

the International Fact-Checking Network developed an algorithm of determining the authenticity of the news with an 80% success rate. This algorithm uses parsing and semantic analysis. The modern development of the analysis of human speech will help improve this algorithm.

Today troll bots can be found on any social network. For example, they are common on Twitter, Instagram, etc. More often they are used for disinformation and propaganda. For example, Twitter uses the Botometer API (Application Programming Interface). This API with an AI-based approach allows developers to detect bot accounts for potential removal.

Despite 68 years of development of AI technology, it can still be called evolving. In the field of security, there are still ways to trick the artificial intelligence security system. As a result, further improvements are needed in this technology.

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### **PALM OIL: GOOD OR BAD?**

Palm oil is produced from the fruit of the oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*). Humans have used it in their diet for more than a thousand years. The term "palm oil" actually encompasses several types of oil derived from the palm tree, including palm oil and palm kernel oil.

Both palm oil and palm kernel oil are versatile oils extracted from different parts of the oil palm fruit. Palm oil is extracted from the flesh or pulp of the fruit while palm kernel oil is extracted from the soft part of the seed. Although both oils originate from the same fruit, palm oil is chemically and nutritionally different from palm kernel oil. Palm oil is traditionally used on edible purposes such as cooking and frying. Palm kernel oil is generally used on non-edible purposes in the formulations of oleochemicals such as soaps, cosmetics and detergents. Refined palm oil is significantly different from unrefined. Unrefined palm oil is called red palm oil, it is rich in antioxidants: beta-carotene and vitamin E.

As it contains 50% of saturated and 50% of unsaturated fatty acids palm oil can be fractionated for different uses. Saturated fats tend to be associated with an increased risk of atherosclerosis and an imbalance in cholesterol. However, to date, there has been proven a lack of connection between saturated fat intake and cardiovascular diseases, in particular in healthy people with normal weight. People with impaired blood fat balanc-

es, suffering from heart disease, as well as older people are more vulnerable to the presence of palm oil in their diet. The palm oil's reputation is spoiled by its presence in high-calorie and often excessively sweet, but at the same time nutritionally poor food - sweets, deep-fried foods, and long-term storage products. Such eating is unhealthy not only because of the palm oil content.

There are also several ethical issues regarding palm oil production's effects on the environment, wildlife and communities. Palm oil manufacturing continues to be a major driver of deforestation in some Asian regions. Forest loss coupled with conversion of carbon rich peat soils resulted in releasing millions tons of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere and contributed to climate change. At the same time, oil palm is an incredibly efficient crop, producing more oil per land area than any other equivalent vegetable oil crop. Palm oil supplies 35% of the world's vegetable oil demand so boycotting it is not the way out but neglecting important issues of its rational consuming.