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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO THE FORMATION OF INTEGRATION RELATIONSHIPS IN THE AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE SYSTEM

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Agricultural entrepreneurship in Ukraine is at the crossroads of internal transformations and external European integration influences. The strategic development goal is to ensure the completeness of the production cycle and product sales, which is becoming a key factor in competitiveness on international markets. The development of integration processes in the agricultural sector contributes to improving resource efficiency, optimizing production flows, and stimulating innovative approaches to business organization. The problem is particularly acute in times of war and post-war periods, when economic instability and the destruction of logistics chains require the creation of sustainable integration structures capable of quickly adapting to new conditions.

The theoretical and methodological foundations for the formation of integration relations in the agricultural sector are determined by the interaction of three main blocks: organizational, economic, and institutional. In wartime and post-war periods, integration ties become particularly important for stabilizing production, minimizing risks, and ensuring food security. The main approaches

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include cooperative, corporate, and associative, each of which has its own advantages and risks (tabl.).

Table

Classification of forms of integration relations in the agricultural sector

Form of integration	Key characteristics	Advantages	Risks
Cooperative	Shared use of resources	Reduced costs, market access	Low management autonomy
Associative	Merging of small and large enterprises	Market expansion, innovation	Difficulty of coordination
Corporate	Formation of holding companies, joint-stock companies	Economies of scale, investment attractiveness	Concentration of resources, risk of monopolization

Source: compiled by the authors

The developed methodological approach allows assessing the closeness of production and economic ties, determining the type of integration relations, and optimizing the organizational model of interaction. The hierarchy of types of relationships includes soft (contractual) and hard (forceful) forms, reflecting different levels of centralization of management functions and capital consolidation.

Algorithm for building integration relationships: 1) assessment of the closeness of production and economic ties between entities; 2) identification of structure-forming and functional factors; 3) selection of the method for formalizing relationships and determining the organizational form; 4) analysis of the parameters of the organizational and economic mechanism of the selected form of integration; 5) identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the chosen form of interaction; 6) developing recommendations for the practical implementation of integration mechanisms.

Conclusions. Integration relations are a key tool for improving the efficiency of agricultural entrepreneurship. The wartime and post-war contexts require adaptive mechanisms of interaction. The developed methodological approaches optimize the structure of enterprises and increase the competitiveness of the industry. The practical application of the proposed models will contribute to the sustainable development of the agricultural sector and entry into international markets.