discussions in 2020: they are XaaS (everything as a service), UX/CX (User/Customer Experience), and digital privacy.

These ten specific trends will dominate in digital transformation discussions and inform the trajectory of successful digital transformation programs in 2020.

Technology development is an irreversible process and people should be able to adapt to new technologies. This article shows how trends are changing from year to year.

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IS IT PROFITABLE TO LIVE ON CREDIT?

The purpose of my work is to describe types of loans and find out if it is profitable for the general public to live on credit.

Life on credit is becoming more and more popular. In the first quarter of this year, the number of Belarusians with at least one consumer credit agreement increased by 72.5 thousand people and reached 2.493 million people. According to the National Bank of Belarus, the population debt on bank loans reached 10.886 billion Belarusian rubles in October 1, 2018. The development of credit system has a positive impact on the development of the economy. This is its main stimulating power, which forces production to develop, trade to flourish, and banks to get their profits. There are a lot of types of loans, but the most popular are Car Loans, Mortgage and Consumer Loans.

The procedure for obtaining a car loan is an important disadvantage of the described credit system:

1. The inability to get a loan if the person's income does not reach a certain level.
2. No one is lending to buy used cars. The exception is cars, no older than five or six years, the cost of the cheapest of which is already considerable.

«-» car loan:

A multi-month obligation to pay for the loan a considerable amount, which in the end will significantly exceed the cost of the car.

«+» car loan:

1. The ability to buy a car immediately, for part of the cost, and pay the rest over time.

2. By taking out a large loan to buy a car, you really win: if you were saving this money, the inflationary losses would likely exceed the cost of paying off the loans.
3. Using a loan, a person can afford to buy a more expensive car with the available funds.

A mortgage is a loan from a bank or a financial institution that helps the borrower purchase a house. A mortgage is secured by the house or flat itself, so if the borrower defaults on the loan, the bank can sell the home and recoup its losses. Conditions:

1. A certain level of income.
2. Availability of guarantors.
3. Certain characteristics of housing: the house should not be an emergency, go under demolition, etc.

What are the disadvantages of a mortgage?

1. High cost.
2. Long term payments. The mortgage is issued for a long term, which can reach 50 years. All this time, you need to make monthly payments.
3. Constant risk of losing an apartment.
4. The complexity of the design.

What are the advantages of a mortgage?

1. Solution of the housing issue.
2. Opportunity to save money.

A consumer loan is a loan with the intention of using money for consumer purposes. Consumer goals are goals that are not related to business activities. For example, it can be loans for the purchase of durable goods: mobile phones, furniture, household appliances. It is also possible to use a consumer loan to pay for various services (medical, educational, tourist. The main advantages of this type of loans are:

1. Quick loan procedure that usually takes from 1 to 3-5 days;
2. Ability to spend funds at your own discretion;
3. Minimum requirements for the borrower.
4. No need to apply for insurance, etc.

The disadvantages of consumer credit include:

1. High interest rate. The lack of collateral makes such loans risky for banks, which leads to an increase in the amount of overpayment;
2. Short loan term, rarely exceeding 1 year;
3. Small amount of money issued.

Is it profitable to live on credit? Loans cannot be “good” or “bad”. It is always useful to ask yourself the following question before calculating the possible consequences of a loan or debt: “Do I really need it or do I just want it?” ‘Just want’ weakens the mind, reduces alertness. A person cannot really assess all the disadvantages of the loan and is ready to pay a tidy sum for the momentary possession of the desired thing.

So is it worth taking out a loan? Or can you reasonably postpone and make minor restrictions on daily spending, to collect the necessary amount, even for a year? Thus, the disadvantages that were avoided will become obvious.

Credit is a great invention for those who know how to use it correctly. Life on credit is not as sweet as it may seem at first. But it is not so bitter if you calculate each you step. What you should know before taking out a loan:

1. There is no free money. You always have to pay an interest rate for using someone else's money.
2. Do not rush to sign loan agreements. "Express loans" for 15 minutes is about the lack of basic financial knowledge that does not allow a person to understand the contract and really estimate the cost of the loan.
3. The loan should be chosen carefully, and not in the store, but in the Bank. The first step is to study the terms and conditions in different banks, the second – carefully read the agreement before you sign it.

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SUSTAINABILITY TOOLS FOR COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD

The most pressing issue in the context of both economic, political and social development and climate change perspectives is the study of the relationship between sustainable development and the state of the states.

The study's findings suggest that one standard deviation, such as a decline in living standards, can cause high levels of insolvency and a higher likelihood of default in developing countries, as large-scale losses occur that drain banks' stocks and increase leverage.

Also, research findings indicate that natural disasters reduce the volume of bank deposits and the financial system, and the fragility of the state reduces the volume of bank deposits and increases the deposits of the financial system.

The impulse response function for GDP per capita is surprising because it assumes that natural disasters and fragility of the state do not significantly affect economic efficiency.