

## **ABSTRACT**

*for the dissertation to obtain a scientific degree of Doctor in specialty  
6D030100-Jurisprudence*

**Yestemirov Marat Asanovich**

### **Legal regulation of the corporate relations in the Republic of Kazakhstan**

#### **The urgency of the problem under research.**

Nowadays terms like a corporation, the corporate relations, corporate law are widely used in economic and scientific life. In this situation, the law-enforcement practice brings to the timetable of local legislator questions of the following character: what contents has to be given in a concept of corporation, the corporate relations, what's a best way of improvement of legal regulation of the corporate relations, is it a necessary to implement a division of legal entities into the corporate and unincorporated organizations in the local legislation.

Researchers have a dispute on structure of the legal forms of the corporate organizations. For example, one group of researchers believe that as a corporate organizations we can accept only commercial organizations, at the same time other group of researchers suggest to include in number of the corporate organizations not only the commercial organizations, but also separate legal forms of non-profit organizations.

Existence of the perfect legal mechanisms which properly regulates questions of business activity is a important for development of business and its support. The analysis of local judicial practice has shown that in legal regulation of the corporate relations there are gaps which leads to the different judicial results on similar disputes. In this situation, we believe that academic communities, researchers have to show a best way for further development of our judicial practice. Following the results of carrying out qualitative researches, they have to offer ways of overcoming these or those difficulties of law-enforcement practice. Besides, those contradictions which are present at official texts of acts in the Russian and Kazakh languages have an adverse effect on due legal regulation of the corporate relations in a certain measure. In one of annexes to the present thesis are given concrete examples with the corresponding justifications.

#### **Level of researching topic of dissertation by other researchers.**

The different aspects of activity of legal entities were studied by such Kazakhstan scientists as Yu.G. Basin, M.K. Suleymenov, A.G. Didenko, F.S. Karagusov, Z. Nogaybay, S.I. Klimkin, B.Zh. Aytimov, N.I. Mamontov, S.A. Yntymahov, O. Aytbayuli, E.V. Nesterova, F.K. Shakirov, I.G. Kolupayev, U.A. Suleymenova. Also, in this thesis we have analyzed research works of scientists

as E.A. Sukhanov, I.S. Shitkina, D.V. Lomakin, N.V. Kozlova, A.A. Yagelnitsky, D.I. Stepanov, V.A. Belov, B.M. Gongalo, V.F. Yakovlev, T.E. Abova, A.G. Karapetov, A.V. Gabov, E.V. Voskresenskaya, A.A. Kuznetsov, T.D. Chepiga, E.M. Hegay, P.V. Stepanov, V.V. Dolinskaya, S.N. Bratus, V.D. Fedchuk, M.G. Iontsev, V.I. Dobrovolsky, A.E. Sherstobitov, I.A. Pokrovsky, L. Chanturia, B. Irakli. Also, we payed attention to the works of P. Berens, A. Pinto and D. Branson, B. Blek, R. Vedde, K. Hopt, A. Dignam and D. Louri, K. Paine, J. Kelly, S. Miller, M. Byurskens and U. Noak, F.S. Machado, G. Bachmann, K. Kyukhner, S. Unger, F. Aydogan and M. Emirler, H.I. Shramm, J. Murphy, etc.

The majority of the questions which are brought up in this work weren't analyzed earlier by local researchers.

**Research objective** – to develop the recommendations submitted on improvement of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and domestic law-enforcement practice by a research of legal regulation of the corporate relations.

In this regard, the following tasks are set:

- to define expediency of introduction to the domestic legislation of division of legal entities into the corporate and unincorporated organizations;
- to define positive and negative aspects of jurisprudence concerning the volume of the rights passing to the new participant;
- to define validity of recognition of a share in authorized capital of limited liability partnership ownerless;
- to define ways of legal settlement of the situations arising at disagreement between participants during implementation of the rights for participation in management;
- to define identity of texts of acts in Russian and Kazakh, and, on the basis of this work, to develop certain recommendations.

### **Scientific novelty of a research.**

In the thesis:

- the expediency of introduction to the domestic legislation of division of legal entities into the corporate and unincorporated organizations is proved;
- the analysis of jurisprudence on disputes on recognition of a share in authorized capital of limited liability partnership of ownerless is made and recommendations for unification of jurisprudence about the matter are developed;
- the volume of the rights passing to the new participant of limited liability partnership is analysed and practical recommendations about improvement of the legislation and jurisprudence are formulated;
- questions of "impasses" in the sphere of the corporate relations on the example of concrete lawsuits are analysed.

### **The following provisions are submitted for protection:**

1. It is necessary to enter division of legal entities into the corporate and unincorporated organizations into the civil legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and it is necessary to carry to number of the corporate organizations besides separate legal forms of the commercial organizations as well separate legal forms of non-profit organizations;

2. For improvement of law-enforcement practice we offer the following:

- to make addition to the statute of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Some questions of the using of legislation about the limited liability partnership and partnership with additional liability" of the following contents: "Referring to Art. 242 of the Republic of the Kazakhstan, recognition of an ownerless share in capital fund of the limited liability company isn't allowed. At the same time, for restoration of the situation of stability in partnership, participants of this partnership can address with the requirement about compulsory repayment of a share of the absent participant".

Now, on disputes of this category domestic jurisprudence develops in three directions. In affairs which are referred to the first direction courts dismiss the statement of claim about recognition of a share ownerless with reference to the fact that it is impossible to use the tool of the proprietary relations to obligations and legal designs. In the second direction, courts consider claim requirements subject to satisfaction and here, as an argument the long absence of the participant (more than 7 years), nonparticipation in activity of association and thereof suspension of all activity of association is used. In the third direction, participants for the solution of problems of "the absent participant" resort to the help of compulsory repayment of a share.

In our opinion, the fact that on identical disputes of one category there was a contradictory jurisprudence already is unacceptable.

According to us, the compulsory repayment of a share has potential to be key in the solution of problems of "the absent participant" and therefore this situation has to be enshrined in the standard resolution Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- the positions developed by domestic jurisprudence on a number of categories of lawsuits demand reconsideration and revision. The analysis of domestic jurisprudence demonstrates that the rights of new participants are in many respects limited. For example, new participants have no right to challenge earlier made decisions of governing bodies and the bargains concluded by association in pursuance of these decisions. The new participant has no right to initiate a question of attraction to subsidiary responsibility of governing bodies for those actions which were made by them before acquisition by the claimant of the status of the participant. Positions of vessels according to which the right to information extends only since that period in which the status of the participant has been received meet and the new participant on the early periods has no right to claim information. We believe, jurisprudence in this part has to be reconsidered and for this purpose, we suggest to make addition to statute of

the Supreme Court of Republic of the Kazakhstan “Some questions of the using of legislation about the limited liability partnership and partnership with additional liability” of the following contents: "Irrespective of the term of accession to association, the participant of association has the right to claim information on activity of association. Considering that the participant of association acts for the benefit of association, it has to be authorized to the participant who has joined association to initiate trial about attraction to subsidiary responsibility of governing bodies. The lack of the status of the participant at the time of decision-making by governing bodies isn't the basis for refusal in the satisfaction of the statement of claim about recognition of such decision invalid";

- in domestic jurisprudence concerning validity of the assurances of the seller expressed at signing of the contract of sale of a share in authorized capital there was a contradictory practice. For formation of same judicial practice on this matter we suggest to bring the specification following in statute of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan “Some questions of the using of legislation about the limited liability partnership and partnership with additional liability” : "Assurance of an seller (about absence of debt before the third parties, about discharge of duty on contributing to authorized capital, etc.) the shares expressed at the time of alienation are valid and the parties have the right to refer to them for confirmation of the facts of the case";

3. For improvement of the current legislation we suggest to make additions to the Law of RK "About Associations with Limited and Additional Liability" of the following contents:

- in the current legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan the situation when because of the disagreements which have arisen between participants activity of all association is broken is up to standard not settled. BC PK has stated the position which is that judicial authorities don't interfere with questions of management. We believe, the concept of "deadlock" has to be provided in the current legislation and for this purpose we suggest to make the following addition: "In cases when because of rejection of certain decisions, there is a probability of suspension of operations of association, and implementation of three unsuccessful attempts of participants about adoption of such decisions, confirms approach of a deadlock. In case of approach of a deadlock, the limited liability company is subject to elimination if other decision isn't provided in constituent documents";

- in law-enforcement practice there are certain difficulties at the solution of a question of claim of the new and former participant of limited liability partnership on receiving a part of net income. For the purpose of introduction of clarity in this question we suggest to make the corresponding addition "Alienation of a share with unallotted income is carried out with the right for their receiving a share by the new owner if other isn't provided by the contract on alienation of a share";

- in law-enforcement practice cases when meet, the association having a debt to the third parties nevertheless makes the decision on distribution of net income between participants, and, in case of the address of creditors with the requirement about collecting debt, becomes insolvent. We believe, owing to these actions, the rights and legitimate interests of the third parties (creditors) are violated. For correction of a situation we suggest to fix the list of cases when distribution of net income is forbidden to association;

4. The discrepancy of semantic values of texts of regulations in the Kazakh and Russian languages is observed. According to the current legislation, both of these languages can be used at the request of citizens. Regulations are also published in these two languages. However, the discrepancy of texts of the NPA is in certain cases observed. Therefore, we have made the table about these discrepancies and options for correction of texts are offered.

**The section I** is called "Possibility of introduction to Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan a division of legal entities into the corporate and unincorporated organizations".

Information on criteria of division of legal entities into the corporate and unincorporated organizations is provided in **subsection 1.1** and also need of introduction of this division to the domestic civil legislation is proved.

**In subsection 1.2** attention is paid to a concept of "a corporate dispute" and the situation which has developed in law-enforcement practice in connection with application of this concept is used as one of the bases for introduction to the legislation of division of legal entities into the corporate and unincorporated organizations.

For example, the following provision is enshrined in the current version of item 1 of Art. 27 of Civil Procedural Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

"Disputes which party are the commercial organization, association (union) of the commercial organizations, association (union) of the commercial organizations and (or) individual entrepreneurs, the non-profit organization having the status of self-regulatory organization according to laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan and (or) its shareholders (participants, members) including who were (further - corporate disputes), connected with belong to corporate disputes:

- 1) creation, reorganization and liquidation of legal entity;
- 2) accessory of stocks of joint-stock companies, share in authorized capital of economic associations, shares of members of cooperatives, establishment of their encumbrances and realization of the rights following from them, including recognitions of transactions with them invalid, except for the disputes arising in connection with the section of hereditary property or the section of the general property of spouses including stocks of joint-stock company, share in authorized capital of economic associations, shares of members of cooperatives;
- 3) requirements about indemnification, the officials caused to the legal entity by actions (inaction), founders, shareholders, participants (further - participants of the legal entity) and other persons;
- 4) recognition invalid transactions and (or) application of consequences of invalidity of such transactions;
- 5) appointment or election, the termination, stay of the powers and responsibility of the persons which are or entering a part of governing bodies of the legal entity and also the disputes arising from civil legal relationship

between such persons and the legal entity in connection with implementation, the termination, stay of their powers;

6) issue of securities;

7) maintaining system of registers of holders of securities, taking into account the rights for actions and other securities and also the disputes connected with placement and (or) the circulation of securities;

8) recognition of invalid state registration of issue of shares;

9) convocation and holding a general meeting of participants of the legal entity and the decisions made on him;

10) contest of decisions, actions (inaction) of governing bodies of the legal entity".

Similar edition was present also at earlier operating Civil Procedural Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. However, according to the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan of July 5, 2014 No. 236-V "About modification and additions in some acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan concerning the legislation on administrative offenses" the above-stated transfer of the disputes relating to corporate disputes has been excluded. Thereof to currents of year, before enforcement of the new editorial version of Civil Procedural Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, practice worked without the above-stated lists. In this regard on the separate disputes which were earlier among corporate there were questions on jurisdiction. Also in law-enforcement practice the position has taken roots that only the disputes following from the specified transfer belong to the category corporate, however it is worth specifying that this position isn't reasonable.

In subsection 1.3 separate legal forms of commercial and non-profit legal entities are listed.

According to item 2 of Art. 34 of Civil Code, the legal entity which is the commercial organization can be created only in the form of the state enterprise, economic association, joint-stock company, production cooperative.

According to item 3 of Art. 34 of Civil Code, the legal entity which is non-profit organization can be created in the form of establishment, public association, joint-stock company, consumer cooperative, fund, religious association and in other form provided by acts

In subsection 1.4 classification of legal entities depending on the rights of participants (founders) concerning property of these legal entities is stated.

According to item 2 of Art. 36 of Civil Code, economic associations, joint-stock companies and cooperatives treat legal entities on which property their participants (founders) keep liability laws.

According to item 3 of Art. 36 of Civil Code, the organizations possessing property on the right of economic maintaining or the right of operational management treat legal entities on which property their founders keep the property right or other real right.

According to requirements of item 4 of Art. 36 of Civil Code to legal entities on which property their founders (participants) don't keep property rights, public associations, funds and religious associations belong.

**The second section** is called "The separate rights and duties of participants of the corporate organizations".

**In subsection 2.1** general laws and duties of participants of the corporate organizations are designated. In many regulations of the right and a duty of participants (members) of data of the organizations are removed in separate articles.

For example, item 1 of Art. 11 of the Law of RK "About Associations with Limited and Additional Liability", item 1 of Art. 14 of the Law of RK "About Joint-stock Companies", item 1 of Art. 9 of the Law of RK "About Production Cooperatives", Art. 14 of the Law of RK "About Consumer Cooperative", etc.

Along with possession of these rights, at the same time the legislator allocates participants of data of the organizations with certain duties. For example, item 1 of Art. 12 of the Law of RK "About Associations with Limited and Additional Liability", item 1 of Art. 15 of the Law of RK "About Joint-stock Companies", Art. 15 of the Law of RK "About Consumer Cooperative", etc.

Because in the majority precepts of law concerning the rights and duties of participants are formulated by general phrases, in law-enforcement practice concerning application of these provisions there was an ambiguous practice. These and other questions will be considered in the following items.

In point 2.1.1 the rights of participants for information reveal.

According to item 1 of Art. 8-1 of the Law of the Republic of the Kazakhstan "About Economic Associations":

"The economic association is obliged to provide information on activity of association infringing on the interests of its participants upon the demand of the participants.

As information infringing on the interests of participants of economic association are recognized:

1) the decisions made by a general meeting of participants of association, supervisory board, executive body, audit commission (auditor) of association and information on execution of the made decisions;

2) receiving a loan by association in a size which is twenty five and more percent from the size of equity of association;

3) commission by association of large deal or set of the transactions interconnected among themselves as a result of which, (which) the property for the sum, a component twenty five and more percent from the size of equity of association is got or alienated;

4) obtaining by association licenses for implementation of any kinds of activity and (or) commission of certain actions, stay or the termination of their

actions and also deprivation of the licenses for implementation of any kinds of activity and (or) commission of certain actions which are earlier obtained by association;

5) arrest of property of association;

6) approach of the circumstances having extreme character as a result of which the property of association which book value was ten or more percent from the general size of assets of society has been destroyed;

7) involvement of association to administrative responsibility and (or) his officials to criminal or administrative liability;

8) decision on compulsory reorganization of association;

9) the auditor report (at his existence);

9-1) information on excitement in court of business on a corporate dispute;

10) other information infringing on the interests of participants of association according to the charter of association".

In this direction the author as a problematic issue has allocated the following: 1) in law-enforcement practice positions according to which the participant who has joined subsequently association (society) has no right to claim information on the early periods of activity of such association meet; 2) the term of limitation period extends to requirements of the participant, i.e. the participant can claim information only for the last three years. In this point the author proposes solutions of these questions.

In subsection 2.1.2 attention is paid to the rights of participants for receiving income from activity of the organization. In this point, the author brings up questions of claim of the new and former participant of limited liability partnership on receiving a part of rasedyamy income and for the solution of this question we are offering to bring specifications in the current legislation.

In subsection 2.1.3 questions on contest of decisions of governing bodies are taken up. In a number of regulations the rights of participants for contest of decisions of governing bodies are affirmed. For example, the provision that the decision of a general meeting of consumer cooperative made with violation of an order of holding a general meeting, and decision-making, established by the present Law, the charter or rules and other documents regulating internal activity of consumer cooperative as well as the decision of a general meeting contradicting the present Law or the charter, including the decision violating the rights of members of consumer cooperative can be recognized as court invalid in whole or in part according to the statement of members of consumer cooperative is enshrined in item 4 of Art. 18 of the Law of Republic of the Kazakhstan "About Consumer Cooperative". Such application can be submitted within six months from the date of holding a general meeting.

However, the direction of development of domestic law-enforcement practice in this part causes a number of questions and doubts in correctness of

these tendencies. For example, in domestic jurisprudence there was a position according to which the participant who has joined subsequently association has no right to challenge earlier made decisions and bargains concluded on the basis of these decisions. In scientific works of the Kazakhstan and foreign researchers on this matter were analyzed.

The legality and expediency of this approach will be considered in this point.

In subsection 2.1.4 attention is paid to a duty of participants to make contributions to authorized capital. Are analyzed validity of liberalization of the requirement to formation of authorized capital of limited liability partnership.

In subsection 2.2 so-called "deadlock" in the sphere of the corporate relations is analyzed and ways of an exit from this situation are offered.

**The third the section** is called "Property responsibility of participants of the corporate relations".

**In subsection 3.1** attention is paid to separate aspects of liability of governing bodies.

In this subsection as the main question the developed position of law-enforcement practice according to which new participants can't address with the claim for involvement of governing bodies to responsibility for those actions which have been made by them earlier is analyzed.

**In subsection 3.2** of the thesis questions of compulsory repayment of a share (exception) of the participant of the corporate organization are brought up.

**In the last subsection 3.3** is analyzed the prospects of implementation in the domestic legislation of the concept of "piercing the corporate veil".

### **List of published articles:**

#### **Articles which were published in the collections of international scientific and practical conferences:**

1) Естемиров М.А. «Конституциялық құндылықтардың жеке құқық саласындағы қолданысы» // Қазақстан Республикасының Конституциясы Күніне арналған «КОНституция және қоғам мен мемлекеттің жаңғыруы» атты халықаралық ғылыми-практикалық конференция материалдарының жинағы (2017 ж. 2-30 тамыз) /Жалпы редакциясын басқарғандар: И.И. Рогов, А.О. Шәкіров, - Астана: Баспа: «Жарқын Ко»: 2017. – 412 б. б. 397-402

2) Естемиров М.А. «Жауапкершілігі шектеулі серіктестіктің жарғылық капиталындағы үлесті иесіз деп тану жөніндегі отандық сот тәжірибесіне шолу» // Недействительные сделки в гражданском праве: материалы

междунар. научн. практ. конф. В рамках ежегодных цивилистических чтений, посвященной 75-летию профессора Рольфа Книпера (Алматы, 19-20 мая 2016 г.) / Отв. ред. М.К. Сулейменов. – Алматы: НИИ частного права, 2017. -744 с. б.702-710

3) Естемиров М.А. «Жауапкершілігі шектеулі серіктестіктің жарғылық капиталындағы үлестің ауысу тәртібі және оның құқықтық салдары» // «Мемлекеттің норма шығарушылық қызметін жетілдіруде іргелі және қолданбалы ғылыми зерттеулердің рөлі» тақырыбындағы ғыл.-практ. конф. Материалдары, 2016 жылғы 11 қараша – Астана: ГУ «Институт законодательства Республики Казахстан», 2017. – 208 с. б.145-150

4) Естемиров М.А. «Жеке құқықтық қатынастарды реттейтін отандық заңнаманы жетілдіру жөніндегі кейбір ойлар» // Н.А. Шайкеновті еске алуға арналған («Шайкенов оқулары») «Қазіргі заман жағдайларында жеке адам құқықтарын қамтамасыз ету» тақырыбындағы халықаралық ғылыми-практикалық конференция материалдары. – Астана, 2016. б.194-199

5) Естемиров М.А. «Роль судебной практики в развитии корпоративного права: на примере Республики Казахстан» // Научные труды. Российская академия юридических наук. Выпуск 15 – М.: 2015. В сборнике представлены труды членов Российской академии юридических наук (РАЮН) и материалы XV Международной научно-практической конференции «судебная реформа в России: прошлое, настоящее, будущее». С.643-648

6) Естемиров М.А. «Басқару органдарының заңды тұлғаға келтірген залалын өндіріп алудың кейбір қырлары» // Совершенствование законодательства Республики Казахстан в сфере интеллектуальной собственности: материалы международной научно-практической конференции от 30 января 2015 года, посвященной юбилею д.ю.н., профессора, директора НИИ «Гражданско-правовых исследований», заведующего кафедрой «Гражданского и гражданского процессуального права» Казахского Гуманитарно-Юридического Университета Каудырова Т.Е. – Астана, АО «Казахский Гуманитарно-Юридический Университет», 2015. – б.172-182.

7) Естемиров М.А. «Заңды тұлға конструкциясындағы жарғылық капиталдың атқарар рөлі және маңызы» // Гражданское право: вызовы времени: Мат. междунар. науч. конф., посвященной 70-лет. Юбилею д.ю.н., профессора А.Г. Диденко, Алматы, 03 октября 2014 г. / Алматы, 2015. б.524-531

8) Естемиров М.А. «Акционерлік қоғамның жасалу үрдісіне ерекше талаптар қойылатын мәселелері» // Предмет, метод и система гражданского права: материалы междунар.науч.-практ.конф., в рамках ежегод. Цивилистических чтений, посвящ. Году «Германия в Казахстане 2010», Алматы, 13-14 мая 2010 г. б.430-435

9) Естемиров М.А. «Акционерлік қоғам қызметі барысында туындайтын кейбір сауалдардың құқықтық реттелуі» // Совершенствование института представительства: вопросы правотворчества и правоприменения. Материалы междунар.науч.-практ. Конф., Астана, 19 марта 2010 г. /Отв. редактор Б.Ж. Әбдірайым. – Астана: Евразийский национальный университет им. Л.Н. Нумилева, 2010. – б.298-304

10) Естемиров М.А. «Занды тұлғалар бірлестігінің құқықтық реттелуіне қатысты мәселелер» // Субъективное гражданское право и средства его обеспечения: Материалы международной научно-практической конференции, посвященной памяти Ю.Г. Басина (в рамках ежегодных цивилистических чтений). Алматы, 13-14 июня 2005 г. – Алматы: НИИ частного права КазГЮУ, 2005. – б.287-290

11) Естемиров М.А. «Занды тұлғалардың фирмалық атауларына қатысты кейбір мәселелер» //2005 жылғы 15 сәуірде ҚазГЗУ АЗА-да өткізілген Қазақстан Республикасы Конституциясының 10-жылдығына арналған «Қазақстан Республикасының құқықтық мемлекет ретінде қалыптасу және даму мәселелері» атты халықаралық ғылыми-тәжірибелік конференциясының материалдары Алматы, 2005. – б.440-444

**Articles published in the editions recommended by Committee on control in education and sciences:**

12) Естемиров М.А. «Дедлоқтың жекелеген сұрақтарының Қазақстан Республикасының заңнамасымен құқықтық реттелуі» // «Құқық және мемлекет», № 4 (73), 2016. б.88-92

13) Естемиров М.А. «Корпорация, корпоративтік қатынас және корпоративтік құқық ұғымдарының сипаттамасы» // Қазақстанның ғылымы мен өмірі, №6 (33) 2015. б.85-91

14) Естемиров М.А. «ЖШС қатысушысының үлесін мәжбүрлеп сатып алу туралы шешім қабылдау тәртібінің құқықтық реттелуі» // «Құқық және мемлекет» журналы, №3 (68), 2015. б.94-97

15) Естемиров М.А. «Акционерлер келісімі жөніндегі ақиқат пен аңыз» //«Құқық және мемлекет» журналы, №1 (50) 2011 ж. б.109-113

16) Естемиров М.А. «Құқықты қиянат жасауға пайдаланбау принципі: қалыптасу тарихы мен қазіргі қолданысы» // «Әділеттің» ғылыми еңбектері журналы, №2 (32), 2010. б.49-54

17) Естемиров М.А. «Аффилирленген (қосылма) тұлғалар: түсінігі, сипаттамасы» // Журнал «Право и государство», №1/2 2004 – б.39-40

**Article which were published in the journal from the database of Scopus:**

18) Yestemirov M.A. «Legal status of the Limited Liability Partnership by the Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan» // World Applied Sciences Journal 24 (11): 1420-1423, 2013. Scopus, SJR\_2013 : 0.139

**Article which was published in newspaper:**

19) Естемиров М.А. «Шалағай аударма шатыстырып жүр» // «Зан» газеті, №65 (1488), 2009 жылдың 1 мамыры. б.7