



جامعة الإمارات العربية المتحدة  
United Arab Emirates University

The College of Graduate Studies and the College of Law Cordially Invite You to a

**Master Thesis Defense**

Entitled

*CRIMES AGAINST HONOR AND HONESTY IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC SERVICE*

(A Comparative Study)

By

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Data & Venue

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Abstract:

Public functions are many and varied, civil, judicial, military, diplomatic and other functions have led to the existence of functional legislation, each of which has established conditions and controls for the exercise of these functions. These conditions, which are stipulated in the majority of the functional legislation, are included in the conditions of appointment to public office or among the grounds for termination of employment, provided that he is not sentenced to a custodial penalty for a felony or misdemeanor against honor and honesty. As the legislation has arranged this important effect on crimes against honor and honesty. The questions addressed by the seminar to answer were whether the functional legislation defined or defined crimes against honor and the secretariat, who was competent to assess that type of crime, and what the criteria for distinguishing crimes against honor and honesty were. It was found that legislation in the UAE or Arab legislation did not define or identify crimes against honor and honesty in an exhaustive manner and left it to be defined for doctrine and the judiciary, because they are among the definitions that are flexible and change by changing the perception of society and the circumstances prevailing in it. It was also clear that most of the legislation did not specify who was responsible for assessing whether the offence was against the honor and honesty of the candidate for the public office or who was at the top of his work, and left it to be determined by the doctrine and the judiciary, which confirmed the right of the administration to this estimate. Finally, it was found that the doctrine and the judiciary had endeavored to establish a standard for the determination of this type of crime, and the group had seen the introduction of the material standard, which considered the crime committed without considering the other considerations. The other group considered the objective criterion, which was based on several considerations, including the nature and importance of the function, the type of work performed by the staff member and the type of crime.

**Keywords:** Crimes against honor and honesty

