**Specific features of economic development in the fraud of the world economy**

Before you start developing a business development plan for any sphere should be done thorough analysis of environmental factors. Unfortunately, this stage is often overlooked management, despite the fact that it has a significant impact on the further development of economy.

Economic growth is the most important macroeconomic category, which is an indicator of not only an absolute increase in the volume of social production, but also the ability of the economic system to meet growing needs, to improve the quality of life. That is why economic growth is included among the main goals of society along with economic freedom, economic efficiency, and so on.

The problem of economic growth is a major problem in the economic theory of XX-XXI centuries. The study of this problem has become a separate direction of economic theory. Economic growth occurs when both supply factors and demand and distribution factors contribute to it, the relationship between the factors is complex and controversial. Changes in supply factors generate changes in aggregate demand and resource allocation and vice versa. Depending on what factors the national income (GNP or GDP) increases or decreases, the quality of economic growth depends.

Unemployment is considered, on the one hand, an important stimulant of the active working population, and on the other, a major social disaster. Experts from the International Labor Organization believe that in the coming years, the world's average unemployment will reach 10% and completely eliminate it will not be able to any country.

The connection between the rates of growth (or decrease) in inflation and, conversely, the decrease (increase) in unemployment is explained as follows. Increasing labor demand is helping to increase employment and reduce unemployment while increasing nominal wages and inflation. In case of high employment it is difficult to fill vacancies by competing for a qualified worker, therefore the employer is forced to increase wages. The presence of a certain level of unemployment makes workers agree on a lower level of wages.

The inevitable and logical consequence of the use of public credit is a public debt. Clarification of the essence and economic nature of public debt has an important theoretical and practical significance.
Therefore, the state should not categorically refuse to attract public debt as a macroeconomic instrument in the reform process. However, when using it, it is appropriate to remember that, as any economic instrument, public debt can have a positive and negative impact on the economy. The attraction of external loans means the receipt of additional resources that can give an impetus to economic growth, while external debt enables the country to incur higher aggregate costs than generated national income and finance investments that are not provided by domestic savings. However, along with excessive government spending, budget imbalances, ineffective tax policies, currency policy mistakes, external debt can trigger extremely difficult financial crises, limit investment activity in the state. Thus, public debt can act as a means of securing security or, conversely, as a factor in increasing threats and risks. Therefore, only the application of an effective public debt management strategy will facilitate the effective use of borrowings and create the necessary conditions for optimizing debt load.

The policy of stimulating the movement of capital may be in the form of encouraging foreign investment in the domestic economy by providing special benefits to enterprises with foreign investment and eliminating barriers to the ownership of non-residents by domestic assets. In this case, financing of the current account deficit is carried out at the expense of capital inflows, however, such measures do not solve the issue of current account deficit. The state can also resort to policies to curb the "flight" of capital owned by residents abroad. This requires a whole system of measures aimed at reducing the share of the shadow economy, improving the tax and investment climate, controlling corruption, and increasing trust in state institutions. Methods of combating capital flight are effective currency and export controls, money laundering prevention measures, which are also carried out in the framework of international cooperation.