

## **Legal Aspects of the Problems of Regulation of Advocacy in Criminal Proceedings in the Kyrgyz Republic**

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### **Abstract**

The relevance of the study of the legislation regulating advocacy in Kyrgyz Republic is related to the constantly changing environment, new requirements for justice and access to legal aid, as well as the need to meet international standards and improve law enforcement practice in the country. The purpose of this study was to examine the problematic aspects of the functioning of advocacy in Kyrgyz Republic and to identify promising solutions to improve it. The methods of statistical analysis, analogy, and generalisation, as well as formal legal and formal logical approaches were employed in this study. The study covered the features of the evolution in the regulation of advocacy in Kyrgyz Republic, as well as the problems inherent in the current stage of its functioning. It was summarised that modern legal regulation mechanisms in Kyrgyz Republic ensure the stable work of lawyers and protect their independence and effectiveness.

**Keywords:** Defence Counsel, Qualified Legal Aid, Criminology, Criminal Procedure, Legislation of Kyrgyz Republic.

### **Introduction**

The legal profession in the Kyrgyz Republic is a civil law institution focused on the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens and occupies a special position in the context of criminal proceedings. Today, this institution continues to maintain its independence from the state and the rule of law and is one of the most developed in post-Soviet Central Asia. Lawyers in Kyrgyz Republic enjoy considerable autonomy in their activities without undue interference from the executive branch and local self-governments. This autonomy allows lawyers to fully exercise their professional activities with a relative degree of creative freedom and

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guarantees of continuity (Kostruba and Lukianov, 2019). However, despite the preservation of traditional structures and forms of advocacy, this institution today faces new challenges and situations that cannot always be resolved with due regard to the current legal norms. Some aspects of the regulation of advocacy are still underdeveloped, which limits their application and effectiveness. Modern practice often involves complex situations in which lawyers' actions can be multifaceted and indirectly affect the shaping of the entire legal practice (Lutsenko, 2017). In this regard, it becomes important to strengthen legal regulation in legal practice to provide clearer and more effective mechanisms for resolving problems and misunderstandings that arise.

Thus, A. Kurmanalieva et al. (2019) investigate the specific features of the legal regulation of the institution of mediation in the activities of lawyers in Kyrgyz Republic. It is emphasised that current circumstances embody not only the importance of mediation as an alternative method of resolving legal disputes, but also its significant role in shaping the culture, way of thinking, structuring business processes, and successful implementation of projects in various industries. G. Abdikerim kyzy (2020a; 2020b) analysed the current problems faced by lawyers in the Kyrgyz Republic. The impact of new legislation on their work is examined, the prospects and risks of advocacy in the future are highlighted, and the challenges they face in ensuring the basic human rights and freedoms to qualified legal aid are assessed. G. Abdikerim kyzy (2021) also highlights that the Criminal Procedural Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, considering the new norms and institutions introduced in it, is permeated with democratic concepts of adversarial process. However, the main goal is still to ensure fair punishment for criminals and to protect the innocent. The new criminal procedure legislation expanded the powers of the defence to introduce adversarial principles into pre-trial proceedings. Special attention is paid to regulating the procedural status of suspects and ensuring their procedural rights in criminal proceedings.

According to E. Nurmaganbet (2012), the priority of orientation towards universal human interests and values determines the study of theoretical and legal aspects of the defence lawyer's activity at the stage of preliminary investigation of a criminal case. The effectiveness of the protection of the rights of suspects (accused) at this stage of criminal proceedings depends on the quality of criminal procedural activities of defence lawyers. Furthermore, the activities of a lawyer at the stage of preliminary investigation affect the course of the entire criminal procedure and may lead to its conclusion in certain cases. Today, Kyrgyz Republic is striving to strengthen the rule of law and improve its legal system (Komilova et al., 2021). The regulation of advocacy is a major part of this process, as advocates play a significant role in the judicial system and in the defence of the rights and

interests of citizens. The regulation of advocacy is important to ensure the independence of advocates and their ability to render quality legal services to their clients (Peterson et al., 2016).

Thus, the purpose of this study was to analyse the legal aspects regulating the activities of lawyers in the Kyrgyz Republic, identify current challenges and propose effective ways to address them.

### **Materials and Methods**

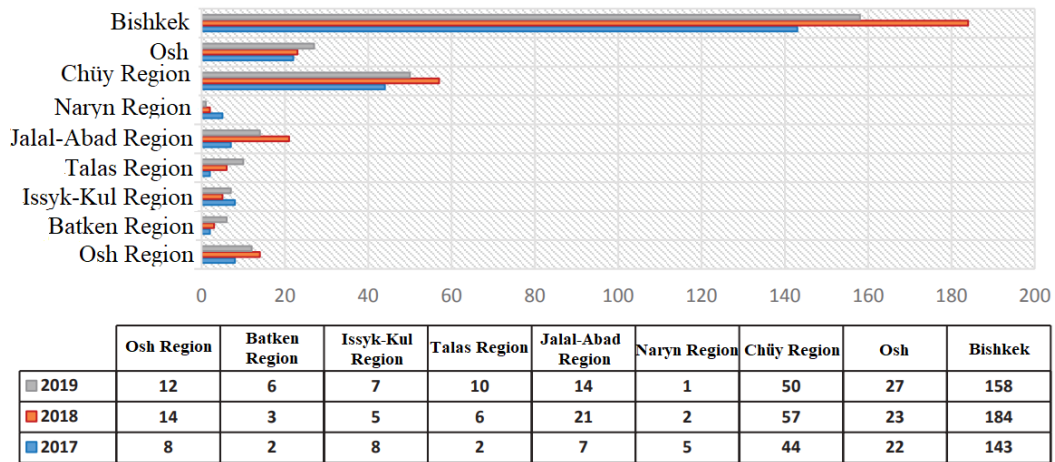
The study was based on a variety of methods, including philosophical, general scientific, and special scientific approaches. In studying the legal aspects of the problems of regulation of advocacy in the Kyrgyz Republic, a variety of general methods of scientific knowledge is used. One of them was a dialectical method, which provided a better insight into the essence and content of advocacy, as well as a more meaningful assessment of the existing shortcomings of the developed system. Furthermore, the method of systematisation has found applications for a more comprehensive study. It helped to consider this problem in the context of the general provision of legal regulation of advocacy in Kyrgyz Republic, identifying the interrelationships and the impact of various factors on its establishment and development. The formal-logical method was also used to interpret the normative content of the norms regulating the advocacy. The statistical method helped to identify the number of appeals/complaints received by region and year (compiled according to the data of the Ethics Commission of the Bar of the Kyrgyz Republic).

The study employed the modelling method to develop the principal areas for improving the regulation of advocacy in the Kyrgyz Republic. The issues related to the analysis of the legal system regulating the advocacy, as well as the formation of the main shortcomings of the system, were investigated using the method of system analysis, which determined the role and general understanding of the existence and development of advocacy in Kyrgyz Republic today. Scientific works, theories, and concepts related to the legal regulation and functioning of the tax system in the Republic of Kazakhstan were studied using the method of analysis. This process included an extensive analytical review of the literature, analysis of current theoretical approaches and concepts that relate to the organisation and functioning of the tax system in each country. The combination of the above methods allows for a more complete and comprehensive understanding of the issues related to understanding the current state of regulation of advocacy in the Kyrgyz Republic. Such approach helped to further explore the specific features of the functioning of advocacy, as well as to identify potential problems and solutions, which is important for developing effective policies and improving legal defence in the state.

During the study, and to fully comprehend and substantiate the problematic, the norms of various legal sources, including both Kyrgyz and foreign or international law, were used, namely: Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic (2021), Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 135 “On the Bar of the Kyrgyz Republic and advocacy” (2014), Charter of the Bar of the Kyrgyz Republic (2014), Code of Professional Ethics for Lawyers of the Kyrgyz Republic (2003), Basic principles concerning the role of lawyers (1990), Criminal Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (2021), Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 91 “On state-guaranteed legal assistance” (2022), Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 594 “On approval of the Procedure for interaction between subjects of the system of state-guaranteed legal assistance and the list of documents confirming the right of a person to receive qualified legal assistance” (2018). Regulatory research focused on systematic analysis of positive law, principles and doctrines of law, analysis of legal cases, systematisation of legal norms and establishing the level of legal consistency.

## **Results**

Advocacy is qualified legal aid provided by professional advocates according to the legislation on advocacy. In modern society, where respect for law and order plays a vital role in ensuring stability and justice, advocacy becomes an integral part of the justice system. In the Kyrgyz Republic, as in many other countries, lawyers act as upholders of the rule of law and provide legal aid to citizens and organisations. However, this important profession is subject to regulation and scrutiny to ensure its proper functioning and adherence to exacting standards of professional ethics. Each year, complaints are made against lawyers, raising questions about the appropriateness and effectiveness of regulation and supervision of their activities. It is therefore important to analyse the foundations of the legal profession and identify problematic aspects in the regulation of the profession to ensure more effective protection of the rights and interests of citizens and access to a fair trial in Figure 1.



**Figure 1.** Number of appeals/complaints received by region and year

Source: compiled based on data from *Generalizations of the practice of consideration by the Ethics Commission of the Bar of the Kyrgyz Republic of applications for bringing lawyers to disciplinary liability for 2017-2019* (2020).

According to the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic who has obtained a licence to practise as an advocate and is a member of the Bar (Article 15 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 135 “On the Bar of the Kyrgyz Republic and Advocacy”) may become an advocate if they meet the following conditions: a higher legal education; at least one year of work experience in a legal speciality; a licence to practise as an advocate. The licence to practise as an advocate (hereinafter – the licence) may be obtained by a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic who has a higher legal education and work experience in the legal profession for at least one year, who passed the qualification exam (Art. 19 Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 135 “On the Bar of the Kyrgyz Republic and advocacy” (2014)). The legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic also establishes important principles of advocacy, including the independence and autonomy of the advocate, respect for the rule of law, justice, and humanism, the use of methods and means not contrary to the law, compliance with the Code of Professional Ethics of Advocates and the confidentiality of the advocate’s secret.

Advocacy in the Kyrgyz Republic is aimed at actively supporting citizens in exercising their rights to judicial defence, protection of their rights and freedoms, and ensuring access to qualified legal aid, which is guaranteed by the state and consolidated in the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic. The sphere of advocacy

regulates a variety of legal practice, including representation in criminal and administrative cases, as well as the provision of diverse types of legal aid to protect the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of citizens and legal entities (Yaroshenko et al., 2018). Notably, advocacy is not reduced to entrepreneurial activity; rather, it is a professional activity regulated by the relevant legislation to protect and promote the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities (Shipanga et al., 2022). The legal foundation for the functioning of the advocate system in the Kyrgyz Republic is rooted in the Constitution of this country and comprises a set of laws and regulations that govern the practise of advocacy in this state. Where an international treaty ratified by the Kyrgyz Republic makes provision for rules different from those prescribed in this Law, the provisions of the international treaty shall apply. A distinguished role is now played by special persons-mediators, who help to resolve all disputes, conflicts before the trial (Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2021).

The mechanism of legal regulation of the Bar in the Kyrgyz Republic is based on a combination of legislative acts, sub-legislative acts, and self-regulatory norms. Thus, Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 135 “On the Bar of the Kyrgyz Republic and advocacy” (2014) is the main regulation that defines the legal status of lawyers and establishes the basic norms and principles of advocacy in Kyrgyz Republic. The Law also sets out the requirements for obtaining the status of an advocate, admission to the qualification exam and licensing, as well as the rules of professional ethics. The Charter of the Bar of the Kyrgyz Republic (2014) details the basics of the activity of lawyers. Thus, the Bar of the Kyrgyz Republic is an organisation that unites lawyers and regulates their activities. The Charter of the Bar establishes the rules of its functioning, governing bodies, and self-regulatory mechanisms for advocates. The government and ministries of Kyrgyz Republic can adopt decrees and orders that govern various aspects of advocacy, such as the amount of fees and compensation, licensing procedures, and other aspects necessary for the effective functioning of the legal profession (e.g., the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 594 “On approval of the Procedure for interaction between subjects of the system of state-guaranteed legal aid and the list of documents confirming the right of a person to receive qualified legal assistance” (2018)).

According to the Code of Professional Ethics for Lawyers of the Kyrgyz Republic (2003) lawyers are obliged to follow a code of ethics which sets out standards of professional ethics and behaviour. This code includes the principles of confidentiality, client loyalty, and other norms that ensure reliable representation of clients’ interests. At the same time, court decisions, especially those of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, can create judicial precedents and interpretations of legislation relating to advocacy. This mechanism of legal regulation ensures the

reliable and coordinated functioning of advocacy in the Kyrgyz Republic, protecting the interests of lawyers and clients, as well as supporting the independence and effectiveness of lawyers in providing legal aid. At the same time, in the Kyrgyz Republic, as in many other countries, there are certain issues and challenges in the regulation of advocacy. Thus, there are cases where lawyers may be subject to pressure from the authorities or other influential persons, which may threaten their independence and ability to represent clients without any external interference. In addition, in some cases, lawyers may be involved in corrupt practices, which undermines their credibility as defenders of the rule of law (Patynska-Popeta and Zinchuk, 2022). Furthermore, a lack of transparency in the licensing and supervision of lawyers can create conditions for abuse.

In some regions of Kyrgyz Republic, access to lawyers may be limited, especially for poor citizens. This can make complicate the exercise of the right to judicial protection, and the system of education and training of lawyers may need to be improved to guarantee the sufficient professionalism of lawyers and their ability to effectively represent clients. Lawyers may also find it difficult to manage conflicts of interest, especially when they represent clients with opposing interests. And with the rise of digital technology and the internet, new advocacy issues such as cybersecurity and client data privacy are emerging (Cenolli et al., 2023). To address these issues, the Kyrgyz Republic can take various measures, such as strengthening the independence of lawyers, improving the system of education and training of lawyers, increasing transparency in the licensing and supervision process, and developing effective mechanisms to investigate and punish violations of ethical and professional standards. To improve the regulation of lawyers' activities in the Kyrgyz Republic and address these problems, it is necessary to strengthen the independence of lawyers by legally prescribing the inadmissibility of interference by the authorities or other organisations in lawyers' activities and creating mechanisms to protect lawyers from pressure, such as the establishment of independent bodies to consider complaints and appeals from lawyers. It is also necessary to fight corruption and ensure transparency by strengthening measures to prevent corrupt practices in the legal profession, including tougher penalties for bribery (Shalbolova et al., 2021). At the same time, it makes sense to expand the availability of legal aid by creating state support programmes for low-income citizens who cannot afford to pay for the services of a lawyer.

It is important to raise the standards of education and requirements for the professional training of advocates, and to organise regular training programmes and seminars for advocates on compliance with ethical standards and new legal requirements. The development of more flexible rules for advertising advocates' services will enable advocates to provide information about their services to clients

more effectively, while supporting advocates in mastering modern digital technologies will enable them to apply them effectively in advocacy (Omurzakova et al., 2022). These measures can contribute to improving advocacy in the Kyrgyz Republic, strengthening the legal system, and ensuring more effective protection of the rights and interests of citizens. Next, the specific features of the activities of lawyers of the Kyrgyz Republic in criminal cases should be considered. In a modern state governed by the rule of law, including the Kyrgyz Republic, institutions for the protection of the rights and interests of citizens in court play a significant role (Komilova et al., 2020). One of the key principles of the rule of law is to ensure that participants in criminal proceedings are ensured their right to a defence. Under national law, lawyers are obliged to provide qualified legal aid to their clients in criminal proceedings, while following international standards and promoting justice (Criminal Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2021).

Analyses of current norms and practices related to participation in criminal trials reveal certain shortcomings in the legislation. Research and defence of legal practice has suggested that there are many constraints that make it difficult to ensure access to a fair trial. Solving the problem legislatively can become an instrument of arbitrariness, because the scope of terms used is very wide, the terminology is underdeveloped, and therefore, the rights of citizens are infringed. In the case at hand, such a warning does not imply disregard for international law. It should not be considered as such, conversely, it is proof of respect for the rights of citizens and humane treatment of people suffering from diseases (Pētersone et al., 2021). Like many other countries, Kyrgyz Republic carefully follows the European Court of Human Rights Convention and its protocols. If the provisions of these contractual acts are violated, a violation of the law is presumed. The right to protection by the state and others related to the role of lawyers following the principles adopted in August 1990 by the Eighth UN Congress on the Prevention of Offences and Treatment of Offenders is prescribed in the Criminal Procedural Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (CPC KR) and the Law on the Bar of the Kyrgyz Republic (Basic principles concerning the role of lawyers, 1990).

According to Item 7, Part 4, Article 40 of Criminal Procedural Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (2021), every victim is entitled to state-guaranteed legal aid in cases prescribed by law. This legal provision is important to ensure the reliability and credibility of the suspect's testimony. The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic (2021) also prescribes this right of the suspect in Part 5 of Article 59, which sets out that from the moment of factual deprivation of liberty, the person shall be provided with security, shall be given the opportunity to defend themselves personally, shall have the qualified legal aid of a lawyer, and shall have a defence counsel. The essence of this principle is to create real, favourable conditions for the suspect to



defend themselves against suspicion. The suspect may use self-defence or seek legal aid from a defence lawyer.

In previous versions of Kyrgyz legislation, there were inconsistencies regarding the right to defence. For instance, Item 6, Part 1 of Article 45 of the Criminal Procedural Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (2017) dated 2 February 2017 stated that a suspect is entitled to a defence counsel from the moment of the first interrogation, and in case of detention – from the moment of factual delivery to the body of enquiry. Nevertheless, Part 2 of Article 50 of the CPC KR stated that the defence counsel takes part in the case from the moment of the first interrogation of the suspect, witness, or factual detention of the suspect. The question arose as to what point the defence counsel should take part upon the detention of a suspect. The second rule, according to which the defence counsel takes part in the case from the moment of factual detention of the suspect, was the most correct and consistent with constitutional norms. This is substantiated by the fact that in many cases violations of the suspect's rights and freedoms occur before they are brought to the body of enquiry or the investigator's office. This principle was introduced in the current CPC KR, according to Part 2 of Article 50 of the CPC KR, which indicates that the defence counsel takes part in the case from the moment of factual detention of the suspect.

In this context, it is interesting to note that the Judicial Collegium for Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic cancelled the sentence imposed on a person M., accused of committing an offence under Item 2, Part 2 of Article 219 of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic. This cancellation was related to the fact that the case was considered without the participation of a defence lawyer. An analysis of the criminal case file showed that the investigation report contained entries creating contradictions. The record shows that M. demanded the participation of a defence lawyer in his case. However, there were entries in the same record indicating that he had allegedly declined the services of defence counsel, a decision that was not conditioned by his financial situation. As a result of this duality, M. was not provided with a lawyer during the investigation and his refusal to have a lawyer was involuntary. Thus, the principle of ensuring the suspect's or accused person's right to defence was violated, which was confirmed by the arguments set out in the supervisory review appeal. The Osh Regional Court rejected the submission of the district prosecutor to quash the verdict, expressing its disagreement with the arguments about the violation of the right to defence of M. This was justified by the fact that no detention was applied to M. and no preventive measure was chosen. Consequently, the participation of defence counsel was prohibited at this stage. As a result, the Judicial Board of the Supreme Court of the

Kyrgyz Republic cancelled all the decisions of the lower courts and sent the case for a new consideration (Report of the UN Human Rights Committee, 2011).

Only a few decades ago, legal research was limited to physical libraries and human endeavours. However, thanks to considerable advances in artificial intelligence, many aspects of legal research can now be automated with minimal human intervention. This has led to a revolutionary increase in efficiency, reduced time and energy costs, and optimised resources in legal research and legal document preparation. There are currently over 5 thousand legal technology start-ups around the world that are actively automating various aspects of legal work (Stempel, 2020). This serves as an important reminder for future lawyers of the need to master legal research techniques using artificial intelligence tools, in parallel with an in-depth understanding of the law and practical skills. Similarly, law schools should consider incorporating AI courses into their academic programmes. Artificial intelligence tools now can perform a wide range of tasks related to legal research. They can perform legal text analysis, provide legal advice, predict legal outcomes, review contracts, conduct document due diligence, perform e-discovery, generate legal documents, and cite and analyse legal sources, and much more (Balbayev and Carbone, 2014). In the future, with the development and emergence of Strong AI, with its vast computational and analytical capabilities, capable of processing vast amounts of data and performing complex analyses, the impact of AI on legal research will become much more substantial than simple automation or pre-programmed solutions. With such significant breakthroughs in computing power and algorithmic advances, it is expected that AI will be able to independently conduct legal research and identify legal issues that may require human empathy, judgement, and creativity. In this way, AI will be able to fulfil customer expectations to a higher degree (Tanchak et al., 2022).

The process of introducing artificial intelligence into the field of legal research should proceed organically and not cause abrupt changes (Karnitis et al., 2022). Any change in the system can cause conflicts of interest, and this is normal. In doing so, it is important to pay due attention to the basic structure of justice, and changes should be implemented with all stakeholders in mind. Decisions to make changes must be substantiated and not made on a “just because they have to be made” basis. Changes to systems must be evaluated correctly and the need for change must be pre-calculated. The changes made should not be temporary and should not change frequently to ensure stability and fairness in the justice system (Luchenko and Georgiievskiy, 2021). The development of criminological science can considerably improve criminal justice strategy in Kyrgyz Republic by providing more detailed analyses of the complex nature and causes of crime in the country. One problem with the legacy of the Soviet approach to analysing crime is its

tendency to avoid engagement with deeper structural issues within the Soviet Union, such as the relationship between state structure and crime rates (Novikovas et al., 2017).

In the past and to this day, there has been a tendency to focus attention and resources on combating the perceived causes of micro-level crime (e.g., street crime, hooliganism, unemployment), reflecting the Soviet methodological approach (Chochia et al., 2018; Spyska, 2023). This approach simplified the causes of crime and created the illusion that it could be fully controlled and managed through the criminal system. Some Soviet methods and approaches to criminal justice continue to exist in modern Kyrgyz Republic. For instance, the police still use Soviet management methods based on the performance of plans and measure their effectiveness by their ability to solve crimes (Sandul et al., 2018). However, according to the criminological approach, crime rates are often beyond the control of the police. Concentrated pressure to implement plans can lead to corruption and violations of citizenship rights, rather than reducing crime. Considering this, the use of a criminological approach will allow for a fuller and deeper understanding of the nature and causes of crime in Kyrgyz Republic and the development of more effective criminal justice strategies, considering the structural and social factors affecting crime rates and citizen safety.

### **Discussion**

The study of legal aspects of the problems of regulation of advocacy in the Kyrgyz Republic is a major topic in legal science and has many aspects that require analysis and research. Thus, R. Bunn (2023) also emphasises that with the development of information and technological capabilities there is a closer interaction in law-making, making it more integrated and unified. However, successful implementation of these changes requires an adequate system capable of introducing changes in legislation and processes gradually and cautiously.

T. Blomberg et al. (2023) and Y. Chao (2021) point out that an equally important aspect is to strengthen the independence of lawyers so that they can freely and impartially represent the interests of their clients. In the Kyrgyz context, it is necessary to improve the system of education and training of lawyers to ensure a prominent level of professionalism among lawyers (Moldazhanova et al., 2019). Transparency in the licensing and supervision of lawyers also contributes to confidence in the profession. S. Biresaw and A. Saste (2022) noted the impact of artificial intelligence on legal practice. Thus, it is emphasised that the field of legal research and practice in general is subject to the influence of artificial intelligence, which can have both positive and negative effects. However, the positive aspects of AI's impact on the legal profession far outweigh the temporary negative effects. AI

technologies can improve the quality and efficiency of legal services and processes, although they can also cause some changes in the field (Mura and Hajduová, 2021; Groza and Siddelev, 2022). Notably, conducting legal research that forms an integral part of legal practice represents a key skill for lawyers. All types of legal professionals must perform research according to established norms. The quality of the legal services rendered is directly related to the quality of the research conducted. Thus, assessing the impact of artificial intelligence on legal research involves assessing its impact on the entire practice of law, in which research plays a vital role.

Proceeding from the opinions of leading lawyers and advocates, it can be concluded that lawyers representing victims play an important role in protecting the rights of the latter. A particularly substantial contribution of victims' advocates relates to the right to compensation (Elbers et al., 2022; Latifania et al., 2020). In criminal justice, as M. Bell et al. (2022) note, there is a pressing need to humanise the process for suspects and defendants to help them realise their worth and not be reduced to mere stereotypes and prejudiced views. However, changing perceptions about the role of lawyers in criminal cases can be difficult, and they may face limitations in the process. Given this dynamic, lawyers' decisions can be considered from an economic perspective using the notion of contracts (Beshir, 2022). Lawyers can limit their contribution to a case when fees do not reflect the value of their labour. Therefore, D. Newman and L. Welsh (2019) offer their services on a fee-for-service basis, and a change in this system may affect the availability and quality of legal aid.

According to L. Shea (2019), the science of criminology, although it does not provide solid answers to the questions of crime control, can serve as a starting point for a more profound understanding of the nature and causes of crime. For instance, in the context of economic instability in Kyrgyz Republic, the problems cannot be solved immediately, but a better understanding of the complexity of crime can contribute to the development of more suitable criminal policies that would be more in line with the real challenges (Kurmanalieva & Kurmanalieva, 2015). It is important that politicians recognise their limitations and develop more modest but effective approaches to tackling crime. The development of criminology in Kyrgyz Republic can contribute to a more in-depth debate on the future of criminal policy and provide better solutions to crime-related issues.

The study of these legal aspects makes it possible to assess the effectiveness of the bar system, identify existing problems and propose recommendations for improvement, which contributes to the development of the legal system and ensuring justice in Kyrgyz Republic.

## **Conclusions**

Economic development should aim to ensure that even poor countries benefit from changes in laws and processes. Change processes should serve the masses and act as a means of strengthening the weak and vulnerable. They must be transformational and integrated organically into society. To create more jobs and develop the global legal field, the doors must be open, as it is impossible to stay on the side-lines of the changes taking place in the world. The law has always been about protecting the dignity of the individual and improving society by seeking to effect change in processes. Therefore, laws in the justice system must consider fairness and social development. Proper planning and implementation of change is necessary to complete the transformation process in the legal field. Legal regulation mechanisms in the Kyrgyz Republic ensure the stable functioning of lawyers and protect their independence and effectiveness. It also ensures that the interests of clients are protected and promotes the legal profession. At the same time, certain problems exist today, such as the lack of accessibility of legal aid, especially in criminal cases. These problems can be addressed by strengthening the independence of lawyers, improving the education and training of lawyers, and increasing transparency in the licensing and supervision process. An important aspect is to strengthen the independence of lawyers so that they can represent their clients freely and impartially. It is also necessary to improve the system of education and training of lawyers to ensure a prominent level of professionalism of lawyers. Transparency in the licensing and supervision of lawyers also contributes to confidence in the profession.

The implementation of artificial intelligence should proceed organically and consider the interests of all parties. Changes to the system should be substantiated and not be abrupt. The assessment of change and its stability play a major role in ensuring the fairness and effectiveness of the legal system. A criminological approach in studying this issue can help in analysing the nature and causes of crime in Kyrgyz Republic in greater detail. This will enable the development of a more effective criminal justice strategy, considering the complexity of crime and its relationship with structural problems. Changes to the justice system should be stable and not too frequent. They should be based on assessment and pre-planning to ensure that the legal system is fair and reliable. In general, the regulation of advocacy in the Kyrgyz Republic requires a balanced approach that factors in the interests of all parties and aims to ensure fairness and efficiency of the legal system. This is a major area of work to ensure the rights and freedoms of citizens and the development of the legal profession in the country.

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