

## Summary

### PROPERTY CRIMINAL OFFENSES IN DUSAN LAW

Criminal acts against property (property offenses) are parts of a general, classical crime. They are known from the oldest times of written legal history in general, and so in Serbia. It is about a large number of offenses that violate or endanger the property of another person. Their effect occurs in the form of causing damage to another natural or legal person. The perpetrators of these criminal acts undertake the enforcement action with the intention of obtaining unlawful material gain. For these crimes, strict sanctions are prescribed, not only today, but also in the right of medieval Serbia.

A large number of criminal legislatures in the Middle Ages primarily included provisions governing people's lives, the organization of power and social relations. Therefore, the provisions in these legal texts are fragmentary, they are mixed with various branches of law, without specific systematics and order. The Dushan Code represents the most important legal monument of early feudalism. It contains criminal law regulations of material and procedural character. Among the property crimes that are known to the Dushan Code are the following: a) theft (where night theft or theft of pigs is a form of labor that stifles a heavier type of punishment); b) robbery (gus - violent abduction of someone else's property, v) concealment of the perpetrator, ie robbery, g) destruction and damage to property of others and d) fraud. For these criminal offenses, punishments are imposed: a) capital punishment by hanging, b) corporal punishment by imprisonment, and c) fines - feast. In addition to them, the Code also knows the penalty of deprivation of liberty - the prison. The paper analyzes the concept, content, characteristics and forms of manifestation of property offenses in the Dušan Code.