gas pipeline is constantly raised by Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan at such meetings. But the Russian and Iranian sides manage to avoid this issue. With a positive decision on the construction of the TCG, the French company total can become the main investor in the construction of the gas pipeline.

References

French oil and gas giant «Total» helps to prepare personnel for the industry of Turkmenistan [Electronic resource] – mode of access. <http://infoabad.com/obrazovanie-nauka-i-tehnika/francuzskii-neftegazovyi-gigant-total-pomogaet-gotovit-kadry-dlja-promyshlenosti-turkmenistana.html>

French Total considers cooperation with Turkmenistan «very promising» [Electronic resource] - access Mode. <http://www.centrasia.ru/newsA.php?st=1185947040>

Great Attention Is Paid Reza Faraji Reid, Heidar Maradi. The TAPI pipeline and its impact on regional and inter-regional cooperation // Central Asia and the Caucasus. 2012. Vol. 15. Vol. 2. p. 94-111.

Pustovoitova E. the Battle for the Caspian sea. Information-analytical magazine «the Century» [Electronic resource] November 3, 2011. – Access mode. http://www.stoletie.ru/geopolitika/bitva_za_kaspij_2011-11-03.htm

S. Z. life In search of balance of interests. Geopolitical and economic aspects of Caspian oil and gas. The portal of the University. 12.01.2010. [E-resource] January 12, 2010. – Access mode. <https://mgimo.ru/about/news/experts/139521/>

Article received by the editorial office: 14.02.2018

АБИЛЬМАЛИКОВ, К.К., ВАЛИАХМЕТОВА, Г.Н.

ТҮРІКМЕНСТАН – ФРАНЦИЯ ЭНЕРГЕТИКАЛЫҚ ДИПЛОМАТИЯСЫНЫҢ ЖАҢА ЕКПІНІ

Мақалада Түрікменстан Республикасында орналасқан француздық «Тоталь» компаниясының қызметі қарастырылған. Бүгінде Түрікменстанның экономикасы Еуропа мен Азия-Тынық мұхиты аймағы үшін қажетті табиғи газды сатумен байланысты. Түркменстанның негізгі серіктесі табиғи газды тасымалдауға 20 миллиард доллардан астам қаржы бөлген Қытай Халық Республикасы. Түрікменстан үшін негізгі мәселелер - Табиғи газды жеткізуді әртарапандыру және Ресейге қарсылық танытып, оны еуропалық энергетикалық нарыққа тасымалдау.

Түрікменстан газы Еуропадағы ресейлік газдың бәсекелесі болып табылады. Авторлар француз дипломатиясының жаңа нысанына айналған Түрікменстандағы француздық «Тоталь» мұнай компаниясының қалыптасу тарихын зерттеді. Транскаспий газ құбырының құрылысы Каспий аймағында ЕО мүдделерін танытатын Францияның негізгі нысаны болып табылады.

Мақаланың мәнін ашатын сөздер: дипломатия, көмірсутектер, Франция, Түрікменстан, Транскаспий газ құбыры.

АБИЛЬМАЛИКОВ, К.К., ВАЛИАХМЕТОВА, Г.Н.

ТУРКМЕНИСТАН – НОВЫЙ АКЦЕНТ ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКОЙ ДИПЛОМАТИИ ФРАНЦИИ

В статье рассматривается деятельность французской компании «Тоталь» в Республике Туркменистан, которая находится в положении изоляции в вопросе экспорта своих природных запасов на мировой энергетический рынок. Сегодня экономика Туркменистана зависит от продажи природного газа, необходимого для Европы и Азиатско-Тихоокеанского региона. Основным партнером Туркменистана является Китай, вложивший более 20 млрд. долларов в транспортировку природного газа. Главными вопросами для Туркменистана считается диверсификация поставок природного газа и его транспортировка на европейский энергетический рынок, при активном сопротивлении России. Туркменский газ становится конкурентом российского газа в Европе. Автор рассматривает историю проникновения французской нефтегазовой компании Тоталь в Туркменистан, который становится новым объектом внимания французской дипломатии. Строительство Транскаспийского газопровода – главный приоритет Франции, представляющей интересы ЕС в Каспийском регионе.

Ключевые слова: дипломатия, углеводороды, Франция, Туркменистан, Транскаспийский газопровод.

УДК 377.5 (574)

Baizhanova, S.A., PhD,

associate Professor of preschool and primary education of the KSPI

Balgabayeva, G.Z., PhD, Professor of KSPU

Lee, E.D., PhD, Head of the department of KSPI Kostanay, Kazakhstan

**FORMATION OF MOTIVATION
TO RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF FUTURE TEACHERS**

Abstract

Motivation as the driving force of human behavior takes the leading place in the structure of personality. Motivation to research activities of future teachers - is a stimulation to creative activity, the process of awakening yourself and others to research work, impact on human behavior to achieve personal, collective and social goals. The model of formation of motivation to research activities of future teachers contains the main components: motivational-target, cognitive, operational-effective, evaluation. The motivational sphere includes positive motivation to the teacher's profession, awareness of the creative nature of professional activity, improvement of pedagogical skills, aspiration and readiness for self-improvement.

Keywords: *motivation, research activity, future teachers, creativity, experimental work, professional activity, efficiency*

1. Introduction

The sense of knowledge is orientation in the world, success in activity, search of the place and the statement in society. A person is involved in any activity only when he needs it, when he has certain motives for its implementation. The motive reflects the existence of certain needs that a certain activity can meet. Even imposed activities can be motivated. Of course, such motives are not to encourage effective and formal activities. Currently, the main task of the education system is to create the necessary conditions for education aimed at the formation, development and professional development of the individual on the basis of national and universal values, achievements of science and practice. We proceed from the assumption that any activity, in general, and research, in particular, is formed on the basis of broad theoretical knowledge, on the so-called indicative basis. The new school requires a new philosophy of education that provides humanistic orientation, in-