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THE QUESTION OF INTERSTATE COOPERATION OF UKRAINE AND CZECH REPUBLIC IN CZECH SCIENTISTS' LABORS (THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY)

The article covers the scientific works' analysis of Czech scholars in which political and economic cooperation between Ukraine and the Czech Republic are considered, the course of the main directions of the Czech Republic foreign policy to the EU countries and Eastern Europe countries at the beginning of the XX century.

The keywords: The Czech Republic (ChR), EU, Ukraine, NATO, Eastern Europe, «Benes Decrees», the integration.

Introduction

The Ukrainian-Czech international relations of two independent states were established in 1993. Possibilities of cooperation between Ukraine and the Czech Republic are specified by historical and cultural ties, friendly and partner political relations, economic contacts and common objectives in pursuing the course of European and Euro-Atlantic integration, common regional interests, the existence of the Ukrainian national minority in the Czech Republic and Czech – in Ukraine.

Giving an analysis of Czech historiography should be noted that foreign researchers, journals and publications, raised almost all the complex questions of post-socialist transformation in Central and Eastern Europe countries, including Ukraine and the Czech Republic, the relations with the European Union and NATO. For Ukrainian scholars the topic is relevant today, because Ukraine is one of the first countries in the world, that established diplomatic relations with the Czech Republic. In approved by the Parliament of the Czech Republic Foreign Policy Concept, noted that the Czech Republic considers Ukraine as an important European country and appreciates the Ukraine's policy directs to the Euro-Atlantic area, and will make an efforts to expand the mutually beneficial Ukrainian-Czech economic cooperation.

However, it should be noted, that most Czech publications raise the general questions of transformation processes' course in Ukraine and the Czech Republic, the implementation of political, economic and trade relations, the cooperation with NATO and the European Union and so on.

Fragmentary information about the nature, content and directions of Ukrainian-Czech intergovernmental cooperation occasionally occurs there. Those few publications that mention and describe Ukrainian-Czech bilateral cooperation in the political

and economic spheres, do not provide sufficient information about the nature, content, trends of development and perspectives for large-scale relations. That's why, this article aims to fill some of the gaps in foreign and domestic historiography, concerning the Ukrainian-Czech bilateral cooperation.

The scientific value of this study is as follows:

1. This paper analyzes the works of Czech scientists, who determined the directions and content of interstate political and economic cooperation;

2. It presents the system of new extended knowledge of the content, nature and depth of the Ukrainian-Czech cooperation, confirmed a direct relationship between the content of political and economic reforms in each country and the level of the partner countries cooperation;

3. In the works of Czech scientists are certified the addiction of deployment and improvement or slowdown of the political and trade-economic cooperation of the partner countries from the quality and level of professional activity of state authorities at all levels;

4. This paper provides a new system of extended knowledge of the content, nature and depth of the Ukrainian-Czech political and economic cooperation;

5. Researching Czech scientists' works provides an opportunity to identify the dependence of political and economic cooperation of the partner countries from the quality of negotiated treaty-legal acts and the ability to implement them in international relations;

6. From the historical point of view, objectivity and completeness of the problem of the Ukrainian-Czech intergovernmental political and economic cooperation in the proceedings of Czech scientists at the beginning of the XXI century, is one of the first in modern Ukrainian and Czech historiography;

7. The study examined Czech historiography, in which are presented an analysis of the processes development of political and commercial deployment of Ukrainian-Czech relations in terms of socio-economic relations, both in Ukraine and the Czech Republic.

The main part

Research Centers of the Czech Republic since the early years of the XXI century systematically investigated the transformation processes in Central and Eastern Europe, their place in the strategy of NATO expansion and the European Union to the East. Since the early 2000s Czech scientists published the research papers which covered the main trends of the «Visegrad Group». The considerable interest attracted the scientists' researches, in which was raised the issue of transformation processes in the region, the convergence and the cooperation with the European Union and NATO. Another problem that interested in Czech politicians – is expansion EU to the East.

We used the follows Czech publications such as monograph, scientific and informative collections, articles in journals. Among the monographs, attention also attracted the following: P. Mathew, K. Vlachova " Inequality, justice, politics. The

Czech Republic 1991-1998". In scientific work the authors have analyzed and assessed the transformation processes taking place in the Czech Republic during 1991-1998. The monograph also investigates domestic and foreign policy of the Czech Republic, which was the precondition for the Czech Republic entrance to NATO and the European Union [40]. Assessment of «Benes decrees» and their impact on Czech society before entering the Czech Republic to the European Union, examines by Ts. Domnits in his scientific work "Fight for Benes decrees before joining the EU. In the monograph the author pays attention to the debate of problem on difference «Benes decrees» in the Czech and Europeans' Parliaments. In his study Czech historian emphasized that the problem of Sudeten Germans eviction transcended the Czech-German relations at the European level and became the object of Czech politicians' speculation, including Czech prime minister M. Zeman in 1998-2002 [22].

The Czech Republic's way into the European Union and NATO after the Cold War, and some aspects of the Czech Republic foreign policy by the example of the European integration cooperation with Austria, covered thoroughly in the monograph by the team of Czech authors: G. Hayes K. Kralova, I. Pesek et al. [28]. The continuation of this subject matter, ie research of Czech Republic participation in European integration processes, considered by A. Peltram in scientific monograph «European Integration and the Czech Republic" [44]. The place and role of the Czech Republic in the European Union and NATO is considered by V. Handle in «The Czech Republic into the EU and NATO" [25]. The Czech foreign policy investigation in relations with the countries of Central Europe, including Ukraine, partially examined by V. Handle, M. Kunstat [26]. The Czech Republic cooperation with NATO I. Mikalom analyzed in the publication «The Czech Republic and NATO." The author, after a year's membership of the Czech Republic in this organization, gave an extended assessment of Czech participation in international peacekeeping activities of NATO. [41].

The Czech Republic Economy and Foreign Economic Policy in terms of EU membership is considered in the collective monograph «The Economics of the Czech Republic in the European Union's new space" [24].

The problems of Czech Republic Foreign Policy, including with Ukraine V. Votapek investigates in «Foreign Policy of the Czech Republic 1993-2004. Progress, Problems and Prospects «[51]. In the article the author, among the range of other issues, also considering the problem of «Yamburg» Ukraine's debt to the Czech Republic and its impact on bilateral trade and economic relations.

We also analyzed the dissertation works of Czech scholars of Political Science and the Department of International Relations and European Sciences Faculty of T. Masaryk Social Sciences University. In particular, V. Havlik's [27] P. Kaniok's [31] Z. Sihra's [48] M. Chechovski's [49] P. Kuchinkova's [33] G. Vikopilova's [53]. These works are devoted to the problems that exist in the European Union at the beginning of the XXI century and which appeared in the Czech society after Czech accession to the organization. Also considered the place of the CzR interstate relations system between the EU and the EU's cooperation with Eastern Europe, including the

Russian Federation in the context of energy security, which definitely influenced on cooperation Ukraine with the Czech Republic and the European community.

Unfortunately, we have to state that research of collaboration between the Czech Republic and Ukraine is not a priority for Czech scientists. Separately, this subject matter is not considered in theses or monographs. The exception is the only thesis written by S. Fomenko «Trade relations between Ukraine and the Czech Republic,» which was performed in the direction of «International Trade» at the Faculty of International Relations in Prague University of Economics. The author gives information about the Ukrainian-Czech economic cooperation from 2001 to the first half of 2006 [55]. S. Fomenko in the first chapter of the thesis examines the Ukraine's overall economic characteristics. The separate chapters are devoted to the analysis of Ukraine complex trade policy and the Czech Republic's one. She concluded that the main export commodity for Ukraine is raw, and for the Czech Republic – engineering production and transport. The author believes that the Czech economy in comparison with Ukrainian one is much more competitive. At the end of the work the applications are listed in tables of exports and imports of Ukraine and the Czech Republic. We have to note that V.S. Fomenko's work is analyzed superficially, it is not considered the main economic problems that exists between Ukraine and the Czech Republic, and the work is done on the weak source base. M. Korzhan in his publications thoroughly researched the foreign policy of the Czech Republic. In the article «The political context and the formation of Czech foreign policy in 2008» [35]. He noted that in 2008 the Czech Republic actively developed foreign contacts, including Ukraine. The Czech Republic supported Ukraine in the long-awaited accession to the WTO. In the article «The political context and the formation of Czech foreign policy in 2009,» the author analyzes the foreign policy of the Czech Republic in 2009 [36]. As the author notes, the foreign policy of the Czech Republic formed on 1 January 2009. Then the Czech Republic officially began heading the Council of the European Union. This year has been the Czech Republic's top of foreign policy initiatives and developments at the European level. However, M. Korzhan believes that in 2009, became a challenge for European competitions of Czech Republic. In particular, it was very difficult to maintain a high rate of institutional work in the EU, which was launched by France during its presidency in the second half of 2008, and the absence of most supporters of further reforms in the Czech parliament threatened failure of the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty. According to the author, the Czech Republic, as a new member of the EU, during the presidency of the European Union must demonstrate diplomacy and reduce the skepticism of old Europe to the new EU members, and further expansion of cooperation with the countries of Eastern Europe.

M. Korzhan made the similar analysis in the article «The political context and the formation of Czech foreign policy in 2010» [37]. According to the author, the relations of the Czech Republic with neighboring countries in 2010 were friendly and stable. There was adjustment of close collaboration in the «Visegrad Four» with Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary. An important aspect of Czech foreign policy in 2010

remained relations with Russia, which is obviously influenced by the Ukrainian – Czech cooperation. Czech policy towards Ukraine has developed on two levels: the protection of human rights and the diversification of energy resources. Cooperation with Ukraine considered by the Czech side, especially in the context of the «Eastern Partnership». M. Korzhan's article «Political Context and the formation of Czech foreign policy in 2011» [38] contains an analysis of Czech foreign policy in 2011. The author notes that traditionally the Czech foreign policy activity in the Ukrainian direction occurred in the planes of supporting the European and Euro-Atlantic integration and support of democratic processes and programs of country development. He believes, that the obstacle to restoring contacts at the highest level was the granting of political asylum for the former Minister of Economy of Ukraine B. Danylyshyn by Czech Republic in January of 2011, against which Ukraine had laid a criminal information. Considering itself the author of the EU initiative «Eastern Partnership», the Czech Republic during 2011 has made significant efforts to improve the format of cooperation.

Amongst the other publications that give an analysis of the Czech trade policy we can specify Y. Hrzhih's article [29, 30]. In which the author considers the cooperation of the Czech Republic in Central and Eastern Europe. The subject of his research was the analysis and Czech-Ukrainian cooperation in the global economic crisis period. He rightly pointed out that the basic principles of the foreign policy of the Czech Republic provide priority including cooperation with Ukraine in economic relations, which were based on the principles of «Pro-Concept policy of the country until 2006." «Concept of the Czech-Ukrainian policy for the period 2002-2005 years" and «Concept of foreign Policy of the Czech Republic" adopted by the government in 2003. The noted documents were determined the number of countries, among which Ukraine was and in which focused such governmental levers of Pro-export policy as:

1. The activities of trade missions and services of CzechTrade agency;
2. Participation in international exhibitions;
3. Activation of bilateral economic relations;
4. Expanding support financial institutions EGAP (state agency guarantees and export insurance) and ČEB (Czech Export Bank) in the implementation of economic projects;
5. Giving foreign aid.

Another problem in relations with Ukraine for the Czech Republic was the issue of energy security. Because of this Czech scientists published a huge number of works in which the analysis of cooperation in the context of the «Czech Republic-Russia-Ukraine» is given. Among them there is the thesis of P. Kuchinkova «The relationships development of Russia and EU in context of energy security» [33]. In it, the author thoroughly examines the Czech Republic «energy» relations with Russia. At the same time, the subject of her research are also Czech-Ukrainian relations in this area. She critically observes that Russia as a strong center of power in Eastern Europe makes political pressure in «gas» relations with Ukraine, which affects the energy security of the Czech Republic, as the Czech Republic has a high degree of dependence on energy supplies from Russia. The way out of this situation, the author considers in increasing of domestic generating capacity, including the searching of additional resources for the pipeline IKL (Ingolstadt-Kralupy-Litvinov), contracting Norwegian gas supplies and the completion of the Temelin nuclear power plant

building. In the article «The Role of the Eastern Partnership in the Energy Policy of the European Union» [32] P. Kuchinkova directly examines the place of Ukraine in the EU's energy stability. She rightly note that despite the significant advantage of Ukrainian bandwidth gas transport system, the modernization of the GTS is among the potentially interesting for Czech entrepreneurs investment projects. The main interest Cz R sees in prevention of the establishment of Russian control over Ukraine's GTS because it will mean an increasing in both the Czech and the EU's energy dependence on Russia.

A similar perspective is considered in the articles by F. Czerny [19, 20, 21]. The author noted that the Czech Republic is one of the largest net exporters of electricity in Europe. In consideration of the possibility of pipeline IKL, project of oil supplying through pipeline «Odessa-Brody» to refineries in Kralupy is out of the interest of the Czech Republic. The growth Czech Republic interest in the implementation of the oil supply route would be possible only if the termination of the pipeline «Druzhba» and lack of opportunities to attract additional resources to supply through pipeline IKL. In his view, the Czech Republic has to conduct a balanced policy of diversification of energy supply, which would include a diversification of supply sources as well as their routes. In this context, CzR has to maintain the project «Nabucco» in order to reduce dependence on Russian supplies and the project «South Stream», means the reducing dependence on transit routes through Ukraine.

The substantial problems' research of the Czech Republic foreign policy, presented in journal articles from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, «International Politics.» A number of pages of material are published in it, relating to the place of Ukraine and the Czech Republic in Central, Eastern Europe and the world. Yes, the magazine «International Politics» in different years regularly published material about the processes of the Czech Republic integration to the European structures and the Czech Republic cooperation with countries of Central and Eastern Europe. But we have to admit that for Czech scientists on a priority basis was to study the Czech cooperation with European Union countries, including Austria and Slovakia. Selected publications devoted to the Russian issues, as Russia among the Eastern Europe countries, ranked first in the trade and economic relations with the Czech Republic and the second ranked Ukraine. In a view of the enormous resource and territorial potential, Russia is considered by Czech scientists as the main geopolitical partner and force vector in Eastern Europe. In particular, the fifth issue topic of the magazine in 2000 published an article written by Karl Stindle about Russia cooperation with the countries of Central Europe, including the Czech Republic [47]. In the twelfth issue of the magazine in 2000 our attention was attracted by the article of V. Serb, in which the author analyzes the Slovak-Czech relations on the eve of the XXI century, considers the prospects of Slovakia and the Czech Republic's join to the European Union [45]. In the first issue of the magazine from 2001. V. Leska, in his article «Czech foreign policy on the eve of the XXI century» considered and defined major Czech Republic foreign policy vectors, in collaboration with Central European countries and the EU countries. The author on the basis of these materials gave a positive assessment of the future prospects of possible entrance of the Czech Republic to the European Union [39]. The problems of nationality identification and ethnic minorities, including the Ukrainian,

who lived in the Czech Republic before joining the European Union, considered by M. Cous in the article of collection for 2003 [34].

In the third issue of the magazine for 2004 placed S. Volner's article in which the author examines the role and place of the Czech Republic in Central European geopolitical space [52].

Edition 9th for 2011 contains an interesting article written by L. Palata «Question meaning of Ukraine.» The author makes an analysis of the political life of the country since the collapse of the USSR to the presidency of Viktor Yanukovich. He believes that the presidents Leonid Kravchuk and Leonid Kuchma are guilty of economic decline, corruption, low wages, the slow pace of reforms. In his opinion they were from the provincial aristocracy of bureaucrats, even after the falling of communism prevailed in power. As the author suggested, changes for the better have taken place after the events of «Orange Revolution». Observed an increase in economic life and rapprochement with the EU. Assessing President Viktor Yanukovich, the Czech scholar points out the obvious limitation of freedoms and increasing the number of criminal cases against Tymoshenko and her environment [42; 43]. In the same issue there is the article, written by N. Vesela «Two decades of Ukraine independence.» As the author suggested, despite the internal political situation, Ukraine still made significant progress towards European integration. In her point of view, modern Ukraine united by one aim of foreign policy – joining the European Union [50].

At number 11 in 2011 posted an article written by M. Ehla and Y. Payan «New concept of Czech foreign policy» in which the basic principles of international relations of CzR are disclosed and approved by the Czech parliament after the elections of 2010. This concept was also the base for the political and economic cooperation with Ukraine during the years 2011-2012 [23]. Among the publications of the magazine number 11 for 2012 L. House's article «Ukraine remains chaotic democracy» draws attention, in which the author gives a critical assessment of the political life of Ukraine [43].

The close historical ties with Austria and Germany stipulated a priority for Czech scientists to make analytical research on this topic. Thus, in the number of the first edition «International Politics» in 2009, posted J. Stepanovsky's article, in which the author analyzes the foreign policy of Austria with European Union countries, including the Czech Republic [46]. Although in this publication are not directly discussed the Ukrainian-Czech bilateral cooperation, but it clearly outlined the general principles of cooperation the Czech Republic with Central and Eastern Europe.

Institute of Czech Republic International Relations also publishes the magazine «International Relations.» In this paper published a series of articles, which describe various aspects of regional and European integration processes, political and the trade-economic relations between the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Particularly, in the 2nd edition of the magazine for 2012 S. Vaysova posted an article «The burden of choice: Czech foreign policy between principles and interests», in which a comprehensive analysis of Czech Republic international cooperation to the EU and Eastern Europe is presented [54]. She answered the questions, what values and emphases in recent decades appeared and reflected in the Czech foreign policy. The fundamental thesis that the author presented – suggested that the in Czech case, there was a departure from the traditional and narrow national interests aside ethical principles of foreign policy. One of these principles – is Czech support of the Euro-

pean aspirations in Eastern Europe. According to the author, four factors affected the changes in the foreign policy of the Czech Republic : 1. changes in international relations between independent states after the Cold War;

2. restructuring and transformation of Czech society;
3. changing priorities and ideology;
4. impact of Western foreign policy.

These four factors, according to the author, directly influenced the final decision-making in foreign policy of the Czech Republic and the development of national concepts of international cooperation, both with the EU and the countries of Eastern Europe. She also made a comparative analysis of the legislative chambers of the Czech Republic Parliament in relation to clarify the differences in the formation of their foreign policy conceptions.

In the second part of the monograph the author reviewed the Czech Republic basic principles of the foreign policy. She focused on the following points:

1. Ottawa Convention;
2. Oslo Agreements to ban landmines and cluster munitions;
3. Rome Statute;

4. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In light of these elements the author considers the degree of Czech Republic following this elements and the degree of restriction of Czech foreign policy by these international rules. S. Vaysova provides meaningful assessment of how the Czech Republic fulfills its international obligations in practice. She also examines the examples of how these European principles followed in Eastern Europe, including Ukraine, Belarus and gives the examples of how Czech Republic grants the political asylum for dissidents from these countries. In summary, we note that S. Vaysova in the book has done a detailed scientific description of the genesis and transformation of Czech Republic foreign policy, analyzed changes in the nature of Czech foreign policy.

Analyzing this periodical, we have to constant that the Czech Republic's joining the EU, most proceedings of Czech scientists concerned the issues of Czech Republic's cooperation with the countries – neighbors: Austria, Germany, Slovakia.

At the same time, as mentioned above, it should be noted that for Czech scientists priority was to study Russian issues, because Russia in Eastern Europe ranks the first in trade and economic relations with the Czech Republic and Ukraine ranks the second. In consideration of the huge resource and territorial potential, Russia is considered by Czech scientists as the main geopolitical partner and vector of force in Eastern Europe. A similar approach is observed by Russian scientists, exploring the foreign policy of the Czech Republic in Eastern Europe, including Ukraine, through the prism of their own interests. For example, in 2005, Russian scientists published a collective monograph «Czech Republic and Slovakia in the twentieth century. Essays on History,» which describes the main trends in these countries. [9] The research of scientists of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of Russian Academy of Sciences, set out in the books, has been attracted a considerable interest. The first was « The countries of Central and Eastern Europe on the eve of the twentieth century», which raised the question of transformation processes in the region and disclose the issue of rapprochement and cooperation with the European Union and NATO. [12]. Another problem that interested Russian scientists and politicians – EU enlargement to the East. The scientists of the Russian Academy of Sci-

ences Institute prepared and in 2003 published a 344 page proceeding «EU Enlargement to the East: Backgrounds, problems and consequences» [10]. The main motive of research «Russia 's concern of the European Union promotion to the East, which could have negative consequences for the economy. Simultaneously, the study examines the EU's relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and predicts possible negative consequences for the economy of each country. In professor A. Matvievskii's monograph of Moscow State Institute of International Relations , analyzed European integration in Western Europe on example of European Union members, including the Czech Republic. Particular attention is attended to the relationships of the EU with Eastern Europe countries. [8] The problems of NATO expansion, foreign policy of the Czech Republic and Ukraine, particularly during the «Orange Revolution» is considered in a number of Russian scientific articles, monographs and collections. Especially by V.K. Volkov [2], M. O. Kopytina [5], A. Vaskovskiy [1] A. S. Kniga, V.N. Parhaev [6] in V. Truhachov's article" , "Czech-Austrian relations on the eve of the Czech Republic's joined the European Union" [15], S.S. Zhiltsov [4]. The Czech society's transformation investigations and the problems of the Czech Republic foreign policy also rises in a number of Russian theses. In particular, N.A. Tamarchyna analyzed foreign policy of the Czech Republic before joining the European Union [13]. Geopolitical aspects of the Czech Republic foreign policy has researched R. Roth [11]. Changes in the legislature, the evolution of the Czech Republic Parliament and its impact on the socio-economic life of the country, explored M.N. Lazareva in her thesis " Parliament in conditions of construction of the democratic state: the Czech Republic experience " [7]. The investigation of the process of the Czech Republic integration to the European Union researched by M. Eshtvanikova [17].

The analysis of multi-party system in the Czech Republic at the beginning of the XXI century investigated Y. Shymov [18]. A comprehensive research of the Czech Republic intergovernmental cooperation by example of political and economic cooperation with Austria considered by V.V. Truhachov in dissertation work «Czech-Austrian relations in 1998-2007.» [14].

Conclusions

The review of Czech researchers used works shows, that the issue of Ukrainian-Czech cooperation for both Ukrainian and Czech researchers, hasn't a clear practical orientation. Especially, it is noticeable in works of Czech researchers, which after «divorce» Slovakia, and the loss of direct border between Ukraine and the Czech Republic, after the accession of the Czech Republic to the EU, cover less the concept implementation of intergovernmental cooperation with Ukraine. The Czech researchers don't pay enough attention to the formation of the conceptual foundations of Ukrainian-Czech cooperation, forecasting and modeling its development. In turn, Ukrainian scientists in recent years begin to develop problems of Ukrainian-Czech cooperation mainly in the economic sphere and other areas of bilateral Ukrainian-Czech cooperation have not been studied or analyzed yet.

Thus, the results of Czech historiography, methodological approaches, tested in this article and summarizing of the Ukrainian-Czech intergovernmental cooperation at the beginning of the XXI century, founded to the following conclusions and practical recommendations:

1. The methods and methodologies, were researched in the study, can be used for successful studying of Soviet and post-socialist countries international relations;

2. The results of Czech historiography research can be used when writing the generalizing works of contemporary history and international relations, textbooks, manuals, training programs, developing of educational university modern history courses, international relations, geography, political history, history of law, economic history and a number of other disciplines;

3. The Czech and Ukrainian researchers can summarize the experience of transformation of socio-economic relations system in the Czech Republic, can recommend the most effective ones for transformational reforms in Ukraine.

4. The Czech scientists carried out the comparative analysis of post-Communist transformation of society deployment in Ukraine and the development of European reforms in the Czech Republic, makes it possible for the executive and legislative authorities of both countries to properly formulate the main directions of domestic and foreign policy.

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PUBLIC REGULATION OF THE REGION SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE CRISIS

Summary. Modern principles and approaches of the regional development management, which can use in the process of forming the theoretical and methodological basis of forming the conceptual approaches in public administration of regional resource development, are considered.

Key words: approaches, concepts, public administration, regional development, resource, theory.

In modern scientific literature mainly refers to the crisis in terms of intensification of the contradictions in the socio-economic life of society and the state, which threatens their viability given the challenges of external and internal environment. Any crisis of an any social life sphere are not separate and is systemic, indicating that the determinism by other spheres of public life, as well as the direct impact of the crisis that developed in one system to the other.

Given this common cause of socio-economic crises decided to divide the objective related to the cyclical nature of economic development and the demands of the social and economic life modernization and restructuring, and subjective, which have a direct relationship with lack of effective management, wrong and mistaken management decisions that do not take into account the objective conditions of the state social and economic development. You can also individually select natural crises, with objective, arise and develop as a result of natural disasters, and more recently, and man-made disasters.

The importance of public regulation of economic and social development in a crisis draws attention to the recent division into internal and external. From the viewpoint of effective management in crises and prevent their occurrence main priorities of domestic and foreign policy should take into account that the external crisis in the socio-economic sphere associated with trends and strategic directions of macroeconomic development. Therefore, the main priorities of domestic and foreign policy should be based on an analysis of trends in the world economy, the situation of competition on the world market and the state of the political situation in the country itself, because the lack of political stability spryatylyvi creates conditions for the worsening socio-economic crisis in the country, creating favorable field unmanageable and nerehulovanosti processes of economic expansion from other countries.