The dynamic process of deepening the internationalization of socio-economic life, which generates growing interaction and coordination of different levels of development of states to the formation and implementation of international development strategy, significantly increases the priority of external financial resources for the economy. International technical assistance is a key component for the external financing of countries with economies in transition, including Ukraine to some extent. Thus, the implementation of international technical assistance projects contributes to socio-economic development, helping to reduce the burden on the state budget, creating additional jobs and meeting the interests of the state in international markets. Such assistance forms a fairly stable infrastructure base for attracting foreign direct investment to the economy of the recipient country. An effective system of public administration at all levels requires, first of all, adherence to the principle of comprehensiveness and timeliness of obtaining information for an objective assessment of the processes taking place throughout society and the adoption of adequate decisions on their regulation.

According to the results of the analysis, it is established that the main problems of public administration in the field of international technical assistance should be considered: the imperfection of the socio-political system, which provokes distrust of the public and international financial organizations to the current government; institutional and organizational weakness of public authorities; incompetence of field managers; normative contradictions of the public administration system in the field of international technical assistance, which hinder its development; lack of decent logistics, systematic cooperation between donors and public authorities.

Thus, there is no perfect idea of how to make foreign aid a stimulus for the economic growth of various poor countries or developing countries, and represent diversity in various spheres of life. However, the goal of people with fairly high incomes is to make some of their material resources more vulnerable, despite the frustrations of past experience. However, this goal of foreign aid involves the transfer of as many resources as is politically possible, or to facilitate the transformation of society into the affluent. In any case, improving the quality of aid must prevail over increasing the absolute amount.

The article analyzes the state and problems of public administration in the field of international technical assistance to Ukraine (lack of clarity of institutional structure, accountability and accountability of ministries and other agencies; use of paperwork; reduction of horizontal interaction in ministries and between them on public policy; low the level of staff qualifications, conservatism of the management system, opposition to possible reforms, lack of modern skills for project and process management, etc.; insufficient quality of draft legislation, reasoning for decision-making; inefficient use of budget funds). Promising directions of development of public administration in the field of international technical assistance are presented: to review and introduce necessary changes to the current normative acts of Ukraine in the direction of their coordination; to improve organizational and institutional support; to provide effective information and communication support of the current processes of cooperation at the level of the regions of Ukraine and international financial organizations; to improve the national system of monitoring and evaluation of international projects to ensure regular, comprehensive and accessible to the public results of their implementation.