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**OFFICIALS CODE OF ETHICS: NECESSITY OR TRADITION**

Despite the changes taking place today in society and state, the level of corruption in Ukraine remains high, preventing implementation of the necessary reforms, economic development, establishment and normalization of functioning of civil society.

Multiple cases of inaction of officials as well as massive corruption encourage reviewing existing law and finding new ways to minimize corruption in the form of adoption of legal acts.

Thus, today an urgent requirement is lustration of public officials. According to social studies, more than 60% of Ukrainians positively treat the possibility of its realization.

Along with the mechanisms of lustration and adoption of a package of anti-corruption laws, it is also necessary to regulate the conduct of officials of different types by codes of ethics.

In science, there is a general notion of “codes of ethics” that are classified into types:

- social codes, rules of which in detail regulate the obligations to others (customers, electorate, employees, etc.);
- corporate codes, including the provisions regarding the values of the organization, its philosophy and goals;
- professional codes that define interpersonal relationships in the organization and coordination of the interests of persons.

Analysis of the rules of law, codes of different years makes it possible to say that at the beginning of the century fixed rules did not require special reviews as well as any ethics or morals. Their formalization, unfortunately, did not become an effective mechanism in preventing corruption, as there was no basis for the so-called anti-corruption education of young people.

Given the above, determination of a particular social type, characteristics of its social role, criminal, moral and psychological traits as well as socio-demographic characteristics, would be appropriate in shaping the rules of conduct, which would be actually observed. When discarding the listed, ethics would not become a significant factor in combating corruption.

