

## DEALING WITH THE ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF WAR: EXPERIENCE ECONOMY IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Tetyana NIKOLAYCHUK<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract:** Protected areas and other natural territories are very important part of the Ukrainian economy. Due to the numerous possibilities of protected areas, it can occupy a significant part of the post-war reconstruction's destinations. The methodological approaches of protected areas development are considered as tools of economic and innovative regional development and expansion of investment flows. The post-war market of Ukraine depends on the recovery level of the country's population, because the innovative forms of economic activity launching presupposes the existence of a healthy society ready of reforms and changes. Taking into account given the above, it is actualized the necessity to find out the essence and role of the facilities of nature reserve fund in the system of balanced economically efficient use of nature, their place in the financial and market infrastructures, the definition of the investment potential of reserve areas. The investigation of the market without inter-study differences was conducted by a quantitative literature review (a meta-analysis). Forming indicators of the most vulnerable society groups were analyzed by the systematization method. The main vectors of innovative growth in the EU countries and the adapting possibility of these tools to the Ukrainian economy were formed by the comparative method. As a result of research, the author analyzed economic, organizational, environmental and social principles protected areas increasing, it is established is considered the protected areas as a code of multitask development and economic stimulation to cooperate with business entities.

**Keywords:** protected areas, renovation economy, behavioural deviations, post-war period, local communities, experience economy, consequences of war.

**JEL Code:** K 32, Q 38, Q 28, Q 29, Q 39

### Introduction

As of the beginning of 2022, there were 8,633 territories and objects of the nature reserve fund in Ukraine - this is 6.8% of the country's area. The nature reserve fund includes 5 biosphere reserves, 19 nature reserves, 53 national natural parks. Some national parks are in a zone of humanitarian crisis; other protected areas are deprived of funding (e.g., the biosphere reserve Askania-Nova, Kherson Region, where there is many wild animals). Askania-Nova is Ukrainian nature reserve, located in Kherson Oblast, Ukraine, within the dry Taurida steppe near Oleshky Sands and active member of the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme (Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, 2022).

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<sup>1</sup> PhD (economic sciences), State Organization "Institute of Market and Economic and Ecological Research of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine", Odesa, Ukraine, Email: mazzi071988@gmail.com, ORCID ID:<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6268-7723>

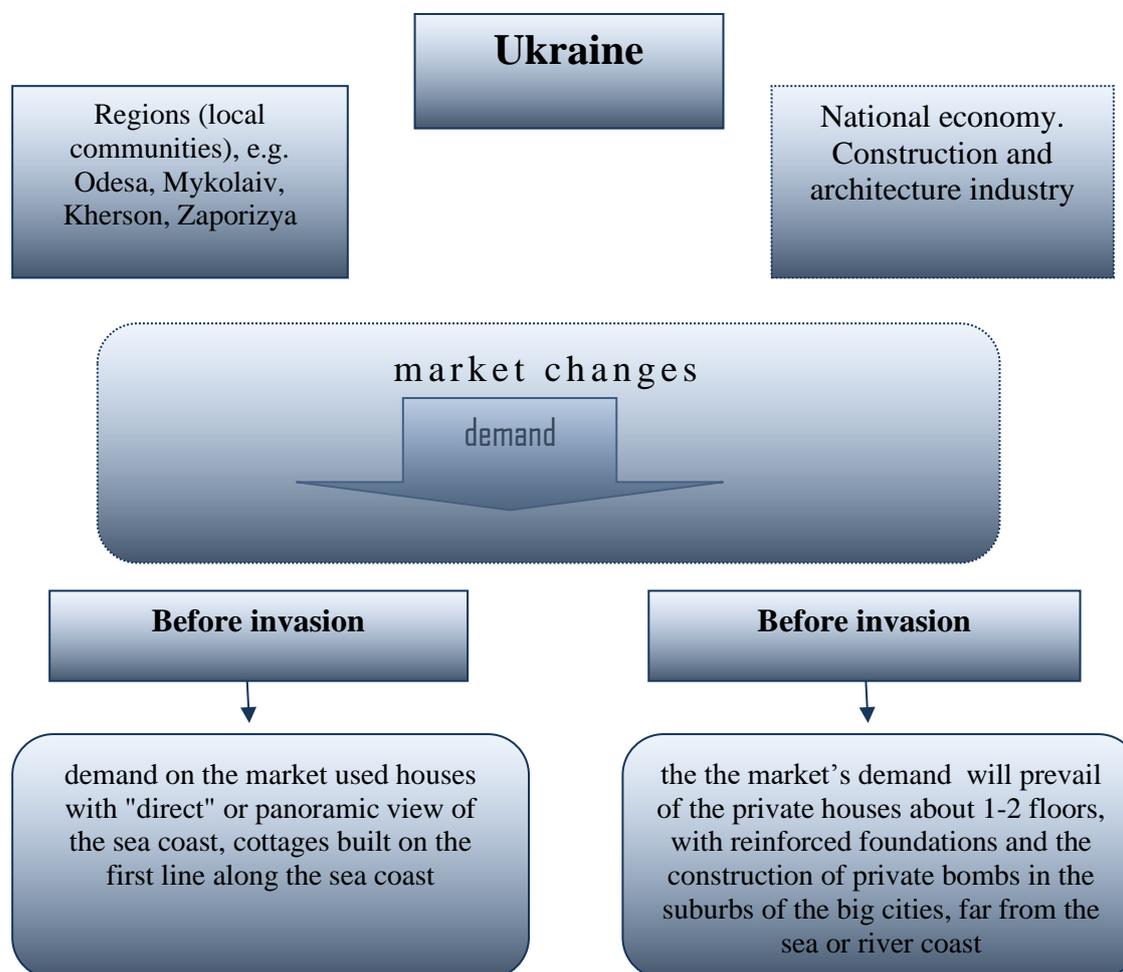
To date, the war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine has affected 900 protected areas with an area of 1.2 million hectares, which is about a third of the area of all protected areas in Ukraine. Under threat of destruction in Ukraine are 14 Ramsar sites with an area of 397.7 thousand hectares, about 200 territories of the Emerald Network with an area of 2.9 million hectares, and biosphere reserves" (Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, 2022) (Table 1).

**Table 1. Objects of the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine, which suffered as a result of the invasion of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine (May 2022)**

№	Name of the Protected area facility and legal status	Area and location (region, territorial community)
1	Askania-Nova named after F.E. Falz-Feina (reserve)	Kherson region, 33,307.6 hectares, of which 11,054 hectares are "completely protected"
2	Azov-Syvash National Natural Park	52,154 hectares, Kherson region, includes Lake Sivash, spit of Byruchy Island
3	Dzharylgat National Natural Park	Skadovsky district, Kherson region, 10,000 hectares
4	Nature Reserve "Yelanetsky Steppe"	town Yelanets, Mykolaiv region, (IUCN category — Ia (strict regime reserve), 1,675.7 hectares
5	"Feldman Ecopark"	Lisne village, Dergachiv district, Kharkiv region, 140.5 hectares
6	Mykolaiv Zoo	Mykolaiv region, Mykolaiv, 18, area 0.48 hectares
7	Kharkiv Zoo	Kharkiv, st. Sumska, 35, area 22 hectares
8	Oransky is a landscape reserve of local importance	Ivankiv district, Kyiv region, 100 hectares

Source: Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine <https://mepr.gov.ua/en/>; Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine <https://wownature.in.ua/en/>

The military the Russian invasion in Ukraine have led to numerous transformations in the social, economic, political, ecological and regulatory field. In this research the basis for the development of a favourable investment climate in protected areas have been analyzed, including the tools for cooperation between government agencies, local communities, protected areas and private entrepreneurs; proposed comprehensive approach to the development of post war period in Ukraine, taking into account strong and weak sides of protected areas for potential investors. (Fig.1).



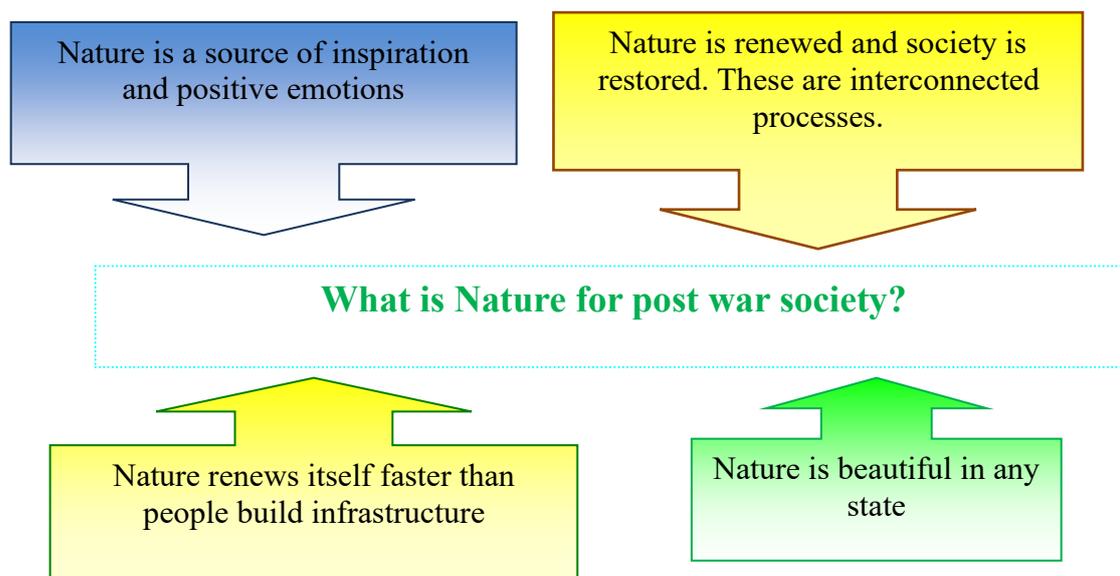
**Figure 1. The post-war demand in Ukraine**

*Source: own study*

The post-war market in Ukraine is a form of a transitional type of market, where there is demand and goods of a military-political sector, which is being transformed into traditional branches of national economy, which are relevant for post-military society. (E.g., the bill according to which buildings should be equipped with mandatory bombs).

The post-war market is undergoing a changing due to psychological and social transformations in society. Development of the system of ethical and normative rules of inspection and supervision. The deviant behaviour as a social phenomenon can negatively affect not only the individual but also others, and even the economic well-being of the region (Fig.2).

The formation of effective tools to ban deviant behaviour in the martial law and post-war period is the key to restoring the institutions of civil society and market economy of Ukraine. For Ukraine Russian invasion means destruction of existing markets, business collaborations and the formation of new vectors of military and civilian activities



**Figure 2. The post-war purpose of the Nature in Ukraine**

*Source: own elaboration*

## 1. Literature review

Joshua Barenbaum, Vladislav Ruchkin and Mary Schwab-Stone (2004) claim, that the first literature on the effects of war on children dates largely from World War II, and is sparse and of variable quality.

According to Ronald C. Kessler (Kessler, 2000), any assessment of the societal impact of a disorder must begin with a consideration of prevalence.

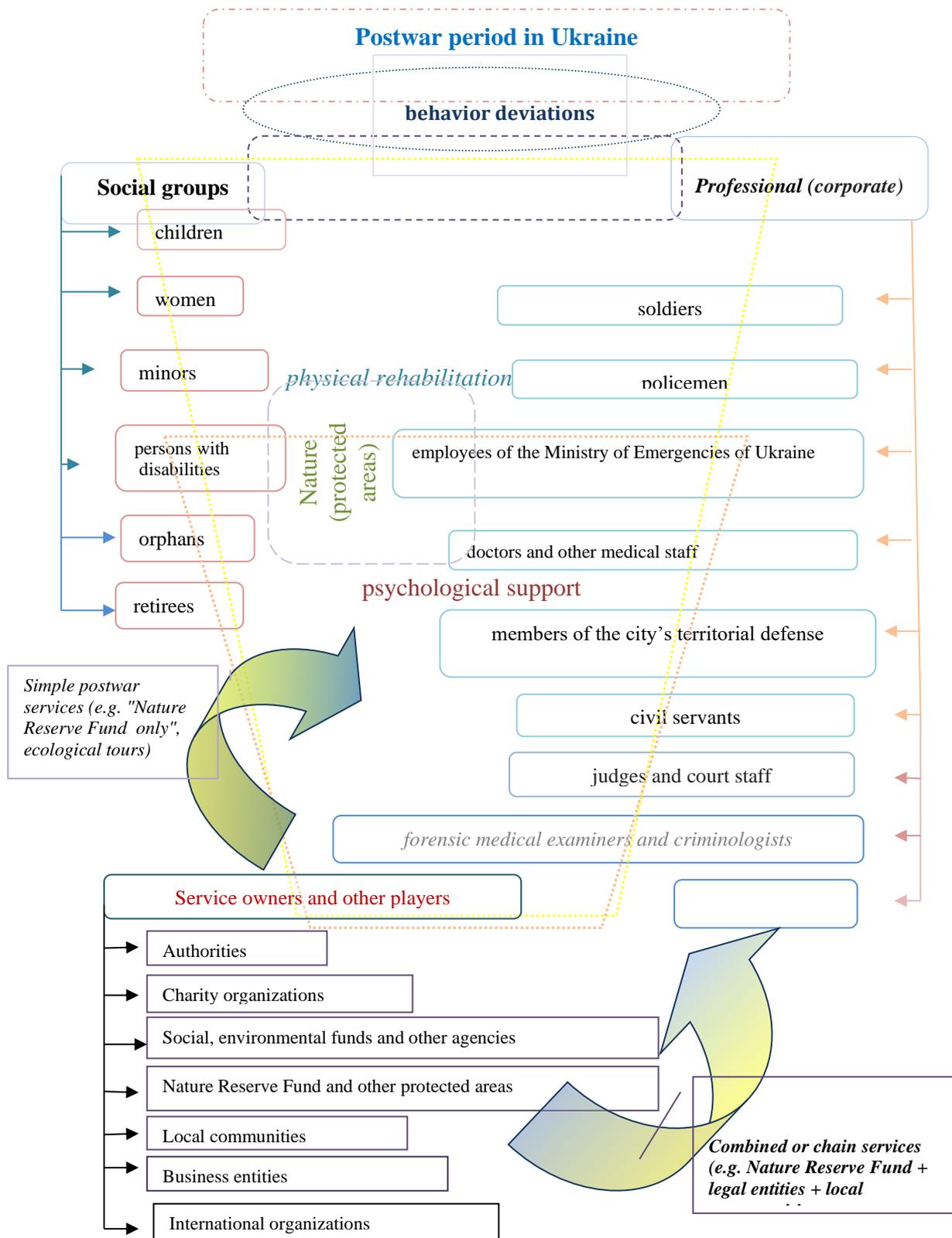
Lawrence O. Gostin, Leonard S. Rubinstein note (2022), that military aggression by the Russia causes the destruction either critical infrastructure as hospitals or other rehabilitation facilities.

Lack of habitual conditions causes people to feel anxious, and the inability to receive medical services - a feeling of aggression, especially providing medical care to children. Edenberg (2017) admits about the conditions of military invasion, an important method of combating psychological fatigue, depressive attacks and the way to challenge the political narratives and artistic development of the individual.

Fournier (2018) points out that the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine has been in a state of frozen aggression for many years. The psychological attitudes of Ukrainians, as a young nation, do not coincide with the Soviet sentiments of Russian citizens. Catherine Wanner (2021) believes that empathic support in post-war period is a very important. There is necessary to combine social deviations of personal and collective nature. Modell & Haggerty (1991) believe that the study of the life course may offer one avenue of inquiry can connect the micro- and macro- levels of analysis, thus connecting the soldier's story to that of his changing society. Farhood (1999) claims about very important indicators in post war society, as health and interactional indicators of family adaptation: physical and psychological health, depression, and interpersonal and marital relationships.

Vinokur, Caplan, and Williams (1987) suggest that exposure to war produces long-lasting effects on emotional well-being. Tankink and Richters (2007) believe, that tensions experienced between soldiers and civilians were re-enacted in domestic violence. Navia, and Ossa (2005) claim about psychological aftereffects of economic extortive kidnapping on families during captivity, and on kidnapped individuals and family members. Kirlic and Langrock (2012) believe that the context of stress includes political, economic and psychological post-war environment. However, Jensenm and Jonshawm (1993) suggest that massive exposure to wartime trauma seems likely to overwhelm most children's defences; however, children's cognitive immaturity, plasticity, and innate adaptive capacities may mitigate war's effects in low-to-moderately intense wartime settings, resulting in self-protective, adaptive, cognitive styles that allow effective functioning after acclimatization. Hatun and Şirin (2021) claim that many people experienced problems, such as post-traumatic stress, the inadequacy of psychosocial functioning, social disapproval, and alienation during the adaptation to life after war. Further, coping resources such as positive personality traits, spiritual coping, making sense of experience, state assurance, and family and fellow Veterans support were found to facilitate the adaptation process.

According to the different research positions, it is worth highlighting the most vulnerable categories to behavioural deviations (in our opinion): 1) soldiers and conscripts, according to the Ph. 9 Ar. 1 Law of Ukraine "On Military Duty and Military Service" (On Military Duty and Military Service, 1992); 2) police officers, according to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police of Ukraine" (On the National Police of Ukraine, 2015); 3) employees of the Ministry of Emergencies of Ukraine, according to the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On approval of the Regulations on the Civil Service of Ukraine for Emergencies" (On approval of the Regulations on the Civil Service of Ukraine for Emergencies, 2015); 4) doctors and other medical staff, emergency medical care, according to the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine "On approval of the Procedure for primary care" (On approval of the Procedure for primary care, 2018); 5) members of the city's territorial defence, according to the Law of Ukraine "On Defence of Ukraine" (On defence of Ukraine, 2022); 6) civil servants, according to the Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service" (On Civil Service, 2022); 7) judges and court staff, according to the Law of Ukraine "On the judiciary and the status of judges" (On the judiciary and the status of judges, 2016); 8) forensic medical examiners and criminologists, according to the "On forensic examination" (On forensic examination, 1994) (Figure 3).



**Figure 3. The main vulnerable and war influenced groups in Ukraine.**

Source: own elaboration

## 2. Data and Methodology

Our meta-analysis included forming protected areas community as vectors of society renovation. Research to date on protected areas development has tended to focus in two directions. First, an abundant literature has developed describing the potential benefits as from ecological point of view (Dastgerdi et al., 2020), so for social one (Pomeroy et al., 2007).

In post war Ukraine protected areas result from human decision-making and innovative management processes and establish an incentive structure that requires changes in market behaviour to achieve success. The protected areas research methodology in which they operate incorporates economic, social, political and institutional elements at the community, regional, national and international levels, all of which can influence the goals and objectives pursued by launching innovative forms of protected areas. The protected natural areas are becoming increasingly popular vacation destinations with both international and domestic travellers (Petric & Mandic, 2014).

The post-war market is undergoing a changing due to psychological and social transformations in society. The system is development of ethical and normative rules of inspection and supervision.

The most important post war society challenges are connected with eco-oriented market framework. The entry into the current stage of the market economy, of profound transformations, with multidimensional implications and resonances, represents the conscious acceptance phase of the new economic and social form, which also requires an adequate social and institutional organization (Lungu, 2019).

Greening is concerned as a socio-economic megatrend, based on the sustainable human and socio-economic development concept, is a comparatively “young” and at the same time powerful megatrend. All its manifestations lead to changing the human lifestyles and socio-economic activities worldwide (Shishcan & Kaim, 2017).

The Natural Reserve Fund objects in the post war period are considered as:

- 1) a source of natural resources, ecological and economic asset of regions (territorial communities);
- 2) touristic and recreational complex;
- 3) cultural and ethnic hub for the region;
- 4) the object of cultural heritage;
- 5) part of the region's economy, country or world level;
- 6) fishing facility;
- 7) community economic and environmental development center;
- 8) part of water and forestry.

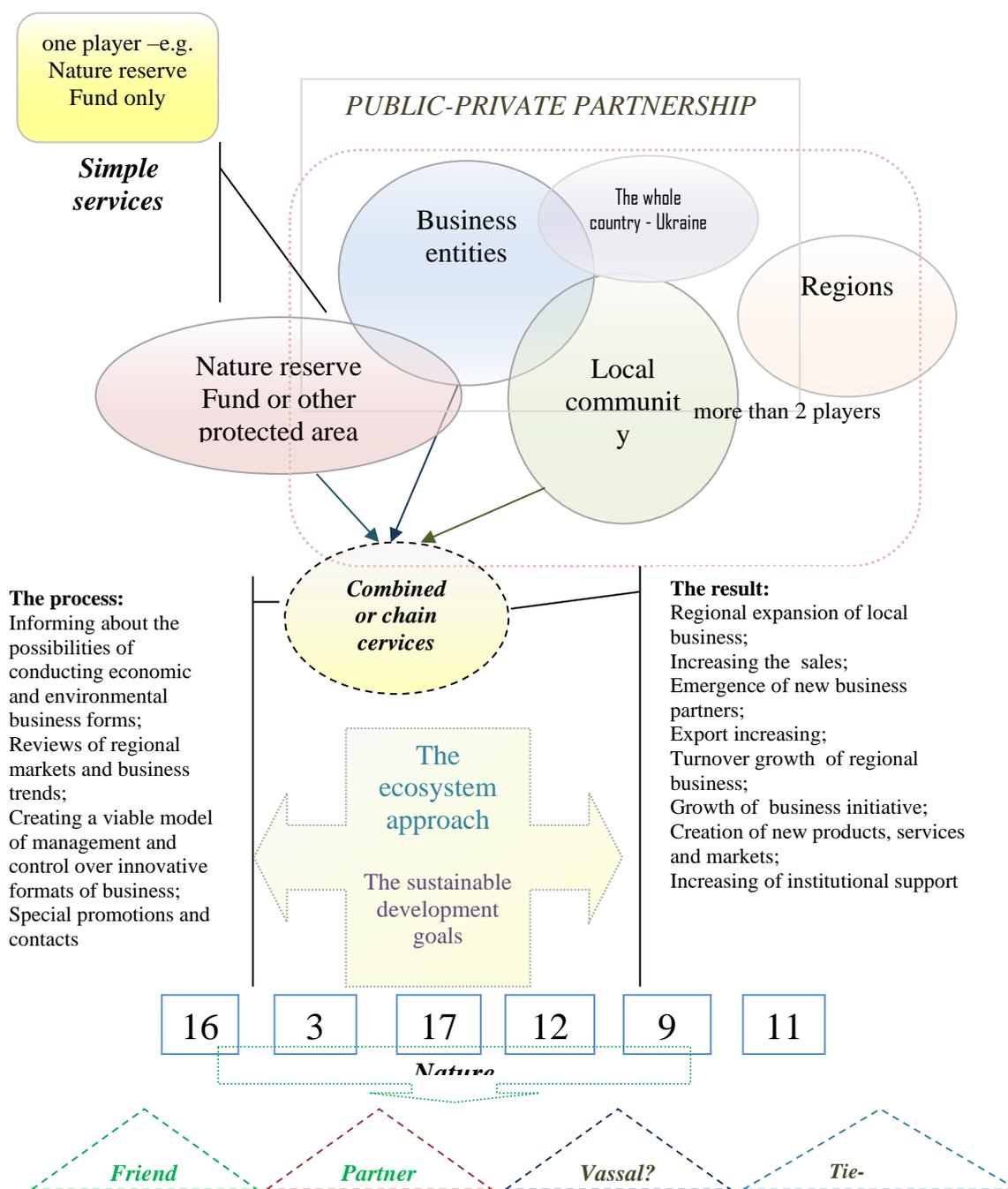
Taking into account the forms of cooperation between the institutions of Ukrainian Nature Reserve Fund and private entrepreneurs and the definition of economic and organizational role of the subject, we propose to differentiate services into simple or one-component and combined.

*Simple services* - this is a such type of services, that are formed through a homogeneous type of activity, and is able to be provided with ecological and economic and regulatory and organizational resources namely the administrations of institutions of Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine (Table 2) (Fig.4).

**Table 2. The main rates of simple services provided by the Nature Reserved Fund of Ukraine, 2021**

		Name						
		Nature Park Vyzhnytsky	Nature Park Homilshanski lisy	Carpathian Bio Reserve	Nature Park Mesinskiy	Nature Park Pripyat-Stohid	Nature Park Synevyr	Carpathian Nature Park
		Price / cost of the service ( persons, hours, days, etc.)						
<b>Types of services</b>	Ecological routes (depends on time)	20.00 UAH / person	26.00-42.00 UAH / person	25 UAH / person	15 UAH / person	55 UAH / hour	25 UAH / person	30 UAH / person
	Short-term vacation	20.00 UAH / person	15 UAH / person	30 UAH / person	100 UAH / 5 persons	15 UAH / person	25 UAH / person	25 UAH / person
	Parking in designated areas	10.00 UAH / unit	10.00 UAH / unit	12 UAH / unit	10 UAH / unit	110 UAH / hour	75 UAH / entrance	15 UAH / unit
	Use of a specially arranged recreational place (gazebo, etc.)	50 UAH / hour	50 UAH / hour	66.67 UAH / hour	45 UAH / person	120 UAH / day	30 UAH / hour	150 UAH / day
	Accommodation (bed-room, forest house, lounge, etc.)	400 UAH / day	840 UAH / day	120 UAH / day	150 UAH / person (summer time); 120 UAH / person (winter time)	absent	75-420 UAH / day	absent

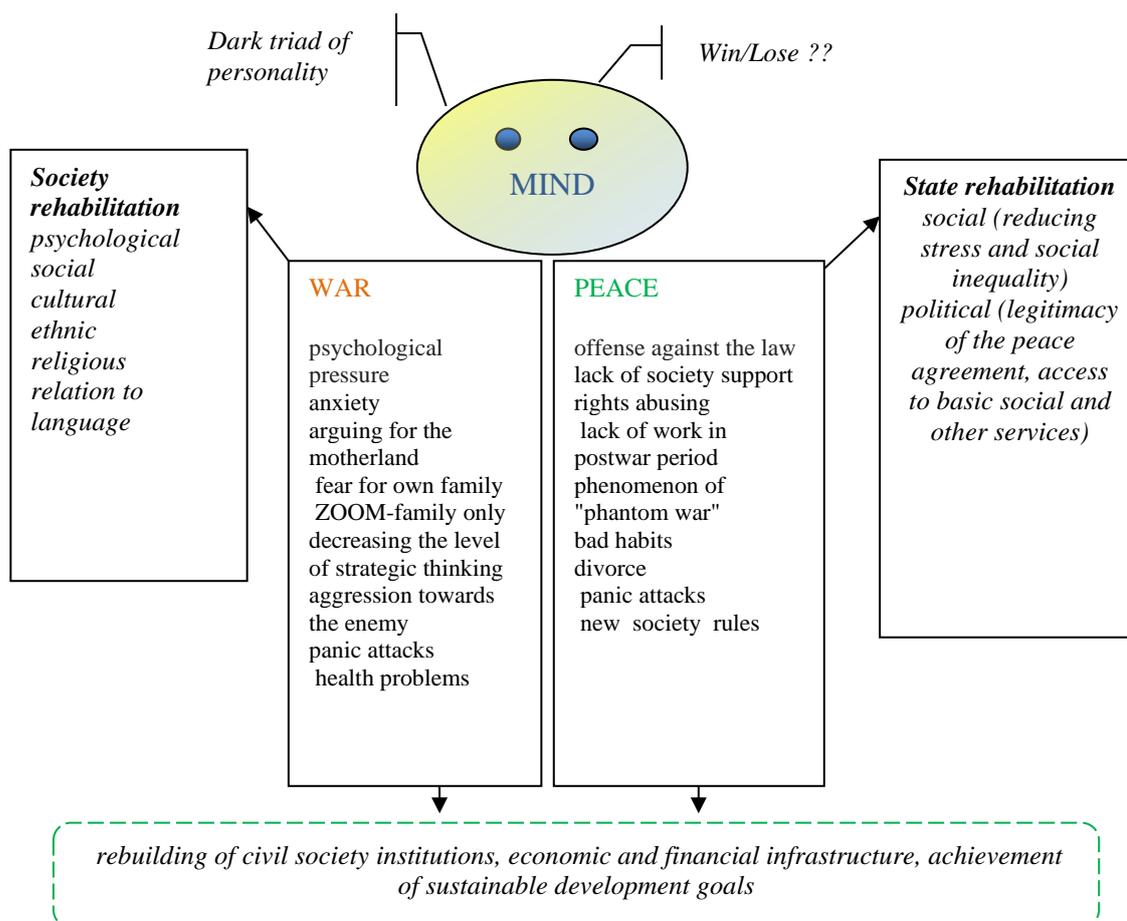
Source: Nature Park Vyzhnytsky <http://www.npp.cv.ua/turism.php>; Nature Park Homilshanski lisy <http://www.gomilsha.org.ua/jupgrade/rozcinky>; Carpathian Bio Reserve <http://cbr.nature.org.ua/doc/plposl.pdf>; Nature Park Mesinskiy, <http://mezinpark.com.ua/rekreatsiya/umovy-vidviduvannya/>; Nature Park Pripyat-Stohid, <http://www.pripyat-stohid.com.ua/uk/documenty/10-dokumenty/199-perelik-platnih-poslug-na-2019-rik>; Nature Park Synevyr <http://www.npp-synevyr.net.ua/price.html>



**Figure 4. Simple services vs combined (chain) services**

Source: own elaboration

*Combined services* of ecological and economic direction (this is a type of services, which can be presented, as a set of heterogeneous types of activities and divided into stages, which transforms each other in order to obtain the final result. Combined services cannot be given only by the institutions of NRF themselves, as they do not have sufficient level of material and technician provision and economic and social resources (Figure 5).

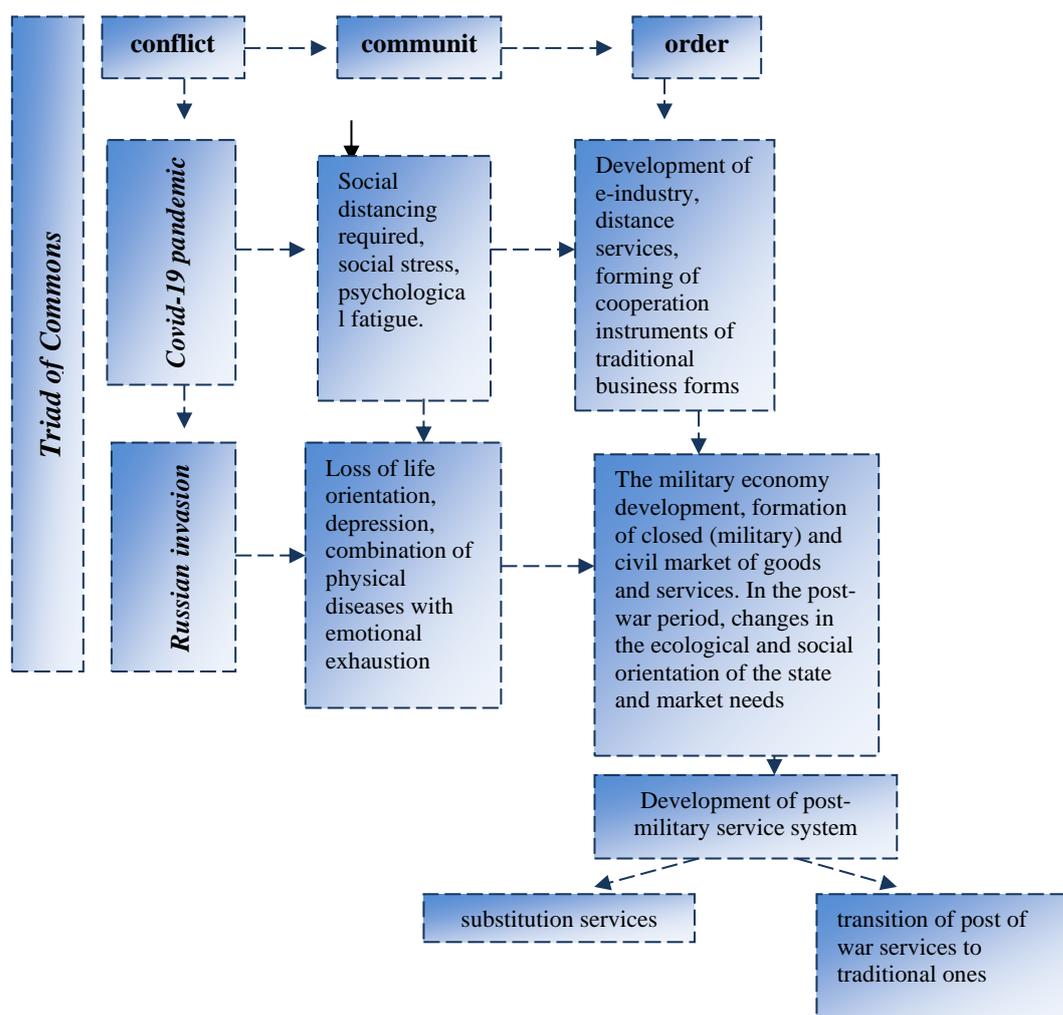


**Figure 5. The rehabilitation tools in postwar period in Ukraine**

Source: own elaboration

Actually, combined services are a tool of public and private partnership between administrations of institutions of NRF and representatives of private sector of economy (catering, organization of holidays, quests) and a form of building an innovative financial infrastructure in the field of reserve affair) (Annex A). According to Ukrainian legislative system the services, provided by Nature Reserved Fund areas, are separated in traditional (e.g. tourism, recreation) and mental (e.g. intellectual games)

There is necessary to present personal and social (group) impacts in a behavioural economic model, long-term development of regions through cooperation between the natural reserve fund, local communities and business entities. We have some important questions: How long are we going to deal with the psychological consequences? what consequences are more important in the context of economic development: personal or social (group)? How should the Ukrainian government develop these financial or economic arrangements in the future? We can see traditional methods of rehabilitation, such as: physiotherapy, occupational therapy, psychological and psychological help, sanatorium-resort treatment, prosthetics (microelectric prostheses, osteointegration, target restoration of the mouse), mentoring in the post of military period.



**Figure 6. The Triad of Commons in Ukrainian economy system**

Source: own elaboration

Russian invasion in Ukraine we can describe as a so-called *mortal code method* (MCM) (Bashkirova, 2019). But can be the Mortal Code in the economy or environmental mortal code? Or can we consider the protected areas as economic and environmental code of local communities, which is violated by Russian mortal code? In the traditional view, the mortal code represents a look at the phenomenon of death. For the economy the mortal code is a system of permits or inactivity, which causes destruction at different levels (from macro to meso-level). We propose to consider the mortal code at the macro level (Figure 6).

The mortal code can be voluntary: corruption; technology of goods production that does not meet technical or other legislative requirements; salary payment in envelopes, which leads to qualified personnel outflow and violates tax and labour legislation of Ukraine.

The mortal code can be a command (administrative) one: inefficient business management plan; high tax burden; bureaucratic red tape; military actions on the territory of the country; inefficiency of traditional forms of doing business under changing socio-

economic architecture of the country (e.g., in the context of a coronavirus pandemic there was a necessity of developing digital business twins).

Analyzing the J. Commons triad (Commons, 1934), which consists of the main elements: conflict-community-order, we can consider "the conflict element" as a mechanism for the intrusion of a mortal code in the socio-economics-ecological system.

### 3. The Model and Findings

So, it is proposed to allocate two main vectors of the rehabilitation economy in the post-war period:

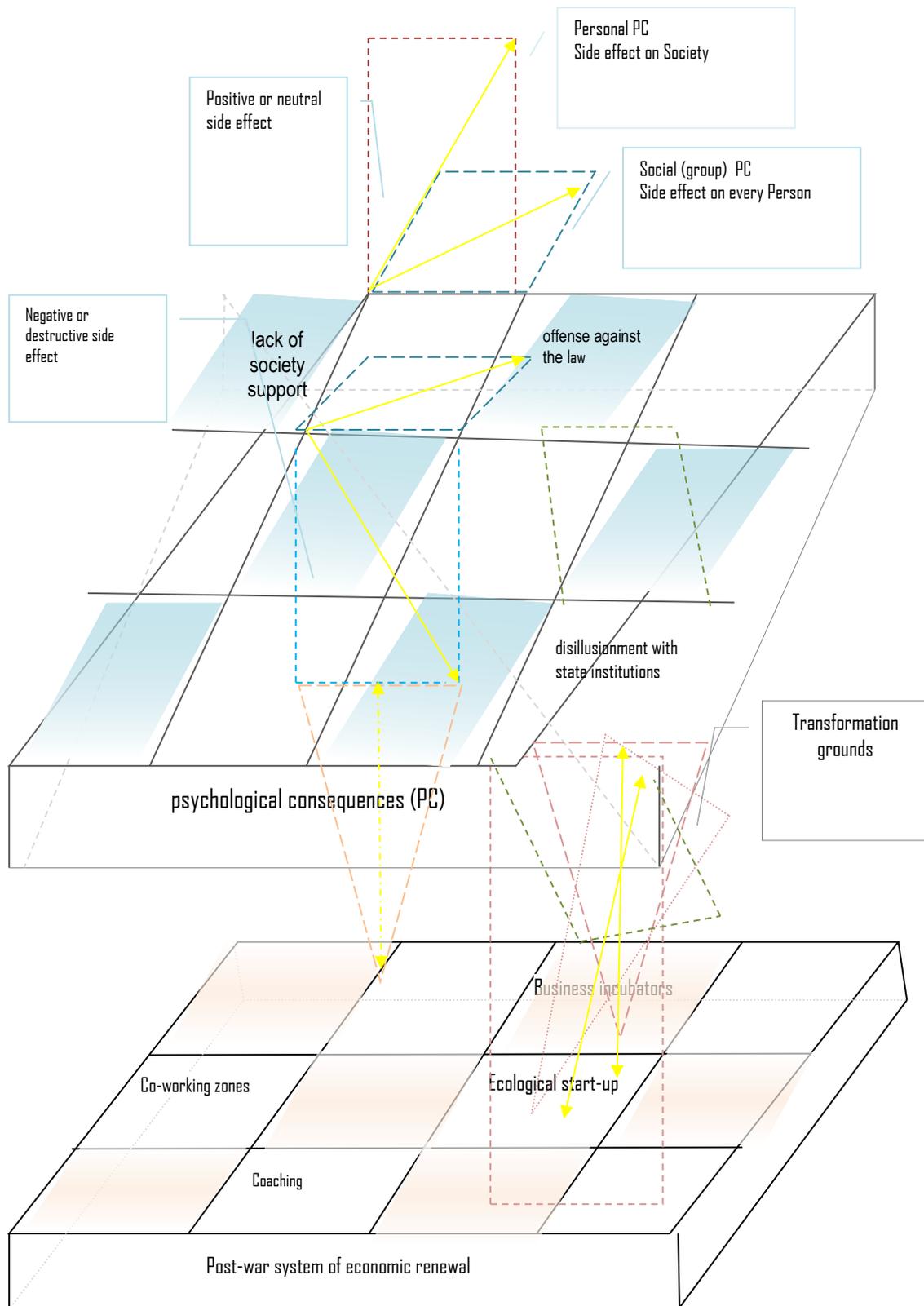
- Society rehabilitation of Ukraine:
- Physical (rehabilitation system of military and civilian persons affected by military aggression);
- Psychological - a complex of instruments that will promote moral and psychological recovery of the population, especially children (e.g., psychological work with all population segments in terms of hiding military memories, difference in sounds of missiles, RSO, etc.)
- Social – instruments of social and economic development of society, renewal of access not only to basic services, but also opportunity to get other important services.
- Cultural-ethnic - instruments to combat cultural contradictions, including the use of Russian language by the population at the household level;
- Ecological - increasing the economic and other innovative vectors of restoration on protected and other natural areas, e.g. protected areas, as multi – hubs.

The rehabilitation of the country also consists of the following elements:

*Economic vector* is a combination of traditional forms of economic activity, which is characteristic of Ukraine and introduction of innovative forms:

- *The social vector* is formed a comprehensive system of reducing social tension and inequality, as well as overcoming poverty in the post-war period.
- *The political vector* is aimed the peace agreement's legitimacy or e completing the victory, the possibility of people to access all levels of services, not only basic ones.
- *Ecological vector* – overcoming of harmful consequences for the environment of military actions, which led to ecological catastrophe (e.g., phosphorous bombs, fuel-oil materials, which got into water area of the Black and Azov seas).

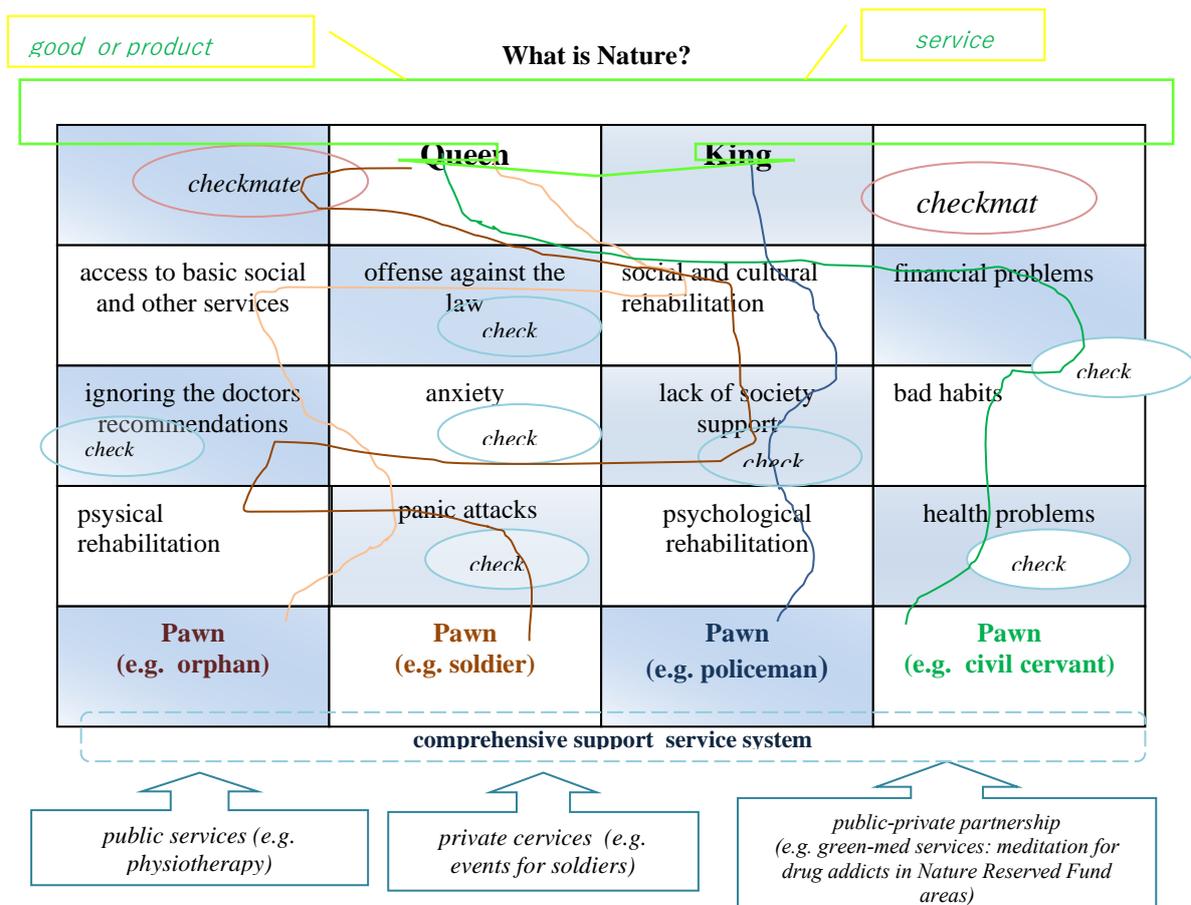
The formation of a comprehensive rehabilitation system, both for the population of the country and for the state itself, aimed at the restoration of civil society, including at the highest level than took place before Russian military invasion, development of financial and digital infrastructure, achievement the sustainable development goals (Fig.7).



**Figure 7. The side effect of psychological consequences on the post-war system of economic renewal**

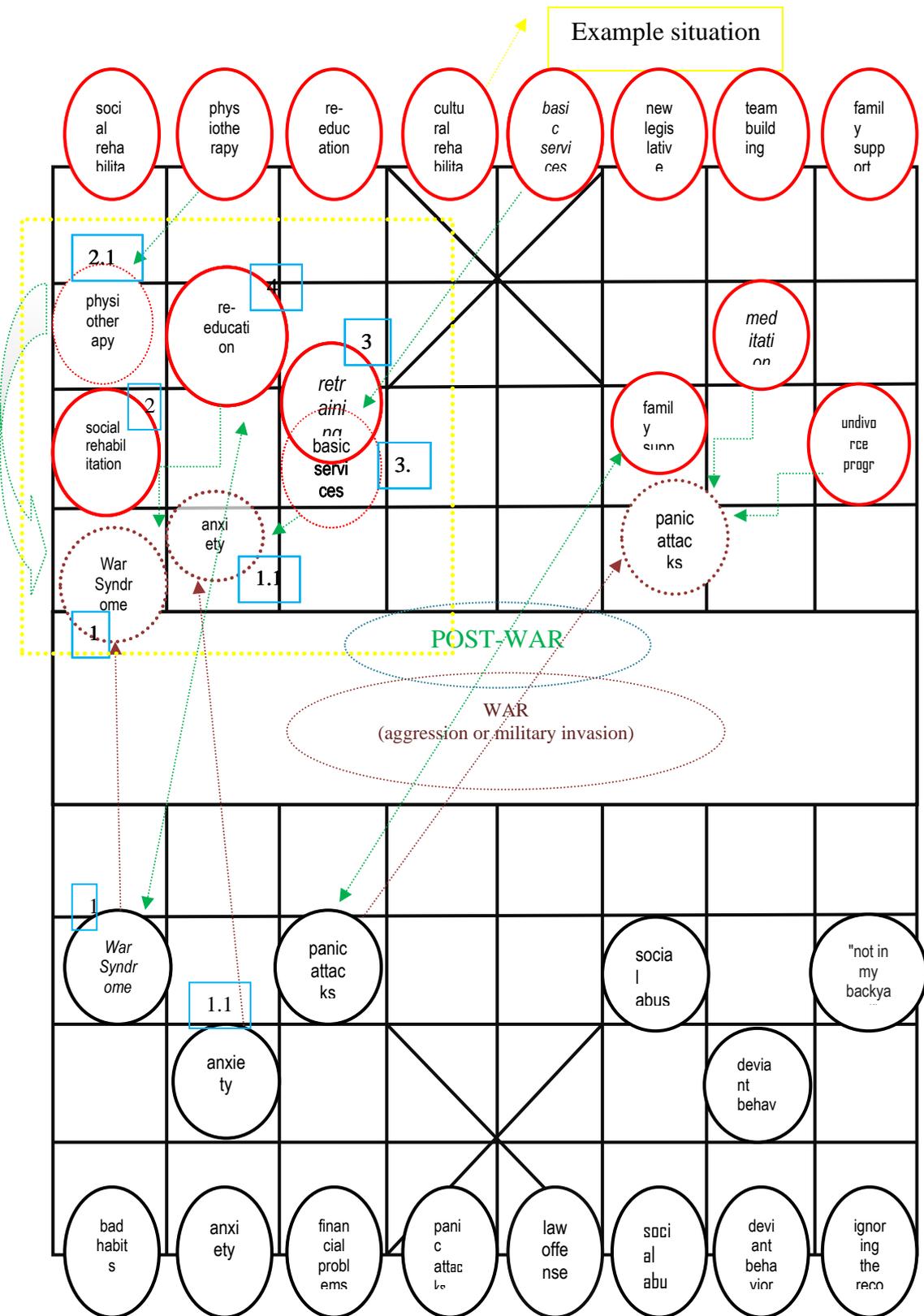
Source: own elaboration

From the psychological economy point of view, the formation of a complex system of rehabilitation represents a number of elements that combine the motivational and psychological state of society and economic instruments of development of the post-military market in Ukraine: gender equality system of men and women in the post of military (as of 2021, 95% of Ukrainian families had a model where the main source of income was a man (Regions of Ukraine, 2021), the main strategic object of Ukraine is a family: man, woman and children. Since it is due to families that a reproductive boom can take place in Ukraine, which will ensure the emergence of the population, will prevent the decline and extinction of the nation; economic and social support from both the state and non-governmental institutions, e.g., private clubs, which form an audience of similar interests; fight against harmful habits that are common to military conflicts, such as smoking, preventing the persecution of men for the desire to change sexual orientation after the end of the military conflict (post war sex withdrawal). Ukraine also prohibits single-sex marriages at the legislative level, a decrease of blame because other persons died or received severe injuries (the possibility of adoption of children under simplified procedure, especially with close acquaintance with the child), establishment and support eco- business centers, e.g., the institutional task of which is to support small and innovative businesses on protected and other natural areas. But, whether can be the side effect from personal PC or social (group) PC so big to change the economic line? (Fig 8, Fig.9).



**Figure 8. The First board: classic EU chess as post war modeling system**

Source: own study



**Figure 9. The Second board: Xiangqi, Chinese chess as post war modelling system**

Source: own elaboration

The classic EU chess model contains own algorithm and main rules.

*The Algorithm of classic EU chess service model (main positions)*

Profile id:  $\Delta$  Pawn  $\rightarrow$  id: Queen or King

Profile id:  $\Delta$  Pawn  $\rightarrow$  more mistakes  $\rightarrow$  social aggression  $\rightarrow$  lack of services

**Profile id  $\Delta$  Queen: health person in post war period**

Profile id  $\Delta$  King : health person, service maker for other harmful persons

Main rules:

Every pawn can be a health person, if the way is right.

Every pawn selects a path on the so-called chess board.

Every square is pros or cons for person, access to public or private services.

More cons less – chance to be King or Queen.

A lot of cons are checkmate for post-war society.

Not every con is bad for person, but many cons can provide deviant behaviour (e.g. prison or madhouse).

The *second board: Xiangqi, Chinese chess* modelling also contains own algorithm and main rules. *Main rules of Chinese chess model:*

 - public and private post-war services

 - mental, social and physic problems

Algorithm of Xiangqi, Chinese chess service model (main positions by chess move ranging). Example situation, which position is more important for person by current circumstances: Position 1 > Position 2 or Positions 2+4. In this case person needs treatment and further rehabilitation.

Position 2 > Position 1, or Positions 2 +2.1 > Positions 1+ 1.1, or Positions 2+3+ 3.1 > 1+ 1.1. In this case person made the whole rehabilitation course, had retraining.

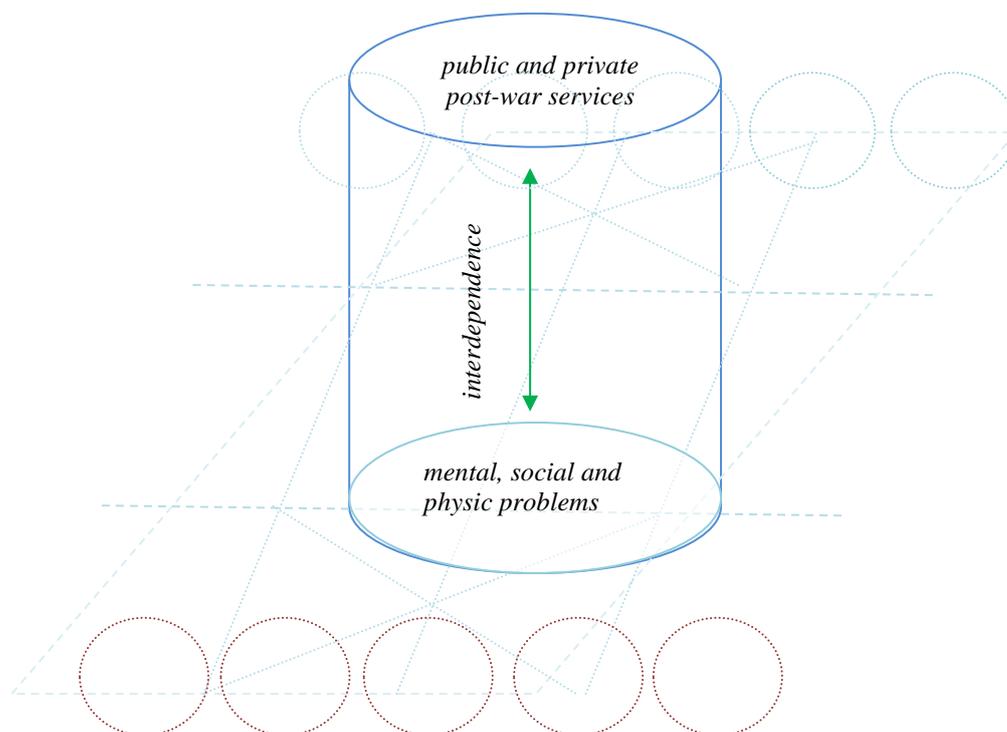
This person goes back and experiences events from his past life. Position 1~ Position 2 or 2.1 or 3+4. In this case person should be the first line of support in our social safety net if the individual needs help.

Often it is the result of sleep deprivation, mental fatigue, depression, sleep apnea, hypoxia, narcolepsy, or idiopathic hypersomnia (Fig. 10).

So, from economical point of view *eco-oriented business incubators can be the new renovation way for Ukrainian economy:*

1. eco-systems business development;
2. consulting – business area;
3. co-working zone at prices lower than market;
4. the architecture of the economy, which is interconnected with society and nature;
5. focus of business activity;
6. development of innovative business models;

7. selection of tutors and coaches, forming of templates of agreements;
8. space equipment for rendering services or selling goods;
9. support and promotion of graduates oriented to eco-business;
10. launch of night services oriented not only to support the society, but also to regional or local business development system.



**Figure 10. The cell's capacity in Xiangqi, Chinese chess**

*Source: own study*

## Conclusions

The comprehensive development of the Ukrainian economy in the post-war period mostly depends on the labour capital of the country. The strategy's tools of copying with the psychological consequences of the post-war period will make possible to restore social and economic systems of Ukraine. The psychological restoration both society and individual social groups is the basis for building a post-war market's architecture. We have considered the mortal code method in the economy, which, according to the Commons triad, is a conflict. If we suggest the Russian invasion on Ukraine, then protected areas can be designated as restoration codes of regions in a post-war society.

Using the EU classic chess model and Chinese chess model we can find not only right comprehensive decision for each person, also avoid many problems of the pre-war socio-economy of Ukraine. The side effect of each person's route can be an indicator of economic and environmental success for the social group or whole society. Should we

think about the post-war consequences now? Modelling is the first step in post war society renovation, which launches the renewing Ukrainian economy.

These two modelling systems will be able to find the most available route for vulnerable social groups and side effect for whole society and environment.

The study was conducted with the aim of identifying the main possible milestones related to overcoming the war consequences, identifying dependence (of a social group (individual) or part of society and restoring the economic system (for example, the development of an innovative or eco-friendly business in the context of decentralization in the post-war period).

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**Annex A.**

**Analysis of services provided by the Nature Reserved Fund of Ukraine, 2022 (before Russian invasion)**

		Name						
		Nature Park Vyzhnytsky	Nature Park Homilshanskiy	Carpathian Bio Reserve	Nature Park Mesinskiy	Nature Park Pripjat-Stohid	Nature Park Synevir	Carpathian Nature Park
		Price / cost of the service ( persons, hours, days, etc.)						
Types of services	Ecological routes	20.00 – 50.00 UAH / person	32.50.-52.50 UAH / person (depends on time)	from 50 UAH / person	from 2 UAH / person	from 60 UAH / hour	30-165 UAH / person	30 UAH / person
	Short-term vacation	20.00-30.00 UAH / person	from 30 UAH / person	35 UAH / person	from 120 UAH / 5 persons	from 25 UAH / person	25 - 120 UAH / person	50 UAH / person
	Parking in designated areas	10.00 UAH / unit	20.00 UAH / unit	20 UAH / unit	20 UAH / unit	45 UAH / hour	80 UAH / entrance	20-50 UAH / unit
	Use of a specially arranged recreational place (gazebo, etc.)	50 UAH / hour	61 UAH / hour	70 UAH / hour	from 60 UAH / person	135 UAH / day	from 50 UAH / hour	150 UAH / day
	Accommodation (bed-room, forest house, lounge, etc.)	1200 UAH / day	1050 UAH / day	from 800 UAH / day	750 UAH / day	absent	from 240 UAH / day	by agreement (in partner-hostel, hotel, in the tent, mountain apartments)
	Use of alanka	200 UAH / day	125-360 UAH / day	from 150 UAH / day		from 180	from 200	from 200
	Sale of seedlings	24-54 UAH / unit	from 27 UAH / unit					
	Events with a commercial component (holidays, festivals, fairs, promotions, competitions, plein airs, etc.)			from 800 UAH / day		by agreement		by agreement
	Amateur photo and video shooting in museums			from 10 UAH / unit				
	Professional photography and video shooting (with CD-disk)					from 300 UAH / day		

Conference hall rental					200 UAH / day	240 UAH / day	250 UAH / day
Intellectual games					by agreement		
Photo exhibition					by agreement		
Ecological club cheerful and clever					by agreement		
Polissya regatta tournament					by agreement		
Fishing tourism					by agreement		
Helicopter tour around Lake Synevyr						by agreement	

Source: Nature Park Vyzhnytsky <http://www.npp.cv.ua/turism.php>; Nature Park Homilshanski lisy <http://www.gomilsha.org.ua/jupgrade/rozcinky>; Carpathian Bio Reserve <http://cbr.nature.org.ua/doc/plposl.pdf>; Nature Park Mesinskiy, <http://mezinpark.com.ua/rekreatsiya/umovy-vidviduvannya/>; Nature Park Pripjat-Stohid, <http://www.pripyat-stohid.com.ua/uk/documenty/10-dokumentni/199-perelik-platnih-poslug-na-2019-rik>; Nature Park Synevyr <http://www.npp-synevyr.net.ua/price.html>