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Methodological principles of systematics of recreational goods

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Abstract. The article presents an overview of modern directions and approaches to systematics of recreational resources (goods). The purpose of our study is to develop methodological principles of systematics of recreational goods, taking into account their subject specificity and modern research approaches to the systematics of natural, historical,

cultural and socio-economic conditions and resources. The article has been used development by domestic and foreign scientists, as well as preliminary author's studies. Working-out of a scheme of recreational goods systematics took place on the basis of a dialectical approach, which requires all phenomena and processes in their development, interconnection, and interdependence. The article presents an overview of modern directions and approaches to the systematics of recreational goods and provides a general methodological scheme of systematics of recreational goods. The proposed scheme includes the division of recreational goods to natural, cultural and historical and socio-economic, as well as directions of use by recreational goods – public, collective and personality. The intersections of these categories are marked by the main methodological approaches to the evaluation of recreational conditions and recreational resources. For each direction of the classification and systematics of recreational goods, it is necessary to develop methodological principles and methodological means of inventory and assessing the corresponding combination of recreational conditions and resources with forms of use by recreation goods. Such justification also requires enclosed blocks of recreational conditions and resources and social varieties of use. Recreational conditions and resources of public usage are available for all users without restrictions of property rights; they are considered as global civilization goods as the “property” of the world community; they do not have the content of the goods and do not form appropriate market relations, as a rule, a global or regional spatial scale. Recreational conditions and resources of collective usage form natural and geographical objects and phenomena with different forms of ownership (state, corporate) and collective (group) use. They can be shared by common goods, do not have a form of commodity and not take part in market commodity-money circulation. Recreational conditions and resources of individual usage are private or group property of vacationers. They remain outside the economic assessment, but can also form their market environments with competitive relations and be objects of commodity-money circulation.

Keywords: recreational resources, recreational conditions, systematics of recreational goods, natural environment, recreational and tourist potential.

Методологічні принципи систематики рекреаційних благ

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Анотація. У статті наведено огляд сучасних напрямів і підходів до систематики рекреаційних ресурсів (благ). Метою нашого дослідження є розробка методологічних принципів систематики рекреаційних благ з урахуванням їх предметної специфіки та сучасних пошукових розробок і підходів до систематики природних, історико-культурних та соціально-економічних умов і ресурсів. При написанні статті використано розробки вітчизняних та зарубіжних вчених, а також попередні авторські дослідження. Розробка схеми систематики рекреаційних благ відбувалася на основі діалектичного підходу, який вимагає розглядати всі явища і процеси в їх розвитку, взаємозв'язку, взаємозалежності і взаємозумовленості. У статті наведено огляд сучасних напрямів і підходів до систематики рекреаційних благ та представлена загальна методологічна схема систематики рекреаційних благ. Пропонована схема включає поділ рекреаційних благ на природні, культурно-історичні та соціально-економічні, а також напрями користування рекреаційними благами – громадське, колективне, індивідуальне. На перетинах зазначених рубрик позначені головні методологічні підходи до оцінки рекреаційних умов та рекреаційних ресурсів. Для кожного напрямку класифікації та систематики рекреаційних благ необхідно розробляти методологічні принципи та методичні засоби інвентаризації та оцінки відповідного поєднання рекреаційних умов і ресурсів з формами користування рекреаційними

благами. Подібного обґрунтування потребують і укрупнені блоки рекреаційних умов і ресурсів та соціальні різновиди користування ними. Рекреаційні умови та ресурси суспільного користування доступні всім користувачам без обмежень правами власності; їх розглядають як глобальні цивілізаційні блага, як «власність» світового співтовариства; вони не мають змісту товару і не формують відповідних ринкових відносин; як правило, глобального чи регіонального просторового масштабу. Рекреаційні умови та ресурси колективного користування формують природно-географічні об'єкти і явища, що мають різні форми власності (державна, корпоративна) та колективне (групове) використання. Вони можуть лишатися спільним благом, не мати форми товару і не брати участі у ринковому товарно-грошовому обігу. Рекреаційні умови та ресурси індивідуального користування перебувають у приватній або груповій власності рекреантів; залишаються поза економічною оцінкою, але також можуть формувати свої ринкові середовища з конкурентними відносинами і бути об'єктами товарно-грошового обігу.

Ключові слова: рекреаційні ресурси, рекреаційні умови, систематика рекреаційних благ, природне середовище, рекреаційно-туристичний потенціал.

Introduction

The problem of taxonomy and classification of recreational goods remains complicated and actual. Traditionally recreational goods are divided into recreational conditions and recreational resources. It becomes necessary to develop a general systematic of conditions and resources of recreation and tourism activity (RTA) and relevant classifications of conditions of RTA and resources of RTA. The new approach in the taxonomy of recreational conditions and recreational resources is their distribution by socio-economic types of usage – individual, group (public), social (national). The first developments in this direction certify its complexity, content and relevance.

The general trend in the development of RTA is the unconscious and consistent expansion of the content and forms of recreational conditions and recreational resources. Until recently, they were divided into natural, historical and cultural varieties. Today, a peculiar standard of recreational and tourist potential (RTP) became its rubrication on natural and geographical, historical and cultural, and socio-economic components (Horyn, 2014; Gudkovskih, 2012; Dashhuk, 2012; Pokolodna, 2012, etc.).

It is necessary to note enough attentive and purposeful development of taxonomy problems and resource assessment of natural, historical and cultural potential in domestic tourism science (Bejdyk, 2001; Horun, 2013; Kuzyk, 2011; Hrodzyns'kyy, 2014; Onufriy, 2015; Polyvach, 2012; Alyeshuhina, Baranovs'ka & Baranovs'ky, 2015, etc.). Comparative analysis of cultural heritage assessment techniques (Polyvach, 2012; Kuzyk, 2011) certifies their general orientation on the number and density of placement of cultural and historical objects, which in terms of significance are divided into international, state, regional and local ones. The simplest score assessments of historical and cultural potential (3- or 5-point scale) are also common. The estimates of recreational and tourist objects at the frequency of their encyclopedia (Kuskov, 2011) are offered. The assessment of natural recreational resources is a reflection of the relationship between human and elements of the surrounding environment or the environment as a whole, as well

as reflecting the links between them in recreational activities. Consequently, the assessment always has an element of subjectivity, since reflects the attitude of the subject (person) to recreational conditions and resources. The boundary between what is good and that bad for one or another subject are determined not by the properties of the object, but the needs of the subject. Noticeable development of principles and methods for establishing esthetic and psycho-emotional value of natural and natural-anthropogenic landscapes are among the search and latest directions of assessment of natural recreational resources. Vacationers and tourists enjoy their own estimates of natural and cultural landscapes. At the same time, geographical science does not have sufficiently clear and methodically developed principles and methods of such assessments, and this is one of the topical tasks of recreational geography.

The main difficulties in systematics and evaluation of recreational conditions and recreational resources are due to their progressive expansion and complication. The list of recreational goods is increasing, and their rating orderliness is updated again. On the one hand, the nomenclature of recreational conditions and resources was developed in detail, and from the other – there are all new varieties of recreational goods that significantly change their traditional lists. The purpose of our study is to develop methodological principles of systematics of recreational goods, taking into account their subject specificity and modern search direction and approaches to the systematics of natural, historical and cultural, and socio-economic conditions and resources.

Materials and methods of research

The methodological basis of the study is the fundamental provisions of the theory of social geography in the field of recreation and tourism. The development of domestic and foreign scholars set out in scientific works (Bejdyk, 2001; Horyn, 2014; Kuskov, 2011; Ljubiceva, Mal's'ka & Zin'ko, 2011; Muska, 2018; Barriere, 2019; Hall & Page, 2014; Ostrom, 2010; Stamboulis & Skayannis, 2003; Pokolodna, 2012; Polyvach, 2012, etc.) were used while writing articles, as well as previous author's developments (Topchiyev, Sych, Javors'ka & Dolyns'ka, 2019; Topchiyev, Kolomijec', Sych & Javorska, 2020; Topchiyev, Sych

& Javorska, 2020a; Topchijev, Sych & Javorska, 2020b). The development of a scheme for systematics of recreational goods took place on the basis of dialectical and system-structural methods focused on consideration of all phenomena and processes in their development, interconnection, and interdependence. The methods used in the study caused by the interdisciplinary status of the chosen topic, the need to use the methodical arsenal of social geography, tourism nature, economics, sociology.

Results and their analysis

Resource potential of RTA is traditionally determined by combining recreational conditions and recreational resources (Kuzyk, 2011; Kushniruk, 2012; Pokolodna, 2012; Fomenko, 2007; Muska, 2018). According to the subject, the conditions and resources are distinguished by their role and functions in the formation of RTA. Recreational resources are defined as components of the environment of RTAs that are used by vacationers and tourists. In this case, the usage of recreational resources can be direct when the resource is used by each vacationer individually, or indirect, if the resource is used impersonally, collectively. It is distinguished the recreational resources of individual, group (collective) and public usage (Pahomova, Rihter & Rumjanceva, 2000). Recreational resources have qualitative and quantitative characteristics.

Recreational conditions are not used. They provide the possibility of the RTA functioning, create more or less favorable circumstances to use existing recreational resources. Recreational conditions determine the best-worse opportunities for the use of recreational goods. They can have qualitative and quantitative assessments of its role in forming of the general recreation potential.

Recently, the characteristic and evaluation as the recreational goods of the natural environment are launched. Naturalists traditionally consider the natural environment as a source of all kinds of natural goods in the form of natural conditions and natural resources, but its understanding as a global recreational resource is still in the stage of formation. In relation to society, nature has functions of the life environment that “gives” it air, water, land, mineral raw materials, biological resources, natural landscapes, territories and water areas. Such “supplement functions” of the natural environment were also traditionally considered and studied. Significantly later the environment has been considered as a man’s waste collector, as a compensator of various anthropogenic-technogenic loads on the environment. The assimilation resource of the natural environment is characterized by such a function. Researchers are already considering and evaluating the assimilation potential of the environment in its ability to accept and neutralize various waste of life and its economic activity.

A relatively new variety of recreational resources is the quality of the environment. According to traditional environmental approaches, it was characterized by its various components with the relevant estimates of their contributions to the quality of the environment. The problem of the general (integral) assessment of environmental quality for recreational and tourism activities became actual. The world science researchers actively develop a concept of natural capital. The environment is considered as natural capital of society among other basic means of economic activity. Natural capital includes natural resources and natural conditions and carry out such social functions: 1) resource – provides production of goods and services; 2) ecological (ecosystem) – preservation of the environment; 3) cognitive-cultural functions. In the mid-1990s, the World Bank has developed an updated concept of national wealth with three forms of capital – reproductive, natural and human.

The assessment of natural territorial complexes was marked insufficiently in the systematics of natural resources, and at the same time only marked the estimation of landscapes as typical and peculiar natural complexes. The landscape direction must also be distributed on the systematics of recreational conditions and resources: along with the widespread estimates of personal natural components that form the recreation potential of territories and water areas, integral recreational estimates of territorial natural complexes in general should be developed. This is a relatively new variety of assessment of recreational potential, which is already called landscape assessment (Hrodzys’kyy, 2014; Hrodzys’ka, Nezdoyminov & Husyeva, 2014; Onufriv, 2015). The level of scientific and methodological development of natural complexes assessment (landscapes) as a whole is still searched. It is about a less or more esthetical and psycho-emotional value of landscapes, a typical combination of certain recreational conditions and resources in various complexes, etc.

Along with the natural, social and economic estimates of recreational goods, the ecological assessment of recreational conditions and recreational resources attracts considerable attention. Researchers emphasize the complexity of evaluation of environmental goods and call the main methodological problems of ecological and economic estimates:

- physiological, social and economic functions of nature are invaluable and can not be in principle worth of valuation: any kind of money can replace them;
- natural factors providing these functions can not be economically reproduced;
- such functions can not be compensated by other goods: they are unmatched;
- a significant part of natural factors that perform these functions is not subject to appropriation and can not participate in commodity exchange.

Environmental resources are defined as a set of environmental elements that provide environmental balance in the biosphere, and therefore and the normal environment of vital activities. Most of such resources provide public goods as having a public (compatible) use.

Peculiar characteristics of recreational goods of public and compatible use attract peculiar attention of researchers. In particular, social environmental goods have the following properties (Pahomova, Rihter & Rumjanceva, 2000):

- they are relatively inexhaustible (according to modern views);
- are in state or collective ownership;
- do not have a form of classical goods and do not form appropriate markets;
- can mark potential (future) rental ratios due to different quality and different locations of environmental goods.

We emphasize that environmental conditions and resources are considered as one of the main factors that form recreational potential. The environmental situation contributes or limits the use of existing recreational conditions and resources.

In a market economy, the importance of socio-economic factors in the formation of general potential is intensified. Researchers note that recently, two traditional groups of recreational and tourist resources – natural and historical and cultural, adding another group – socio-economic resources of RTA.

The understanding of participation in the formation of recreational goods of the so-called “quasi nature” – an artificial material world created by man is deepening. Geographers consider it as one of the earth’s shells – a Technosphere that has global distribution and produces a variety of impacts of social life on a natural environment, which is called anthropogenic-technogenic load (ATL). In relation to the RTA, it is considered as recreational “anti-resource”, which limits recreational potential and limits the use of recreational goods, at the same time, the technosphere forms recreational infrastructure, which is considered among the main factors of development of RTA and the use of recreational potential. The artificial material world has its own nomenclature of recreational goods that grows rapidly. It is about industrial, port-logistics, engineering, architectural and construction facilities, complexes, systems and landscapes that became objects of RTA. It is also about artificial (unnatural) objects of recreation and tourism, such as Disneyland, water parks, amusement attractions, etc., whose share in RTA is tirelessly increases.

Recently, the attention of researchers attracts the problem of social recreational goods mentioned by the authors of this article in the characteristic of environmental resources. It has been established that

a significant part of recreational goods has no form of individual usage and use as conditions and resources of compatible and social usage. Resources of public (compatible) use are also free (uneconomic) goods. Researchers emphasize the economic paradox associated with the use of such resources as: mass and free use of public goods exacerbates the problem of relevant compensation and protection of compensatory resources from exhaustion, this is the so-called “tragedy of collective”: common goods are accelerated, and the problems of their preservation or recovery remains out of sight. In the economy of nature use (Pahomova, Rihter & Rumjanceva, 2000), natural resources for their availability and properties of competition (competitive exception) are ranking to: free access goods; resources of compatible usage; natural resources of compatible usage.

In a market economy, the significance of socio-economic factors in the classifications and systematics of recreational goods is intensified. In domestic resource science, recently recreational and tourist potential was evaluated by recreational conditions and recreational resources. Currently, it has become necessary to characterize it under property relations and the possibilities of using it as a public, collective or community goods. According to modern approaches, the assessment of recreational goods should take into account their possible participation in the formation of market relations. The realization of market relations may be direct if the recreational resource has the status of a sales object or mediated (indirect), if the purchase and sale object is not a resource, but its action (impact) – the so-called resource function.

It should be noted that in modern developments, the attention is increasingly paid to the physiological and social functions of the natural environment as opposed to traditional economic functions. Given the global ecological crisis in any strategies and concepts of socio-economic development criteria for environmental safety – the so-called “ecological imperative” becomes the main one. In relation to the problem of systematics of recreational goods, the ecological imperative is indicated by numerous developments of environmental goods, which are considered as the main recreational resource (Topchijev, Sych, Javors’ka & Dolyns’ka, 2019).

The authors of the article have developed a general methodological scheme of systematics of recreational goods (Table 1), which includes the division of recreational goods to natural, cultural, historical and socio-economic, as well as forms of usage by recreational goods – public (society), collective (group, community), individual (private). The intersections of these headings are marked by the main.

Table 1. Methodological scheme of systematization of recreational goods

Directions of evaluation of recreational goods	Components of recreational goods	Using recreational goods		
		(A) public (society)	(B) collective (community)	(C) individual (private)
(I) Recreational conditions	(1) natural	I.1.A (natural recreational conditions of public use) can be estimated by the general influence on the better/worse functioning of RTA (Earth's atmosphere, World ocean, ozonosphere, outer space ...)	I.1.B (natural recreational conditions of collective use) may have the status of purchase-sales objects (areas of recreation with regulated usage, objects of the natural reserve funds ...)	I.1.C (natural recreational conditions for individual use) combine the properties of social-economic goods and private goods with economic evaluation (areas of domestic recreation and backpacking))
	(2) cultural and historical	I.2.A (historical and cultural recreational conditions of public use) don't have a form of goods (areas of distribution of confessions and ethnonational groups...)	I.2.B (historical and cultural recreational conditions of collective use) preferably have a form of goods (historical and cultural objects and monuments ...)	I.2.C (historical and cultural recreational conditions of individual use) have an economic assessment, the possibilities of using by other individuals are subject to economic assessment (collections and libraries of manuscripts, old maps ...)
	(3) socio-economic	I.3.A (socio-economic recreational conditions of public use) possible ranked assessments (global economic system and national economies)	I.3.B (socio-economic recreational conditions of collective use) can have qualitative and semi-quantitative (rating) assessments (safety of recreants, quality of the population life ...)	I.3.C (socio-economic recreational conditions of individual use) have a commodity form, qualitative and semi-quantitative ratings (renting country house and land plots, hostels ...)
(II) Recreational resources	(1) natural	II.1.A (natural recreational resources of public use) can be evaluated by the overall impact on the better/worse functioning of RTA (precipitation, wind energy, biocenoses of ecosystems...)	II.1.B (natural recreational resources of collective use) have a form of goods, cause rental relationships (natural components of sanatorium and health and sports institutions, summer cottage societies ...)	II.1.C (natural recreational resources of individual use) have an economic assessment (land spots, summer cottage ("dacha"), garden areas, aquatic berths ...)
	(2) cultural and historical	II.2.A (historical and cultural recreational resources of public use) value of such resources is determined by their historical and cultural "weight" with the use of perceptual assessment techniques (artifacts of material culture, historical sites of international level, etc.)	II.2.B (historical and cultural recreational resources of collective use) value of such resources is determined by their historical and cultural "weight" with the use of perceptual assessment techniques (artifacts of material culture, historical sites etc. of national level)	II.2.C (historical and cultural recreational resources of individual use) have material values and subject to economic assessment (private collections ...)
	(3) socio-economic	II.3.A (socio-economic recreational resources of public use) have an economic assessment (global transport networks ...)	II.3.B (socio-economic recreational resources of collective use) have an economic assessment (recreational and tourist infrastructure ...)	II.3.C (socio-economic recreational resources of individual use) have an economic assessment (material and technical base of individual and family forms of garden activities, mass unorganized recreation, amateur tourism ...)

methodological directions of evaluation of recreational conditions (I) and recreational resources (II). The directions of classification and systematics of recreational goods are presented in the Table 1, marked with symbolic codes. It is worth to consider briefly such headings, emphasizing the special features of each direction and its orientation.

The first group of recreational goods in the above systematics (block I.1.A) forms natural recreational conditions of public (society) use. Such recreational conditions have a global or planetary scale of their manifestations. They are considered as global civilization goods as the “property” of the world community, which has exclusively public and compatible use. Such recreational goods can not be privatized or restricted by individuals and societies in favour of others. Natural recreational conditions of social (public) use cannot be a commodity – the object of purchase and sale and do not take direct participation in the formation of market relations. The Earth’s atmosphere, the World’s ocean, ozoneosphere, Space are the examples of such recreational goods. Natural recreational conditions of the planetary level are the biosphere – a shell of life, a landscape membrane of the Earth, which forms a natural environment of mankind life.

The second group (block I.1.B) forms natural recreational conditions of collective (group, community) use. Such recreational goods form natural and geographical objects and phenomena used by various forms of ownership (state, corporate) and collective (group). Examples of such goods may be the territories and aquaria used for recreational and tourist activities of limited social groups. Among them there are the land of fishing and hunting, the use of which are issued by membership in the relevant unions, areas of water recreation with limited and regulated use, objects and territories of the natural reserve fund, areas of mass unorganized rest with established regulations and standards of use. Natural recreational conditions of collective (group) use can be shared, do not have a form of goods and not participate in market commodity-money circulations. However, a significant part of such recreational goods is already included in market turnover, has the status of purchase and sale objects, forms appropriate rental relations due to better-worse qualities and locations, acquires competitive properties and possibilities of alienation to use some of the consumers.

The next group of recreational goods (block I.1.C) constitute natural recreational conditions for individual (private) use. Such recreational goods are characterized by natural geographical objects and sites in private ownership of vacationers. But the real list of such goods is much wider. It covers natural conditions of

recreational and tourist activity in all its varieties. In particular, this is one of the main characteristics of household recreation and mass self-recreation and recreation of the population. Natural recreational conditions of individual use are currently combining the properties of social economic goods and private goods. Geographical resource research pays more attention to the natural conditions that have private ownership status and require appropriate economic estimates. Natural conditions of individual use that retain the status of common property remain outside the economic assessment.

Unlike the natural conditions of RTA, historical and cultural recreational conditions were investigated in domestic recreational geography. The first group of such recreational goods constitute historical and cultural recreational conditions of public (society) use (block I.2.A). These are recreational goods available to all users without restrictions rights. They do not have the content of the goods and do not form appropriate market relations. Consequently, historical and cultural recreational conditions can not be subject to resource evaluation, although they retain cognitive and perception (sensual) value. Examples of such recreational goods can serve as regional world civilization, historical, geographical and geopolitical regions, area of the distribution of different confession and ethno-national cultures.

Recreational historical and cultural conditions of collective (group, community) use (block I.2.B) have a form of corporate, collective ownership. By affiliation, they may be associated with various companies and firms, with political, confessional and public organizations and structures. Recreational conditions form historical and cultural facilities, monuments and artefacts belonging to such owners. The nomenclature of historical and cultural objects and monuments is quite known. It should be remembered only that characteristics and evaluation of recreational historical and cultural conditions of collective use require not only individual objects and events, but also a spatial combination of such recreational goods that forms a recreational environment. Recreational historical and cultural conditions of collective use predominantly in the form of goods, take part in the creation of relevant markets serving objects of sale. Currently, this direction of evaluation of recreational goods is not enough developed.

If historical monuments and artefacts have private affiliation, then this situation is represented by the following group of recreational goods – historical and cultural conditions of individual (private) use (block I.2.C). Such recreational goods usually have an appropriate economic assessment in the value of existing historical and cultural objects and artefacts. It is about

cultural artefacts that have museum value, as well as various collections and libraries of manuscripts, books, maps. It should be remembered that the assessment is not the same objects, but their perceptual impact (impression, evaluation), as well as the conditions and capabilities of using other individuals. As already were emphasized, socio-economic conditions of recreation and tourism activity also require classification and evaluation. It is indicative that until recently socio-economic factors were considered as components of recreational potential. Presently, this barrier has been overcome, but the general level of development of economic assessment of resource potential according to its socio-economic components remains extremely insufficient.

Recreational socio-economic conditions of public (society) use (block I.3.A) are represented by the global economic system and national economies. The general level of the world economy, the forms of particular countries and their regional integration largely determine the conditions and possibilities of functioning of recreational and tourist activities. Sustainable socio-economic development of countries and regions is one of the main conditions for dynamic growth of recreation and tourism. Socio-economic conditions of public use are not of cost assessments as a recreational resource. Possible relative (ranked) assessments of socio-economic conditions by comparison of the relevant indicators of the levels of development of recreational regions and countries with the global economy and among themselves.

Recreational socio-economic conditions of collective (group, community) use (block I.3.B) mainly have the status of collective property, can form relevant market relations and be objects of sale. In this case, they do not have direct cost estimation as a resource, but can be evaluated by a larger less promotion of recreation and tourism activities. Recreational socio-economic conditions of collective use may have qualitative and semi-ranking (serial, rating) evaluation as factors for forming RTP. In the first case, the evaluation characterizes a greater-less perception of socio-economic conditions of the RTA functioning, and such assessments are ordered only qualitatively in relation to more than less. For example, according to the characteristic of the personal safety of recreation and tourists, the region A has a relatively better condition than regions B and C. Or the city among other tourist cities is highlighted by a higher quality of the population life, which enhances its functions as a tourist centre.

According to the second approach, the characteristics of socio-economic conditions can be compared and collate according to certain indicators that are quantified them. In this case, we have a certain “reference point” (for regions – the average level in the

country, for the centres of RTA – an average level for the cities of this group), which allows to arrange and rank the socio-economic conditions for their relative estimates. Such an assessment has a quantitative character of the ratio to the point of reference, but the quantitative indicators do not have metric relations: they can not be added, to compile, to minus. In mathematical statistics, they are called “inoperative”, such that are not subject to transactions.

A group of recreational socio-economic conditions of individual (private) use (block I.3.C) is substantially close to the previous group (I.3.B) and retains its main properties. The main difference between the recreational goods of this group is a clear private affiliation. It is about the resource assessment of the socio-economic conditions of particular recreational users. The privatized socio-economic conditions of RTA in many situations have a commodity form and form relevant markets for recreational services. Examples of such markets can be renting a cottage and areas for recreation, a newly-known hostel, designed for “cheap tourists” and others.

The above review represents the grouping of recreational conditions. In such principles, there These principles were also used to systematize recreational resources (Table 3.1). A group of natural recreational resources of public (society) use (block II.1.A) components and phenomena (processes) of the natural environment directly or indirectly used in recreational and tourist activities as its resources. Such recreation goods are usually a global or regional spatial scale. They are available for public use without any restrictions, without exception from such use of individuals and societies in favour of others. Natural recreational resources of public use can not be a commodity. They do not form relevant markets and do not have its valuation. They can be evaluated only by general influence on the better-worse functioning of the RTA. And in this context, they are similar to the natural conditions that we have already considered. The natural resources themselves as well as their spatial scale approaches “natural conditions” are yet subject to assessment.

Examples of recreational natural resources of public use may be the resources of the atmosphere – air, precipitation, solar and wind energy, climatic potential. Resource functions and capabilities of the oceans can be submitted in the same way. The resource potential of the public use of biosphere covers not only recreational components of the plant and animal world, but also their territorial combinations in the form of biocenoses of ecosystems that have recreational value. Landscape member as a natural recreational resource is represented by natural and natural-anthropogenic complexes, as well as the environment of society life, which is already

considered as a global ecological and recreational resource.

The following group allocated natural recreational resources of collective (group) use (block II.1.B). This is the common variant of recreational nature management, according to which natural recreational resources have a collective form of ownership and respectively group them. Currently, natural recreational resources have establishments of sanatorium, recreation and sports profile, numerous summer and garden societies and cooperatives. Ownership of separate recreational resources transferred to local governments – oblast, district and city councils, local communities.

Accounting and evaluation of natural recreational resources remains the most developed direction in recreational geography and resource, and the main methodological problem of its further development is the methodical searches of general and integral estimates of the natural resource potential of recreational objects and territories. In most cases, the indicators of the recreational value of natural components are established, developed methodological approaches to their economic assessment.

Natural recreational resources of collective use have the form of goods served as objects of purchase and sale and form relevant markets of recreational resources. Natural resources that have established market value create peculiar rental relations that fix their various qualities and cancellations. Such a status of natural recreational resources generates competition and leads to the right to exclude the use of them for some vacationers at the expense of other – winners in competitive competitions.

Natural recreational resources of individual (private) use (block II.1.C) are distributed at the level of households in rural areas, as well as domestic recreation of urban population on the cottage settlement and garden activities. Private property and non-consumer form of recreational goods are typical for them. However, it increases the use of individual natural recreational resources as buying objects. Commodity forms have land spots, summer cottage (“dacha”), garden areas, aquatic berths and so-called “chalet” by the sea. It was noted that the economic assessment of natural recreational resources is one of the most developed areas of resource studies. At the level of individual use of natural recreational goods, mainly market methods of assessment are widespread.

Historical and cultural (socio-historical) recreational resources are sufficiently developed by their nomenclature and intermediate taxonomies. It is about historical and cultural attractions and objects, archaeological monuments of material culture (artifacts), architecture and construction, events and memorable places vital activity of cultural figures and politicians.

Insignificant and rather conditional separation of recreational historical and cultural resources of public (block II.2.A) and collective (group) use (block II.2.B.). Methodologically, they are distinguished by levels of culturally historical events and monuments – international and national. Such delimitation is not easy in reality. Since a significant part of cultural-historical resources is represented by objects (artefacts), which, as a rule, have a form of collective or private property, then such recreational goods form the relevant markets of historical and cultural resources. They can be involved in the processes of buying and selling, renting, etc. Historical and cultural resources do not have a direct economic assessment. The value of such resources is determined by their civilizational and historical and cultural “weight” and significance with the use of perceptual assessment techniques – evaluations for “impressions.”

Historical and cultural recreational resources of individual use (block II.2.C) have the form of private collections. Such recreational goods have material values and subject to economic assessment as recreational resources. The practice of collective use of such resources on thematic seminars and congresses, exhibitions and festivals wide spread. In this case, the delimitation of historical and cultural recreational resources by the level of use is relatively blurred.

Completes the systematics of recreational goods (Table 1) A grouping of socio-economic resources completes the systematics of recreational goods (Table 1). It was emphasized that socio-economic factors of resource potential in the vast majority are considered as the conditions of RTA. However, they perform and important resource functions – functions of direct usage by vacationers and tourists. Once again we emphasize that such a direction for evaluating the resource potential of the RTA has not yet long history and needs further development.

Recreational socio-economic resources of public use (block II.3.A) are represented mainly by global transport networks serving international tourism activities. It is about the global system of waterways and communications, a global network of air combinations, on continental systems of railway and motor transport. World transport infrastructure has its economic assessment – differentiated by continents, ocean basins, countries, and integral. It has been formed powerful markets for international and global transport services, developed relevant competitive relationships. We emphasize that the global transport and logistics system is considered as a global recreational resource (in terms of infrastructure), and as a condition for recreational and tourist activities (for providing transport services).

The second group of recreational socio-economic resources of collective (group, community) use

(block II.3.B) forms the socio-economic factors of the RTP of different levels – the international, national (country) and regional. Recreational socio-economic resources have a major component – recreational and tourist infrastructure, which includes institutions and systems of placement and service of recreation and tourists. All infrastructure objects, complexes, systems have a collective private property with a certain value. There are formed powerful markets for recreational infrastructure with a developed competitive environment. A rent approach is actively involved in the economic assessment of recreational infrastructure: complexes and systems of recreational infrastructure have significant amplitude of recreational estimates, depending on the qualitative characteristics of infrastructure and location. Like all material benefits, recreational infrastructure is evaluated as a component of resource potential (at its cost), as well as a component of recreation and tourism activity (according to its perceptual influence and consequences).

Recreational socio-economic resources of individual use (block II.3.C) are allocated to a separate group. In its composition material components and factors of household recreation and short-term recreation, as well as the material and technical base of individual and family forms of recreation including cottage and garden activities, mass unorganized recreation, amateur tourism. Recreational socio-economic resources of individual use are the objects of private property and have appropriate economic assessments. Such recreational goods form

their market environments with competitive relations and may be objects of commodity-money circulation.

Conclusions

The above review of the directions and approaches to the systematics of recreational goods gives an opportunity to extend the classical division of recreational goods to conditions and resources designed for natural components, to other components of recreational potential – to historical and cultural and socio-economic blocks. The invented systematics takes into account the substantive peculiarity of cultural, historical and socio-economic conditions and resources, compared with the traditional natural bloc. In many developments, the principles of classification of natural conditions and resources will automatically transfer to historical, cultural and socio-economic components without taking into account their substantive specificity. In developing systematics of recreational goods, modern theoretical and methodological developments of socio-economic goods are taken into account with the distribution of property relations (public), collective (group) and private use. The combination of these features presents the main directions of assessment of recreational conditions and recreational resources. For each of the 18 directions it is necessary to develop methodological principles and methodological tools of inventory and assessing the corresponding combination of recreational conditions and resources with the forms of use by recreational goods.

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