An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:

NEED FOR STATE REGULATION OF PROMOTING COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF UKRAINE

Problem setting. Globalization of the world economy, the growing openness of national markets to objectively determine the increased tendency to equalize the prices of means of production for the agriculture, agricultural products, food. It is no accident that one of the main features of the modern development of the agricultural sector in developed countries is the process of strengthening industrial relations of agriculture with related sectors that serve it and bring products to consumers, creation of farmer cooperative associations, concerns the food industry by developing agricultural cooperation and stimulate integration processes.

Recent research and publications analysis. Research in this area is devoted a significant amount of scientific work such scientists I. Kirilenko, M. Latynin, M. Malik, P. Sabluk and others. In their view, the existing national agricultural market is imperfect and does not meet the requirements of globalization, especially in terms of Ukraine's membership in the WTO and the need to improve the competitiveness of the agricultural sector. However, many questions concerning the necessity and directions of transformation of state regulation of development of cooperation and promotion of integration processes in agrarian sector of Ukraine, especially in European integration processes are insufficiently investigated.

Paper objective. The aim of this study is to determine the areas of improvement of state regulation of development of cooperation and promotion of integration processes in the agricultural sector of Ukraine.
**Paper main body.** In general, to improve the competitiveness of enterprises of the agrarian sector of Ukraine should develop cooperative-integration processes in the following areas (levels):

1. Commercial level, characterized by the integration processes at farms and private farms (horizontal integration) and agricultural complex by creating agricultural companies (with complete production cycle), cooperative organizations, farmers associations, agricultural associations.

2. Regional level integration processes represented by low- and multi-tier agricultural holdings, ahrokontsernamy, ahrokonsortsiumamy (vertical integration). An important development in the local economy and implementation of regional competitive advantages is also the development of agricultural clusters.

3. National (interdisciplinary) the level of implementation of the integration process involves integrating not individual businesses and groups, and industries in general. It can occur as a natural conclusion and intra-territorial (regional) integration processes within the grocery subcomplex the agricultural sector. It is advisable to form these cooperative agro-vertical structure: grain, meat, milk, potatoes, vegetable and others. They might be called unions, associations, unions, agricultural holdings, clusters, agro-industrial and financial groups.

4. International (global) level of implementation of the integration process provides for the production of means of production, production and processing of agricultural products, bringing the finished product to a commodity type and consumer (with a mandatory exit to the external market), by creating international agro-industrial-financial groups (multinationals, joint ventures, corporations, concerns).

**Conclusions of the research.** Therefore, the state should promote effective institutional structure of the national agricultural market (vertical and horizontal integration) and encourage the establishment of effective organizational and economic relations that would ensure optimum use of available agricultural potential and would increase the level of its competitiveness in both domestic and global markets.