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ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION SUPPORT FOR EXCHANGE COMMODITIES PRICING MANAGEMENT

The article considers the main modern scientific approaches to the definition of the concept «information support» and «management information support» and formulates their essential characteristics. The relevance of the process of dissemination of information on the pricing of exchange commodities has been proved. It has been stated, that a modern, developed commodity exchange is the center of pricing. The structure of the categorical apparatus of information support of pricing management of exchange commodities has been presented. It has been established that the domestic exchange market lacks a common classification of commodities. The general classification of exchange commodities has been systematized and improved. The dynamics of the number of functioning commodity exchanges in Ukraine and prices for wheat, fodder, wheat 11,5% (3rd class), corn, white crystals, soybeans, rapeseed, barley in the domestic market (EXW) have been analyzed.

Key words: exchange commodities, exchange prices, information support, commodity exchange, pricing.

Formulation of the problem. In today's environment of digital transformation of the economy and digitalization, modern information exchange technologies and information, including data on global computer networks, are strategic resources for the successful functioning of exchange activities. Their importance has increased, especially with the formation of the global information space.

New requirements are set for the search and analysis of information, in order to make management decisions aimed at forecasting prices for exchange commodities. The process of disseminating information on the pricing of exchange commodities, in particular through websites, is being updated to ensure the transparency, openness of exchanges, increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of their current work.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Ding Shusheng and Zhang Yongmin in their research «Cross market predictions for commodity prices» showed that commodity prices can be predicted from cross-market information by establishing long-run cross-market commodity price equilibrium models, which are characterized by a linear relation between prices across different markets [1]. Using data from five representative commodity markets (oil, copper, gold, corn, and cattle) during the period 2005–2018, they demonstrated that oil and industrial metal markets have formed a long-run price equilibrium with other markets across different commodity families. However, agriculture and gold markets do not tend to have long-run price equilibrium relations with other commodity markets. Furthermore, they showed that the absence of a price equilibrium is due to the cross-market liquidity interference effect. These results can aid in demonstrating that liquidity can capture most of the missing information that is not reflected in price dynamics in less liquid markets, such as agriculture and gold markets. Therefore, less liquid commodity price predictions require both prices and liquidity levels from cross-markets,

while liquid commodity prices (oil and metal) can be predicted based solely on cross-market prices [1]. R. Alquist, S. Bhattarai and O. Coibion find that global economic fluctuations have been substantially influenced by commodity price shocks [2]. Iwatsubo K., Watkins C. and Xu T. convinced that if liquid and less liquid commodities' long-run prices satisfy cross-market equilibrium relations, could predict long-run prices for less liquid commodities from the long-run prices of liquid commodities, which are traded in efficient markets and are relatively easy to forecast based on efficient market hypothesis theory [3]. Zhang Y., Ding S. And Scheffel E. claim that the liquidity level can contribute to commodity price comovements [4; 5].

Виділення не вирішених раніше частин загальної проблеми. However, the problem of forming a highly effective information support system for the management of pricing of exchange commodities has not been given enough attention by academics. That is why the problem of defining the essence of information support and its features in the management of pricing of exchange commodities is relevant.

The purpose of the article. The purpose of the Article is to substantiate the theoretical foundations for information support of the pricing of exchange commodities management and analysis of the dynamics of the number of functioning commodity exchanges in Ukraine and prices for certain types of agricultural products in the domestic market (EXW).

Presenting main material. A modern, developed commodity exchange as a center of pricing primarily performs the following functions:

- price discovery (primary determination of the ratio of supply and demand);
- insurance of price risk on the basis of price discovery through trading in futures contracts;
- stabilization of prices for agricultural products in the domestic market;

promotion of grain sales for cash through transparent market infrastructure (auctions).

Consumers of exchange information are always business entities that are generally interested in the level of prices and their dynamics. Such information is a guide for them: firstly, to quickly determine the limit of purchasing power for a certain period of time, the level of the maximum prices of producers and consumers; secondly, during the preparation of production programs, because it is from the cost of raw materials, semi-finished products and goods will depend on the conditions of sale of finished products.

Thus, in our opinion, since commodity exchanges based on the ratio of actual levels of supply and demand have a leading position in the prices of raw materials, semi-finished products and goods, they can become indicators of market prices.

Given the role of information in the management of pricing of exchange commodities, which is constantly growing, it is important to define the essence of the basic concepts and their features in management.

In the general sense, the concept of "information support" is a system of indicators and means of their description (classifiers and codes, economic documentation and appropriately organized information base).

Information support is a set of forms of documents, regulatory frameworks and implemented decisions on the volume, location and forms of existence of information used in the information system.

From the point of view of the system approach, the concept of "information support" is a dynamic system of data and the methods of its processing allow studying the real state of the controlled object, to highlight the determining factors, as well as to identify opportunities for taking necessary management actions.

The concept of "management information support" should be understood as a set of information resources, tools, methods and technologies that contribute to the effective implementation of the entire management process, in particular, the development and implementation of management decisions.

Consequently, there are different approaches to defining the essence and content of the concept of

"information support" in scientific and economic research, in particular as:

- information management services;
- measures to create a management information environment;
- a set of actions to provide the information necessary for management in the specified location with a specified frequency.

Thus, in the field of view of scientific research is the structure of the categorical apparatus of such concepts as: "information support", "management", "pricing", "exchange prices" and "exchange commodities" (Figure 1).

Figure 1 shows the structure of the categorical apparatus of information support for the management of pricing of exchange commodities, which includes:

- information support involves the use of modern exchange trading technologies: 1) electronic exchange, for example, in Ukraine the First Stock Trading System (FSTS) became an electronic stock exchange, which covered all major regions of the country and provided real-time operation. The American Electronic Stock Exchange NASDAQ is considered to be the world dealer in the use of the most advanced technologies in the stock market; 2) Internet trading, which is a method of access to trading on the stock exchanges using the Internet as a means of communication; 3) the content of the Internet site of a particular stock exchange is considered the official site on the global Internet at, for example: <http://fbp.com.ua> and served by it. Such a site allows round-the-clock free access to information on stock exchange activities and provides services to participants of exchange trades; 4) the email system BIT eTrade Mail system minimizes paper document flow in exchange activities and creates organizational, legal and technological prerequisites for electronic document flow between participants in the exchange market;
- management is implemented through the following functions: planning, including forecasting, organization, motivation and control;
- pricing as a process of formation of exchange prices for exchange commodities on the basis of the ratio of supply and demand in the exchange market;
- exchange commodities, which may be conditionally divided into three groups: 1) agricultural

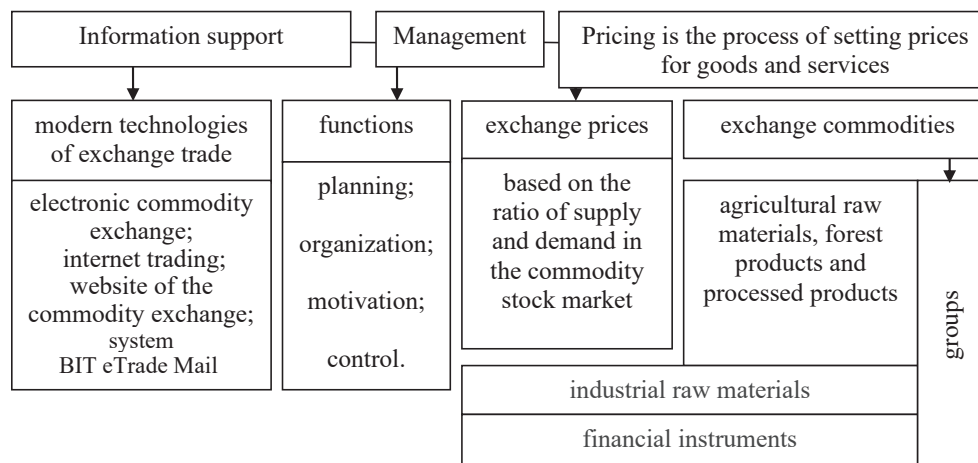


Figure 1. The structure of the categorical apparatus of information support of pricing management of exchange commodities

Source: developed by the author

raw materials, forest products and processed products: cereals, oilseeds and processed products, livestock, textile and food products, lumber and plywood, natural rubber; 2) industrial raw materials: crude oil and petroleum products, nonferrous and precious metals; 3) financial instruments: securities and interest rates, currency, derivative financial instruments, hybrid combinations of financial instruments, synthetic combinations, exotic instruments.

Therefore, considering the exchange price in terms of market price indicator, it should be noted that the main role belongs to information.

In the domestic stock market, each stock exchange is governed by its own classification of goods. Thus, I. Vavdichuk explains the lack of a single classifi-

cation of goods on exchanges by the fact that the structure of exchange commodity turnover is dominated by non-exchange goods [6].

However, the scientific literature provides a general classification of exchange commodities (Table 1) [6; 7; 8].

Thus, the classification of exchange commodities includes the following classification features: by subject specialization, by functional purpose, by production composition, by three groups, by class structure, by names of products or goods, by grades or other quality parameters of goods and depending on the nature of exchange transactions. The dynamics of the number of commodity exchanges in Ukraine for 2016–2020 are given in Table 2.

Table 1

General classification of exchange commodities

Classification features	Types of commodities
1	2
by subject specialization	– industrial goods: raw, materials, semi-finished products, machinery and equipment; – consumer goods: food, non-food goods, medicines;
by functional purpose	– goods for industrial use; – consumer goods;
by production composition	– raw materials and supplies: agricultural raw materials, chemical raw materials and supplies, oil and petroleum products, timber, construction materials, etc.; – food products: crop and livestock products, alcoholic beverages, etc.;
by groups	1) Agricultural raw materials, forest products and processed products: – cereals: wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, rice; – oilseeds family and processed products: flax (grain), soybean (beans); soy oil, soy meal; rapeseed; sunflower, sunflower oil; – livestock: cattle, live pigs, broilers; pork meat, bacon, pork thighs;
1	2
	– textile goods: jute; natural and artificial silk, washed wool and yarn, cotton; – food products: sugar, coffee, cocoa (beans), eggs, potatoes, peanuts, orange juice concentrate, vegetable oils; – lumber and plywood; – natural rubber;
	2) industrial raw materials: – crude oil and petroleum products: gasoline, diesel fuel, fuel oil, propane, gasoline; – non-ferrous and precious metals: gold, silver, platinum, palladium aluminum, copper, lead, zinc, tin, nickel;
	3) financial instruments: – securities and interest rates as a commodity exchange: stocks; bonds, obligations and bills of exchange of the US Treasury and other European and Asian countries; deposit certificates of banks, warrants for securities (warrant – authority, power of attorney), deposit receipts and statements of rights; interest rates: 30-day, LIBOR; stock indices of leading stock exchanges; – currency as a kind of exchange commodity: British pound, euro, Japanese yen, Australian and Canadian dollars, Mexican peso; deposits in Eurodollars; – derivative financial instruments: futures contracts (commodity, currency, interest rate, index); forwards; options (commodity, currency, securities, interest rate, index, futures contracts); – hybrid combinations of financial instruments: for example, a hybrid of interest rate and currency instruments, etc.; – synthetic combinations: option on a wheat futures contract, option on an equity index futures contract; – exotic instruments: futures and weather options, swap futures;
by class structure	– material goods (mass nature of production and consumption, long-term storage and transportation, standardization, independence of quality characteristics of goods from a particular consumer, variability of prices under the influence of different factors); – securities; – foreign currency;
by names of products or goods	– grain, wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, rice; – meat: beef, pork, etc.; – wood; – minerals; – metals; – material products of fisheries, etc.;
by grades or other quality parameters of the goods	– standards; – grades; – brands; – models; – articles; – brand names;
depending on the nature of exchange transactions	– real exchange goods are the subject of purchase and sale (both manufactured and intended for manufacture); – futures, on which trade in real goods, and contracts for them.

Source: summarized by the author [6; 7; 8]

Table 2

Number of registered commodity exchanges in Ukraine for 2016–2020¹

Indicator	Years					Deviation (%) of 2020 to:	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2019
Commodity exchanges	613	622	622	620	621	101,3	100,2

¹Since 2016, excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

Source: formed by the author on the basis of statistical Yearbooks [9, p. 230; 10, p. 222], own calculations

Table 3

Dynamics of prices for wheat, fodder in the domestic market (EXW) for 2016–2020, UAH/mt, VAT included

Months	Years					Deviation (%) of 2020 to:	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2019
January	3325	4191	4718	5691	4835	145,41	84,96
February	3647	4409	4852	5707	5074	139,13	88,91
March	3701	4570	4966	5487	4982	134,61	90,80
April	3807	4527	5017	5422	5643	148,23	104,08
May	3930	4373	5014	4691	5657	143,94	120,59
June	3885	4064	4876	4402	4999	128,67	113,56
July	3577	4253	4874	4447	5256	146,94	118,19
August	3642	4300	5433	4435	5471	150,22	123,36
September	3693	4216	5546	4242	6192	167,67	145,97
October	3770	4465	5566	4292	7115	188,73	165,77
November	3961	4560	5567	4499	7409	187,05	164,68
December	4002	4615	5607	4560	7400	184,91	162,28
Average annual price	3745	4378,6	5169,7	4822,9	5836,1	155,8	121,00

Source: developed by the author

Table 4

Dynamics of wheat prices 11,5 % (3rd class) in the domestic market (EXW) for 2016–2020, UAH/mt, VAT included

Months	Years					Deviation (%) of 2020 to:	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2019
January	3507	4412	4914	5970	5014	142,97	83,99
February	3881	4628	5001	5983	5242	135,07	87,61
March	3999	4757	5107	5692	5234	130,88	91,95
April	4063	4718	5138	5648	5949	146,42	105,33
May	4085	4615	5137	5035	5966	146,05	118,49
June	4042	4304	5032	4701	5419	134,07	115,27
July	3730	4543	5090	4637	5604	150,24	120,85
August	3815	4688	5865	4638	5695	149,28	122,79
September	3855	4515	5869	4351	6345	164,59	145,83
October	3952	4756	5886	4356	7221	182,72	165,77
November	4185	4785	5870	4575	7519	179,67	164,35
December	4197	4811	5888	4603	7591	180,87	164,91
Average annual price	4731,1	5553,2	6479,7	6018,9	7279,9	153,9	121

Source: developed by the author

As of 2020, 621 commodity exchanges were registered in Ukraine [10, p. 222], which is only 0,2 % more than in the previous 2019 and 1,3 % more than in 2016. The share in structural terms of the total: commodity and commodity exchanges is 70%; universal exchanges are 20%, agro-industrial exchanges – 4 % and other exchanges – 6 %. Dynamics of prices for wheat, fodder in the domestic market (EXW) for 2016–2020 are given in Table 3.

Analysis of Table 3 shows that in 2020 the highest price for wheat, fodder in the domestic market (EXW) was in November (7409 UAH/mt, VAT included) and the lowest in January (4835 UAH/mt, VAT included). If we compare the annual average price, it increased by 21 percentage points in 2020 compared to 2019 and by 55,8 percentage points compared to 2016.

Dynamics of wheat prices 11,5 % (3rd class) in the domestic market (EXW) for 2016–2020 are given in Table 4.

Analysis of Table 4 shows that in 2020 the highest price for wheat 11,5 % (3rd class) in the domestic market (EXW) was in December (7591 UAH/mt, VAT included), and the lowest in January (5014 UAH/mt, VAT included). If we compare the average annual price, in 2020 it increased by 21 percentage points against 2019 and by 53,3 percentage points against 2016.

Dynamics of corn prices in the domestic market (EXW) for 2016–2020 are given in Table 5. Analysis of Table 5 shows that in 2020 the highest price for corn in the domestic market (EXW) was in December (6899 UAH/mt, VAT included), and the lowest in January (3961 UAH/mt, VAT included).

Table 5

Dynamics of corn prices in the domestic market (EXW) for 2016–2020, UAH/mt, VAT included

Months	Years					Deviation (%) of 2020 to:	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2019
January	3220	4170	4412	4453	3961	123,01	88,95
February	3819	4306	4719	4497	4204	110,08	93,48
March	3965	4372	4941	4324	4253	107,26	98,36
April	4046	4399	5121	4333	4679	115,65	107,99
May	4275	4366	5120	4235	4692	109,75	110,79
June	4449	4293	4922	4253	4757	106,92	111,85
July	4503	4240	4692	4265	4411	97,96	103,42
August	4214	4282	4651	4209	4377	103,87	103,99
September	3981	4151	4745	3549	5124	128,71	144,38
October	4016	4173	4525	3508	6262	155,93	178,51
November	4100	4182	4295	3683	6899	168,27	187,32
December	4064	4195	4260,75	3665	6702	164,91	182,86
Average annual price	4054,3	4260,75	4703,75	4081,2	5026,75	124,0	123,2

Source: developed by the author

Table 6

Dynamics of prices for white crystals in the domestic market (EXW) for 2016–2020, UAH/mt, VAT included

Months	Years					Deviation (%) of 2020 to:	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2019
January	13 998	13 786	14 066	12 010	11 197	79,99	93,23
February	13 918	14 857	13 890	11 997	11 205	80,51	93,40
March	13 620	15 510	13 574	12 050	11 645	85,50	96,64
April	13 198	15 442	13 139	12 224	12 215	92,56	99,93
May	12 948	15 062	12 702	12 427	12 192	94,16	98,11
June	12 586	14 960	12 704	12 511	12 196	96,90	97,48
July	12 883	15 234	12 964	12 395	12 100	93,92	97,62
August	12 627	14 728	12 999	12 097	12 010	95,12	99,29
September	12 919	17 127	12 860	11 634	12 037	93,17	103,46
October	13 359	15 784	12 442	11 495	13 087	97,96	113,85
November	14 114	14 715	11 911	11 343	14 164	100,36	124,88
December	13 848	14 160	11 892	11 209	15 112	109,13	134,82
Average annual price	12261,3	13844,3	11848,3	10916,3	11421,6	93,2	104,6

Source: developed by the author

If we compare the average annual price, in 2020 it increased by 23,2 percentage points compared to 2019 and by 24 percentage points against 2016.

Dynamics of prices for white crystals in the domestic market (EXW) for 2016–2020 are given in Table 6.

Analysis of Table 6 shows that in 2020 the highest price for white crystals in the domestic market (EXW) was in December (15112 UAH/mt, VAT included), and the lowest in January (11197 UAH/mt, VAT included). If we compare the average annual price, in 2020 it increased by 4,6 percentage points compared to 2019, but decreased by 6,8 percentage points compared to 2016.

Dynamics of soybean prices in the domestic market (EXW) for 2016–2020 are given in Table 7.

Analysis of Table 7 shows that in 2020 the highest price for soybeans in the domestic market (EXW) was in December (16785 UAH/mt, VAT included), and the lowest in January (9082 UAH/mt, VAT included). If we compare the average annual price, in 2020 it increased by 40,5 percentage points compared to 2019 and 20,2 percentage points against 2016.

The dynamics of rapeseed prices in the domestic market (EXW) for 2016–2020 are given in Table 8. Analysis of Table 8 shows that in 2020 the highest

price for rapeseed in the domestic market (EXW) was in December (13,850 UAH/mt, VAT included), and the lowest in January (10,577 UAH/mt, VAT included). If we compare the average annual price, in 2020 it increased by 7,8 percentage points compared to 2019 and by 17,2 percentage points compared to 2016.

The dynamics of barley prices in the domestic market (EXW) for 2016 – 2020 are given in Table 9.

Analysis of Table 9 shows that in 2020 the highest price for barley in the domestic market (EXW) was in December (6852 UAH/mt, VAT included), and the lowest in January (4136 UAH/mt, VAT included). If we compare the average annual price, in 2020 it increased by 5,1 percentage points compared to 2019 and by 41,9 percentage points against 2016.

The dynamics of average annual prices in the domestic market (EXW) for 2016–2020 are given in Table 10.

Conclusions and suggestions. Thus, it should be noted that in the course of the study, information support for the management of exchange pricing plays an important role.

Due to the fact that in the domestic exchange market each commodity exchange is guided by its own classification of commodities, since the struc-

Table 7

Dynamics of soybean prices in the domestic market (EXW) for 2016–2020, UAH/mt, VAT included

Months	Years					Deviation (%) of 2020 to:	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2019
January	8600	10726	11337	9195	9082	105,6	98,8
February	9400	10816	11680	9250	9691	103,1	104,8
March	9400	10776	11827	9048	10127	107,7	111,9
April	9500	10643	11953	8815	11048	116,3	125,3
May	9800	10660	12724	8929	12247	125,0	137,2
June	10600	11072	12251	8862	12159	114,7	137,2
July	11250	10897	11498	8840	11471	102,0	129,8
August	11200	10905	10899	8694	11233	100,3	129,2
September	10600	10413	10624	8245	12261	115,7	148,7
October	10500	10754	10098	7940	14096	134,2	177,5
November	10500	10910	9189	8189	16429	156,5	200,6
December	10600	11158	9044	8375	16785	158,3	200,4
Average annual price	10162,5	10810,8	11093,7	8698,5	12219,1	120,2	140,5

Source: developed by the author

Table 8

The dynamics of rapeseed prices in the domestic market (EXW) for 2016–2020, UAH/mt, VAT included

Months	Years					Deviation (%) of 2020 to:	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2019
January	9772	12270	13060	12470	10577	108,2	84,8
February	10304	12250	12907	12336	11230	109	91
March	10290	12196	12538	12143	11195	108,8	92,2
April	9953	11917	12595	11854	11646	117	98,2
May	10375	11406	12769	11693	12497	120,5	106,9
June	10352	11867	12333	11693	12668	122,4	108,3
July	10971	12340	12365	11748	13605	124	115,8
August	10974	12426	12830	11744	13404	122,1	114,1
September	11723	12598	12929	11749	13718	117	116,8
October	11481	12711	12861	11501	13866	120,8	120,6
November	11551	13006	12790	10970	13613	117,9	124,1
December	11823	12862	12723	10945	13850	117,1	126,5
Average annual price	10797,4	12320,75	12725	11737,2	12655,8	117,2	107,8

Source: developed by the author

Table 9

The dynamics of barley prices in the domestic market (EXW) for 2016–2020, UAH/mt, VAT included

Months	Years					Deviation (%) of 2020 to:	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2019
January	3340	3800	4853	6006	4136	123,8	68,9
February	3700	3800	4981	5991	4180	113,0	69,8
March	3760	4000	5053	5784	4222	112,3	73,0
April	3730	4250	5042	5643	4488	120,3	79,5
May	3810	4200	5052	5132	4635	121,7	90,3
June	3790	3910	5030	4353	4680	123,5	107,5
July	3250	4010	5190	4453	4898	150,7	110,0
August	3450	4356	5958	4505	5113	148,2	113,5
September	3500	4455	6099	4252	5424	155,0	127,6
October	3500	4678	6148	4067	6125	175,0	150,6
November	3700	4719	6120	4093	6595	178,2	161,1
December	3700	4803	6020	4081	6852	185,2	167,9
Average annual price	3602,5	4248,4	5462,2	4863,3	5112,3	141,9	105,1

Source: developed by the author

ture of exchange commodity turnover is dominated by non-exchange commodities. We have improved the classification of exchange goods, which, in contrast to existing ones, includes the following classification features: by subject specialization, by functional purpose, by production composition, by three groups, by class structure, by product or commodity

names, by grades or other qualitative parameters of goods, depending on the nature of exchange transactions.

The prospect for further scientific research will be to substantiate directions for improving the information support for the management of exchange commodity pricing.

Table 10

**The dynamics of average annual prices in the domestic market (EXW)
for 2016–2020, UAH/mt, VAT included**

Agricultural products	Years					Deviation (%) of 2020 to	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2019
Wheat, fodder	3745	4378,6	5169,7	4822,9	5836,1	155,8	121
Wheat 11,5% (3rd class)	4731,1	5553,2	6479,7	6018,9	7279,9	153,9	121
Corn	4054,3	4260,75	4703,75	4081,2	5026,75	124,0	123,2
White crystals	12261,3	13844,3	11848,3	10916,3	11421,6	93,2	104,6
Soybean	10162,5	10810,8	11093,7	8698,5	12219,1	120,2	140,5
Rapeseed	10797,4	12320,75	12725	11737,2	12655,8	117,2	107,8
Barley	3602,5	4248,4	5462,2	4863,3	5112,3	141,9	105,1

Source: developed by the author

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АНАЛІЗ ІНФОРМАЦІЙНОГО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ЦІНОУТВОРЕННЯМ БІРЖОВИХ ТОВАРІВ

Анотація

У статті розглянуто основні сучасні наукові підходи до визначення понять «інформаційне забезпечення» і «інформаційне забезпечення управління» та сформульовані їх сутнісні характеристики. Доведена актуальність процесу розповсюдження інформації про ціноутворення біржових товарів. Визначено, що сучасна розвинена біржа є центром ціноутворення і виконує функції: ціновиявлення; страхування цінового ризику на основі визначення цін за допомогою торгівлі ф'ючерними контрактами; стабілізації цін на сільськогосподарську продукцію на внутрішньому ринку країни; стимулювання продажів зерна за грошові кошти через прозору ринкову інфраструктуру (аукціони). Наведено структуру категоріального апарату інформаційного забезпечення управління ціноутворенням біржових товарів: 1) інформаційне забезпечення (передбачає застосування сучасних технологій біржової торгівлі: електронну біржу (електронна платформа, на якій дистанційно виконуються операції з цінними паперами та іншими активами); інтернет-трейдинг (internet trading), що є способом доступу до торгів на біржах із використанням інтернету як засобу зв'язку; контент інтернет-сайту конкретної біржі вважається офіційним сайтом, розміщений в глобальній мережі Internet; систему електронної пошти BIT eTrade Mail мінімізує паперовий документообіг у діяльності бірж і створює організаційно-правові та технологічні передумови електронного документообігу між учасниками біржового ринку; 2) систему управління, яка реалізується через функції: планування в тому числі й прогнозування, організацію, мотивацію і контроль; 3) ціноутворення як процес становлення біржових цін на біржові товари; 4) біржові товари, які умовно поділяються на групи: сільськогосподарська сировина, лісові товари і продукти переробки; промислова сировина; фінансові інструменти. Визначено, що на вітчизняному біржовому ринку відсутня загальна класифікація товарів. Систематизовано і доповнено загальну класифікацію біржових товарів. Проаналізовано динаміку кількості функціонуючих бірж в Україні та ціни на пшеницю, фураж, пшеницю 11,5 % (3-й клас), кукурудзу, цукор білий кристалічний, сою, ріпак, ячмінь на внутрішньому ринку (EXW).

Ключові слова: біржові товари, біржові ціни, інформаційне забезпечення, товарна біржа, ціноутворення.