



PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF EMPLOYEES OF THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The article examines the ethics of employees of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a system of professional and moral principles ensuring the proper performance of their official duties. It analyzes the content and significance of such fundamental principles as legality, independence, objectivity, impartiality, integrity, official discipline, and the prevention of conflicts of interest. The study reviews the legal and departmental regulations governing the conduct of prosecutorial personnel, as well as the mechanisms of liability for violations of ethical standards. It is substantiated that adherence to professional ethical norms constitutes an essential guarantee of the effectiveness of prosecutorial supervision, the strengthening of public trust, and the enhancement of the authority of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Ethics, justice, objectivity, emotions, humanity.

Introduction

The most important condition for the effective work of a prosecutor is not only knowledge of the law and high professionalism, but also a high level of moral culture, a sense of duty and responsibility to society. It is these qualities that form the basis of prosecutorial ethics, a system of moral principles and rules of conduct that determine the inner appearance of a representative of the law. Ethics



*Modern American Journal of Business,
Economics, and Entrepreneurship*

ISSN (E): 3067-7203

Volume 2, Issue 2, February, 2026

Website: usajournals.org

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of prosecutorial activity is not an abstract philosophy, but a practical necessity. Every day, the prosecutor is faced with issues where law and conscience must go side by side. His decisions influence the fate of people, form public confidence in the state. Therefore, personal decency and impeccable behavior for a prosecutor is not only a personal dignity, but also a professional duty.

The profession of prosecutor initially belongs to the number of mentally stressful professions, along with medicine and pedagogy. It requires not just the fulfillment of formal norms, but a constant moral choice — between different interests, between the letter and the spirit of the law, between the official position and inner conviction. As noted in classical works on professional ethics, a person acting on behalf of the state must combine legal competence with moral maturity. The prosecutor embodies the justice of the state, which means that any action must be not only lawful, but also morally justified.

It is extremely important to maintain internal independence, impartiality and a sense of responsibility in the prosecutor's work. Abuse of power, formalism, indifference to human fate, arrogance or rudeness undermine public trust and damage the prestige of the prosecutor's Office.

The ethical basis of prosecutorial activity is based on the principles of legality, justice, honesty, humanism, independence and objectivity. These categories have not only legal, but also moral content.

1. Legality is the foundation of the prosecutor's official activity. Observing the law means not only demanding it from others, but also being a model of it yourself.
2. Justice is the criterion of a true prosecutorial decision. The prosecutor should strive not only to punish the perpetrator, but also to restore violated justice.
3. Objectivity and impartiality are a guarantee of public trust. The prosecutor has no right to succumb to emotions, sympathies, political or personal influences.
4. Humanism — manifests itself in respect for human dignity, protection of individual rights and freedoms. Even when supervising or maintaining charges, the prosecutor must remember that he is facing a person, and not just a person involved in the case.



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5. Honesty and integrity are the absolute requirements of the profession. Any attempt to use his official position for personal purposes is incompatible with the title of prosecutor.

As the philosopher Y.A. Schrader noted, "by committing an act, a person expresses his value preferences." For the prosecutor, these preferences are loyalty to duty, honesty, and service to the law. Ethical maturity is manifested in the ability to take responsibility for a decision, even if it is unpopular or risky. The ethical principles of the prosecution service are enshrined not only in national laws, but also in international documents. The most significant are the Standards of Professional Responsibility and the Regulation on the Basic Duties and Rights of Prosecutors, adopted by the International Association of Prosecutors on April 23, 1999, and the European Guidelines on Professional Ethics and Conduct of Public Prosecutors (Budapest Principles) of 2005.

These documents require the prosecutor to be honest, independent, impartial, and respectful of human rights. A prosecutor must act without fear or favoritism, keep professional secrets, resist pressure from society or the authorities, and refrain from any behavior that could cast doubt on his reputation [2].

These international standards have had a significant impact on the development of national ethical standards in the post-Soviet countries, including the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the issues of professional ethics of prosecutors are regulated not only by the Law "On the Prosecutor's Office" and the oath of office of the prosecutor, but also by a number of departmental acts establishing rules of professional conduct. The oath of office of the prosecutor of Uzbekistan contains moral guidelines related to compliance with the Constitution and laws; honest service to the interests of society and the state; respect for citizens, respect for objectivity and fairness when considering appeals; protection of state and official secrets; professional honor, integrity and moral purity. It should be noted that the prosecutor is obliged to act strictly within the law, avoid conflicts of interest, avoid interference of personal or material factors in decision-making, observe correctness, restraint and respect in dealing with citizens, colleagues and the court, behave flawlessly in private life, without undermining confidence in the prosecutor's office. It is worth mentioning that the ethics of the prosecutor is manifested not only in words and



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Economics, and Entrepreneurship*

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documents, but above all in daily behavior. Respect for a citizen, attentiveness to his complaint, honest admission of a mistake, and correctness in court — all this makes the prosecutor a moral authority, and not just an official.

The code of ethics and the norms of law are just the outer shell of professional morality. The real ethics of a prosecutor lives in inner conviction, in conscience, and in the culture of official behavior. As N.V. Kulik emphasizes, a prosecutor acting on behalf of the state bears personal responsibility not only before the law, but also before his own conscience. It is the internal control that is the strictest, because it does not allow you to justify an error by referring to a formality or an instruction from above [1].

No code is able to provide for all life situations. Therefore, independent ethical choice remains a key element of professional morality. In difficult, morally difficult circumstances, a prosecutor should be guided not only by the norms of the law, but also by an inner sense of justice, respect for a person and an understanding of the public good [4].

A prosecutor should be an example of self-discipline, honesty, benevolence, and humanity. Moral culture manifests itself in small things: in the ability to listen to a person, correctly explain a decision without degrading the dignity of the interlocutor. In the official practice of Uzbekistan, it is often emphasized that the prosecutor should not be a punisher, but a defender of the law, acting from a position of persuasion, not suppression.

According to the spirit of professional ethics, the prosecutor cannot be guided by personal sympathies, domestic interests or benefits. Conflict of interest is one of the most dangerous violations of professional ethics [3]. It occurs when personal relationships, financial dependence, or other circumstances can affect the objectivity of a decision. The prosecutor is obliged to identify such situations and immediately inform the management, excluding the possibility of compromise. A special place is occupied by the ethics of the service team. In the prosecutor's office, where every decision has public weight, an atmosphere of trust and mutual respect becomes the key to effective work.

A leader should be not only a bearer of authority, but also an example of moral behavior — justice, integrity and tact. The subordinate, in turn, is obliged to



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Economics, and Entrepreneurship*

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observe subordination, correctness, initiative and respect for senior colleagues [5].

Uzbekistan maintains a tradition of mentoring: experienced prosecutors help young employees to master not only the norms of the law, but also the rules of professional morality. This continuity is the moral core of the prosecutor's office. Ethical standards are not limited to the office. The behavior of the prosecutor in private life is also under close public scrutiny [6]. Every act, every utterance can affect the reputation of the prosecutor's office. A prosecutor should not engage in activities that may cast doubt on his impartiality, accept gifts or services, or use his official position for personal gain. Even in everyday situations, he is obliged to maintain dignity, be polite, balanced, and respect the cultural and religious traditions of the people. Ethical standards of behavior in the information space are becoming particularly relevant. The public statements of the prosecutor in the media, social networks or at public events must be balanced and correct.

In conclusion, we note that the ethics of prosecutorial activity is not a set of formal rules, but a living moral system that determines the professional appearance and inner core of a person with the power to act on behalf of the state. For employees of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ethics is not only a norm of behavior, but also a criterion of public trust. High morality, justice, independence, modesty and honesty are the qualities that turn a prosecutor into a true defender of law and justice. Without ethics, it is impossible to strengthen the rule of law, nor genuine respect for the prosecutor's office. Therefore, the formation of a moral culture of prosecutors is one of the key tasks of the entire justice system of Uzbekistan.

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Economics, and Entrepreneurship***

ISSN (E): 3067-7203

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