

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS IN UKRAINE SINCE 1991 AND THEIR ACTUAL EFFECTIVENESS FOR THE STATE

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**Abstract:** *The relevance of the research: The relevance of this article is due to the fact that the system of involvement, use of international technical assistance in Ukraine is one of the key bases of effective functioning of the country's financial system, and the lack of an effective monitoring / control mechanism does not allow to obtain the expected positive effect. The purpose of the research: The purpose of the article is to conduct research on the implementation of international technical assistance projects in Ukraine since 1991 (since the declaration of independence). Research methods: Leading research methods are general and special research methods, in particular methods of logic, analysis, comparison, etc. Research results: The results of this study are a comparative legal analysis of the effectiveness of international technical assistance projects in Ukraine since 1991. Practical significance of the research: The significance of the obtained results is reflected in the fact that this study can serve as a basis for outlining future changes to the current legislation of Ukraine on the functioning of the system of attraction, use, monitoring / control of international technical assistance in Ukraine.*

**Keywords:** international technical assistance (ITA), international financial assistance, effectiveness of international technical assistance (ITA) projects.

Since the declaration of independence in 1991 Ukraine has become a direct recipient of international financial assistance in the form of grants, soft loans, investments, international technical assistance, etc. in order to effectively reform a democratic society<sup>1</sup>. One of the main segments of the structure of international assistance in terms of volume is international technical assistance. For example, only during the first half of 2019, 522 ITA projects with a total estimated cost of \$ 5.9 billion were implemented in Ukraine. For comparison, during the same period in 2018, 477 projects worth \$ 4.9 billion were implemented in Ukraine<sup>2</sup>.

In fact, the total amount of ITA received by Ukraine in 2020 is greater than the amount of the loan provided by the International Monetary Fund, which will need to be repaid with interest. If summarize all the international

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<sup>1</sup> A. Ioana, M. Costoiu, D. Tufeanu, A. Semenescu, D. Marcu, "Management elements of conception and development of scientific research projects", in *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 2019, vol. 591, no. 1, article number 012092; C.J. Dunst, K. Annas, H. Wilkie, D.W. Hamby, "Review of the effects of technical assistance on program, organization and system change", in *International Journal of Evaluation and Research in Education*, 2019, vol. 8, no. 2, p. 330-343.

<sup>2</sup> R.M. Khrenova-Shymkina, "Development of Legal and Organizational Support in the Field of International Assistance Projects in Ukraine", in *NAPA Bulletin. Public Administration Series*, 2019, vol. 3, p. 53-59; B. Wilmsen, A. van Hulsten, A. Kaasch, "Resolving the tensions between the principles of aid effectiveness: An Indonesia-Australia technical assistance project", in *Development in Practice*, 2019, vol. 29, no. 3, p. 273-286.

technical assistance received by our country from donors during the years of independence, then in fact we received another State Budget of Ukraine completely free of charge. But how did these funds help the Ukrainian economy and are they used effectively? Unfortunately, there is no answer to this question. No state institution during the 29 years of independence has been able to develop criteria for the effective use of the ITA and to audit its impact on economic processes in Ukraine or in its particular region. Moreover, corruption scandals related to the theft or misuse of large sums of international technical assistance are increasingly occurring in the press, thanks to Ukrainians who are not indifferent to this question<sup>3</sup>.

The issue of the effectiveness of the entire system of attracting, using, monitoring / controlling international technical assistance in Ukraine is also relevant among scientists<sup>4</sup>. While researching this issue, domestic scientists put forward quite interesting, but at the same time opposing views. Thus, O. Lysenko points out that gaining membership in the European Union requires Ukraine to accelerate reforms, modernize the national economy and legal system, and an effective tool to increase the efficiency of international projects in Ukraine is Twinning. The biggest effect of its use is the reduction of the corruption in the use of funds<sup>5</sup>. The scientist points out that in Ukraine it is necessary to create a system of training and education in the field of European integration, which includes European university studies (master's and postgraduate ones), special courses, seminars, professional internships<sup>6</sup>.

At the same time, T. Lypova notes that international assistance is an important component of international economic relations and an influential tool for cooperation between countries with different levels of economic development, with the help of which the process of redistribution of preferential target resources (goods and services) is carried out through special bilateral and multilateral institutions or organizations. Its emergence is historically due to inequalities in the economic development of the world, the beginning of the formation of which dates back to colonial times<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Yu. Harust, V. Melnyk, Yu. Kiiashko, V. Halunko, "Economic crime, innovative mechanisms of counteraction by law enforcement agencies", in *Asia Life Sciences*, 2019, vol. 2, p. 145-162.

<sup>4</sup> Yu. Harust, V. Myrhorod-Karpova, P. Pinchuk, "Search for the ways to optimize the activities of state bodies managing the funds of international technical assistance", in *Asia Life Sciences*, 2019, vol. 2, p. 104-112; Yu. Harust, D. Zagorska, S. Vashchenko, "Problems of construction of the financial system of the state: organizational and legal aspects", in *Asia Life Sciences*, 2019, vol. 2, p. 63-69.

<sup>5</sup> O. Lysenko, "The role of international technical assistance of european funds in financing regional development projects in Ukraine", in *The World of Finance*, 2009, vol. 3, p. 175-183.

<sup>6</sup> A. Nastase, A. Rajan, B. French, D. Bhattacharya, "Technical assistance: A practical account of the challenges in design and implementation", in *AAS Open Research*, 2020, vol. 4, p. 1-15.

<sup>7</sup> T.V. Lypova, *The Role of Technical Assistance in Market Transformations of Countries with Economies in Transition*. Kyiv National University named after Taras Shevchenko, Kyiv, 2006.

In order to determine the real efficiency and effective positive effect of the implementation of ITA projects in Ukraine, we made a thorough analysis of this issue. The purpose of the analysis was: assessment of administration, involvement, accounting, transparency, efficiency of use, organizational support of the use process, state control and further consequences for Ukraine from the received international technical assistance for the 1991-2020 period. The subject of analysis: agreements on the provision of international technical assistance; reports on the implementation of agreements by the participants of the implementation of the ITA agreement in Ukraine (donor, beneficiary, recipient, executor) during 1991-2020; information from any sources on the implementation of ITA projects; data from the unified register of projects implemented in Ukraine using the resources of international financial organizations and international technical assistance; available results of monitoring (current and final) of the implementation of international technical assistance agreements on projects implemented on the territory of Ukraine. In total, ITA projects for the total amount that have already been implemented were investigated, where the recipient was the state authorities of Ukraine.

Criteria used in the analysis:

–achievement of effective results of social, economic, technical nature, etc. by public authorities after the involvement of international technical assistance, in accordance with the planned objectives specified in the application for international technical assistance;

–availability of reporting for the phased or overall implementation of the agreement on international technical assistance by project participants: donor, beneficiary, recipient, executor;

–introduction of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of international technical assistance agreements on projects implemented on the territory of Ukraine by public authorities;

–applied methods and techniques of state, public or other control over the implementation of international technical assistance projects in our country by law enforcement, regulatory, other government agencies and the public; identified abuses during the implementation of ITA projects in Ukraine;

–further social effect from the implementation of the international technical assistance project in Ukraine.

### **Materials and methods**

The following methods were used in the research process: general theoretical (analysis, synthesis, concretization, generalization, method of analogy, modelling); empirical methods (research of the functioning of the system of involvement, use and monitoring / control of ITA, research of normative-legal and scientific-methodical literature on this issue, scientific

researches and conclusions). In addition to the above mentioned scientific methods, in this study the following methods of data collection were used: analysis of the registered implemented agreements on the provision of international technical assistance in Ukraine during 1991-2020; analysis of reports on the implementation of agreements by the participants in the implementation of the ITA agreement in Ukraine (donor, beneficiary, recipient, executor) during 1991-2020; analysis of indicators of publicly available financial, budgetary and statistical reporting of public authorities and local governments as participants in the implementation of the ITA agreement in Ukraine (beneficiary, recipient, executor) during 1991-2020; analysis of data from the resources of international financial organizations donors of international technical assistance projects; analysis of the available results of monitoring (current and final) of the implementation of international technical assistance agreements on projects implemented on the territory of Ukraine; analysis of information from any available information sources on the implementation of ITA projects in Ukraine during 1991-2020.

During the 29 years of independence, Ukraine has become one of the largest recipients of international technical assistance in Europe, coming from both the governments of donor countries and international donor organizations. The reason for this is the actual restructuring of all parts of public life after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the associated complete restart of the country's economy and its restructuring under the selected pro-European vector of development. Therefore, modern Ukraine simultaneously carries out reforms in many spheres of public life, and this requires funds, technologies, knowledge, new forms and methods of governance, etc. One of the effective international legal mechanisms for attracting international assistance to carry out the necessary reforms is international technical assistance. The main task of such assistance should be: ensuring the development of society, promoting positive economic and social transformation, ensuring the stability of the economy and social development in Ukraine. In addition, international technical assistance plays an important role for our country as an international legal instrument for the implementation of socially important reforms in the country, as well as the implementation of the European integration program<sup>8</sup>.

The main legal document governing the involvement, use and monitoring of international technical assistance in Ukraine is the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the establishment of a single system

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<sup>8</sup> K. Kito, M. Yoshimoto, K. Kamiyo, "A pipe-detecting project and technical assistance in Bangladesh", in *Materials of the 37th International NO-DIG Conference and Exhibition 2019*, 2020, vol. 2020, article number 2306; J. Marrone, R. Thelin, L. Mock, "Launching and supporting the SGA project in kentucky and minnesota: Experiences and perspectives of the senior technical assistance team", in *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation*, 2020, vol. 53, no. 3, p. 287-296.

for attracting, use and monitoring of international technical assistance” No. 153 dated 15 February 2002. This resolution approves the Procedure for attracting, using and monitoring international technical assistance. According to this Government Resolution, the official appeals to countries and international development partner organizations for attracting and using international technical assistance are sent by the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, which is appointed coordinator / administrator of ITA involvement in Ukraine<sup>9</sup>.

This Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers stipulates that international technical assistance may be involved in the form of: any property necessary to ensure the implementation of the tasks of projects (programs), which is imported or purchased in Ukraine; works and services; intellectual property rights; financial resources (grants) in national or foreign currency; other resources not prohibited by law, including scholarships. Analysing the ITA projects, we note that the main donor countries of Ukraine for the provision of ITA were the European Union, the United States, Japan, Switzerland, Canada and other European countries (Table 1).

**Table 1: Donor countries of international technical assistance to Ukraine**

Donor	The amount of ITA, thousand US dollars	proportion, %	Number of ITA projects
Great Britain	1 941	0.04	8
Denmark	15 704	0.33	5
EBRD	48 353	1.00	48
EIB	10 020	0.21	4
EU	999 200	20.75	706
Canada	91 423	1.90	20
IBRD	19 164	0.40	16
NATO	6 374	0.13	7
NEFCO	46 070	0.96	30
Netherlands	3 460	0.07	2
Germany	218 347	4.53	35
Norway	15 184	0.32	13
OSCE	39 316	0.82	121
UN	101 762	2.11	43
Poland	1 069	0.02	2
UNDP	300	0.01	1
Council of Europe	6 163	0.13	3
USA	782 260	16.24	156

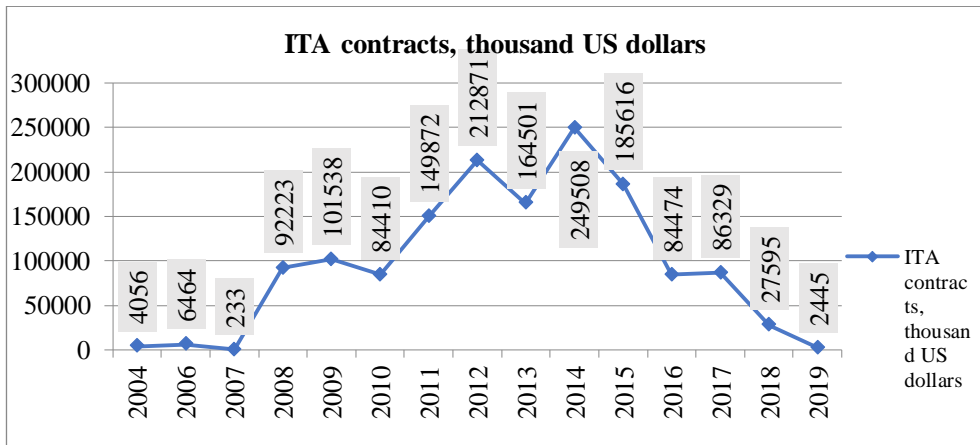
<sup>9</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On the Establishment of a Unified System for Attracting, Using and Monitoring International Technical Assistance”, 2002. Available at <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/153-2002-%D0%BF#Text>

Turkey	1 791	0.04	7
Chemobyl Shelter Fund	2 265 308	47.04	8
Switzerland	74 042	1.54	17
Sweden	42 774	0.89	17
Japan	25 404	0.53	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1452135</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1278</b>

For the entire period of independence from 1991 to 2020, an annual analysis of the involvement of international technical assistance in Ukraine was carried out under the implemented agreements.

### Results and discussion

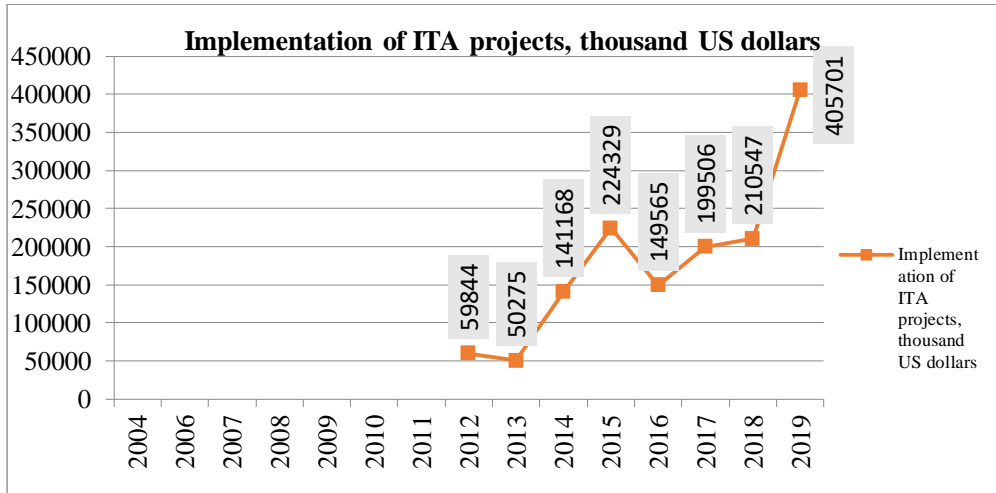
According to the created Figure 1 it is visible that receipt to our country of such kind of the international help is absolutely erratical, which indicates the lack of clear planning of the use of assistance for the implementation of long-term projects by domestic public authorities and local governments and the lack of systematic work with donor countries. The intensification of the provision of ITA to Ukraine, in accordance with the obtained analytical results, is related to political changes in the country and is not related to its economic and social problems. At the same time, as a negative evidence of unsystematic work of the relevant state bodies is the absence of information on contracts that were implemented before 2004, i.e. for the previous 13 years of independence, in the register of ITA contracts, which was introduced in 2004.



**Figure 1: Receipt of ITA to Ukraine for the period from 1991 to 2020 in terms of implemented projects**

The analysis of the results of the monitoring carried out by the state bodies of the implementation of the ITA projects for 1991-2020 showed its low efficiency on the part of the recipients – state institutions, and in some

cases its actual absence. The negative trend of uneven implementation of projects within the contract period, their continuation or non-implementation should also be noted. Thus, for example, the contracts that were to be performed in 2005-2011 were actually extended for a longer period. The obtained results of the implementation of agreements on international technical assistance are presented in the Figure 2.



**Figure 2: Implementation of ITA projects in Ukraine for the period from 1991 to 2020 in terms of implemented projects**

According to the data of Figure 2, there is a clear tendency to increase the ratio of the amount of ITA involved and the amount for its implementation, as well as to increase the share of outstanding contracts based on the fact that on average the project takes 3-5 years. These data again prove the ineffectiveness of monitoring the implementation of projects to attract international technical assistance. The conducted research of the executed agreements in the spheres of social and economic life of Ukraine allowed to establish that the largest amounts of international technical assistance in the 1991-2020 period were provided for the nuclear safety sector and amounted to \$ 303.749 million, which is 20.20% of the studied contracts. The donors also provided international technical assistance to the areas identified in Table 2.

**Table 2: The amount of international technical assistance in the period of 1991-2020 in the areas of socio-economic life of Ukraine**

Area	The amount of ITA, thousand US dollars	Proportion, %	Number of processed projects
Agrarian	88 916	1.85	43

Banking and finance	53 605	3.69	25
Restoration of Donbass and IDPs	272 507	5.66	83
Economic development and trade	85 251	1.77	36
Energy and energy efficiency	247 941	5.15	116
Communications and ICT	11 200	0.23	8
Environment	123 547	2.57	83
National security and defense	323 190	6.71	110
Education and science	143 505	2.98	222
Health care	158 672	3.30	75
Industry and SMEs	22 065	0.46	17
Regional development	200 002	4.15	94
Social infrastructure and services	30 974	0.64	21
Transport and infrastructure	74 309	1.54	36
Government and civil society	346 496	7.20	168
Nuclear safety	2 633 219	54.68	141
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 815 429</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1278</b>

According to the obtained results, we note that the volume of ITA from donors for the reconstruction of Donbass and the development of the military-industrial complex is constantly increasing, while such important for the society and citizens of Ukraine branches as medicine, transport, infrastructure, education and science tend to decrease and make accordingly:

- Social infrastructure and services 0.64 %;
- Communications and ICT – 0.23 %
- Transport and infrastructure 1.54%;
- Economic development and trade – 1.77%
- Education and science 2.98 % of the total number of implemented projects.

This indicates inefficient administration in attracting international technical assistance to Ukraine from government agencies responsible for this process. After all, the current Procedure for Attracting ITAs in Ukraine provides for annual submission by ministries, other central executive bodies, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea of proposals to determine regional and sectoral priorities for attracting international technical assistance<sup>10</sup>.

Analysing the functioning of the system of attraction, use and monitoring / control of international technical assistance in Ukraine, we came to the conclusion that there is no effective functioning of this area. As of today, the international technical assistance projects are administered by the Directorate for coordination of international technical assistance under the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, which does not actually

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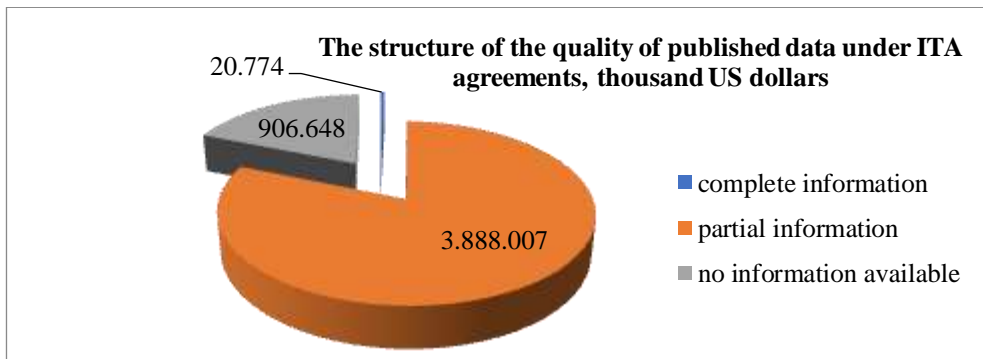
<sup>10</sup> *Ibidem*.



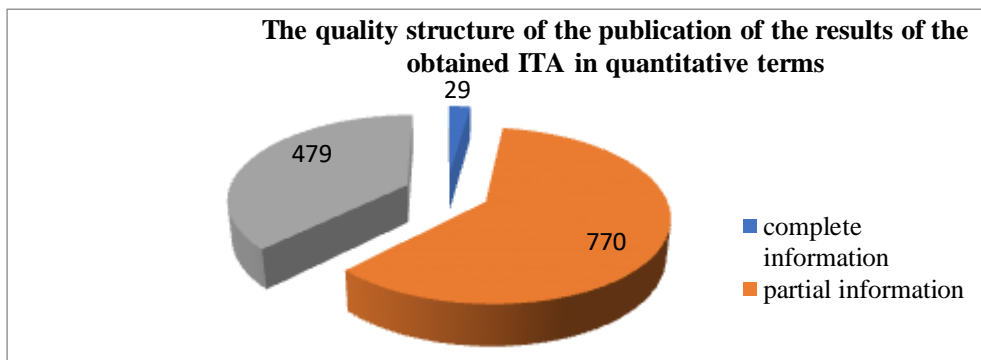
operate. In accordance with the current legislation of Ukraine, from the moment of the project implementation under the agreement on attracting international technical assistance to Ukraine, the responsible state body monitors the project implementation twice a year. Thus, by July 10 of the reporting year, the results of semi-annual monitoring of the project (program) and by January 10 of the year following the reporting year, the results of the annual monitoring of the project (program), drawn up in the appropriate form, endorsed by the responsible person and signed by the head of the recipient are submitted to the beneficiary, who sends it to the authorized state body. The beneficiary and the recipient post the results of the annual monitoring of the project (program) and other materials or documents developed within the project (program) on their own website.

According to the results of the analysis of contracts for ITA projects implemented during 1991-2020, it was found that only 29 contracts worth \$ 20.774 million was executed in compliance with the requirements of current legislation of Ukraine. Namely, these projects contain information on the implementation and results of the project, information on monitoring and control mechanisms, as well as published reports and other materials confirming the implementation of the project. 770 implemented projects of international technical assistance in the amount of \$ 3 888.007 million, which is about 80.74% of the total number of analysed projects, contain separate data (result of implementation / information on implementation / information on the control body / etc.).

However, for the 479 analysed ITA contracts in the amount of \$ 906.648 million, which is 18.83 % of the total number of the studied ITA contracts, there is no public access to any information on the implementation of these projects, which is the violation of current legislation of Ukraine. The results of the implementation of ITA contracts are shown in Figures 4, 5.



**Figure 4: Results of execution of ITA agreements (in monetary terms)**



**Figure 5: Results of implementation of ITA agreements (in quantitative terms)**

Given the importance of the effective functioning of the system of attraction, use, monitoring / control of international technical assistance in Ukraine, since the declaration of independence, special attention has been paid to it. In particular, the Accounting Chamber has repeatedly inspected this area, based on these inspections recommendations have been made on the effective regulation of the system. Thus, based on the results of the analysis, the Accounting Chamber<sup>11</sup> recommended the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to take measures to develop and submit to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine a draft Law of Ukraine “On International Technical Assistance”, as due to the lack of legal framework in this area Ukraine is deprived of the opportunity to exert sufficient influence on the selection process and the objectives of attracting international technical assistance. However, in pursuance of the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine informed the Accounting Chamber about the inexpediency of developing such a draft. According to the conclusions of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, the existing mechanism of cooperation between Ukraine and donor countries is perfect, agreed at the intergovernmental and interdepartmental levels and regulated by the terms of international agreements concluded by Ukraine. Thus, the recommendations of the Accounting Chamber based on the results of the previous control and analytical measures by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Ministry of Finance have not been taken into account. At the same time, the Accounting Chamber determined that the process of involvement, and taking into account the changes introduced by the Law of Ukraine dated 17.05.2012 No. 4731, the use of international technical assistance in Ukraine is not regulated by law, which does not contribute to its proper planning in accordance with the priority areas

<sup>11</sup> Report on the Results of The Analysis of the Effectiveness of The Use of International Technical Assistance by Public Administration Bodies, 2017. Available at [https://rp.gov.ua/upload-files/Activity/Collegium/2017/26-8\\_2017/zvit\\_26-8\\_2017.pdf](https://rp.gov.ua/upload-files/Activity/Collegium/2017/26-8_2017/zvit_26-8_2017.pdf)

of development of the country's economy, as well as the targeted and effective use of financial and other resources received under the projects<sup>12</sup>.

Following the regular recommendations of the Accounting Chamber in 2017 on the need for a clear regulation of the scope of involvement, use of international technical assistance in Ukraine, no government agency has taken action to address this issue. The next report and conclusion of the Accounting Chamber in 2017 determined that the functions assigned to the Ministry of Economic Development as the coordinator of attracting and implementing projects (programs) of international technical assistance in Ukraine are performed improperly. The annual notification of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the state of formation of strategic and annual programs of attraction of international technical assistance provided by the Procedure for attraction, use and monitoring of international technical assistance is not carried out, the mandatory state registration of projects (programs) of international technical assistance operating in Ukraine is not actually provided. UAH 80,000 of the state budget and \$ 260,000, as well as \$ 260 thousand funding from UNDP and € 18.1 thousand from the European Union, were spent on measures to create an automated database for accounting and monitoring of projects implemented in Ukraine using the resources of international financial organizations and international technical assistance, which have been going on since 2009. However, the process of registration and accounting for international technical assistance projects remains non-automated. The monitoring of the state of implementation of international technical assistance projects (programs) in Ukraine by the Ministry of Economic Development is in fact reduced to the accumulation of data of beneficiaries on existing projects (programs) in accordance with the concluded international agreements. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine does not receive complete, reliable and comparable information on the state of implementation of these projects (programs) in Ukraine, as well as appropriate conclusions and recommendations based on the results of monitoring. The current legislation does not provide mechanisms for assessing the completeness and effectiveness of the implementation by the recipients of the results of the implementation of projects (programs) of international technical assistance, which does not contribute to the effectiveness of a significant number of international technical assistance projects that do not meet certain development priorities of a particular sector of socio-economic life of Ukraine and do not have the expected positive effect from their implementation.

Based on the audit, the Accounting Chamber identified a number of conclusions and recommendations for government agencies that have not been implemented to date. And given the functioning of the new body and the level of fulfillment of its obligations, it should be noted that the functioning of the

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<sup>12</sup> *Ibidem*.

system of attraction, use, monitoring / control of international technical assistance in Ukraine is at a low level. This situation has a negative impact on the effectiveness of international technical assistance and the level of involvement of such assistance, which is gradually decreasing with each passing year. It is unprofitable for foreign donors to direct financial resources to a country that does not have an effective system for attracting, using, monitoring / controlling international technical assistance.

### **Conclusions**

Given all the above, we note that the general shortcomings of the organizational and legal regulation of international technical assistance include: the lack of a clear regulatory framework in this area and the lack of a single legislative act to establish an effective domestic system of involvement, use and control of ITA in Ukraine; imperfect procedures for planning, attracting, registering, monitoring all international technical assistance projects implemented in Ukraine and the absolute lack of control by public authorities; insufficient coherence and in some cases legislative uncertainty of terminology in the field of international technical assistance.

The analysis of the effectiveness of the use of technical assistance in Ukraine allowed to identify the main factors, which are divided into external, on the part of donors, and internal, on the part of Ukraine. External factors include such as the revision of approaches to technical assistance, procedures and areas of its application in Ukraine; development of an individual technical assistance program for Ukraine, taking into account the peculiarities of the country's development, as was done in the countries of Central Europe; increase of the transparency and awareness of the technical assistance programs among the society, improving the monitoring and control over the achievement of real results. Among the internal factors: the development of its own sound national development strategy with the definition of priorities and mechanisms for its implementation; development of plans for attracting and using technical assistance in the country, based on the priorities of the strategy and the approved directions of development; implementation of the necessary institutional changes for the effective implementation of Ukraine's development strategy; providing a budget base for the implementation of institutional changes and the implementation of new technical assistance programs on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

It should be noted that since 2017, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has not adopted regulations that would determine the strategy for attracting and using international technical assistance in Ukraine, limiting itself to some changes in Resolution No. 153. Therefore, no positive progress has been made in regulating the system of attracting, using and controlling the ITA.

It is also needed to draw attention to the fact that the issue of efficient use of ITA funds for Ukraine in general is a “know-how”. Since 2017, there are no regulations in Ukraine that would determine the strategy for attracting and using international technical assistance in Ukraine, and the current legislation does not provide mechanisms for assessing the effectiveness of implementation of international technical assistance projects (programs) by recipients. All these circumstances directly affect the lack of a positive effect from the implementation of more international technical assistance projects.

### **Recommendations**

Summarizing the results of the study, we believe that for the effective functioning of the system of attraction, use, monitoring / control of international technical assistance in Ukraine it is necessary to build an appropriate legal framework. As of today, the current resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On the establishment of a single system for attracting, using and monitoring international technical assistance” dated 15.02.2002 No. 153 is the only legal act of direct action in this area and it does not regulate the effectiveness of international technical assistance at all stages of project implementation and does not define the system of current control measures by the state. It also does not address the issue of cooperation between donors and local authorities in attracting external assistance resources to the region. There are no other normative legal acts that would allow to effectively and efficiently regulate the sphere of attraction, use and monitoring of international technical assistance. Given this, we consider it necessary to adopt a special law in these areas, namely the Law of Ukraine “On the system of involvement, use and control of international technical assistance in Ukraine” and to develop a strategic plan for the development of the entire system in the form of the Concept of introduction of the state system of control over the involvement and effective use of international technical assistance in Ukraine for 2021-2025.

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