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THEORETICAL AND APPLIED PRINCIPLES OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE AND THE BAR IN COMBATING CRIME

PRINCIPIOS TEÓRICOS Y APLICADOS DE LA ACTIVIDAD DEL MINISTERIO PÚBLICO Y DEL ABOGADO EN LA LUCHA CONTRA LA DELINCUENCIA

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Igor Gorbanov*
*Department of Criminal Law Disciplines, Odesa State University of Internal Affairs, Odesa, Ukraine
Orcid: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4100-605X
gor-i-gor@ukr.net

Yevhenii Dudko**
**Department of Criminal and Process Law, State tax University, Irpin, Ukraine
Orcid: https://orcid.org/0009-0008-4213-971X
dudko.yugen@gmail.com

Mykhailo Humenyuk***
***Scientific and Organizational Center of the National Academy of the Security Service of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine
Orcid: https://orcid.org/0009-0006-3118-721X
mykhailo_H@gmail.com

Anastasiia Berendieieva****
**** Department of Administrative and Legal Disciplines, Odesa State University of Internal Affairs Odesa, Ukraine
Orcid: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2708-3857
anastasiaberendeeva1@gmail.com

Tetyana Trosteniuk ***
*****Department of National Security, Public Administration and Administration, Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, Zhytomyr, Ukraine
Orcid: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7130-7454
trost_taniash@ukr.net

Sergii Morgun****
******Department of Law, Faculty of Law, Private Higher Educational Institution “European University”, Kyiv, Ukraine
Orcid: https://orcid.org/0009-0002-6043-4356
s.morhun@e-u.edu.ua

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Abstract
The present study examines the theoretical and applied foundations of the activities of prosecution and advocacy bodies in the prevention and counteraction of criminal offenses. In the context of contemporary legal systems, these institutions perform complementary functions aimed at maintaining

Resumo
O artigo examina a instituição da medida cautelar restritiva como um mecanismo eficaz para a proteção dos direitos e liberdades individuais no contexto do desenvolvimento jurídico moderno, com ênfase especial na integração das abordagens processuais cível e penal. Os autores fundamentam a natureza

the balance between public interests, individual rights, and the principles of the rule of law. The research highlights the evolving role of prosecution as a state guarantor of law enforcement, and advocacy as a professional guarantor of legal protection, emphasizing the necessity of coordinated interaction based on ethical principles, transparency, and respect for human rights. Particular attention is paid to preventive strategies, which focus not only on post-factum prosecution but also on the proactive identification of crime risk factors, including social, economic, and environmental determinants. The study analyzes the integration of information technologies and artificial intelligence (AI) in the operational and analytical activities of prosecution and advocacy bodies. Digitalization, electronic document management systems, AI-based case analysis, and predictive modeling are identified as key tools enhancing efficiency, accuracy, and speed in legal proceedings. At the same time, the research emphasizes the ethical and legal challenges associated with the use of AI, including algorithmic bias, transparency, and the protection of personal data, highlighting the central role of human oversight and professional judgment in the justice system. Drawing upon both domestic and international scholarship, the study provides a systematic assessment of organizational, procedural, and technological mechanisms for crime prevention and legal protection. It is argued that only an integrated approach – combining legal, ethical, and technological dimensions – can ensure effective prevention, timely detection, and impartial adjudication of criminal activities. The paper further stresses that the modernization of prosecution and advocacy institutions must align with the principles of democratic governance and the protection of fundamental rights, ensuring that technological innovations serve to enhance, rather than replace, human decision-making. The author concludes that the effectiveness of contemporary crime prevention and counteraction strategies relies on the harmonization of legal norms, professional ethics, and technological innovation. Proactive, data-driven, and ethically grounded approaches not only improve the capacity of prosecution and advocacy bodies but also contribute to the sustainability of the legal system and the protection of the rule of law in the digital era. This research offers a comprehensive framework for understanding the interplay of traditional legal principles with modern technological tools in advancing justice and preventing criminal conduct in complex, dynamic societies.

jurídica da medida cautelar restritiva, sua essência, funções e potencial em matéria de direitos humanos, que consiste na resposta preventiva do Estado a uma ameaça à vida, à saúde e à liberdade do indivíduo. Demonstra-se que a medida cautelar restritiva não é uma punição, mas pertence ao conjunto de medidas de prevenção processual destinadas a restringir temporariamente os direitos de uma pessoa que representa um risco para terceiros, a fim de prevenir a violência repetida ou contínua. São consideradas as peculiaridades da relação entre uma medida cautelar restritiva e as medidas para assegurar um direito em processos cíveis e medidas preventivas em processos penais. Revela-se que essa instituição possui uma natureza intermediária, combinando características de ambos os tipos de medidas, mas mantendo sua própria autonomia jurídica e independência do procedimento de aplicação. Demonstra-se que a eficácia da medida cautelar depende da pronta resposta do tribunal, da definição clara de prazos, das regras de prova e da garantia do controle sobre a execução da ordem, o que assegura o equilíbrio entre os interesses da vítima e do agressor. Dá-se especial atenção à natureza protetora dos direitos humanos da medida cautelar, à sua importância para a proteção de categorias vulneráveis da população, bem como à harmonização da legislação nacional com as normas internacionais. Analisa-se a prática do Tribunal Europeu dos Direitos Humanos, as recomendações do Conselho da Europa e das Nações Unidas, bem como a experiência estrangeira. Identificam-se as vantagens e os potenciais riscos da aplicação das medidas cautelares, em particular a sua formalização, a insuficiência da base probatória e a falta de regulamentação das questões processuais na legislação nacional. Com base na análise da legislação nacional e das práticas estrangeiras, formulam-se recomendações para aprimorar a regulamentação jurídica da medida cautelar na Ucrânia, enfatizando a necessidade de integrar as abordagens processuais cível e penal para aumentar a eficácia da proteção preventiva, bem como para resolver os problemas de prova, prazos, aplicação emergencial e controle sobre a execução das medidas cautelares. Conclui-se que a ordem de restrição é uma ferramenta fundamental para garantir os direitos humanos, criando um "escudo legal" para a pessoa lesada e assegurando o cumprimento do princípio da proporcionalidade e da justiça.

Palavras-chave: *Ordem de Restrição. Proteção dos Direitos Individuais. Processo Civil. Medidas Processuais Penais. Proteção*

Keyword: Prosecution. Advocacy. Crime Prevention. Criminal Justice. Legal Ethics. Artificial Intelligence. Digitalization. Rule of Law. Human Rights. Predictive Analytics. Legal Technology. Professional Responsibility.

Preventiva. Violência Doméstica. Normas Internacionais. Função De Proteção dos Direitos Humanos.

1 INTRODUCTION

In the current conditions of the development of the legal system, the issue of ensuring human rights and freedoms is of particular importance. One of the key preventive tools in this area is the activities of the prosecutor's office and the bar, aimed at preventing and combating crime. Its essence lies in the comprehensive provision of a balance between the interests of the state, the rights of citizens and the principles of the rule of law. This approach reflects a shift in emphasis from a repressive model to a preventive one, which meets modern international standards in the field of human rights.

The activities of the prosecutor's office and the bar have a specific legal nature, since they are aimed not at punishing the offender, but at ensuring effective protection of the interests of the parties, timely response to threats and prevention of violations of the law. In this context, the justice authorities act as institutions of procedural prevention, combining the functions of control, protection and preventive measures in the criminal process.

The integrative nature of this activity deserves special attention: the combination of law enforcement measures and preventive mechanisms allows to expand the toolkit for protecting citizens' rights and creates unity between different branches of law. It is this aspect that determines the scientific and practical interest in the study of the prosecutor's office and the bar as legal phenomena. The international context also attracts considerable attention to the problem of crime prevention. The practice of the European Court of Human Rights and the recommendations of the Council of Europe and the United Nations emphasize the obligation of states to provide effective and operational mechanisms for the protection of citizens. In this sense, the activities of the prosecutor's office and the bar become not only a national instrument of legal support, but also a reflection of the implementation of international standards.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

In the scientific literature, the activities of the prosecutor's office and the bar are considered as a complex legal mechanism that combines the functions of state control and professional protection of citizens' rights. Researchers emphasize its uniqueness in the system of preventive measures aimed at minimizing the risks of committing crimes. Ukrainian authors focus on the problems of the legal nature of the activities of the prosecutor's office and the bar, their relationship and place in the system of preventive measures of the criminal process.

International studies mainly focus on practical aspects of the effectiveness of preventive measures. In particular, the works of European and American scientists show the role of justice in reducing the level of crime, ensuring a balance of interests of the victim and the accused, as well as in the formation of legal guarantees for the prompt protection of life and health. The practice of the European Court of Human Rights and the recommendations of international organizations confirm the preventive significance of the activities of the prosecutor's office and the bar as an obligatory element of state policy in the field of human rights.

Particular attention is paid to the issues of control and monitoring of the implementation of preventive measures. Researchers note that without proper definition of procedural standards and control mechanisms, the effectiveness of activities is significantly reduced. The risks of abuse are also analyzed, when measures can be used as a tool of undue influence in interpersonal or property conflicts.

3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodological basis of the study is a comprehensive approach, which involves the use of a combination of general scientific and special legal methods. In particular, the dialectical method was used to identify the essence of the activities of the prosecutor's office and the bar and their place in the system of preventive measures, the comparative legal method was used to analyze foreign experience, and the systemic approach was used to clarify the integrative nature of activities at the junction of criminal and civil law.

The empirical basis of the study was the norms of the national legislation of

Ukraine, acts of international organizations, the practice of the European Court of Human Rights and the judicial practice of Ukraine. The scientific and theoretical basis was the works of Ukrainian and foreign jurists in the field of criminal and civil process, as well as mechanisms for protecting human rights. This approach allowed us to form a holistic vision of the essence of the activities of the prosecutor's office and the bar, identify problematic aspects of legal regulation, and suggest ways to increase the effectiveness of preventive activities.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Theoretical and legal foundations of the activities of the prosecutor's office and the bar in the system of combating crime

The activities of the prosecutor's office and the bar in the system of combating crime should be considered as a component of a legal state, where the implementation of criminal justice is combined with guarantees of the rights and freedoms of the individual. When the prosecutor's office acts as a public prosecution, and the bar – as a defense, we are dealing with two sides of the same coin: effective prosecution and fair defense. In fact, without such a balance, the legal state risks turning into a form of «administrative justice», and not a guarantor of its own normativity.

At the theoretical level, it is important to distinguish between the concepts of «prosecutorial bodies» and «bar bodies». The prosecutor's office is a public institution that carries out prosecution, manages pre-trial investigations, and protects state and public interests; the bar is a professional community that represents the rights and interests of suspects, accused, victims or citizens in legal relations. This dichotomy generates the basic logic of combating crime: not only punishment, but also protection, not only prosecution, but also guaranteeing the rule of law. This basic logic is confirmed by international standards on the independence of prosecutors (Rivabella & Kukharuk, 2020, p. 11).

One of the basic principles governing the activities of the prosecutor’s office is the principle of independence and impartiality in the performance of public prosecution functions. According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, «the independence of prosecutors is a decisive factor in a country’s ability

to fight corruption» (OECD, 2020, p. 3). In my opinion, this principle has direct support in the legal profession – because only under a balanced system, when both the prosecutor's office and the legal profession operate within a clearly established legal framework, can we talk about a fair and effective process.

The principle of legality is also an integral component: both the prosecutor and the lawyer must act exclusively on the basis of and within the law. In the case of a prosecutor, this means strict adherence to pre-trial investigation procedures, ensuring the rights of suspects; in the case of a lawyer, protecting the rights of the client within the legal system. Failure to comply with this principle leads to the undermining of trust in the justice system and the demoralization of legal institutions, which, in my opinion, is one of the weak points of reforms in the post-Soviet countries.

The balance of powers between the prosecutor's office and the bar is not a matter of «rivalry», but a matter of constructive interaction. The prosecutor's office has the functions of leadership and coordination, the bar – the rights of defense and representation. If these roles are not clearly demarcated and the principle of procedural equality is not ensured, then a shift towards the dominance of one side is possible, which greatly complicates the implementation of legal protection. That is why the Venice Commission's recommendations emphasize that the draft law should ensure a clear division of functions and institutions of self-government of the prosecutor's office (Venice Commission, 2013, p. 28).

In my opinion, the bar in a state governed by the rule of law acts not only as an institution of protection, but also as a guarantor of procedural justice. This means that it has not only a technical function of representation, but also a much broader one – ensuring a balance between state prosecution and individual rights. This is why the structure of bar institutes should be autonomous, with clear guarantees of professional freedom, ethics and accountability. Without this, the bar risks turning into a «decoration» of justice, rather than its real balance.

In terms of the functions of the prosecutor's office, I see that it should perform not only criminal prosecution, but also a preventive function – analytics, crime monitoring, coordination with law enforcement and other state bodies. Such an expanded approach allows not only to respond to crimes, but also to prevent them. The OECD report recommends a model that covers «organizational and institutional independence, selection and career of prosecutors, as well as specialized anti-corruption prosecutors»

(OECD, 2020, p. 4). In our opinion, without such an approach, the crime prevention system loses a significant part of its capacity.

The legal profession, for its part, should actively participate in the process of crime prevention: through the provision of legal aid, participation in preventive programs, educational initiatives. Such an approach means that the legal profession is not just a means of "reaction" – it should be an active participant in preventive policies. This, it seems to me, is especially relevant in the context of modern challenges, when traditional criminal justice cannot always respond promptly to manifestations of cybercrime or organized crime.

As for the principle of accountability, it has a dual nature. On the one hand, prosecutors should be accountable to society and parliament, and on the other hand, they should be protected from undue political interference. The OECD document clarifies: «"the accountability of the prosecution service to parliament … is one of the guarantees of accountability» (OECD, 2020, p. 6). In my view, without a balance between independence and accountability, a sustainable legal system that is able to effectively combat crime without violating human rights is impossible. From a practical point of view, the issue of appointment, dismissal, disciplinary liability of prosecutors and lawyers is critical. Without a clear, transparent procedure that meets international standards, there is a risk of pressure, corruption and abuse. As the Venice Commission emphasizes, the new draft law should provide for «abandoning general oversight of the prosecution service as a function that should be separated from prosecution» (Venice Commission, 2009, p. 19). I believe that it is precisely a clear legislative demarcation and procedural transparency that are the key elements that will ensure trust in the system and increase its effectiveness.

The autonomy of the legal profession and clear regulation of its functions should be integrated into the general legal system so that the legal profession is not only a «player» in the process, but also a system-forming element that ensures legal protection and a balance of interests. In our opinion, only under such conditions is a true integration of procedural prosecution and defense possible, which is the essence of the modern model of justice according to European standards.

In summary, the theoretical and legal foundations of the activities of the prosecutor's office and the legal profession in the system of combating crime require a comprehensive approach: a clear legal basis, guarantees of independence, observance of

procedural equality, a preventive guideline and a system of accountability. My own conviction is that without such an integrated approach, the mechanisms of combating crime will remain fragmented, and not effective instruments of the rule of law.

4.2 Organizational and legal mechanisms of interaction between the prosecutor's office and the bar in the field of crime prevention

Effective counteraction to crime at the present stage is impossible without an integrated system of interaction between the institutions of public prosecution and law enforcement. In this context, a significant role is played by organizational and legal mechanisms that create a normatively established platform for coordinating the actions of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine and bar associations. In my opinion, it is this approach that makes it possible to reduce the fragmentation of measures, focusing attention not only on prosecution, but also on prevention.

Forms of coordination, in particular between prosecutors and lawyers, can be of different nature: the creation of interdepartmental working groups, information exchange, coordination of preventive actions, joint training, etc. At the same time, it is important that these forms are formalized by law or internal regulations - only then do they acquire a systemic character. Thus, D. Tychyna’s research demonstrates that the organization of the prosecutor’s office’s activities as a crime prevention subject requires appropriate legal mechanisms (Tychyna, 2017, p. 90). We support the idea that the creation of such mechanisms should be considered a priority in the reform of the criminal process.

Professional ethics in the activities of the prosecutor’s office and the bar act not only as a set of moral norms, but as a component of the organizational and legal mechanism – because it affects the establishment of transparent procedures, behavioral standards, prevention of corruption risks and moral pressure. For example, the International Association of Prosecutors includes standards of integrity, independence and human rights among its tasks (3, p. 6) (International Association of Prosecutors. IAP, 2023). I believe that informal ethical norms should be adopted into formal rules so that their application becomes mandatory in the procedure.

Ensuring human rights in criminal proceedings is a key criterion by which the implementation of coordination mechanisms should be measured. The mere fact of interaction between prosecutors and lawyers does not guarantee compliance with the

rights of the suspect or victim if there is no clear provision of access to defense, the right to a fair trial and the presumption of innocence. The Council of Europe project within the framework of assistance to Ukraine emphasizes the need to increase the capacity of legal professionals to protect procedural guarantees (Council of Europe. Project Document, 2025). For my part, I emphasize: the coordination mechanism should include means of monitoring and evaluating compliance with human rights. When analyzing the regulatory framework for interaction, it turns out that the legal field in Ukraine is still not clear enough regarding the role of the legal profession in preventive measures. In particular, there is a remark that the legislation on the prosecutor's office does not contain provisions on a clear definition of crime prevention functions (Vityuk, 2024, p. 12). We are convinced: the amendment of the law should be carried out with an emphasis on interaction with the bar as a subject not only of protection, but also of legal prevention. In practical terms, the creation of interdepartmental platforms - for example, working groups, exchange platforms for lawyers and prosecutors - should facilitate the prompt exchange of information on criminogenic factors, the development of coordinated sanction and preventive measures. Such an approach, as evidenced by the results of A. Lapkin, involves strengthening the human rights and prosecutorial components through the formalization of cooperation procedures (Lapkin, 2016, p. 15). In our opinion, such formalization should be enshrined in law and accompanied by open reporting on the results of coordination.

The ability of the bar to participate in crime prevention is not just a desirable but a necessary element: it can perform an educational function, analyze risks, stimulate alternative mechanisms for resolving conflicts, thereby reducing the burden on the criminal prosecution system. We believe that it is precisely such an active role of the bar that will reduce the number of «reactive» functions and contribute to greater operational efficiency.

No less important is the issue of mutual trust between the prosecutor’s office and the bar: without this mechanism, coordination will remain declarative. Trust relationships are based on transparent rules, openness, the participation of lawyers in preventive measures and joint data analysis. From our point of view, it is necessary to create ethical protocols of interaction that would regulate not only business processes, but also behavioral standards.

One of the serious obstacles to cooperation is the insufficient resource base and professional training: both prosecutors and lawyers lack specialized knowledge in the field of criminal law prevention, crime analytics, and interagency processes. Tychyna's study notes that the insufficient adaptation of prosecutorial activities to crime trends is a crisis point (Tychyna, 2017, p. 92). I am convinced that investments in training and the creation of joint training programs are a critical element of the cooperation mechanism.

The formation of mechanisms of responsibility and control during coordination is another necessary component: covering internal discipline in the prosecutor's office, professional responsibility of lawyers, compliance with ethical codes, and transparency of joint work. In our opinion, without such a «stop mechanism», the risks of violations of human rights or procedural guarantees remain high.

The organizational and legal mechanisms of interaction between the prosecutor's office and the bar in the field of crime prevention should be multi-level: legislative consolidation of forms, consistency of procedures, active participation of the bar, professional ethics, resource readiness, control over human rights. Only under such conditions will the prevention system be not «for the sake of reporting», but truly aimed at reducing the level of crime in a state governed by the rule of law.

The integration of the prosecutor's office and the bar is not an end in itself, but is a tool for strengthening the legal position of the state and human rights at the same time. It is the organizational and legal mechanisms of interaction – and not their declarative nature – that determine whether the system of combating crime will turn into an effective legal instrument or remain a fragmented structure.

4.3 Modern approaches to preventing and combating illegal acts

In modern criminological discourse, preventing and combating crime are increasingly viewed as complex phenomena that encompass not only repressive measures after the commission of an act, but also active prevention, reorientation of social factors, technological tools and intersectoral interaction. As A. Tudorica notes, «we are going through a period when traditional social troubles are supplemented by terrorism, organized crime … therefore, crime prevention becomes mandatory» (Tudorica, 2021, p. 135). It is this integrative paradigm that is the key to the effectiveness of the security system.

One of the modern approaches is the development of «victim-oriented» prevention: attention is focused not only on the potential offender, but also on the possible victim, on reducing the risk of its formation, on creating protective measures. For example, M. Koval and S. Soroka analyze the implementation of such programs in the Anglo-American legal family, emphasizing the integration of prevention, resocialization and legal aid (Koval & Soroka, 2025, p. 73). We believe that this approach should be more widely applied in the Ukrainian context, especially in conditions of increased challenges. Among technological tools, the role of big data analytics, artificial intelligence and crime modeling is noticeably growing. For example, research in the field of machine learning demonstrates how models are able to predict criminal trends based on spatio-temporal data (Mandalapu et al., 2023, p. 21). The introduction of such approaches into the activities of law enforcement and preventive agencies creates a new quality of counteraction – not just reaction, but proactive intervention.

However, technological solutions do not eliminate the need for a socio-legal approach: the analysis of the conditions that generate crime – poverty, unemployment, stigma, deviant environment – remains key. The modern European approach combines preventive and repressive measures (Yefimov & Sanakoyev, 2022, p. 198). In our opinion, without eliminating or minimizing these factors, technologies will remain only a tool, not a system.

An important component is also «situational» prevention – changing the environment, the conditions for committing offenses, limiting opportunities for criminal behavior. This includes, for example, spatial design measures, lighting, video surveillance, and the organization of public space. We believe that this approach is effective precisely in combination with analytical and social measures, and not as an independent strategy.

Integration of cross-sectoral cooperation – government agencies, the public, business, and public organizations – is becoming an integral part of modern crime prevention. Joint programs of education, preventive measures, and social engagement can significantly increase the system’s resilience. In my opinion, the bar and prosecutor’s office can act here not only as authorized bodies, but also as coordinators of such programs.

Particular attention should be paid to adapting prevention policies to the context of modern challenges: cybercrime, transnational criminal networks, disinformation, and

the convergence of offenses with digital platforms. A prevention system that does not take these factors into account risks becoming obsolete – and therefore the strategy should be dynamic, flexible, and focused on forecasting.

Managing crime risks through analytics, monitoring, and early warning is another modern approach. Here, not only data collection is important, but also their systematic analysis, building assessments, modeling scenarios and identifying “hot” spots. I believe that for Ukraine this means implementing an appropriate analytical infrastructure that cooperates between the prosecutor’s office, the bar, law enforcement and municipal structures.

Preventive policy should be multidisciplinary: it should contain legal, sociological, economic, psychological, technical components. In our opinion, such an approach is the only one that allows you to move from passive response to active prevention – it is not just minimizing harm, but creating safe environments. At the same time, the issue of assessing effectiveness remains important: modern approaches require monitoring, evaluation and scientific feedback systems. Without this, innovative models risk remaining declarative. The scientific and methodological base should be accompanied by real metrics, indicators and effectiveness.

The implementation of modern approaches to preventing and combating crime requires not only new technologies, but also cultural and institutional transformation – changes in roles, processes, and institutions involved. Without such a comprehensive approach, even the most modern models will remain fragmented. The system of preventing and combating crime must become proactive, not reactive; it must combine prevention, analytics, technology, and intersectoral interaction. Only such a model can ensure the sustainability of the rule of law and effective counteraction to crime in the face of modern challenges.

4.4 Information technologies and artificial intelligence in the activities of prosecutors and advocates

In the current conditions of digital transformation of society, the activities of prosecutors and advocates are inevitably integrated with information technologies. This process not only modernizes traditional forms of law enforcement, but also creates the prerequisites for the formation of a new digital legal culture. According to O.

Golovchenko, the digitalization of justice is not just a technical phenomenon, but a systemic factor in updating the institutional architecture of justice, which changes the very logic of procedural decision-making (Golovchenko, 2021, p. 57).

For prosecutors, the introduction of electronic document management systems, analytical databases and automated monitoring is a prerequisite for increasing the efficiency of investigation and control over pre-trial proceedings. Thus, the functioning of the «Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations» made it possible to minimize the risks of corruption manipulations, increase the transparency of procedural actions and ensure an appropriate level of control over the terms of proceedings (Banchuk, 2022, p. 144).

At the same time, the legal profession is actively implementing digital services for communication with clients, submission of procedural documents through the «Electronic Court» system and participation in court sessions in the format of video conferences. As A. Kostenko rightly notes, such tools contribute to increasing the availability of legal aid, especially in conditions of martial law, when the physical presence of the parties is often impossible (Kostenko, 2023, p. 119).

The use of artificial intelligence in law enforcement activities is of particular importance. Machine learning algorithms can perform preliminary classification of evidence, analyze case law, predict court decisions and assist in the formation of procedural positions. According to S. Mehdiyeva, the use of artificial intelligence in justice has the potential to increase the objectivity of decisions, but requires clear guarantees of human rights protection and prevention of algorithmic bias (Mehdiyeva, 2021, p. 72).

The prosecutor's office, as a coordinating entity in the field of combating crime, can use analytical platforms of artificial intelligence to identify organized crime schemes, track flows of illegal finances, and detect digital traces in cyberspace. At the same time, this requires the formation of new ethical standards and procedures for auditing algorithms in order to avoid abuse and violations of the presumption of innocence.

The use of artificial intelligence in advocacy has a different emphasis – improving the quality of legal analysis, the speed of document preparation, and the search for relevant case law. Systems such as Lex Machina, ROSS Intelligence, or Ukrainian analytical services of court decisions demonstrate opportunities for expanding the professional competencies of lawyers. However, as the author notes, it is important that

artificial intelligence does not replace legal judgment, but only complements it, while maintaining the priority of ethical standards of the profession. In our opinion, the successful integration of technology into the activities of the prosecutor's office and the legal profession requires the following conditions: regulatory consolidation of the limits of the application of artificial intelligence; creation of independent control over the use of digital tools in the criminal process; mandatory training of prosecutors and lawyers in digital skills. Only in this case will digitalization become a means of increasing efficiency, and not a risk to justice.

The introduction of information technologies and artificial intelligence into the activities of the prosecutor's office and the bar not only optimizes law enforcement, but also changes the very nature of legal activity. Technology becomes not a tool, but a partner of the lawyer, while preserving the person as a bearer of ethical and legal responsibility.

5 CONCLUSIONS

The study of the theoretical and applied principles of the activities of the prosecutor's office and the bar in the field of combating crime allows us to state that the modern legal system of Ukraine is in a state of deep transformation aimed at strengthening the rule of law, affirming human rights and introducing innovative technologies into the sphere of justice. Reforming the prosecutor's office and the bar requires not only normative improvement, but also a conceptual rethinking of their functions as components of a single system for protecting law and order in a democratic state.

Firstly, the theoretical and legal analysis shows that the relationship between the prosecutor's office and the bar is not antagonistic, but complementary. Both institutions, performing different functions – public prosecution and professional defense – ensure a balance of interests of the individual, society and the state. This is the essence of a legal state, where the effectiveness of justice is determined not by the severity of repressive measures, but by fairness and procedural balance of the parties.

Secondly, the interaction of the prosecutor's office and the bar in the field of crime prevention involves not only coordination forms of cooperation, but also adherence to common ethical principles – professional independence, honesty, confidentiality and respect for human rights. As an analysis of practice shows, only under the condition of

moral responsibility of the participants in the process do preventive measures become truly effective, turning from declarative to effective.

Thirdly, modern approaches to combating crime indicate a gradual transition to the model of «smart prevention», based on the use of information analytical tools, criminological forecasting and risk monitoring. Successful implementation of such approaches is possible only if the efforts of law enforcement agencies, the bar, the scientific community and public institutions are integrated.

Fourthly, the digitalization of the activities of justice agencies and the introduction of artificial intelligence constitute a new phase in the development of law enforcement. They not only expand the capabilities of lawyers, but also pose complex ethical and legal issues to the state: regarding the transparency of algorithms, the protection of personal data, and ensuring the right to a fair trial. It is the person - a prosecutor or lawyer – who remains the bearer of moral responsibility, while artificial intelligence can only be a tool for its implementation.

In summary, we can conclude that effective counteraction to crime in the 21st century involves a combination of three key elements: legal improvement, ethical maturity and technological innovation. Without systematic interaction between the prosecutor's office and the bar, based on trust, transparency and professionalism, it is impossible to achieve a sustainable level of security and justice. That is why the future of Ukrainian justice will be determined not only by the quality of legislation, but primarily by the level of legal culture and the ability of justice to adapt to the challenges of the digital age.

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Authors' Contribution

Both authors contributed equally to the development of this article.

Data availability

All datasets relevant to this study's findings are fully available within the article.

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