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Development of research, practice and teaching of international law in Kazakhstan in the middle of the 20th – the first quarter of the 21st centuries

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Abstract: The article considers the directions of the formation of research, practice and teaching of international law in Kazakhstan in the middle of the 20th – early 21st centuries. In the modern history of legal and political thought, the history of international legal science remains insufficiently studied. Its history contains a certain amount of raw information, indicating the level of political consciousness and legal thought, as well as containing data on the history of the formation and development of the science of international law. The relevance of the article was determined by the importance of preserving the scientific legal heritage, the possibility of using its achievements, the need to study the history of international legal science.

Of particular significance is the study of the activities of researchers who pioneered international legal science in Kazakhstan: A.A. Akkushkarov, Ya.B. Belson, U.S. Dzhekebayev, M.K. Yermagambetov, T.M. Kulteleyev, N.S. Sagindykov, M.A. Sarsembayev, etc. The subsequent development of international legal science is associated with monographic and other studies of the prominent legal scholar M.A. Sarsembayev.

The study of the history of the science of international law, as part of the political and legal consciousness, is legitimate. Its resources contain a large potential that has not been fully used, and contribute to the formation of a direction for further research. An analysis of the formation and development of international legal science in Kazakhstan provides an opportunity to summarize some of the results of development in general, and to identify the key issues in its history.

Keywords: Kazakhstan, international law, legal science, history of science of international law, A.A. Akkushkarov, Ya.B. Belson, U.S. Dzhekebayev, M.K. Yermagambetov, T.M. Kulteleyev, N.S. Sagindykov, M.A. Sarsembayev.

XX-ғасырдың ортасы – XXI-ғасырдың бірінші ширегінде Қазақстанда халықаралық құқықтың зерттеуі, тәжірибесі және оқытуының қалыптасуы

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Аннотация: Мақалада XX-ғасырдың ортасы – XXI-ғасырдың басындағы Қазақстандағы халықаралық құқықтың ғылыми зерттеуі, тәжірибесі және оқытуының қалыптасу бағыттары қарастырылған. Қазіргі құқықтық және саяси ой тарихында халықаралық құқық ғылымының тарихы жеткіліксіз зерттелген күйде қалып отыр. Бұл ғылымның тарихы саяси сана мен құқықтық ойдың деңгейін көрсететін, сондай-ақ халықаралық құқық ғылымының қалыптасу және даму тарихы туралы мәліметтерді қамтитын белгілі бір көлемдегі бастапқы мәліметтерді қамтиды. Мақаланың өзектілігі ғылыми құқықтық мұраны сақтаудың маңыздылығымен, оның жетістіктерін пайдалану мүмкіндігімен, халықаралық құқық ғылымының тарихын зерттеу қажеттілігімен анықталды.

Қазақстандағы халықаралық құқық ғылымының бастауында тұрған зерттеушілердің (А.А. Аққошқаров, Я.Б. Бельсон, Ү.С. Жекебаев, М.Қ. Ермағамбетов, Т.М. Күлтеев, Н.С. Сағындықов, М.А. Сәрсембаев және т.б.) қызметін зерттеудің маңызы ерекше. Халықаралық құқық ғылымының кейінгі дамуы көрнекті заңгер ғалым М.А. Сәрсембаевтың ғылыми жұмыстарына байланысты.

Саяси-құқықтық сананың бір бөлігі ретінде халықаралық құқық ғылымының тарихын зерттеу орынды. Бұл мәселенің ақпараттық ресурсы толық пайдаланылмаған үлкен әлеуетті қамтиды және одан әрі зерттеу бағытын қалыптастыруға ықпал етеді. Қазақстандағы халықаралық құқық ғылымының қалыптасуы мен дамуын талдау жалпы дамудың кейбір нәтижелерін қорытындылауға, оның тарихындағы түйінді проблемаларды анықтауға мүмкіндік береді.

Тірек сөздер: Қазақстан, халықаралық құқық, заң ғылымы, халықаралық құқық ғылымының тарихы, А.А. Аққошқаров, Я.Б. Бельсон, Ү.С. Жекебаев, М.Қ. Ермағамбетов, Т.М. Күлтеев, Н.С. Сағындықов, М.А. Сәрсембаев.

Становление исследований, практики и преподавания международного права в Казахстане середины XX – первой четверти XXI веков

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Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены направления становления исследований, практики и преподавания международного права в Казахстане в середине XX – начале XXI веков. В современной истории правовой и политической мысли недостаточно исследованной остается история международно-правовой науки. История названной науки содержит определенный объем необработанной информации, свидетельствующий об уровне политического сознания и правовой мысли, а также содержащей сведения по истории становления, развития науки международного права. Актуальность статьи определилась значением сохранения научного правового наследия, возможностью использования его достижений, необходимостью изучения истории международно-правовой науки.

Определенное значение имеет исследование деятельности исследователей, стоявших у истоков международно-правовой науки в Казахстане: А.А. Аккушкарлова, Я.Б. Бельсона, У.С. Джекебаева, М.К. Ермагамбетова, Т.М. Культелеева, Н.С. Сагиндыкова, М.А. Сарсембаева, др. Последующее развитие международно-правовой науки связано с монографическими и иными исследованиями видного ученого-юриста М.А. Сарсембаева.

Исследование истории науки международного права, как части политического и правового сознания правомерно. Информационный ресурс этой проблемы содержит большой не до конца использованный потенциал, способствует формированию направления дальнейших исследований. Анализ становления и развития международно-правовой науки в Казахстане предоставляет возможность подвести некоторые итоги развития в целом, определить узловые проблемы в ее истории.

Ключевые слова: Казахстан, международное право, юридическая наука, история науки международного права, А.А. Аккушкарлов, Я.Б. Бельсон, У.С. Джекебаев, М.К. Ермагамбетов, Т.М. Культелеев, Н.С. Сагиндыков, М.А. Сарсембаев.

Introduction

In the study of international law, the historical aspect is of great importance. G.I. Tunkin said, "... Knowledge of the history of the subject and the history of its science is a necessary condition for the development of any science" (Tunkin, 1982, p. 4). In the modern history of legal and political thought, the history of the science of international law remains insufficiently studied. Meanwhile, its history contains a significant amount of raw information, indicating the level of political consciousness and legal thought, on the history of the formation and development of international legal science.

The relevance of the study was determined by the importance of preserving the scientific legal heritage, the possibility of using its achievements, the need to study

the history of international legal science. In this aspect, we are interested in the evolution of the international legal science of Kazakhstan in the formation and development. The relevance of studying the history of science is especially relevant during periods of change, the formation of a new socio-political situation, when an appeal to the origins and roots supports the spirit and consolidates the research community.

In the history of legal science of Kazakhstan, studies of international law issues were first raised during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). The initiators of raising the problems of international law were Moscow scholars evacuated to Alma-Ata.

Materials and methods

The article is devoted to several issues of formation, development and current state of the research in the area of international law. The following article is based on such materials as archival sources (the Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Archive of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Archive of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, the Archive of the Institute of State and Law of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Central Municipal Archive of Moscow), results of monographic studies, research publications, dissertations of young legal scholars in the field of international law of the Department of International Law of L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University (hereinafter – L.N. Gumilyov ENU, ENU). During the research, the following materials were also used: regulatory and legal acts, agreements, information and analytical material from the websites of leading domestic and foreign universities, data from scientific biobibliographic publications, data from scientific periodicals of legal scholars. The funds of such domestic libraries as the National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the “Gylym Ordasy” Central Scientific Library of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan were used.

General scientific and special research methods were mainly used during the research. These include: inductive and deductive forms of reasoning, historical-legal, historical retrospective, normative, comparative legal, formal legal and other ways of the cognition of legal reality.

Discussion

In Kazakhstan, into the study process of higher professional legal education, the study courses of international law were introduced according to the memoirs of L.V. Dyukov in the 1939 – 1940 academic year, in particular R.L. Bobrov, Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor at the Leningrad Institute of Soviet Law (Dyukov, 2004, p. 103), then lecturers from the First State Law Institute (I Государственный юридический институт – I ГЮИ) of the People’s Commissariat of Justice (Народный комиссариат юстиции – НКЮ) of the USSR, at the direction of the said Commissariat, gave the first lectures on international law. In particular, the People’s Commissariat of Justice of the USSR ordered to introduce lectures on such study courses as “Foreign Civil Law”, “Private International Law”, “Anglo-American Civil Law” and “Anglo-American Criminal Procedure” (TSGA R, f. 1694, op. 1, d. 14, l. 108-108 ob.; Gertsenzon A., 1940, p. 134, 136-137, 139, 142). [1]

Documents have been deposited in the archives, testifying to the certain significance of international legal research in connection with the events of the Second World War. Thus, for example, in February 1943, by order for the First State Law Institute, the research topic “International Treaties and International Relations on the eve and during the Second World War” was approved. The research group included Associate Professor Doniyakh S.B., Professors – I.S. Peretersky (TSGA RK, f. 1694, op. 1, d. 17, l. 79–79 ob.; Tsentralnyy munitsipalnyy arhiv Moskvyy (TSMAM), f. 3038, op. 2, d. 380, l. 3, 8, 13–15, 17, 19, 23, 32, 39, 115; Shebanov A.F., 1963, p. 65; Tlepina, 2015, p. 39) [2] A.K. Stalgevich (Tlepina, 2005, pp. 73-74; Tlepina, 2015, p. 38), [3] M.U. Shats (Tlepina, 2005, p. 84), [4] P.I. Pakarklis (Tlepina, 2005, p. 84; Pakarklis, 1987; Ivanov, 2014, pp. 32-34), A.A. Piontkovsky (Tlepina, 2005, p. 81; Piontkovskiy A.A. & A.A., 2013), [5] M.A. Cheltsov-Bebutov (Tlepina, 2005, p. 79), [6] and others. They not only made presentations at conferences, rallies, but also developed university courses on international law. Students and teaching staff of the First State Law Institute of the People’s Commissariat of Justice of the USSR felt the shortage of textbooks, as well as on international law. In 1942, Professor S.M. Gofman (TSGA RK, f. 1694, op. 1, d. 13, l. 111; d. 14, l. 108 ob.; d. 17, l. 210; d. 535, l. 2-2ob., 24; Tlepina, 2015, p. 40) [7] expressed readiness to prepare the textbook “International Law”, Professor S.Ya. Bulatov (Sartayev, 2002, p. 161; Udartsev, 2022, p. 2-9; Udartsev, 2011; Tlepina, 2015, p. 41) [8] – Collection of legislation and wartime judicial practice on Criminal Law (Tlepina, 2015, pp. 36-45).

The attitude of the teaching staff evacuated from Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Minsk, Vilnius, and Riga towards the training of Kazakhstani lawyers is reflected in the correspondence of the director of the First State Law Institute B.Ya. Arseniev with the Department of Educational Institutions (Управление учебных заведений – УУЗ) of the People’s Commissariat of Justice of the USSR. Thus, in March 1942, he writes: “... we set to ourselves the task of creating manpower of lawyers from Kazakhs by widely attracting them to the Institute and organising for Kazakhs with higher non-legal education special postgraduate studies. This is an important state matter, and we ask you to obtain permission from the All-Union Committee for Higher Education for some deviations from the general rules for admission to the Institute and enrollment in postgraduate studies for Kazakhs. Thus, the work of the First State Law Institute in Alma-Ata will always have its influence on the further legal culture of the Kazakh SSR”, “... we ask the All-Union Committee for Higher Education and you (M.A. Krasnogorsky) [9] to allow admission to the Institute of Kazakhs from the 9th class of secondary school so that the curriculum of the 1st year will be supplemented in order to provide them with the necessary general educational knowledge. It seemed to us that this event would be of great importance for the creation of local legal staff, which are currently almost absent”, in addition, the teaching staff of the First State Law Institute did a lot of work (career guidance) to attract the invalids of the Great Patriotic War in hospitals to the Institute in order to popularize higher legal education in Kazakhstan, waive tuition fees for Kazakhs (TSGA RK, f. 1694, op. 1, d. 14, l. 47-51, 72, 132).

To improve the military-legal qualifications of employees of the military tribunals of the Red Army, the Navy and the troops of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, by order of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the USSR dated December 14, 1942, a reading was organized at the First State Law Institute. The lists of the teaching staff conducting classes in these courses were approved by the Main Directorate of the Military Tribunals of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the USSR (TSGA RK, f. 1694, op. 1, d. 15, l. 25).

Another important direction taken by legal scholars, teaching staff of research institutions and universities evacuated to Kazakhstan was the training of professional legal scholars. Thus, for example, a graduate of the Leningrad Law Institute M.K. Yermagambetov (Arhiv KazNU im. al-Farabi (A KazNU im. al-Farabi), f. 1352, op. 2, d. 2, l. 10, 16; Tlepina, 2005, p. 81) [10], who did the postgraduate study at S.M. Kirov Kazakh State University majoring in History of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, was transferred to the graduate school of the First State Law Institute on the «Criminal Procedure» specialty (TSMAM, f. 3038, op. 2, d. 1855, l. 9) at the initiative of the director Arseniev B.Ya. (TSMAM, f. 3038, op. 2, d. 25, l. 1ob.; Tlepina, 2005, p. 81; Tlepina, 2015, p. 37) [11] On April 20, 1942 B.Ya. Arseniev wrote to the Department of Educational Institutions of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the USSR in Moscow and the Department of Training and Retraining of Personnel of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the USSR in Chkalov, Orenburg Region, about the transferred graduate student "This is the first Kazakh in the graduate school of our Institute" (TSGA RK, f. 1694, op. 1, d. 14, l. 72).

It should be noted that the First State Law Institute (Order of the All-Union Committee for Higher Education No. 22/III of 6 April 1942) permitted the admission of doctoral and candidates' theses with the award of the degree of Candidate of Legal Sciences and the submission to the degree of Doctor of Juridical Sciences in 14 scientific specialties. Among them is international law. [12] It should be noted that in accordance with the nomenclature of specialties for graduate students of economic and legal institutions (order of the All-Union Committee for Higher Education No. 65 of March 24, 1943), the training of graduate students in the specialty of international law (the document highlights international public and private law) was carried out only in three universities: the First State Law Institute of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the USSR, the Leningrad Law Institutes, and the Moscow Institute of Foreign Trade. For comparison: the training of postgraduate students in the specialty of public law was conducted at the First State Law Institute, as well as at the Leningrad, Kazan, Tashkent, Sverdlovsk Law Institutes (TSGA RK, f. 1694, op. 1, d. 20, l. 7-8).

On September 6, 1943, Yermagambetov publicly defended his candidate's thesis on the topic "Testimony as forensic evidence in the Soviet criminal process" at the dissertation council of the First State Law Institute. We believe that his research supervisor was B.Ya. Arseniev (TSMAM, f. 3038, op. 2, d. 1855, l. 1). In Appendix No. 1 to Order No. 247 of the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Kazakhstan "On preparatory

measures for the organization of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR” of August 18, 1944, in the list of Candidates of Sciences defending dissertations for the degree of Doctor of Science in 1945, the names of Yermagambetov A. [13] (number 19) and Kulteleyev (Sartayev, 2002, p. 277; Tlepina, 2005, p. 68; Alimzhan, 2015, pp. 46-50) [14] (without initials, at number 22) are indicated (signed by Kuzembayev, Manager of the Council of People’s Commissars of the Kazakh SSR) (Arhiv Prezidenta Respubliki Kazakhstan (AP RK), f. 708, op. 8, d. 43, l. 236).

It is known that Yermagambetov worked as a deputy chairman of the Alma-Ata regional court, at the same time taught at the Alma-Ata law school, was a senior lecturer in the Department of Criminal Procedure; Associate Professor of the Department of Judicial Law of the Alma-Ata Law Institute; chairman of the regional bar association of Almaty region; in the People’s Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the Kazakh SSR; in the Sector of Law of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (TSGA RK, f. 1694, op. 1, d. 17, l. 79 ob.; A NAN RK, f. 1, op. 1, d. 700, l. 19).

Subsequently, Yermagambetov was sent to doctoral studies for the period from April 14, 1949 to May 15, 1953. [15] The topic of the doctoral dissertation defined in the Sector of Law was “Crimes against the peace and security of mankind” (Arhiv Natsional’noy Akademii Nauk Respubliki Kazakhstan (A NAN RK), f. 10, op. 18, d. 15, l. 114; Yermagambetov, 1961).

However, at the Law Institute, the topic and the research supervisor changed twice more: 1) on August 29, 1950, the topic “Mutual assistance of states in the prosecution of war criminals” was indicated, the research supervisor was A.N. Trainin [16] (there is a conclusion of the Bureau of the Department of Economics and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences); 2) June 19, 1952 – “Fundamental international legal principles in the activities of the international military tribunals in Nuremberg and Tokyo”, the specialty was international law, the research supervisor – Doctor of Juridical Sciences S.B. Krylov (A IGiP RAN. Yermagambetov M.K. Ll. 12, 15, 30, 60, 71). On June 19, 1952, the Law Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR sent a letter to the head of the Sector of Law about “... a desirable discussion at a meeting of the Sector of the completed dissertation of doctoral student M.K. Yermagambetov” (A NAN RK, f. 10, op. 18, d. 15, l. 115). On August 14, 1952 L.V. Dyukov (Sartayev, 2002, p. 193; Udartsev, 2011, pp. 68-100; Tlepina, 2015, p. 42) [17] answered about the discussion of the dissertation. However, on September 15, 1952, Yermagambetov was expelled from the doctoral program of the Institute of Law of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and sent to the Alma-Ata Law Institute.

On November 15, 1952 Chief Scientific Secretary of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR D.V. Sokolsky [18] addressed a letter to the Director of the Institute of Law of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Professor P.E. Orlovsky; [19] *to the Head of the Sector of International Law, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR E.A. Korovin* [20] on rendering assistance to Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor M.K. Yermagambetov in the defense of his doctoral dissertation as soon as possible due to the lack of experts in international law

in the Kazakh SSR (A NAN RK, f. 10, op. 18, d. 15, l. 149-150; Tlepina, 2005, p. 122).

From other rare information about Yermagambetov, it is known that he worked at the Alma-Ata Law Institute as an Assistant Professor. In 1953 he was expelled from the ranks of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (AP RK, f. 708, op. 27, d. 423, l. 5-6). In Moscow his monograph published in 1961 was discovered (Yermagambetov, 1961).

T.M. Kulteleyev provided support to another graduate student in the Sector of Law, who was also trained as a specialist in international law. Approximately in November 1949, Kulteleyev, in a letter to the director of the Institute of Law of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and Director of the Higher Diplomatic School of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Professor V.I. Lebedev [21] wrote about the absence of legal scholars in the field of international law in Kazakhstan and asked to accept A.A. Akkushkarov (A NAN RK, f. 10, op. 18, d. 8, l. 174, 176; d. 10, l. 6; f. 2, op. 1-L, d. 46, sv. 14, l. 51). [22] On December 14, 1949, a letter was sent to the head of the Archives Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Professor V.M. Khvostov [23], as we believe, to collect materials for the dissertation (A NAN RK, f. 10, op. 18, d. 8, l. 175). The topic of Akkushkarov's dissertation "Issues of the border of Kazakhstan in international law" was determined by the Sector of Law (Tlepina, 2005, pp. 121, 319). It is likely that in 1949 Akkushkarov was not admitted to graduate school, since the plans for admission for 1950 were that one place was for the specialty of international law and the supervisor assigned to the future graduate student was Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Doctor of Law, Professor, Head of the Sector of International Law E.A. Korovin. The letter of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR of January 3, 1950 contains a request to be the research supervisor to the researcher of the Sector of Law A.A. Akkushkarov regarding the topic "Issues of the border of Kazakhstan in international law" (A NAN RK, f. 10, op. 18, d. 8, l. 181; d. 10, l. 6). [24] Subsequently, Akkushkarov transferred to another job, after that no information about him is available. We do not yet know if he had defended his dissertation on international law.

Only in 1958 did U.S. Dzhekebyaev (*Biobibliografiya obschestvovedov Kazakhstana*, 1986, pp. 149-150; Sartayev, 2002, p. 182; Tlepina, 2005, p. 364) [25] defended his candidate's thesis at the Institute of Law of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR on the topic "Competence and Role of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly in the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes" (Tlepina, 2005, *Gosudarstvenno-pravovaya nauka v Kazahstane. Bibliograficheskiy ukazatel' 1930-ye gg. – 1991 g.*, p. 348).

A great contribution to the formation and subsequent development of science and study course was made by Kazakh legal scholars, lecturers of the Law Faculty of S.M. Kirov Kazakh State University. Among them were *Ya.M. Belson* (Udartsev, 2017, vol. 1, pp. 200-202), *N.S. Sagindykov* (Udartsev, 2017, vol. 3, pp. 54-56), etc.

Ya.M. Belson, Doctor of Law, Professor, graduated from the M.I. Kalinin Leningrad Law Institute (Leningrad, 1947). Participant of the Great Patriotic War (1939 – 1945). Major of the Guard. The first category disabled person. By the end of the war, he became the head of intelligence of a rifle division. Investigated the problems of state-legal science in Great Britain and the USA (critical study). In Kazakh State University, he was the Head the Department of State and International Law. He gave lectures on international law at Kazakh State University since 1948 (Dyukov, 2004, p. 103).

A graduate of the Moscow Institute of International Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR with a degree in international relations and international law was *N.S. Sagindykov* (*the first Associate Professor in Kazakhstan with a degree in International Law*). After graduating from the institute, he worked as a second secretary, assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kazakh SSR, later as an Associate Professor of the Department of State and International Law of S.M. Kirov Kazakh State University. He gave lectures on international law and other courses. *N.S. Sagindykov* considered collective security as an important condition for maintaining international peace. He analyzed proposals aimed at creating a system of collective security in Europe on an international legal basis: the Berlin Conference of Foreign Ministers (1954), the Moscow Conference of European Countries on Ensuring Peace and Security in Europe (1954), the Geneva Conference of the Heads of Government of the Four Powers (1955) etc.

The first Doctor of Juridical Sciences and the first Professor of International Law, the founder of Departments of International Law at al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Almaty) and L.N. Gumilyov ENU (Astana), and the “International Law” specialty (in modern terminology – educational program) is *M.A. Sarsembayev*, *former member of the UN Human Rights Committee*. In this UN Committee he became the first representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The topic of the candidate’s dissertation of *M.A. Sarsembayev* was “Sovereignty and international legal personality of the Union republics and criticism of bourgeois concepts (on the example of the Kazakh SSR)” (defended in 1978 at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR (now – the Russian Federation). Research supervisor – Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor of the Department of International Law of MGIMO *G.P. Zadorozhny*. In 1993 in Moscow at the Institute of State and Law (Sector of International Law) of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (now – the Russian Federation) he successfully defended his doctoral dissertation. The topic of his doctoral dissertation was “Issues of international law in the history of Kazakhstan and Central Asia (from the 15th century till present)”. Without a research supervisor. Official opponents: Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor *Yu.M. Kolosov*; Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor *I.I. Lukashuk*; Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor *M.I. Lazarev*. Leading organization: Moscow State Law Academy (now – Kutafin Moscow State Law University) (Department of International Law).

This was the first defense of a doctoral dissertation on international law by a Kazakh scholar in the history of legal science in Kazakhstan.

He gave lectures for undergraduates, master's and doctoral students on "Public International Law", "Private International Law", "State Law of Foreign Countries", "International Migration Law", "International Economic Law", "Problems of International Public Law", "European Law", "Investment Law", as well as a full course of international public law in English for students of international law specialty at L.N. Gumilyov ENU. At Kabul University (Afghanistan) in 1985 – 1987 he taught the following courses: "International Law", "Diplomatic and Consular Law", "Political Systems of Developing Countries". On issues of Kazakhstani and international law, he gave lectures at University of Rennes (France), as well as in English at Villanova and Indiana Universities (USA). Overall lectures were given at 16 universities, 10 of them were domestic and 6 were foreign.

M.A. Sarsembayev is the leader of the Kazakh school of international law, which was formed largely under his leadership after Kazakhstan gained independence.

M.A. Sarsembayev has published more than 700 scientific, methodical, popular science works. The main directions of his research are a) the relationship and interaction of international and Kazakhstani law; b) history of international law; c) European law; d) human rights in international and Kazakhstani law; e) international trade and economic law; f) international electoral law, etc.

In his works, M.A. Sarsembayev adheres to the position that international law should dominate domestic law, however, states can and should, in order to protect national interests, always, if necessary, use reservations to multilateral treaties, propose amendments to them, and denounce unfavorable international treaties. International law, he believes, should contain norms that would bring the greatest benefit to states, peoples, and their domestic law. Most of his scientific works contain proposals for improving Kazakhstani legislation on the basis of international and foreign law.

In works on the history of international law of Kazakhstan and the countries of Central Asia, which are distinguished by novelty, the scholar opposes the concept that international law could only exist where it was necessary to regulate the international relations of "civilized peoples" and the Eurocentric underestimation of the history of international law in other regions. He holds the idea that international law, which functioned in the history of the Kazakh and Central Asian states, is the value and heritage of universal international law. The international law of the Central Asian region in the Middle Ages regulated the international relations of peoples in much the same way as in medieval Europe and other regions of the planet with features inherent in this region.

Exploring European law, the scholar believes that the concept of the nature of European law should be more clearly defined: whether European law is international, federal or confederal. At the same time, the idea is being made about the possibilities of the reception of certain norms and principles of European law in Kazakhstani legislation, taking into account its features.

As a former member of the UN Human Rights Committee, M.A. Sarsembayev in his research pays attention especially to the activities of the UN on human rights, and considers these rights and their implementation not only on the scale of national law, but from the point of view of the functioning of the structures of the UN system. This also shows the novelty of his research. Human rights are conceptually analyzed in the light of Kazakhstani and international law in interrelation and interaction, taking into account the identification of reserves of both domestic and international law in this area.

The scholar is convinced that the norms of international trade and economic law should assist states in raising the level of material and financial support of their peoples by connecting them to world trade and international economic relations. His research of integration within the framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the EAEU is aimed at ensuring that the instruments of international law contribute to the implementation of the principles of real equality of the participating states and balanced mutual benefit, so that they bring great benefits to the economy of Kazakhstan. In the field of trade and economic law, theoretical and analytical and expert research by M.A. Sarsembayev conceptually cover the legal issues (many of which arise for the first time) of Kazakhstan's trade with many countries of the world.

The novelty of the works of the scholar on the issues of electoral law and its improvement is also connected with the fact that they actively use personal experience of cooperation and polemics with the OSCE, to ensure the protection of the electoral and political interests of Kazakhstan within this organization, as well as the experience of cooperation with the UN, the CIS and with world specialized organizations for elections in improving the legal norms of the statutory and other documents of these and other international organizations (Udartsev, 2017, vol. 3, pp. 72-77).

The foundation of the first Department of International Law at L.N. Gumilyov ENU was also pioneered by E.M. Abaydeldinov, who became its first head. E.M. Abaydeldinov, Doctor of Juridical Sciences (2006), Professor of Law (2009).

He defended his doctoral dissertation in legal sciences in January 2006 at Farabi Kazakh National University, the topic was "Theoretical and legal aspects of priority in the ratio of international and domestic law of the Republic of Kazakhstan". Research supervisor – Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor M.T. Baimakhanov. Official opponents: Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor T.R. Mirzayev (Republic of Uzbekistan), Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor G.A. Mukambayeva (Kyrgyz Republic), Doctor of Juridical Sciences K.B. Dosaliyev (Kazakhstan). Lead organization: E.A. Buketov Karaganda State University.

Winner of the "Best University Teacher" grant (2010), the "Bolashak" presidential training program for personnel abroad, under which he completed a scientific internship in international law at the Faculty of Law of the University of Cambridge (October 2012 – April 2013).

H-index is 3, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4160-6215>, Scopus Author ID: 57194874859, ResearcherID P-3739-2014.

He gave lectures to undergraduates, master's and doctoral students on the following courses: Theory of State and Law; History Of State and Law; History of the State and Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan; International Public Law; European Law; Interaction and Correlation of International, Regional and National Law; Theory and Practice Of Legislative Work; Theory and Practice of Conducting an Examination of Draft Laws and International Treaties, etc.

Research supervisor of the following defended PhD theses in international law: A.Zh. Zhekeyeva (2009, Paris-12, France), M.Zh. Kulikpayeva (2014), G.B. Yensebayeva (2014), N.S. Kala (2018, Atlantic International University, USA).

Author of over 200 scientific and scientific-methodical works. He was involved in the examination of the draft Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU).

He has extensive experience in research and public service, participation in the implementation of projects under the grant of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan as a team leader and researcher. Research interests are international public law; the right of integration associations (European Union, EAEU); judicial power; interaction of international, regional and domestic law; comparative law; theory and practice of legislative work. More than 200 papers have been published, including 4 articles in rated journals included in the Scopus database. Research supervisor of the following projects: "Legal and socio-economic aspects of human capital formation in the conditions of building a competitive Kazakhstan" (2010); "Improving the application of international law in the field of judicial protection of human rights and freedoms in the countries of the common economic space (the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Federation) and the European Union" (2012 – 2014); "The contribution of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the improvement of the domestic and international legal regime for control over rocket technologies and the use of space technologies for peaceful purposes" (2018 – 2020, member of the research group); "Analysis of the interaction of the UN treaty bodies with the countries of the OECD and the EAEU aiming to adapt in Kazakhstan the world experience in fulfilling international legal obligations and preserving national specifics in the process of modernizing legislation" (2018 – 2020).

Since the late 1990s the scholar researched *the issues of correlation and interaction of national and international law*. The author developed the idea that modern law is increasingly acting as a system of interrelated norms of international, regional and domestic law. The main result of a reasonable combination of both norms of international, regional and domestic law should be to ensure the harmonious development of the country, the human community, the priority of universal human values. The development of international and domestic law took place against the backdrop of intensive interaction between world civilizations and often regardless of the membership of states in various organizations. Thus, the scholar notes that, despite the fact that Kazakhstan is not a member of the European Union and the Council of Europe, the formation of domestic legislation in the field of judiciary is also influenced by European law. At the present stage of the world development, along with the traditionally analyzed forms of correlation between domestic and international law,

“transplantation” takes place as a way of “transferring”, forceful, sometimes revolutionary introduction of elements of international law, institutions of law and entire legal systems of some states to a new domestic basis. At the same time, the author emphasizes that the immediate, hasty transplantation of the achievements of Western democracy in full on Kazakhstan is unacceptable, that this process, in order to avoid negative consequences, must be evolutionary in accordance with “the structure and resources of the state”, as noted in Art. 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948

Exploring the problems of modern interstate integration processes, the formation of regional law, the author comes to the conclusion that the EU countries gravitate towards in-depth cooperation, creating a semblance of a federal state. Unlike the EU, the EAEU countries build their relations on a different level – an economic union of sovereign states without a return to a single state, or its likeness. Both entry into and exit from the EAEU should be voluntary. The states that have created regional associations must cooperate on equal terms and make decisions on all fundamental aspects of joint activity exclusively by consensus. The sovereignty of the state, its territorial integrity are inviolable.

The scholar notes that the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan is based on the generally recognized principles and norms of international law, and in the text of the Constitution there is a norm on “respect” of the principles and rules of international law. All the norms of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan take precedence over the universally recognized principles and rules of international law, which have legal force in our country only insofar as it is allowed by the Basic Law. The implementation of legal principles, including the universally recognized principles of international law, is a process designed for an indefinitely long development of society.

The author reasonably shows that at present there is not a crisis of all international law, but a violation of its norms by certain subjects of international relations – mainly world powers (events in Yugoslavia, Ukraine, etc.). In order to maintain global peace and security, the time has come to change the UN structure by including new members representing all world civilizations in the Security Council and increasing its powers in relation to entities that violate the generally recognized principles and rules of international law (Udartsev, 2017, vol. 1, 31-35; Udartsev, 2019).

The first woman in Kazakhstan who defended her dissertation on international law is Zh.O. Kulzhabayeva (Udartsev, 2017, vol. 2, pp. 186-188). The topic of her Candidate’s thesis was “Most Favored Nation Clause” (Leningrad, St. Petersburg State University, 1991). Research supervisor – Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor L.N. Galenskaya. Official opponents: Doctor of Juridical Sciences V.P. Shatrov, Candidate of Legal Sciences M.K. Ivanov. Leading organization – M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University. The topic of the doctoral dissertation was “Legal support of international economic security”. Research supervisor – Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor L.N. Galenskaya.

At university she taught undergraduate courses on public international law, the law of international treaties; for master's and doctoral students – the theory and methodology of international legal analysis.

Under her supervision, four Candidates of Legal Sciences in the specialty 12.00.10 – “International Law”: D.I. Nurumov (2000), I.T. Musabekova (2003), A. Aidarkulova (2008), R.Zh. Arzayeva (2010) and one PhD Zh.T. Iskakova (2019) successfully defended their dissertation.

She has published more than 170 works. Main research interests concern problems of legal support of international economic security, the need to protect the national interests of the state in international economic relations. Separate studies are devoted to theoretical issues of the international mechanism for the protection of human rights, as well as the implementation of international standards in domestic legislation (Tlepina, 2020, pp. 286-290).

S.F. Udartsev writes that thanks to the activities of M.A. Sarsembayev, as well as the works of G.S. Sapargaliyev, S.S. Sartayev and other scholars of the older generation, the country has its own Doctors and Candidates of Legal Sciences in International Law” (Udartsev, 2015, p. 144). In the early 2000s, there were first PhDs in international law who defended their doctoral dissertations at European research centers in Germany and Poland (Udartsev, 2015, pp. 144-145, 150). S.F. Udartsev specifically mentions Zh.M. Kembayev (1975 –) and M.M. Daulenov.

Zh.M. Kembayev, Candidate of Legal Sciences (2002), Doctor of Law (doctor juris) Germany (2008). Graduate of the postgraduate school of the Faculty of Law of al-Farabi Kazakh National University (2002), doctoral program at the Faculty of Law of the University of Cologne (Germany, 2008). The topic of the Candidate's dissertation was “Legal foundations of cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the European Union” (Almaty, 2002). Research supervisor – Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor S.S. Sartayev. The topic of doctoral dissertation (2008): “Legal Aspects of the Regional Integration Processes in the Post-Soviet Area”. Research supervisor – Director of the Institute of Eastern European Law of the University of Cologne, Doctor of Law, Professor A. Nussberger.

He had the following long-term research internships abroad: in 2003 – 2004 – Fulbright Scholar at Southwestern Law School (Los Angeles, USA); in 2007 – 2008 – Humboldt Research Fellow on foreign public and international law at the Max Planck Institute (Heidelberg, Germany). He gave lectures at Kazakh Institute of Legal Studies and International Relations (КИПМО), Kazakh State Law Academy (КазГЮА) (Almaty), Kazakh-American University (Almaty), KIMEP University (Almaty). Guest Professor of the Kazakh-German University (Almaty, 2010) and the University of Vienna (Austria, 2014). Taught courses in universities for undergraduates and master's students on International Law; European Union law, etc. Has published more than 110 works.

Research interests of Zh. Kembayev include history of political and legal ideas of European unity; political and legal history of the development of the European Un-

ion; constitutional (institutional) law of the European Union; regional integration processes in the post-Soviet space; legal nature and institutions of the Eurasian Economic Union. During the research he published works in which he highlights the main stages in the evolution of the idea of European unity, as well as analyzes and systematizes the main political and legal concepts of the unification of European states that were put forward by the most prominent thinkers in different historical periods. He showed that the idea of European unity developed as part of the general process of evolution of ideas about the state and law, the proper state structure, human rights and freedoms, the principles of relations between states and the construction of interstate associations.

It is substantiated that in the course of integration processes three main directions of legal thought on the issue of European unification were formed. The first direction is the movement towards a single federal state; the second direction is based on the ideas of confederalism with the primacy of the national sovereignty of member states. The third direction connects the first two directions, substantiating the unification model, which combines elements of both state-legal and international-legal organizations. The author proves that at present it is the third direction that is dominant and underlies the implementation of integration processes, although the priority is subtly given to the development of state-legal elements.

In his works, the author raises questions about the results and patterns of evolution of the idea of interstate integration and the prospects for the development of the idea of the unification of states both in Europe and Eurasia (as well as throughout the world). It is stated that the main problem of integration in Eurasia in the conditions of centralization of state power in the Eurasian states is the construction of effective supranational bodies, and for this it is necessary to carry out fundamental domestic reforms, the main task of which should be the democratization of state and public life, a significant strengthening of the powers of representative authorities all levels.

The scholar for the first time conducted a study of the legal aspects of the process of formation and development of the idea of European unification from ancient times to the present. The legal aspects of the development and current state of European integration, the legal foundations of the activities of the European Communities and the European Union, the structure and sources of European law are studied comprehensively. The published works also cover the issues of the legal foundations of political and economic cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the EU, the legal nature and institutions of such organizations as the CIS, the EAEU and the CSTO, analyze the problems of integration processes in Eurasia, formulate a number of proposals for their solution (Udartsev, 2015, pp. 145-147).

MM. Daulenov during 2007 – 2012 within the international scholarship program of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan “Bolashak” did a full-time PhD at the Department of International and European Law of the Faculty of Law, Management and Economics at Wroclaw University (Wroclaw, Poland). He conducted research also with partial financial support within the framework of the European Union project

on the topic “Rozwój potencjału oferty edukacyjnej Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego szansa zwiększenia konkurencyjności Uczelni”.

In 2012, at the Faculty of Law, Management and Economics, Wrocław University (Wrocław, Republic of Poland), he defended his PhD thesis on the topic “Movement of goods, persons, services and capital in the international treaties of the European Union” (in Polish). Research supervisor – Head of the Department of International and European Law of the University of Wrocław, Doctor Hab., Professor Krzysztof Vujtowicz.

In 2009 – 2012 he taught seminars within the courses “International Law” and “European Union Law” in English and Polish for Polish and other students of the Faculty of Law, Management and Economics at University of Wrocław. In 2012 – 2015 – Head of the Department of International Law at KAZGUU University; since 2015 – Deputy Chairman of the Board of JSC “KAZGUU University” - Director of the S. Zimanov Academy of Fundamental and Applied Sciences of KAZGUU; 2019 – 2021 – Vice Minister of Education and Science, since 2021 – President of Narxoz University.

Since December 2013, he has been a member of the Scientific Advisory Council under the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan, since 2018 – a member of the Scientific Advisory Council of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The main courses he taught at universities for undergraduates, master’s and doctoral students: Theory of international law, international public law, European law, the European system for the protection of human rights, European Union law, Responsibility in international law, Application of international law in the legal system of the Republic Kazakhstan, Dispute resolution practice in the International Court of Justice, Judicial resolution of international public disputes, Research methodology.

Main research interests are international treaties of the European Union concluded with third countries; cooperation between international judicial bodies and bodies of constitutional control of states; principles of functioning of international organizations; general principles of international law; application of international law in the domestic legal system; international law in legal education. The author suggests that there is a possibility of an identical interpretation of the provisions of international treaties of the European Union also in cases where the provisions of such treaties are formulated in different ways, provided that the identity of the structural elements is preserved (Udartsev, 2015, pp. 149-151).

About these scholars S.F. Udartsev writes in hope that they will accomplish a lot to develop the theory and practice of international law and related branches of legal science (Udartsev, 2015, p. 152).

Among young scholars who defended PhD theses in international law, on the basis of interdisciplinary relations of international and domestic law at L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University R.D. Akshalova, A.Zh. Zhunusbekova, N.S. Kala, M.Zh. Kulikpayeva, Zh.T. Iskakova, A.A. Oinarova should be mentioned.

R.D. Akshalova, PhD, in 2009 – 2011 studied on the double degree program at L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University (Astana) and Peoples' Friendship University of Russia (hereinafter referred to as RUDN University) (Moscow). Member of the World Commission on Environmental Law of the International Union for Conservation of Nature. H-index – 1. Author profile on Scopus: <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57217108016>. Number of Scopus articles – 2.

As part of the PhD educational program in 2019, she completed a research internship, research internship abroad at RUDN University.

She has taught courses for undergraduate and graduate students on International Law, Case Study on the Law of Treaties, International Environmental Law, Peaceful Means of Resolving International Disputes, Legal Provision of International Security, International Legal Provision of International Energy Security, Theory of International Law, Law of Treaties, Sources of International Law, Main Institutions and Sources of International Law, International Environmental Justice. In English she taught courses on Theory of international law, International environment law, International environment justice, International law, Basic principles and sources of international law, Case study on treaties, Universal mechanism of human rights protection, Regional institutional mechanism of human rights protection.

PhD research by R.D. Akshalova was conducted on the topic “International legal problems of regulation of renewable energy sources and environmental protection: analysis of foreign experience” (research supervisors: domestic – B.Zh. Abdirayim, Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor, L.N. Gumilev ENU; foreign – A.M. Solntsev, Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor, RUDN University).

The author explored international legal and domestic legal relations in the field of renewable energy and environmental protection. In particular, she studied the international contractual framework, acts of regional organizations, program documents and domestic legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Canada, China, and the member states of the European Union. Theoretical problems and practice of the functioning of universal and regional organizations in the field of renewable energy sources (RES) use, as well as a comparative analysis of the compliance of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan with accepted international obligations in this area, were studied. In her works the young international legal scholar R.D. Akshalova considered the concept of renewable energy sources in international law and the legislation of various states. The author studied the institutional mechanism for regulating interstate relations in the field of renewable energy. Her works present an analysis of the dispute resolution practice of the WTO Dispute Settlement Body in the field of state support for renewable energy; the impact of the UN Sustainable Development Goals on the further spread of renewable energy throughout the world and analysis of the implementation of this Goal by the UN member states. The author studied the impact of renewable energy on the atmosphere, sea and land resources. Her articles reflect the analysis of the domestic legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the

field of renewable energy, the progress in the implementation of Kazakhstan's international obligations and initiatives in the field of renewable energy.

A.Zh. Zhunusbekova, a graduate of the double degree program – ENU and RUDN University. The topic of her PhD thesis was “International legal regulation of the use of water resources of transboundary rivers flowing through Kazakhstan (on the example of the Irtysh and Syrdarya rivers)” (research supervisors: domestic – Sh.V. Tlepina, Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor, L.N. Gumilyov ENU, foreign – A. Kh. Abashidze, Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor, RUDN University). She completed a research internship at RUDN University. In 2019, she completed an internship at the International Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, at the Asian Cooperation Department of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, at the Department of Transboundary Rivers of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

H-index – 1 (according to the Scopus Elsevier database for 2022). Author profile in Scopus – <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57209973935>. Number of Scopus articles – 2.

Teaches courses in Kazakh language – Law of International Organizations (Халықаралық ұйымдар құқығы), International Humanitarian Law (Халықаралық гуманитарлық құқық), International Environmental Law (Халықаралық экологиялық құқық), EU law (Еуропа Одағы құқығы), Law of Treaties (Халықаралық шарттар құқығы).

A.Zh. Zhunusbekova studies the issues of water dependence of the Republic of Kazakhstan from neighboring states (Irtysh and Syrdarya are transboundary rivers). The author studied the issues of conservation of aquatic ecosystems of the Irtysh and Syrdarya, the optimal regime for their sustainable use. Her works reflect the results of studying international legal norms and principles in the field of protection and use of international watercourses, determining on their basis the prospects for the development of international legal regulation of the use of water resources of transboundary rivers flowing through Kazakhstan (on the example of the Irtysh and Syrdarya rivers). A.Zh. Zhunusbekova studied the international legal principles and provisions of international law governing the use and protection of transboundary water resources. She formulated theoretical recommendations and specific proposals for improving international legal regulation of the use of water resources of transboundary rivers in Kazakhstan.

In the works of a young international legal scholar, an analysis of the basic concepts and terms used in the legal literature and documents in the field of transboundary water resources; the legal content of the main international legal principles for regulating the use of transboundary water resources; systems of sources of international legal regulation of the use of waters of transboundary rivers; existing interstate agreements regulating the use and protection of transboundary water resources in Kazakhstan; analysis of the activities of international organizations in the field of protection and use of water resources of transboundary rivers, is presented. At the same time, an assessment of the state and study of the genesis of the situation of water re-

sources of transboundary rivers flowing through Kazakhstan (on the example of the Irtysh and Syrdarya rivers), identification of existing political and legal problems and disclosure of opportunities for their resolution are shown. The study of the legislation of Kazakhstan regulating the use of transboundary water resources, the definition of prospects for their improvement and the relationship between the norms of domestic legislation and international law are presented. Proposals have been developed to improve the international legal regulation of the use of water resources of transboundary rivers.

N.S. Kala, PhD (research supervisors: domestic – E.M. Abaydeldinov, Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor, L.N. Gumilyov ENU; foreign – Bahattin Bahadır Erdem, Doctor of Law, Professor, University Istanbul, Turkey; Gilroy Newball, PhD, Associate Professor, Atlantic International University, USA). The PhD defense was held at Atlantic International University (USA) in 2018.

In 2021 – 2022 she participated in the international project “Law of Central Asia: Legal Culture and Business Environment in Central Asia” of Lund University (Sweden) within the framework of the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions under Horizon Europe 2020 program funded by the European Union. H-index – 5 (according to the Scopus Elsevier database for 2022). Author profile in Scopus – <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57194876335>. Number of Scopus articles – 6. Number of Thomson Reuters articles – 2.

The main courses she taught are the EU Law, the Legal System of the European Union, Issues of Legal Personality in International Law (undergraduates); Case study on international financial law; Law of international treaties (master’s students). In English she taught European law (advanced course), Regional International Legal mechanisms on human rights protection.

In her PhD thesis N.S. Kala shows the patterns and principles of international legal and domestic legal regulation of activities in the field of tourism in general and consideration of the features of the organization of tourism activities and hotel business. In her articles, aspects of the emergence and development of international tourism law are considered. To do this, she studied the experience of leading foreign countries in the field of tourism and hotel business (EAEU, EU). Especially deeply it reveals the subject of legal regulation in the field of tourism and hotel business. The analysis of international regulations, domestic legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan regulating tourism and hotel business has been published. The author explores the legal status and activities of travel companies in the Republic of Kazakhstan, reveals the issues of training for the tourism sector and the hotel business. The problems and prospects for the development of the tourism industry and hotel business in the Republic of Kazakhstan are indicated.

According to N.S. Kala domestic tourism development policy should be based on intra-regional strategies for the development and support of tourism and hotel business, which are based on the specific features of the region, natural reserves, historical and cultural centers, etc. At the same time, the competitiveness of the country in the field of tourism will be based on the competitiveness of each region, will be

come one of the performance indicators of management institutions, infrastructure and other indicators of the Global Competitiveness Index. The author substantiates that the main directions for the development of the tourism industry of the state are the improvement of legislation in the field of tourism, the increase and strengthening of the level of tourism infrastructure, hotel service, the field of utilities, transport, communications, advertising, the qualifications of employees in the field of tourism, which will contribute to the thorough implementation of priorities from the existence capacious tourist opportunities in the state.

M.Zh. Kulikpayeva, PhD, alumni of the “Bolashak” international scholarship, completed a research internship at King’s College London (Law, 2020-2022). H-index – 1 (according to the Scopus Elsevier database for 2022). The author’s profile in Scopus is <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=56151083300>. The number of articles in Scopus is 4.

She had a research internship at RUDN University (2011, 2012), at the National Space Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan (2012). In 2013, she completed advanced training at the University of Vienna (Austria, Vienna).

In 2017 – 2018 she won the international grant "Erasmus +". Within the framework of “Erasmus+” she gave lectures in English on the module “UN system control mechanisms on protection of human rights” and “International legal aspects of outer space activities” at SWPS University (Warsaw, Poland), Alberta Koledza (Riga, Latvia).

Participated in the following research projects: 2010, researcher in the framework of an initiative and risk research under the grant from the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan “Legal and socio-economic aspects of the formation of human capital in the conditions of building a competitive Kazakhstan” (head of the project: Head of the Department of International Law, Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor E.M. Abaydeldinov, L.N. Gumilyov ENU, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan); 2012 – 2014, researcher within the framework of fundamental research work under the grant from the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan “Improving the application of international law in the field of judicial protection of human rights and freedoms in the countries of the Common Economic Space (Kazakhstan, Belarus, Russia) and the European Union” (head of the project: Head of the Department of International Law, Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor E.M. Abaydeldinov, L.N. Gumilyov ENU, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan); 2015, researcher in the framework of an initiative and risk research under the grant of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan “Legal aspects of the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the conditions of accession to the WTO and the formation of the Eurasian Economic Union” (head of the project: Associate Professor of the Department of International Law, Candidate of Legal Sciences S.N. Sarsenova, L. N. Gumilyov ENU, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan); 2016 – Assistant Professor within the framework of the International Prison Reform (PRI) project in Central Asia “Development of Human Rights courses

for Higher Education Institutions in Kazakhstan (Capstone projects for students”), the Project topic: “Capstone project”.

In 2018 – 2020 she was the head of the project within the framework of the initiative and risk research under the grant of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan “Contribution of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the improvement of the domestic and international legal regime for control over rocket technologies and the use of space technologies for peaceful purposes”; Senior Research Fellow (2018 – 2020) within the framework of an initiative and risk research under the grant of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan “Analysis of the interaction of the UN treaty bodies with the countries of the OECD and the EAEU aiming to adapt in Kazakhstan the world experience in fulfilling international legal obligations and preserving national specifics in the process of modernizing legislation”.

Member of the National Preventive Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture (under the Ombudsman of the Republic of Kazakhstan) in 2018-2020.

Since 2018 she has been a member of the editorial board of the scientific and legal journal “Bulletin of the Institute of Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan”.

At university, she taught the following courses: International Space Law, International Legal Framework for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, UN Mechanisms for the Protection of Human Rights (undergraduate studies); Relevant issues of international space law; United Nations treaty bodies for the protection of human rights (postgraduate studies).

M.Zh. Kulikpayeva defended her PhD thesis on the topic “International legal aspects of cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and foreign countries in the field of space activities”. The purpose of her research was the comprehensive study of international space law as one of the modern branches of international law; stages of the development and current state of the space industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the prospective of its development within the framework of the international cooperation with other states. The main provisions of the dissertation, the results of her research were presented on the eve of the defense and after the defense in scientific publications. She studied the works of theorists and practitioners in the field of space activities on the issue of defining the key concepts of international space law, among which such concepts as “space activity”, “space area”, “launching state”. She reviewed in detail the main concepts and practical documents of the UN regarding the problem of delimitation of air and outer space. An analysis of the main principles of conducting space activities and the legal framework at the regional level (within the CIS, EAEU) was presented. She reviewed the UN basic documents in the field of space activities and determined the main directions of international cooperation of the Republic of Kazakhstan with foreign states in the field of space activities. M.Zh. Kulikpayeva in her works indicates the degree of imperfection of the contractual framework and domestic legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and suggests ways of a possible solution.

It should be noted that the object of research M.Zh. Kulikpayeva is space activities as one of the priority sectors of the state economy. At the same time, the subject of the study is the international treaty base of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the issue of cooperation in the field of space activities.

The scientific novelty of M.Zh. Kulikpayeva's publications lies in the fact that for the first time an attempt was made to comprehensively study the international legal aspects of the current state and development of the space industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan. She analyzed the domestic legislation and the existing international legal framework; some issues of space activity implementation are defined and ways of their solution are offered.

Zh.T. Iskakova, PhD, author of the PhD thesis "The system of integration law of the Eurasian Economic Union" (research supervisors: domestic – Zh.O. Kulzhabayeva, Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor, L.N. Gumilyov ENU; foreign – V.S. Bakhin, Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor, St. Petersburg State University). She took part in such projects as "Legal aspects of the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the context of the WTO accession and the formation of the Eurasian Economic Union" (2015 – 2017), and "Improving the application of international law in the field of judicial protection of human rights and freedoms in the countries of the Eurasian Economic Space (Kazakhstan, Belarus, Russia) and the EU" (2010 – 2015). She completed a research internship at the University of Business and International Studies (Switzerland, Geneva) in 2014, at the Department of International Law of the Law Faculty of St. Petersburg State University (Russian Federation, St. Petersburg) in 2015. Has 5 articles in the Scopus database, H-Index – 1
<https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57192064466>.

She teaches the following courses for undergraduates: Sources of International Law, Basic Institutions of International Law, International Private Law, International Commercial Arbitration, Conflict of Law and Substantive Regulation of Foreign Economic Transactions in Private International Law, International Economic Law, Peaceful Settlement of Disputes; for master's students – Integration Law.

Based on a comprehensive analysis of international legal, regional legal and domestic regulations, taking into account the existing doctrinal positions, the researcher substantiated the general scientific concept of the formation of an independent system of integration law within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union. Zh.T. Iskakova studied the legal relations associated with the formation and functioning of the system of integration law of the Eurasian Economic Union, the patterns and features of the process of adoption and implementation of acts of the bodies of the Eurasian Economic Union, the judicial practice of the EAEU and the correlation of the jurisdiction of the EAEU Court with the jurisdiction of international and national courts.

The author analyzed the international contractual framework of the Eurasian Economic Union, the acts of the Union bodies, the national legislation of the member states of the Union, as well as the Constitutions and other legal acts of the member

states of the Union, in particular the current legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which establishes the place of integration norms in the legal system of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Separate provisions considered the issues of correlation of the jurisdictions of the EAEU Court with the jurisdictions of the domestic courts of the EAEU Member States, ways to eliminate competition between the jurisdictions of the EAEU Court and the national courts of the Member States, as well as the conflict of jurisdictions with international judicial institutions.

In her publications Zh.T. Iskakova established the essential features of the legal system of an integration association and presented a definition of the legal category “integration law”. The author outlined her vision of the essence of integration law, its place in the system of law, the limits of mutual influence and interaction with international and domestic law.

The works highlight the normative composition of the law of the Eurasian Economic Union and the procedure for its formation, the correlation of the regulatory institutional system of the Eurasian Economic Union with the current legislation of the EAEU member states.

Publications of Zh.T. Iskakova contain a number of ideas and important practical recommendations that can be applied in the activities of the EAEU and its bodies, in the course of improving the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other member states, as well as in the educational process when training specialists in legal and economic profiles. A number of scientific provisions can find their application in the activities of the EAEU Court, as well as in the work of courts and other law enforcement bodies of its member states.

A.A. Oinarova, PhD, studied on the double degree program at RUDN University, completed academic mobility within the Erasmus Mundus program at University of Graz (Graz, Austria), Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Scholar-2016.

Completed an internship under the international law program at the University of Business and International Studies (Geneva, Switzerland) in 2014; research internship at O.E. Kutafin Moscow State Law University (Moscow, Russia) in 2017 – 2018; internship at the Business Development Department of the Eurasian Economic Commission of the Eurasian Economic Union (Moscow, Russia) in 2018.

Completed the course “International water law” (2020) on Coursera; the course for Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Scholars “Kazakhstan in the process of economic transformation” (Representation of the K. Adenauer Foundation in Kazakhstan, Borovoye, Kazakhstan) (2016); “Great freedom” of speech and opinion – journalism and law” organized by the Representative Office of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Kazakhstan (Almaty, Kazakhstan) (2019), “Local self-government: budgeting and civic participation” organized by the Representative Office of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Kazakhstan (Almaty, Kazakhstan) (2018), etc.

PhD research by A.A. Oinarova was performed on the topic “International legal aspects of the formation and functioning of the Eurasian Economic Union”. The author explored the theoretical and practical issues of the formation of the Eurasian Economic Union. The object of the study was the totality of legal relations arising

during the formation and functioning of the EAEU. The international legal acts regulating the formation and functioning of the EAEU were studied; decisions of the bodies and current regulatory legal acts of the EAEU member states, as well as the provisions of international law. In the works of A.A. Oinarova, we read the specific characteristics of regional economic integration. Through the analysis of the regulatory framework, she traced the process of creating the EAEU and the role of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the creation and development of Eurasian integration in order to ensure and strengthen the economic interests of the country. Articles by A.A. Oinarova present the results of a study of the mechanisms for the implementation of the international activities of the EAEU and the participation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in it. Of particular interest are the key areas for improving the legal foundations of integration processes within the EAEU, proposed by the researcher. The articles reflect the role of the main institutions of the EAEU in the development of Eurasian integration and the provision of economic benefits for each member state of the EAEU.

Results and conclusions

Thus, we have once again established:

1) the activities of the teaching staff, legal scholars and practitioners who worked at the First State Law Institute of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the USSR had a great help and influence on the formation and development of the teaching of international law in law schools and faculties, the science of international law in Kazakhstan. At the same time, the question of the reasons for the long absence of Candidates and Doctors of Legal Sciences in international law in Kazakhstan from 1958 to 1978 remains unexplored. The first dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Legal Sciences was defended by U.S. Dzhekebayev at the Institute of Law of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR on the topic "Competence and role of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly in the peaceful settlement of disputes" in 1958.

Exactly 20 years later, a Candidate's dissertation on international law was defended on the topic "Sovereignty and international legal personality of the Union republics and criticism of bourgeois concepts (on the example of the Kazakh SSR)" by M.A. Sarsembayev (Sartayev, 2002, p. 370; Tlepina, 2005, p. 215ff) at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He successfully defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic "Issues of international law in the history of Kazakhstan and Central Asia (from the 15th century till present)" in the Sector of International Law of the Institute of State and Law of the Russian Academy of Sciences in 1994. The first doctoral dissertation on international law was defended in 1994 by M.A. Sarsembayev.

2) the heads of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, the Sector of Law, and T.M. Kulteleyev personally repeatedly took the opportunity to train international lawyers. Archival documents indicate two names – Yermagambetov, Akkushkarov;

3) M.K. Yermagambetov, a graduate of the Leningrad school of lawyers, was the first to prepare a doctoral dissertation on international criminal procedural law. However, for reasons unknown to us, he did not defend.

It is possible that this was also due to repressions against B.Ya. Arseniev;

4) the formation and development of the science of international law in Soviet Kazakhstan was due to the political and legal ideology of the state. During the Soviet period in Kazakhstan, in a number of areas of legal science, the least amount of research work was observed. In this sense, international law is no exception. For example, for the entire Soviet period, only one Candidate's dissertation on the history of the state and the law of foreign countries was defended in 1940 by L.V. Dyukov.

5) currently the science of international law is actively developing in our country. Universities train specialists in the specialty of international law, in some of them at all the three levels – undergraduate degree, master's degree, doctoral studies. The potential of this science is great.

Head of the fundamental research under the grant of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the history of legal science, Doctor of Law, Professor *S.F. Udartsev* writes: "In recent years, more PhDs has been defending their theses in this area (the field of international law), including those who defended doctoral dissertations in European scientific centers. Some of them are actively involved in research and are beginning to take leading positions" (Udartsev, 2015, p. 144). He refers to *Zh.M. Kembayev*, Candidate of Legal Sciences, Doctor of Law (doctor juris) of Germany, Professor of KIMEP University, and *M.M. Daulenov*, PhD, who was Deputy Chairman of the Board of JSC "KAZGUU University" – Director of the S. Zimanov Academy of Fundamental and Applied Sciences of KAZGUU University (Udartsev, 2015, pp. 145-152), and is currently the President of Narxoz University.

A number of PhD doctors in international law graduated al-Farabi Kazakh National University, L.N. Gumilyov ENU. A new generation of international legal scholars take part in the training of international lawyers in these universities; in the practical sphere – in state bodies, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, international organizations of the UN system and other international universal and regional, including non-governmental organizations, as well as in legislative and expert activities of the state, region, world. Currently, there is a quantitative and qualitative growth of international lawyers. These big changes in the issue of training theorists and practitioners of international law contribute to the development of various studies in the science of international law, the successful promotion and protection of public and private interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its citizens.

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1. In the pre-revolutionary period, the courses "Diplomatics and Political Economy", "International Law" were taught at the Faculty of Law of Moscow State University, in the 1920-1930s – "History of International Relations and International Law", "International Law", and the "International Law" department was founded.

2. Ivan Sergeyevich Peretersky (1889–1956), Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor.

3. Al'fred Krish'yanovich Stal'geevich, Candidate of State and Legal Sciences, Candidate of Phil. Sciences, Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor.

4. Max Urievich Schats, Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor, graduate of St. Petersburg University (1908). He graduated from the Faculty of Law with a degree in public law and cultural history. He studied courses at University of Geneva (1907), Bern (1908), Vienna (1912). He was a member of the United European Socialist Workers' Party. He worked as a lawyer, rector of the People's University in Riga, legal adviser of the USSR Representative Office in Latvia, member of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Bar Association, head of the 4th legal advice office in Riga. Member of the Union of Writers of the USSR, lecturer of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the USSR. Was evacuated from Riga. On September 4, 1941 K.I. Satpayev and deputy Chairman of Kazakh branch of the Academy of Sciences of USSR G.U. Buzurbayev was sent letters by the deputy Chairman of the Committee of Branches and Bases of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR P.N. Kolesnikov; and Member of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Academician-Secretary of the Department of History and Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Academician A.M. Deborin, which requested assistance in providing housing and work for M.U. Schats. Re-evacuated from Alma-Ata in 1945.

5. Andrey Andreyevich Piontkovsky (1898–1973), Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor.

6. Mihail Aleksandrovich Chel'tsov-Bebutov, Doctor of Juridical Sciences (criminal law).

7. Stanislav Markovich Gofman, Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor, specialist in the field of theory and history of state and law, international law, evacuated to Alma-Ata from Minsk by the People's Commissariat of Justice of the USSR. The list of evacuated scholars enrolled in the Alma-Ata Law Institute says about him: Candidate of Legal Sciences, Professor of International Law at Minsk Law Institute. B.Ya. Arseniev writes to the head of the Department of Educational Institutions of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the USSR M.A. Krasnogorsky and Plotkin authorized by All-Union Committee for Higher Education for Central Asia, about Gofman as a Professor of International Law. On November 24, 1942 transferred to Sverdlovsk Law Institute.

8. Sergey Yakovlevich Bulatov (1898–1965), Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor.

9. M.A. Krasnogorsky, Head of the Department of Educational Institutions of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the USSR.

10. Mutagallim Kairshinovich Yermagambetov, Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor. He was admitted to Leningrad Law Institute (1935), on January 16, 1938 he transferred and graduated from the Leningrad branch of the All-Union Correspondence Law Institute of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the USSR.

11. Graduated from the Imperial Novorossiysk University (Odessa), studied in Berlin. He worked as a prosecutor of Moscow, State arbitrator, director of the All-Union Institute for Legal Sciences, Moscow Law Institute. On October 11, 1947, he defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic "Guarantee of Individual Rights in the Soviet Criminal Procedure". Official opponents at the defense were M.S. Strogovich,

A.A. Piontkovsky, A.F. Kleinman. He was subjected to repression for “a number of political mistakes, expressed in the fact that he gave a laudatory review of Comrade Shifman’s doctoral dissertation and a positive review on the textbook by prof. Strogovich, containing gross political mistakes, ... spoke enthusiastically about Anglo-American justice, did not show the advantages of Soviet procedural law” (From Order No. 308 dated May 26, 1949 of the director of the Moscow Law Institute F.M. Butov), consequently he was dismissed as the Head of the Department of Criminal Procedure, Professor of the Department, from work at the Institute. B.Ya. Arseniev was the Head of the Department of Judicial Law, director, chairman of the Council of the First State Law Institute. He was a member of the Methodological Council under the Peoples’ Commissariat for Justice of the USSR. B.Ya. Arseniev was the official opponent at the defense of P. Tursunmukhamedov’s dissertation “Interrogation during the preliminary investigation”, a postgraduate student of the Sector of Law of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR.

12. These specialties are theory of state and law, history of state and law, history of state and law of the USSR, state law, international law, administrative law, land and collective farm law, civil law, civil procedure, labor law, financial law, criminal law, criminal procedure, criminalistics (in the document this sequence is preserved – Sh.T.). See: TSGA RK, f. 1694, op. 1, d. 17, l. 79 ob.

13. A typo in the capital letter of the name is possible – Sh.T.

14. Tair Muldagaliyevich Kul'teleyev (1911–1953), Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor.

15. See: Arhiv Instituta gosudarstva i prava Rossiyskoy Akademii Nauk (A IGiP RAN). Katalog. Yermagambetov M.K.

16. Aron Naumovich Trainin (Movsha Aron Nokhumovich Trainin) (1883–1957), Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

17. Leonid Vasil'yevich Dyukov (1912–2004), Candidate of Legal Sciences, Professor.

18. Dmitry Vladimirovich Sokolsky (1910–1987), Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, Hero of Socialist Labor.

19. Pavel Efimovich Orlovsky (1896–1974), Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences (civil law), director of the Institute of Law of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

20. Evgeny Alexandrovich Korovin (1892–1964, Moscow), Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor, specialist in international law, Honored Scholar of the RSFSR and the Uzbek SSR.

21. Vladimir Ivanovich Lebedev (1894–1966), Doctor of Hist. Sciences, Professor, Director of the Higher Diplomatic School and Head of the Department of the Institute of International Relations of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

22. Akhmet Akkushkarovich Akkushkarov, graduate of Kuibyshev Pedagogical Institute.

23. Vladimir Mikhailovich Khvostov (1905–1972), Doctor of Hist. Sciences, Professor, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (General History), Head of the Archival Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR (1946–1957).

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25. Uzyuken Suykunbayevich Dzhekebayev, Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor.

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