



Figure 1 – The schema of database

Today all such systems (e. g. "Smart house"), are expensive, so not each person or the enterprise is able to afford to acquire such system. The presented system, considerably will lower expenses. Also, the system is quite compact and can quietly be located in a box, but not occupy the whole room.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Automation system power management [Electronic resource] // Mode of access: <http://electricalschool.info/main/elsnabg/1536-avtomatizacija-sistem-upravljenja.html>

THE FUTURE OF FOOD: MEAT ALTERNATIVES

L. Zhminda, A. Sysa

*Belarusian State University, ISEI BSU,
Minsk, Republic of Belarus
cool.yakusik@mail.ru*

The influence of livestock farming on the general state of the planet is discussed in this work. There are many negative effects of irrational meat consumption such as hungry in ones countries and obesity in others. Changing of climate is linked with greenhouse gases, which located in the processes of animals live activity.

Keywords: meat, climate change, greenhouse gas, global hungry, alternatives of animal protein, crickets, cell culture, yields, hem.

Focusing only on energy policy it is not enough to head off climate change successfully [1].

The livestock sector is a large source of global greenhouse gas emissions such as carbon dioxide, methan and nutritious oxide. The livestock sector is also a disproportionate user of land and water, and a major contributor to deforestation due to the soya required to produce animal feed. Despite growing evidence that animal agriculture is damaging the planet, the Western diet isn't likely to change anytime soon. In fact, studies suggest rising incomes and urbanization are actually fueling a global dietary shift toward consuming even more meat and dairy in the future. Earth cannot continue to support a population of 7 billion people and 70 billion animals they raise and slaughter each year for food. Meat consumption is growing faster than the overall population.

Over the past few years, a handful of enterprising startups have sprung up with the goal of creating animal-free meat. The scores of companies are developing animal protein alternatives – made from ingredients like insects, plants and yeast – to address these challenges [2].

Using insects instead animal meat can significantly reduce greenhouse gases emission and amounts of require water. For example, students at Rhode Island's Brown University created cricket flour from insects. Moreover, for every hundred pounds of feed, you get 60 pounds of cricket protein – 12 times the average yield from cattle.

Impossible Foods, The Silicon Valley, California, created a completely plant-based burger that actually tastes – and bleeds – like real meat. And the burger is only the beginning. Impossible's scientists already have concept products for chicken, pork, fish, and even a kind of yogurt that is entirely plant based.

Beyond Meat company doesn't grow fake meat in a lab. Instead, it uses a specific combination of plant proteins to create a meat-like burger patty.

Clara Foods is working toward a completely animal-free egg white substitute. While quite a few options already exist, those substitutes are often insufficient for sensitive applications like angel food cakes, meringues, and macaroons. So the company is taking things a step further by actually building the egg whites "from the ground up".

Cutting down on meat is where the best public health opportunity lies in relation to climate change. Moving away from meat would also help farmers to use nitrogen more efficiently, which would have the dual impact of causing less pollution while also helping people get more nutrition from the foods they grow.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. *Marinova, D.* Impact of Meat Consumption on Health and Environmental Sustainability / D. Marinova, P. Brügger, T. Raphaely. – IGI Global, 2015 – 311 p.

2. Alternatives for large-scale production of cultured beef / Post, M. J. [et al] // Journal of Integrative Agriculture. – 2015. – Vol. 14, No. 2. – P. 208–216.

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF "GREEN" ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Y. Zhuraukou., R. Bandarchyk., N. Goncharova

Belarusian State University, ISEI BSU,

Minsk, Republic of Belarus

goncharova@iseu.by

The concept of greenways is becoming more and more popular in Belarus. It is based on an integrated approach and presents cultural and natural heritage as a whole phenomenon. The "green" economy aims to improve the wellbeing of people and mitigate environmental risks. Nature is a key resource from the perspective of the "green" concept. Application of modern, efficient strategies helps to benefit from its advantages without causing damage [1–3].

Keywords: sustainable, cities, municipalities, urban ecology.

Main directions of the development of "green" economy in the Republic of Belarus are as follows:

1.Reducing the energy intensity of the gross domestic product, increasing energy efficiency, including through the introduction of energy-efficient technologies and materials;

2.Sustainable consumption and production, including government sustainable ("green") purchases;

3.Increasing the potential of renewable energy sources;

4.Development of electric transport (infrastructure) and urban mobility, implementation of the "smart" cities conception;

5.Construction of energy efficient residential buildings and increasing an energy efficiency of housing stock;

6.Creation of conditions for the production of organic products;

7.Development of ecological tourism and, in particular, ecological tourism in specially protected areas.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Project (2015a) Supporting the transition to a green economy in the Republic of Belarus. <http://www.greenlogic.by>. Accessed 09 September 2017.

2. Project (2015b) Project of cooperation program between the ministry of the natural resources and Belarus orthodox church from 2016 to 2020. http://ecoinfo.bas-net.by/ecology-belarus/Nomera/2015/news_belarus23.pdf. Accessed 09 September 2016 (in Russian).

3. Resolution (2015a) of Council of Ministry of the Republic of Belarus on August 6, 2015, No 662 "On the establishment and distribution of quotas to create installations for renewable energy". <http://cis-legislation.com/document.fwx?rgn=78720>. Accessed 09 September 2017 Resolution (2015b) of the Ministry of Economy "On tariffs for electric energy produced from renewables..." of August 7, 2015 No 45. <http://pravo.by/main.aspx?guid=3871&p0=W21530189>. Accessed 09 September 2017 (in Russian).

4. Seminar (2015) "Sustainable City" <http://www.tc.by/exhibitions/energyexpo2015/news/2983.html>. Accessed 11 September 2017 (in Russian).

5. UN (2015) Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. United Nations A/RES/70/1 Google Scholar.