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THE PROVISIONS OF ROBBERY UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE OF FRANCE

The Criminal Code of France term does not apply robbery, but spending the analogy of a crime, we can state that qualified theft (under French law) and robbery (by Ukrainian legislation) are identical concepts. Theft - a deceptive way removal of another person. This ownership of thing which a person endowed not available. Directly on robbery referred to in Art. Art. 311-2 - 311-11 CC France. Therefore we analyzed the provisions of the Criminal Code of France, robbery - a deceptive way removal of another person using violence against another person, which entail the loss of capacity for a certain period. Robbery (qualified theft) infringes on property relations. Thus, generic object property is robbery. In French criminal law provisions and sees additional direct object - which is expressed in full or partial disability - health and life.

The subject property crime acts, which is alien to the perpetrator. Also in the French criminal law defined a special object - electricity. That robbery recognized deceptive power seizure that caused damage to life and health of the victim, described in the art. 311-2 of the Criminal Code of France.

The victim of the theft recognized a qualified person who has suffered damage offense. The special status of the victim is a person who at the time the crime was pregnant, so the upper limit of sanctions article increases. CC details French term «victim» in the robbery. Looking back, with pregnant women and persons who by virtue of their physical and mental defects can not resist the perpetrator, the most it easier to commit crimes. These victims French legislator attributes and children.

So, we need a more detailed study of foreign law, the domestic schoyu improve and make it more effective.