

COLLECTION OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

**SCIENTIA**

4

JUNE, 2021

LISBON, PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC

**THE CURRENT STATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD  
SCIENCE: CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES**

I INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL CONFERENCE

**VOLUME 1**



**EUROPEAN  
SCIENTIFIC  
PLATFORM**



DOI 10.36074/scientia-04.06.2021

ISBN 978-1-63848-586-5 00001



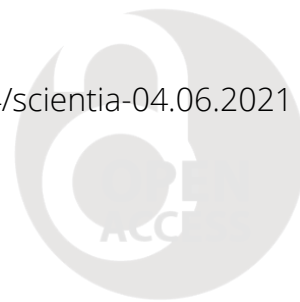
 June, 2021

Lisbon, Portuguese Republic

**THE CURRENT STATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD  
SCIENCE: CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES**  
I International Scientific and Theoretical Conference

**VOLUME 1**

Lisbon, 2021



*Chairman of the Organizing Committee: Holdenblat M.*

*Responsible for the layout: Bilous T.*

*Responsible designer: Bondarenko I.*

- T 44 **The current state of development of world science: characteristics and features:** collection of scientific papers «SCIENTIA» with Proceedings of the I International Scientific and Theoretical Conference (Vol. 1), June 4, 2021. Lisbon, Portuguese Republic: European Scientific Platform.

ISBN 978-1-63848-586-5

DOI 10.36074/scientia-04.06.2021

Papers of participants of the I International Multidisciplinary Scientific and Theoretical Conference «The current state of development of world science: characteristics and features», held on June 4, 2021 in Lisbon are presented in the collection of scientific papers.



*The conference is included in the Academic Research Index ReserchBib International catalog of scientific conferences and registered for holding on the territory of Ukraine in UKRISTEI (Certificate № 227 dated 25 February 2021).*

*Conference proceedings are publicly available under terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0).*

UDC 001 (08)

© Participants of the conference, 2021

© Collection of scientific papers «SCIENTIA», 2021

© European Scientific Platform, 2021

ISBN 978-1-63848-586-5

## CONTENT

### SECTION 1.

#### ECONOMIC THEORY, MACRO- AND REGIONAL ECONOMY

##### ГИПЕРИНДУСТРИАЛИЗАЦИЯ – УСЛОВИЕ СУВЕРЕНИТЕТА

**Шедяков В.Е.** ..... 8

##### ПРОТИВОРЕЧИЯ ЦИКЛИЧЕСКИ РАЗВИВАЮЩЕЙСЯ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ

**Подлесная В.Г.** ..... 13

##### РИНОК ЗЕМЛІ: ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ

**Волощук В.В.** ..... 16

##### ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА СТАРТАП ЭКОТИЗИМИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШДА ИННОВАЦИОН МУҲИТНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ

**Саидахмедова Д.С., Норбоева Д.Д.** ..... 19

### SECTION 2.

#### ENTREPRENEURSHIP, TRADE AND SERVICE SECTOR

##### ГОТЕЛЬНЕ ГОСПОДАРСТВО: СУТНІСТЬ ТА ОСНОВНІ ПОКАЗНИКИ

**Панова І.О., Тимощук А.В.** ..... 23

##### МЕТОДИЧНІ ЗАСАДИ ОЦІНЮВАННЯ ВПЛИВУ ВПРОВАДЖЕННЯ НА ПІДПРИЄМСТВІ РЕСУРСОЗБЕРІГАЮЧИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ НА РІВЕНЬ ЙОГО ФІНАНСОВОЇ СТІЙКОСТІ

**Ємельянов О.Ю.** ..... 26

##### ПОСЛІДОВНІСТЬ ОЦІНЮВАННЯ РІВНЯ ІНТЕНСИВНОГО ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО РОЗВИТКУ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ

**Гаврась Д.Р., Ємельянов О.Ю.** ..... 29

##### ФАКТОРИ ПІДВИЩЕННЯ ЕФЕКТИВНОСТІ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ОСНОВНИХ ЗАСОБІВ ПІДПРИЄМСТВА

**Ковальчук А.М., Борилюк О.Р.** ..... 32

### SECTION 3.

#### FINANCE AND BANKING; TAXATION, ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING

##### PODEJMOWANIE DECYZJI PRZY WYKORZYSTANIU METOD ANALIZY FINANSOWEJ W DZIAŁANIU WSPÓŁCZESTNYCH PRZEDSIĘBIORSTW XXI WIEKU

**Zhabniak I.** ..... 35

ЕЛЕКТРОННІ СЕРВІСИ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ ПОДАТКОВОЇ СЛУЖБИ: СТАН ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ	
<b>Пахоленко М.А., Шаповалова А.П.</b> .....	<b>41</b>
СУЧАСНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ТА НАПРЯМИ ВДОСКОНАЛЕННЯ МЕХАНІЗМУ СТЯГНЕННЯ ЗЕМЕЛЬНОГО ПОДАТКУ В УКРАЇНІ	
<b>Бондаренко Н.М., Рєпіна С.О.</b> .....	<b>44</b>
SECTION 4.	
MARKETING AND LOGISTICS ACTIVITIES	
ЗОВНІШНЯ ТОРГІВЛЯ НАФТОПРОДУКТАМИ В УКРАЇНІ	
<b>Вишневецька О.</b> .....	<b>47</b>
SECTION 5.	
MANAGEMENT, PUBLIC MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	
КОНКУРЕНТОСПРОМОЖНІСТЬ БРЕНДУ В УМОВАХ ГЛОБАЛЬНОЇ ПАНДЕМІЇ	
<b>Шкурупій О.В., Шабельник С.С.</b> .....	<b>50</b>
КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНИЙ МЕХАНІЗМ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ГЕНДЕРНОЇ РІВНОСТІ В УКРАЇНІ	
<b>Лебедева Я.В.</b> .....	<b>53</b>
SECTION 6.	
LAW AND INTERNATIONAL LAW	
LEGAL LITERACY IN THE FORMATION OF WOMEN'S GENDER CULTURE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY	
<b>Azimov A.M.</b> .....	<b>56</b>
NORMAS DE COORDENAÇÃO QUE REGEM A ORGANIZAÇÃO DAS ATIVIDADES DO GOVERNO PORTUGUÊS	
<b>Махуров А.А.</b> .....	<b>59</b>
THE NECESSITY OF VANDALISM CRIMINALISATION	
<b>Salaieva K.</b> .....	<b>60</b>
ОСОБЛИВОСТІ КРИМІНАЛЬНОЇ ВІДПОВІДАЛЬНОСТІ НЕПОВНОЛІТНІХ	
<b>Томчук І.О., Картавцев В.С., Маркевич Р.М.</b> .....	<b>62</b>
ПРАВОВИЙ СТАТУС ЗАЧАТОЇ, АЛЕ ЩЕ НЕНАРОДЖЕНОЇ ДИТИНИ В КОНТЕКСТІ ЦИВІЛЬНОГО ПРАВА УКРАЇНИ ТА МІЖНАРОДНОГО ЗАКОНОДАВСТВА	
<b>Горкушов Д. В.</b> .....	<b>65</b>

SECTION 7.

INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND NOTARY

КРИМІНАЛІСТИЧНЕ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ КЕРАМІКИ ТА ВИРОБІВ З НЕЇ

**Опанасенко О.М.** ..... 67

SECTION 8.

MILITARY SCIENCES, NATIONAL SECURITY AND SECURITY OF THE STATE BORDER

ПЕРСПЕКТИВНА МОДЕЛЬ ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ ІНСТИТУТУ ВІЙСЬКОВОГО КАПЕЛАНСТВА ЗБРОЙНИХ СИЛ УКРАЇНИ В УМОВАХ СЬОГОДЕННЯ

**Ворощук О.М.** ..... 73

SECTION 9.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES AND FOODSTUFFS

НІТРАТИ У ПЛОДООВОЧЕВІЙ ПРОДУКЦІЇ

**Стефанюк С.** ..... 75

ОЦІНКА КОРИВ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ЧОРНО–РЯБОЇ ТА ЧЕРВОНО–РЯБОЇ МОЛОЧНИХ ПОРІД ЗА ЕТОЛОГІЧНИМИ ПОКАЗНИКАМИ

**Ліскович В.А.** ..... 77

ПРОДУКТИВНІСТЬ НОВИХ СОРТІВ СОЇ В УМОВАХ ЗАХІДНОГО ЛІСОСТЕПУ

**Панасюк Р.М.** ..... 81

SECTION 10.

FOOD PRODUCTION AND TECHNOLOGY

ОБҐРУНТУВАННЯ ТЕХНОЛОГІЧНИХ ПРИЙОМІВ ПРИ ВИРОБНИЦТВІ ВІТЧИЗНЯНИХ КОНЬЯКІВ

**Сидоренко В., Бабич І.М., Маринченко В.О.** ..... 83

SECTION 11.

GENERAL MECHANICS AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

ОБҐРУНТУВАННЯ ПАРАМЕТРІВ ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОГО ПОДРІБНЮВАЧА КОРЕНЕПЛОДІВ І СТЕБЛОВИХ КОРМІВ

**Краснолуцький П.П.** ..... 85

## SECTION 12.

### ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGIES

#### BIOINDICATION AS A METHOD OF ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH

**Poberezhny L., Poberezhna L., Kalyn T. ....89**

#### IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS OF OIL DEVELOPMENT

**Poberezhny L., Poberezhna L., Kalyn T. ....91**

#### АНАЛІЗ ВПЛИВУ СИСТЕМИ «АВТОМОБІЛЬ-ДОРОГА-СЕРЕДОВИЩЕ» НА ОБ'ЄКТИ НАВКОЛИШНЬОГО ПРИРОДНОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА

**Адамова Г.В. ....94**

#### УПРАВЛІННЯ ПОБУТОВИМИ ВІДХОДАМИ У ЛЬВІВСЬКІЙ ОБЛАСТІ УКРАЇНИ

**Погребенник В.Д., Патрій М.І. ....97**

## SECTION 13.

### COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

#### SOFTWARE PLATFORM FOR INTERACTION OF POSTAL SERVICES AND WAREHOUSES

**Volokhovskiy V. ....100**

#### THE USE OF ICT IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING

**Surikov O., Zjubanova N.B. ....102**

#### ПРОГРАМНЕ РІШЕННЯ ПРОБЛЕМИ КЛІЄНТІВ ТА ГРОМАДСЬКИХ ЗАКЛАДІВ

**Гулієв Н.Б. огли ....104**

#### ПРОГРАМНЕ РІШЕННЯ ПРОБЛЕМИ ПОДОРОЖУЮЧИХ ДО КРАЇН З НЕЗВИЧНИМ КЛІМАТОМ

**Тесленко Д.М. ....106**

## SECTION 14.

### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND SYSTEMS

#### DECISION SUPPORT SOFTWARE SYSTEM FOR BUSINESSES DURING SOCIAL DISASTERS

**Khovrat A. ....108**

#### MODELLING OF WSN FOR SMART CITY PROJECTS

**Botsva N., Berns Y., Botsva T. ....110**

#### ONLINE LEARNING IN UKRAINE AND ABROAD

**Honcharov A., Zjubanova N.B. ....113**

WEB APPLICATION FOR SCHEDULING MEDICATIONS USING GOOGLE CALENDAR

**Kornuta Y.V., Kornuta V.A. .... 115**

АНАЛІЗ ЗАВДАНЬ І МЕТОДІВ ОЦІНКИ ТА ВИБОРУ АЛЬТЕРНАТИВ РІШЕНЬ

**Совік О.В., Коваленко І.Г., Прис Г.П. .... 117**

АНАЛІЗ ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ ГІБРИДНИХ СИСТЕМ ДЛЯ ПОБУДОВИ АДАПТИВНИХ НАВЧАЛЬНИХ ПРОГРАМ

**Пікуляк М.В. .... 120**

АНАЛІЗ НАПРЯМКІВ ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ ШТУЧНОГО МЕТОДІВ ШТУЧНОГО ІНТЕЛЕКТУ В ОБОРОННІЙ СФЕРІ

**Лазута Р.Г., Макаруч В.І., Бондаренко Л.О. .... 124**

SECTION 15.

ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

МАТЕМАТИЧНА МОДЕЛЬ ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ БАГАТОАНТЕННИХ ЗАСОБІВ РАДІОЗВ'ЯЗКУ З СПЕКТРАЛЬНО-ЕФЕКТИВНИМИ СИГНАЛАМИ В УМОВАХ ВПЛИВУ ДЕСТАБІЛІЗУЮЧИХ ФАКТОРІВ

**Науково-дослідна група:**

**Остапчук В.М., Ченченко В.А., Павлюк Д.О., Зінченко І.А. .... 128**

SECTION 16.

PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS

АНАЛІЗ ТОЧНОСТІ ЧИСЕЛЬНИХ МЕТОДІВ РІШЕННЯ ЗАДАЧ МАТЕМАТИЧНОЇ ФІЗИКИ НА ОСНОВІ РОЗГЛЯДУ МЕТОДУ КІНЦЕВИХ РІЗНИЦЬ І МЕТОДУ КІНЦЕВИХ ЕЛЕМЕНТІВ

**Заріпов Р.Р., Заріпов А.Р. .... 132**



**Karyna Salaieva** 

PhD in Law, associate professor at the Department of legal regulation of the economy,  
Faculty of law and economics

*Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics, Ukraine*

---

## **THE NECESSITY OF VANDALISM CRIMINALISATION**

Every day, settlements suffer from the effects of vandals, who destroy, damage, and abuse objects on the streets and other public places. Even 10 years ago, there were state's and citizens' attempts to prevent vandalism, while in the last few years the scale of such actions to minimize and eliminate these manifestations has decreased significantly. Nevertheless, the increase in the number of acts of vandalism requires the immediate resolution of a number of criminal and related issues.

Acts of vandalism in Ukraine are spreading from year to year, which causes great indignation in society and reduces the aesthetic appearance of the country. Currently there is an urgent need to criminalize vandalism as the consequences of senseless leisure are always damaged property and facilities, abuse of state symbols and administrative buildings, as well as other property in a public place.

Criminalization is a process of identifying socially dangerous types of human behavior, recognizing at the state level the necessity, possibility and expediency of criminal-legal struggle against them and enshrining them in the law on criminal liability as criminal offenses [1, p. 20]. The need for criminalization arises from the needs of society and the development of criminality. The expression in the law should reflect the content of the act, which is prohibited in the state. In order to prevent the inevitability of liability, it is necessary to constantly monitor the emergence of new modified forms of human behavior and to include in legislation, including criminal law, those forms of behavior that cause harm to the state and society. The danger of non-compliance lurks at any stage of the criminalization process due to insufficient consideration of certain factors or imperfections of legislative techniques. Deficiencies in criminal law can lead to gaps in criminalization or, conversely, collisions.

Vandalism is a common phenomenon of modern society, the existence of which is not in fact criminally punishable, which is a consequence of the lack of proper accounting in official statistical reporting, objective investigation and prosecution, identification of perpetrators and compensation, and the presence of erroneous qualifications due to the lack of an article in the Criminal Code of Ukraine that would describe the objective side of this act. Therefore, it is to criminalize vandalism by including it in the list of aggravating circumstances [2, p. 173].

Confirming our position on the need for legislative regulation of criminal liability for vandalism, it should be noted that the proposed idea corresponds to the grounds of criminalization that exist in criminal law.

The main criterion for criminalization is the need to use it to combat a particular type of action. This need is due to the impossibility of preventing certain types of anti-social behavior by non-criminal means. This aims at the legislator to refrain from criminal liability in all cases without exception, when it is unable to serve the purpose of reducing the crime rate of the type.

Issues of criminalization of socially dangerous acts are developed by modern criminal law science, but are not always taken into account in the development and adoption of certain laws on criminal liability, which may create imperfections in these laws and inconsistencies in law enforcement practice. Science has proposed many variants of the principles of criminalization, which often differ significantly from each other. However, all of them can be grouped into 3 major groups: legal-criminological, socio-economic and socio-psychological. We proton to consider

compliance with the grounds for criminalization on the example of committing acts of vandalism, which we propose to supplement with aggravating circumstances.

The legal-criminological grounds for the criminalization of vandalism include the increase in the social danger of this act, as well as its unfavorable dynamics, which was not previously recognized as criminally punishable. Public danger does not depend on the legislator, it is an objective characteristic that is inherent in the relevant behavior aimed at the relevant social relations. Public danger is not a static characteristic. Depending on the stage of development of society, it may increase or, conversely, decrease and even disappear altogether [1, p. 24]. Despite this, the number of acts of vandalism is increasing from year to year, but the share of criminal offenses connected with vandalism in the structure of all crime in Ukraine is at the level of 1-2%. However, it does not decrease, but only spreads and acquires new forms. There is also a hypothesis that in the actual introduction of these acts as criminally illegal, their official results will reflect increased indicators.

In fact, the socio-economic grounds for the criminalization of vandalism include only significant material consequences for the state and society to commit these acts. Firstly, vandals cause damage to individuals, government institutions, and others whose property is in a public place, which is not compensated for failing to identify the perpetrators, forcing victims to repair the damage and restore the damaged or damaged property at their own expense. Secondly, the collateral damage from vandalism is also significant due to the expenditure of significant resources on combating it and protecting vulnerable property.

The next socio-economic basis for the criminalization of vandalism is a significant and sudden change in the social, economic or political state of the state, which determines the real prevalence of the described destructive actions in the modern settlement. For example, in the last 5 years in Ukraine all gatherings, protests and mass actions end in destruction, property damage (destruction of administrative buildings, painting of facades and fences, abuse of state symbols, damage to transport infrastructure, housing and communal services, and damage to other property in a public place). This creates a feeling of impunity for the violator, or even in cases of bringing to administrative responsibility for such actions, the punishment that is imposed does not correspond to the scale of the damage and the degree of public danger. Also, feelings of disorder and decline provoke further destructive actions, increase the likelihood of new damage.

Socio-psychological grounds for the criminalization of vandalism (probably as any kind of act that can be criminalized) include the development of society, which determines the intolerance, the special danger of certain acts, which previously had (or may have been) tolerated, but under new conditions actions are in conflict with the existing system of social life or receive a real basis for their eradication. Regarding vandalism as a phenomenon of social reality that manifests itself every day in our lives, we can say that now society is not ready to accept the consequences that arise from their commission, so this is another reason to draw the attention of the legislator to this problem. In addition, from an aesthetic point of view, destruction and damage reduce the positive impression of the urban environment, which affects the spiritual and psycho-emotional state of citizens.

Consequently, vandalism corresponds to the legal-criminological, socio-economic and socio-economic grounds for criminalization of socially dangerous acts. Despite the oversaturation of criminal law prohibitions, the introduction of the institute of criminal misconduct in criminal law greatly facilitates the possibility of criminalizing vandalism in modern conditions.

## References:

1. П.Л. Фріс. Криміналізація і декриміналізація у кримінально-правовій політиці. *Вісник Асоціації кримінального права України*. №1 (2). 2014. с. 19-28.
2. Бочарова К. А. Щодо необхідності законодавчого врегулювання кримінальної відповідальності за вандалізм. *Проблеми законності*. 2019. Вип. 146. С. 171–178. doi: <https://doi.org/10.21564/2414-990x.146.168392>.