

2020

The Survey on Corruption and Illegal activities in forestry

The Report for the activity 3.2

REGIONAL ACTION FOR COMBATING
FOREST CRIME AND CORRUPTION

Content

1	Introduction	1
2	Methods for data collection, processing and presentation	4
3	Basic data on forests and forestry of analysed countries	6
3.1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6
3.2	Montenegro	7
3.3	North Macedonia	8
3.4	Republic of Serbia	8
4	Results	9
4.1	Review of existing national and regional reports, data assessments and strategies related to illegal activities in forestry	9
4.1.1	Corruption perception index in the analyzed countries	9
4.2	Possible causes of illegal activities in the forestry sector	10
4.3	Survey results	13
4.3.1	The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents	13
4.3.1.1	Distribution of the respondents according to the type of institution where they are employed	13
4.3.1.2	Gender/Distribucija ispitanika po spolu	15
4.3.1.3	Age distribution of the respondents	15
4.3.1.4	Distribution of the respondents in accordance with the years of experience	18
4.3.1.5	Distribution of the respondents in accordance with education level	20
4.3.2	Assessment of the frequency and intensity of illegal activities in forestry	21
4.3.3	Types and harmfulness of illegal activities in forestry	24
4.3.3.1	Types of illegal activities in forestry	24
4.3.3.2	Assessment of harmfulness of identified types of illegal activities in forestry	26
4.3.4	The analysis of the causes of illegal activities in forestry/Analiza uzroka ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva	28
4.3.5	The analysis of the actors involved in illegal activities in forestry	33
4.3.6	The Importance of social consequences of corruption and illegal activities in forestry	35
4.3.7	The Importance of economic consequences of corruption and illegal activities in forestry	37
4.3.8	The Importance of ecological consequences of corruption and illegal activities in forestry	39
4.3.9	The effectiveness of policy instruments dealing with corruption and illegal activities in forestry	40
5	Conclusions and recommendation	43
6	Appendix 1: The Questionnaire	47
7	Appendix 2: The assessment of harmfulness of identified types of illegal activities	52
8	Appendix 3: The importance of social consequences of illegal activities per country	100

9	Appendix 4: The importance of economic consequences of illegal activities	115
10	Appendix 5: The importance of ecological consequences of illegal activities.....	132
11	Appendix 6: The assessment of statement on mechanisms for prevention and combat with illegal activities in forestry.....	148

The list of Charts

Chart 1: Distribution of the respondents according to the type of institution where they are employed	13
Figure 2: Distribution of the respondents per type of employment institution and countries.....	14
Chart 3: Age distribution of the respondents.....	16
Chart 4: Age distribution of the respondents per analysed countries.....	17
Chart 5: Distribution of the respondents according with the years of experience	18
Chart 6: Experience distribution of the respondents per analysed countries	19
Chart 7: Distribution of the respondents according with the education level	20
Chart 8: Education distribution of the respondents per analysed countries.....	20
Chart 9: Distribution of the frequency of illegal activities.....	21
Chart 10: Frequency of illegal activities per analysed countries.....	22
Chart 11: The intensity of illegal activities.....	22
Chart 12: The intensity of illegal activities per analysed countries.....	23
Chart 13: Identified types of illegal activities	24
Chart 14: Average grade of harmfulness of identified types of illegal activities	26
Chart 15: Frequency of the causes of illegal activities in BiH.....	29
Chart 16: Frequency of the causes of illegal activities in Montenegro.....	30
Chart 17: Frequency of the causes of illegal activities in North Macedonia.....	31
Chart 18: Frequency of the causes of illegal activities in Serbia	32
Chart 19: Main actors of illegal activities in BiH	33
Chart 20: Main actors of illegal activities in Montenegro	34
Chart 21: Main actors of illegal activities in North Macedonia.....	34
Chart 22: Main actors of illegal activities in Serbia	35
Chart 23: The importance of social consequences of illegal activities in forestry.....	36
Chart 24: The importance of economic consequences of illegal activities in forestry	38
Figure 25: The importance of ecological consequences of illegal activities in forestry	39
Chart 26: Ratings of statements on policy measures for combating with illegal activities	41

The list of tables

Table 1: The the number of collected questionnaires per country	5
Table 2: The list of analysed countries in accordance to the CPI for 2019	10
Table 3: Gender distribution in the sample	15
Table 4: The main indicators of age of the respondents.....	16
Table 5: The basic indicators of years of working experience of the respondents	18
Table 6: Identified types of illegal acitivities per countriy.....	25
Table 7: Average grade of harmfulness of identified types of illegal acitivities per country.....	27
Table 8: Average grades of social consequences of illegal acitivities in analysed countries	36
Table 9: Average grades of economic consequences of illegal acitivities in forestry per country.....	38
Table 10: Average grades of ecological consequences of illagal activities in forestry	40
Table 11: The average grades of analysed statements per country	42

1 Introduction

Corruption and illegal activities in the forestry represent a significant and increasingly important issue of discussions and processes at the international political level. The importance, scope and consequences of this problem are indicated by the direct link of the deforestation and degradation of forest resources with the increased intensity of illegal activities in the forestry and forest-based sectors. The consequences of illegal activities are reflected in the loss of biodiversity, increased greenhouse gas emissions, as well as a strong impact on the quality of life of communities that depends on forest products and services. Although recently more attention, both scientific and political, is given to the problem of illegal activities in the forestry sector, the absence of precise data on their causes, scope, types and consequences still represents a barrier in finding adequate measures for their prevention. Bearing in mind that illegal activities in the forestry are a manifestation of a number of causally related economic, political and social factors, their comprehensive understanding is a main precondition for the creation and implementation of adequate prevention and combating measures. As this is a complex socio-political problem, it often happens that the local community does not perceive tree theft as a crime and activity that disrupts the stability of forest ecosystems, while, on the other hand, state authorities do not have adequate capacity to consistently implement legal provisions (Tacconi, 2008). Having in mind the fact that this type of activity brings significant economic benefits to those who undertake them, it can be concluded that the combating against corruption and illegal activities in forestry requires long-term measures and solutions based on joint action of relevant actors and public in general.

Effective prevention and combating against corruption and illegal activities in forestry requires coordinated and long-term measures, based on the partnership of all relevant actors and the wider public in order to solve this problem. The most common and dominant motive for actors involved in illegal activities is the realization economic benefits, in most cases short-term, which endangers the stability of forest ecosystems. On the other hand, the public forest administration and other bodies in charge of the forestry at all levels are implementing strategic and operational measures to maintain the ecological and economic stability of forests while meeting the demands and interests of the wider public regarding forest products and service. In this regard, finding adequate modalities to deal with the problem of corruption and illegal activities is one of the strategic priorities of forest policy processes in many countries. Regardless of such a strategic commitment, the real challenge arises when planned activities are attempted to be implemented in daily operational activities. Their implementation requires a real commitment and dedication of all involved stakeholders in order to find adequate solutions for successful prevention and combating against illegal activities.

There are a number of initiatives and activities aimed at finding permanent and systemic solutions to the issue of corruption and illegal activities in forestry at the global level. The European Union (hereinafter: EU) has been taking systemic measures for many years and seeks to resolve the issue of illegal activities in forestry and trade with wood and wood products of illegal origin. These measures are implemented in the territory of EU Member States, but also in countries from which significant quantities of wood are imported into the EU market. Chronologically, the first EU activity directly related to combating the illegal trade in wood products was launched in 2002. It was about launching regional initiatives known as the FLEGT process (*Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade*). FLEGT is an EU initiative that aims to improve forest management and reduce illegal logging, while

strengthening sustainable forest management and promoting trade in legally harvested timber. One of the measures for the implementation of the FLEGT Action Plan is the signing of Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) between wood producer/exporting countries and the EU. Another important segment in the implementation of the FLEGT process is the adoption of a legally binding EU Regulation which seeks to ban the import of wood products with illegal origin in the EU Member States. The importance of measures that should be taken by business subjects (e.g. operators) who place wood products on the EU market for the first time, as well as the Member States' obligations are particularly emphasized in EU Regulation No. 995/2010, better known as the EU Timber Regulation (hereinafter: EUTR), which was adopted on 20.10.2010.

Forest resources occupy significant areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: BiH), Montenegro (hereinafter: CG), North Macedonia (hereinafter: SM) and the Republic of Serbia (hereinafter: SRB).¹ There is no doubt that forest ecosystem services are important input for economic development and raising living standards in these four countries. Although the approach to forest management is based on medium-term planning bases, which are largely methodologically similar in all analysed countries, most public forestry companies still do not have adequate mechanisms to combat and prevent all forms of corruption and illegal activities in forestry sector. The seriousness of the problem of corruption and illegal activities is indicated by official institutions for forest management, but also by international institutions such as WWF and REC, which emphasize the problem of corruption and illegal activities as one of the key problems for achieving sustainable use of forest resources (WWF, 2008; REC, 2010). Despite the fact that forestry and wood industry are important branches of the national economy and that the negative consequences of corruption and illegal activities in these sectors cause major environmental, social and economic damage, the domestic professional and scientific research and studies dealing with this issue are rare. Many authors in their works have tackle with issues related to responsible forest resource management in a broader context, such as forest resource management certification (Avdibegović, 2001; Avdibegović et al., 2003; Pezedevek Malovrh et al., 2019), the dynamics of forestry regulatory instruments. (Avdibegović et al., 2006; Avdibegović et al., 2009; Brajić et al., 2011) and intersectoral perception of the internationally accepted concept of "forest governance" (Mutabdžija, 2013; Avdibegović et al., 2017), as well as with the perception and understanding of EUTR regulations (Lovrić et al., 2011 and Bećirović et al., 2014). The problem of illegal activities in the forestry in the analysed countries is much more widely covered in the reports of some international institutions (WWF, 2008; REC, 2010). These reports unambiguously point out that corruption and illegal activities in the forest sector are a very serious problem.

The project "Regional Action for Combating Forest Crime and Corruption" (hereinafter: Project) aims to improve management mechanisms in forestry in 4 selected countries of the Western Balkans (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and the Republic of Serbia). Within this Project, one of the very important activities is to conduct a survey of the attitudes of actors in the forest sector regarding the causes, types and consequences of corruption and illegal activities. In this context, this Report aims to present the results achieved by the implementation of the Activity 3.2 envisaged by the Project Implementation Plan, and contains an overview and analysis of the attitudes of relevant actors from forestry and forest-based sectors in the analysed countries when it comes to corruption and illegal activities in forestry. Taking into account that no similar research has been conducted so far in the

¹ Details on forest areas and forestry organization will be presented in the following chapters.

analysed countries, based on the same methodological approach, the results presented in this Report can contribute to a better understanding of corruption and illegal activities in forestry. A better understanding of this problem creates the basis for the development of operational measures, at all levels, aimed at strengthening cooperation and coordination of activities of all relevant actors in the forestry sector, and encourages the general public for a more serious and comprehensive approach to corruption and illegal activities in forestry. Emphasizing the need for efficient, transparent and responsible action of all actors in the forestry, but also the general public, contributes to creation of precondition for sustainable management of forest resources in accordance with positive legislation, changing requirements of socio-political environment and the nature of forest resources as one of the most important public natural resources in the analysed countries. In addition to forestry experts from practice in all analysed countries, also representatives of educational institutions and the private sector were interviewed. The results presented in this Report can be useful to key forest policy actors and public forestry administration, and to all other institutions responsible for creating and implementing comprehensive measures to face with the problem of corruption and illegal activities in forestry and the implementation of legal provisions in the broader context.

2 Methods for data collection, processing and presentation

For the purposes of implementing the activities provided by the Project Plan, and in order to collect, process and present data on the attitudes of key actors in the forestry sector regarding corruption and illegal activities in this sector, it was decided to conduct research using a Survey methodological approach. In order to conduct a survey of relevant actors, it was necessary to use different research techniques and instruments in order to achieve coordinated approach to the research process in all analysed countries. In this sense, the process of data collection, processing and presentation has gone through the following phases:

1. In the first phase, relevant available sources were identified and analysed, which contained information on the scope, types and consequences of illegal activities in forestry, with special reference to the area of the 4 analysed countries. For this purpose, various documents, reports and studies were collected and analyzed, which dealt with the problem of corruption and illegal activities. Methodologically, it is an approach based on Internet literature resources in domestic and foreign languages. The results of this part of the research are presented in a separate subchapter as part of the presentation of this Report results.
2. A key part of the research process was done during the second phase, in which a survey of relevant actors for the forestry sector in all analysed countries was created and organized. For the purposes of collecting primary data, a research instrument was created in the form of a questionnaire (Appendix 1). The questionnaire was translated into the official languages of the countries where the survey was conducted and transferred to an electronic online form using the Google Forms applications. In cases where potential respondents did not have the capacity and readiness to answer the questions online, the interviewers collected data in a form identical to the online questionnaire by personal visit and using the *face-to-face* interview technique. The questionnaire consists of a series of questions divided into six sections:
 - a. Sociodemographic characteristics of respondents;
 - b. Intensity/frequency of occurrence, harmfulness and types of illegal activities in the forestry sector;
 - c. Opinion on the causes of illegal activities in the forestry sector;
 - d. Perception of the role of actors involved in illegal activities in the forestry sector;
 - e. Perception of the consequences of illegal activities in the forestry sector;
 - f. Perception of the effectiveness of the organizational structure, legislative framework, economic and information instruments in preventing and combating illegal activities in the forestry sector.

The research was conducted in all 4 analyzed countries in the period from November 2019 to March 2020. Data collection was performed according to the procedures common to this type of research in such a way that the questionnaires (via a link or in-person) were delivered to the respondents. In an effort to ensure the highest possible rate of return of the questionnaire, respondents were, after some time, reminded to complete the questionnaire using the TDM method (Delliman's Tailored Design Method). This method implies a number of steps should be taken when surveying respondents (via email, regular mail or fax) to ensure the highest possible rate of return of the questionnaire (Dillman, D.A. 2007; Urquhart and Courtney 2011):

1. Short oral or written notice of the researcher's intention to communicate on the subject of this research;
2. Sending a questionnaire;
3. Sending reminders in the form of e-mail or phone call 7 days after sending the questionnaire;
4. Resubmitting questionnaires or reminders after 2 to 3 weeks to those respondents who did not respond;
5. Final contact of the respondents by phone or personal visit in an attempt to get an answer to the questionnaire from them.

After a series of contacts with relevant stakeholders and with the support of survey teams that collected data, checked them and entered them into the database, a total of 808 questionnaires were collected. The distribution of the number of respondents by countries is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: The the number of collected questionnaires per country

Country - Država	Frequency – Broj upitnika	Percent - Procenat
Bosnia and Herzegovina (BH)	253	31,3
Montenegro (CG)	150	18,6
North Macedonia (SM)	150	18,6
Serbia (SRB)	255	31,6
Total	808	100,0

Descriptive statistics and frequency analysis were used to process and present the primary data of this research and to show the distribution of answers to the questions in the questionnaire.

3 Basic data on forests and forestry of analysed countries

As already indicated, this research included respondents from the forestry sector and other forest-based sectors related in 4 countries, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Administrative borders of the research areas



The summary of basic administrative, geographic, and economic information about each country that are the subject of this analysis is presented below. In addition, basic information on the forestry sector for all countries will be presented.

3.1 Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a country of the central part of Balkan Peninsula. In the north, west and southwest it borders with the Republic of Croatia, and in the east and south with the states of Serbia and Montenegro. In the administrative-political sense, the territory of BiH is divided into the Federation of BiH (51%) and the Republic of Srpska (49%). The basic official political commitment in BiH is the accession to EU membership. Although the application for candidate status was submitted in February 2016, no significant reform steps have yet been taken to achieve success in registering this unique international structure. Bearing in mind that the candidate status for BiH society would mean a clear membership perspective and a strong incentive to reforms and democratic political forces, it should be expected that there is a more responsible approach in resolving the current political and economic issues that burden BiH.

Forests and forest lands are one of the most important natural resources in BiH. Due to their natural structure and regeneration, species richness and general ecosystem stability, they are a key resource for further economic development and contribution to the quality of life in this area. According to the data of the II National Forest Inventory (2006-2009), forests and forest lands in BiH occupy an area of 3,231,500 ha, about 63% of the territory of BiH is covered with forests and forest lands. When it comes

to the ownership structure, about 20% of forests are privately owned, and about 80% are state - owned (ownership and management of forest resources is the responsibility of the entities – F BiH and RS). In accordance with Article III of the Constitution of BiH (*Competences and relations between the institutions of BiH and the entities*), foreign trade and international obligations in the field of forestry are the responsibility of the institutions of BiH, namely the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH. For forest and forest lands management, according to the BiH Constitution, competencies are at the level of entities (F BiH and RS) and Brčko District. Institutions in the two entities and the Brčko District are responsible for the development and implementation of forest policy and regulations. In the F BiH, these competencies are even more decentralized to the cantonal level. The Constitution of the Federation of BiH states in Part III (Division of competencies between F BiH and cantons) that the Federation (among other competencies) has exclusive competence for economic policy and land use policy at the federal level, but both levels (Federation and cantonal governments) have competence for environment protection policy and use of natural resources. If necessary, these competencies may be exercised jointly or separately, or by the cantons with the coordination of the Government of the Federation of BiH. At all administrative-political levels, forestry is the responsibility of the ministries of agriculture, water management and forestry, and in some cases the ministries of economy (FAO, 2015).

3.2 Montenegro

Montenegro is a Mediterranean and Balkan country located in southeastern Europe, bordering Serbia in the northeast, the Republic of Kosovo in the east, Albania in the south, Croatia in the southwest, Bosnia and Herzegovina in the west, while the coastal part of the sea, along with international waters, border with Italy. Montenegro is a member of the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe and has also been a candidate for EU membership since 2010, and since 2017 it has become the 29th member of NATO. In the manufacturing sector, the leading is the processing (aluminum) and food industry, while tourism is the most important industry.

Forests are one of the most important natural resources that contribute to the sustainable economic development of Montenegro through the provision of wood biomass and other products important for the quality of life in many local communities. Trade in high-quality forest products (wood and non-timber forest products) contributes to improving the lives of many rural communities, and wood industry enterprises participate in the development of the national economy by providing employment and development opportunities to many poor communities. When it comes to forest areas, out of the total state territory amounting to 1,381,200 ha, forest and forest lands account for 743,609 ha or 54%. The richness of the forest cover and the specific geographical position and relief, have caused that about 60% of the population is related to the village and areas that are mostly rich in forests. According to the degree of forest cover, Montenegro belongs to the very top of Europe and with 0.9 ha of forest per capita, it is one of the most forested countries in Europe. State-owned forest lands cover 500,000 ha or 67%, while privately owned forests and forest lands account for 244,000 ha or 33%. When it comes to the organization of the forestry sector, it is important to emphasize that the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is a government body that has a hierarchical leading role in the processes of forest resources management and the creation of economic and other sectoral policies. The Forestry Sector in the Ministry is divided into three sections: The Strategic Planning Department, the Planning and Monitoring Department and the Inspection Department. State forests in Montenegro

are managed by the Forest Administration based in Pljevlja, while forests in the area of national parks are managed by the Public Company "National Parks of Montenegro".

3.3 North Macedonia

The Republic of North Macedonia is a country in southeast Europe with the capital city Skopje. It borders Bulgaria to the east, Greece to the south, Albania to the west, and Kosovo and Serbia to the north. In the structure of gross domestic product - GDP, the service sector has the largest share (62%), followed by industry (27%) and agriculture (11%). SM is characterized by a wealth of natural resources (coal, chromium, lead, zinc, magnesium, nickel, asbestos, wood), and very good conditions for agricultural production (rice, tobacco, wheat, corn, cotton, sesame, citrus).

Forests in North Macedonia occupy 38.7% of the total area of the country, and forestry is an industry that participates in the gross domestic product with 0.3 to 0.5%. The process of forest management and use in SM is based on complexity, multifunctionality and sustainable production, where the focus of economic activities is placed on the health of forests, ecological principles of environmental protection, silvicultural measures in forests. State-owned forests are managed by the Government of the SM through institutions that ensure the creation and implementation of forest policy. In this context, the most important institutions for the forestry sector are the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, the Public company "National Forests", and institutions dealing with the management of national parks and game management grounds.

3.4 Republic of Serbia

The Republic of Serbia is a continental state located in south-eastern Europe, bordering with the Hungary to the north, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to the west, Montenegro to the southwest, Romania and Bulgaria to the east, and northern Macedonia and Kosovo² to the south. In the administrative sense, there is one autonomous province within Serbia - Vojvodina, and the entire state territory is divided into 29 districts and the city of Belgrade. The economy of the Republic of Serbia is based on the provision of various types of services, industry and agriculture. Among the most developed economic branches are: banking and insurance, wood industry, energy, agriculture and tourism. According to the National Forest Inventory, Serbia belongs to the medium-forested countries with an average forest vegetation coverage, where the total area of forests and forest lands is 2,254,000 hectares, i.e. the forest cover is 29.1%. State-owned forests account for 53%, while private forests cover 47%. Forests are one of the most important renewable resources of the Republic of Serbia and it is generally considered that the overall potential is underutilised. It is predicted that in the future with investments and improvement of forest management process, the forestry will play an important role in developing the national economy and achieving social stability. In the organizational sense, the forestry of Serbia is centralized and the key role is entrusted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, i.e. the Forest Administration as its operational part. Two public companies ("Serbia Forests" and "Vojvodina Forests") manage state-owned forests. These two companies manage all state-owned forests except national parks. These companies also perform professional activities in private forests.

² This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

4 Results

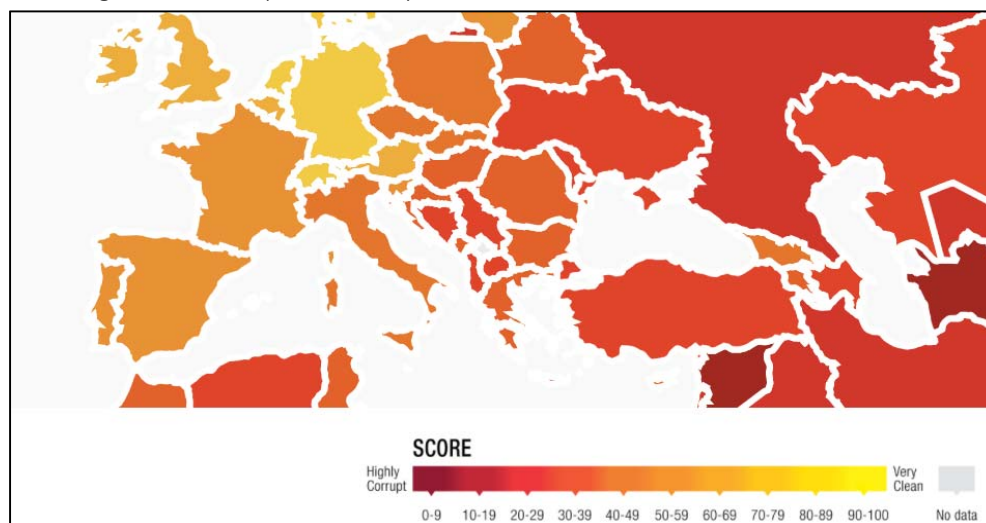
4.1 Review of existing national and regional reports, data assessments and strategies related to illegal activities in forestry

Preventing and combating corruption and illegal activities, in the broadest sense, are the political priorities of the countries covered by this analysis. As the analysed countries are striving toward EU membership, reform processes and political action must clearly demonstrate progress in taking strategic and operational measures to prevent and combat all forms of corruption. This part of the research results will provide an overview of previous professional and scientific research studies that have directly or indirectly addressed the problem of corruption and illegal activities in the forestry sector and present official information on the extent of illegal logging in the analysed countries.

4.1.1 Corruption perception index in the analyzed countries

Corruption perception index (CPI) prepared and presented by the international organization "Transparency International" is a research process through which a list of countries is created according to the assessment (perception) of the prevalence of corruption in them, i.e. this index shows the extent to which public institutions are perceived as corrupt. This index indicates the level of perception of corruption in the public sector on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents a country that is perceived as highly corrupt, while those countries that are rated 100 are perceived as areas without corruption in the public sector (Transparency International, 2020). It is common for the countries for which the CPI is high to implement and enforce the public affairs and policies on the principle of transparency, which encourages accountability and reduces the possibility for corruption. On the other hand, for those countries for which the size of the CPI is relatively low, the biggest challenge is corruption in the public sector, especially in areas such as political parties, the police and the judiciary. Every year, Transparency International presents the corruption perception index for all countries of the world. When it comes to 2019, Figure 2 and Table 2 show the ranking of countries that are the subject of this Report in accordance with the corruption perception index.

Figure 2: The map of the analysed countries in accordance to the CPI in 2019



Source: www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2019/results/fin

Table 2: The list of analysed countries in accordance to the CPI for 2019

Rank	Country	CPI score 2019	CPI 2018	Change in scores 2018-2019
66	Montenegro	45	45	0
91	Serbia	39	39	0
101	Bosnia and Herzegovina	36	38	-2
106	North Macedonia	35	37	-2

Having in mind that the CPI is published annually by Transparency International it can be noticed that the Montenegro is in a better position compared to other countries included in this analysis. The CPI is a few points above the world average and is the only one that has advanced by one place on the ranking list compared to the position it held in 2018. It is currently ranked 66th with 45 points (Table 2). When it comes to Serbia, which according to the size of the CPI is in 91st place with 39 points, there was a drop in the ranking list by 4 places compared to 2018 and this is the first time since 2006 that Serbia found itself at the bottom of that list. At the beginning of 2020, Transparency International in BiH presented the results of the Corruption Perceptions Index for 2019, according to which BiH received a score of 36 (on a scale from 0 to 100) and is together with Kosovo in 101st place out of 198 countries included in the survey. This is the worst rank that BiH received compared to 2012 (CPI = 38, 89th position). Comparing the 2018 and 2019, BiH has experienced a decline of 12 places on the ranking list and is now ranked among the countries that continuously lag behind the most globally. North Macedonia had a CPI size of 35 points in 2019 and is ranked 106th. Compared to other countries covered by this analysis, North Macedonia experienced the largest decline in the rankings compared to 2018 and 2019 by 13 places (Transparency International, 2020).

4.2 Possible causes of illegal activities in the forestry sector

Based on previous researchs, projects and studies that have treated the issue of corruption and illegal activities in the forestry sector, it can be concluded that, although addressed several times, this problem deserves additional attention from both professional and scientific forestry and the general public. Having in mind the complexity of this problem and its direct connection with the social and economic characteristics of the actors involved in illegal activities, the analysis of available literature sources will give an overview of possible causes of illegal activities in the forestry sector by individual countries. It is important to stress out that beside the illegal logging (which is frequently recognised as predominant and most harmful type of illegal activities in forestry) there are variety of illegalities connected with the forests and forestry operations. In that sense irregularities related to the game manegemetn, use of NTFP, irregular conversion of forest land to construction sites, non-transparent and irregular processes related to the mini hydropower plants, needs to be analysed and appropriate measures and programs for overall prevention and combat with illegalities have to be created and implemented.

According to a study by the Regional Environmental Centre (REC), the causes of corruption and illegal activities in the forestry sector can be directly linked to the low standard of living in BiH and the lack of an institutional framework for effective combating illegal activities. Through this research, the REC endeavoured to examine and identify a set of different policy instruments aimed at reducing, above all, illegal logging in the post-war period to date, as well as identifying successful regulatory, economic and information measures that could have a significant impact on stopping illegal activities in forestry in

BiH. Referring to numerous official and scientific sources, it can be stated that today illegal logging, as one of the leading illegal activities in the forestry sector, is considered a very serious problem in BiH. Numerous international organizations indicated, in their official reports, that BiH is one of the main sources of illegal and/or suspicious wood on the EU market. In a study published in 2008, WWF identified that the amount of wood from illegal logging from BiH that ends up on the EU market is estimated at 1,2 million m³ (WWF, 2008). When it comes to official statistics, it is important to point out that the problem of illegal logging has been treated through the reports of the competent institutions. The Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of the Federation of BiH in its report for 2012 states that 38.603 m³ of wood was illegally felled this year, with an estimated value of damage of 1.902.347,00 BAM. According to officially available data for 2018, the size of illegal logging was 22.675 m³, and the estimated damage was 1.504.943 BAM (MAFWMBiH, 2019). According to the Report on the execution of the production and financial plan of the public company "Sume Republike Srpske" JSC Sokolac for 2015, the amount of illegally logged wood was 22.988 m³, which is 17% more than in 2014 (RS Forests, 2016).

The problem of illegal activities in the forestry sector, primarily illegal logging and illegal wood trade, is also significantly present in Montenegro. This problem most often occurs in the following two forms: illegal deforestation caused by poverty and poor economic living conditions, and illegal deforestation for commercial reasons. The Forest Administration received informations on illegal logging from regional units from the competent authorities. The largest volume of illegal logging in state-owned forests observed in the period from 2002 to 2015 was in 2002 (5.623 m³). The lowest amount of illegally felled wood was recorded in 2013, when 2.154 m³ of felled wood was registered. According to the data of the Forest Administration for 2019, illegal logging was in the same range as in 2018, whereby the amount of wood illegally felled was 6.037,50 m³. The number of submitted charges sent to the competent authorities amounted to 269 violation reports and 10 criminal charges reports. 447,63 m³ were seized on the spot. Compared to the previous period, the number of criminal charges is lower by 93, and the number of charges against a known perpetrator has significantly increased, which was not the case before.

Literature sources related to the problem of corruption and illegal activities in the forestry sector of Serbia state that the main driver of all forms of illegal activities in forestry is the difficult economic situation and the relatively high percentage of the population living on the edge of existence. It is pointed out that forest resources are particularly suitable for many forms of illegal activities because they occupy large areas and it is very difficult to ensure effective protection. Intensifying protection measures leads to increased costs, which are often economically unacceptable for state-owned enterprises and forest owners. Based on the relevant REC findings, the actors involved in illegal activities can be divided into four groups:

1. People on the brink of poverty who, due to the impossibility of procuring firewood for their own needs, carry out illegal activities;
2. The poor, mostly rural population, who usually steal and sell wood to a lesser extent for the purpose of their survival;
3. Rural population that traditionally procures illegal wood from state forests;
4. Organized groups and individuals engaged in illegal activities for profit.

When it comes to the motives related to the decision on illegal activities, it was stated that for the first two groups the main motive is certainly the unfavorable social and economic situation. The motives of the third group are tradition and habit, while in the fourth group profit and quick earnings are the main motives. Furthermore, the literature sources state that, regardless of the presence of illegal activities in the forestry sector, this phenomenon is not a particularly significant problem in relation to the general situation in society. For this reason, the competent institutions of the society do not pay enough attention to solve this problem. Reports on logging in state and private forests are made annually, based on data obtained from the reporting units of public companies "Srbija šume" and "Vojvodina šume", as well as public companies in national parks. The report on damages caused in forests in the Republic of Serbia is also submitted in the annual periodicals, as part of forestry surveys conducted by the Republic Statistical Office. The total damage in the state forests of the Republic of Serbia in 2019, expressed by the volume of wood, amounts to 113.444 m³, of which the damage caused by man is about 27.000 m³. The effects of natural disasters (wind, rain, hail and snow) caused damage of about 58.000 m³ of wood volume, which is about 51% of the total damage caused in state forests³.

The report of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ ECE)⁴ cites unfavorable social and economic conditions, insufficiently developed infrastructural support for the work of official guard services (forest police) and non-transparent work in certain authority institutions as possible causes of illegal activities in the forestry sector in North Macedonia. Similar to the previously analysed countries, the most common forms of illegal activities in forestry in North Macedonia are:

1. Felling without permission or concession from public forests;
2. Theft of wood or illegal logging from private forests;
3. False reporting of quantities, species, values or origins of felled wood;
4. Bribery of responsible persons in order to obtain a felling permit;
5. Intentionally causing a fire to cover up illegal activities or for forced logging.³

According to official official data, the amount of illegally felled wood was reduced from 25.189 m³ in 2011 to 18.662 m³ in 2016. These numbers should be viewed with caution due to the several reasons, including the lack of forest cadastre and regularly updated forest inventory, deficiencies in surveillance and low motivation to patrol forests, the actual amount of illegally felled wood is unknown. The actual quantities of illegally felled wood are assumed to be well above the official numbers presented through official reports.

³ Data from the Republic Bureau of Statistics, https://www.stat.gov.rs/sr-Latn/oblasti/pol_poljoprivreda-sumarstvo-i-ribarstvo/sumarstvo. Access date: 17.06. 2020

⁴ Data from the National Report on Illegal Logging. Available at: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/docs/sem/2004-1/full_reports/Macedonia.pdf

4.3 Survey results

The structure of this part of the Report follows the structure of the questionnaire created for the purposes of implementing this analysis. The analysis of the collected data was performed using statistical tools, i.e. the method of frequency analysis and descriptive statistics, and the obtained results are presented in the form of graphs for all respondents included in the survey, as well as individually for all analysed countries. For the interpretation of the primary data of this research, several secondary sources were used in an effort to explain the obtained results in as much detail as possible.

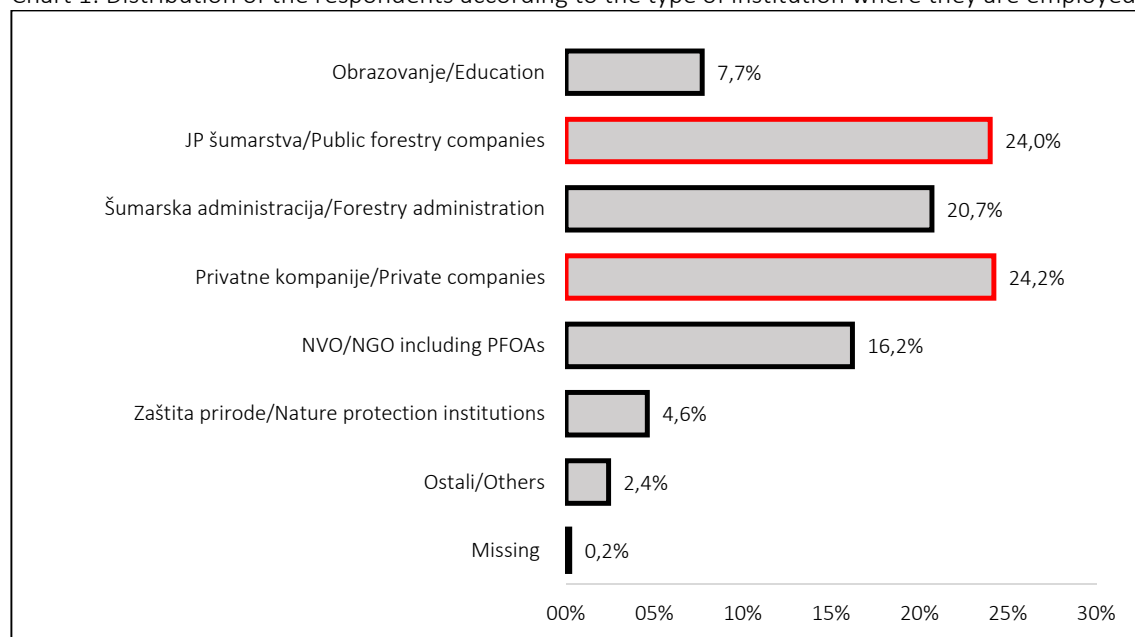
4.3.1 The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents

This section will present the basic socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents covered by this research, starting from their distribution by type of employment institution, gender structure, age and work experience, to the educational profile of the respondents.

4.3.1.1 Distribution of the respondents according to the type of institution where they are employed

The vast majority of respondents indicated the type of institution where they are currently employed when filling out the questionnaire, and the percentage of missing answers is only 0,2%. In a sample of 808 respondents included in this survey, 7 categories of types of employment institutions were identified (Chart 1).

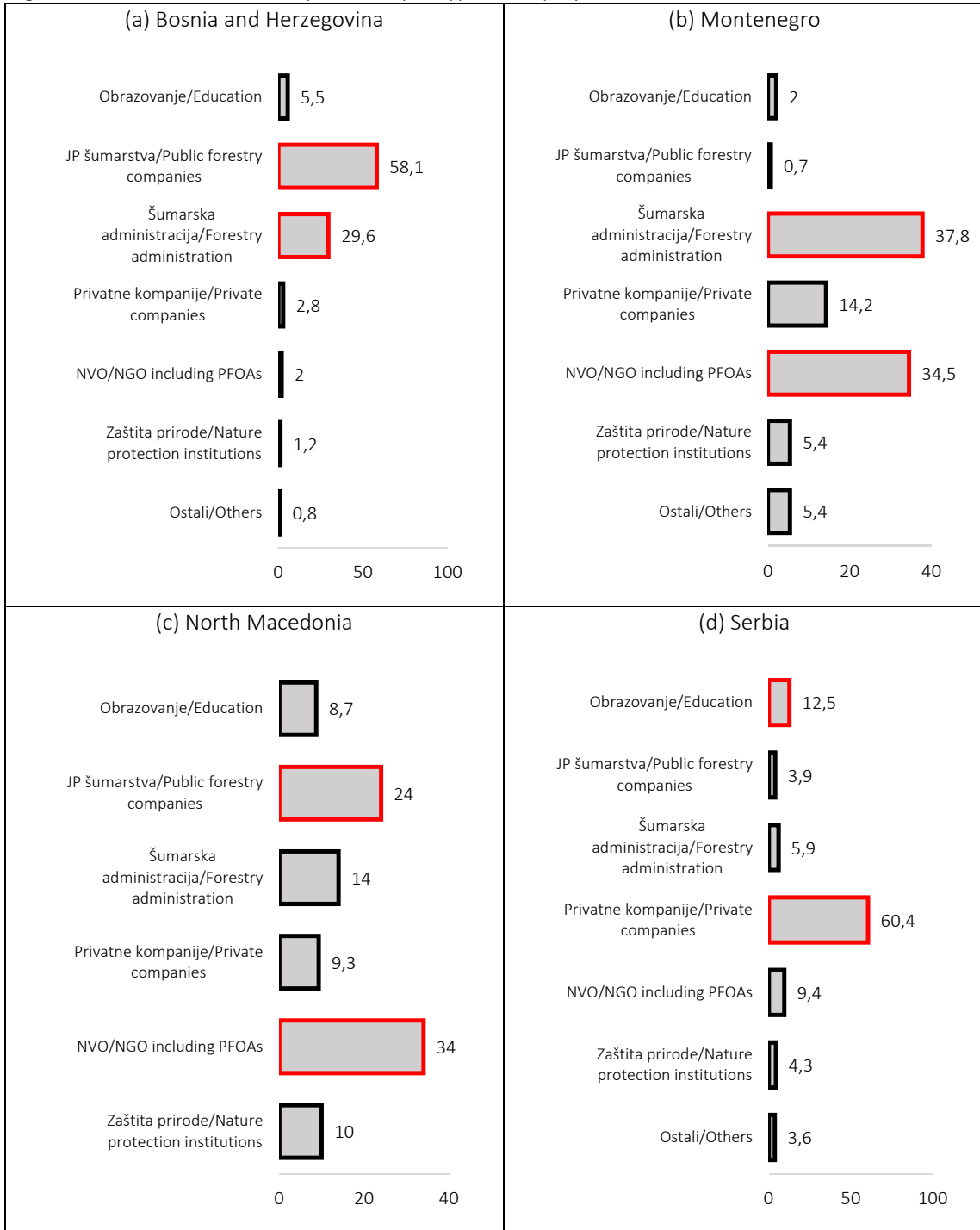
Chart 1: Distribution of the respondents according to the type of institution where they are employed



In the total sample, the largest number of respondents came from the private sector (24,2%) or from public enterprises engaged in the management of state-owned forests (24,0%). The forest administration, which in the context of this research includes representatives of institutions responsible for forest management (ministries, administrations and inspection bodies), occupies 20,7%, while the non-governmental sector participates with 16,2% (Chart 1). The representatives of educational

institutions had a share of 7,7% and the representatives of nature protection institutions in the overall sample were represented with 4,6%. The other categories, which accounted for 2,4% of the sample, includes representatives of institutions such as chambers of commerce and foreign trade, international development programs, anti-corruption agencies, independent forestry consultants and representatives of tourism actors.

Figure 2: Distribution of the respondents per type of employment institution and countries



Observed from the individual countries point of view, the distribution of respondents by type of employment institution in the overall sample differs. While the sample in BiH is dominated by representatives of the forestry sector, i.e. representatives of public forestry companies (58,1%) and representatives of public forestry administration (29,6%) - Chart 2 (a), in other countries the participation of these representatives in the total sample is significantly less. The participation of representatives of public companies in Montenegro is only 0,7%, and public forest administration 37,8%, which can be explained by the way the forestry sector in Montenegro is organized, as well as the willingness of respondents to participate in the survey. In this context, it is not surprising that the non-governmental sector is willing to participate in research of this type and the participation of their representatives in this research is 34,5% - Chart 2 (b). Similar to BiH, representatives of the public companies (24,0%) and the non-governmental sector (34,0%) are significantly represented in SM, which is similar to the distribution of respondents in Montenegro. When it comes to Serbia, the most represented are respondents from the private sector who participate in the total sample with 60,4%, while in second place are representatives of educational institutions (12,5%) - Chart 2 (d).

The type of institution where the respondents are employed, together with other socio-demographic characteristics is a very important variable in the process of understanding the perception of harmfulness of certain types of illegal activities and identifying key causes, consequences and actors involved in this process. In this context, it can be expected that due to the significantly different participation of representatives of certain types of institutions in the sample, the results will be significantly different from country to country. This points to the need to conduct an analysis at the level of each of the countries involved in this research, in an effort to identify common indicators that can serve as a basis for creating regional measures to combat and prevent illegal activities in the forestry sector.

4.3.1.2 Gender/Distribucija ispitanika po spolu

The total sample of respondents included in this study is dominated by men who participate with 79,3% in the total sample (Table 3). The participation of women in the sample by individual countries is the lowest in Serbia (12,9%) and the highest in Montenegro (27,3%).

Table 3: Gender distribution in the sample

	TOTAL		BIH		CG		SM		SRB	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Muški/Male	641	79,3	198	78,3	109	72,7	115	76,7	219	85,9
Ženski/Female	164	20,3	55	21,7	41	27,3	35	23,3	33	12,9
Nema odgovora/Missing	3	0,4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1,2
Total/Ukupno	808	100,0	253	100,0	150	100,0	150	100,0	255	100,0

4.3.1.3 Age distribution of the respondents

Based on the collected and processed data, it is possible to analyse the age structure of respondents included in this study and it was found that the average age of respondents in the sample is 45,3 years, and the age distribution interval of respondents ranges from 19 to 77 years (Table 4). It can be stated

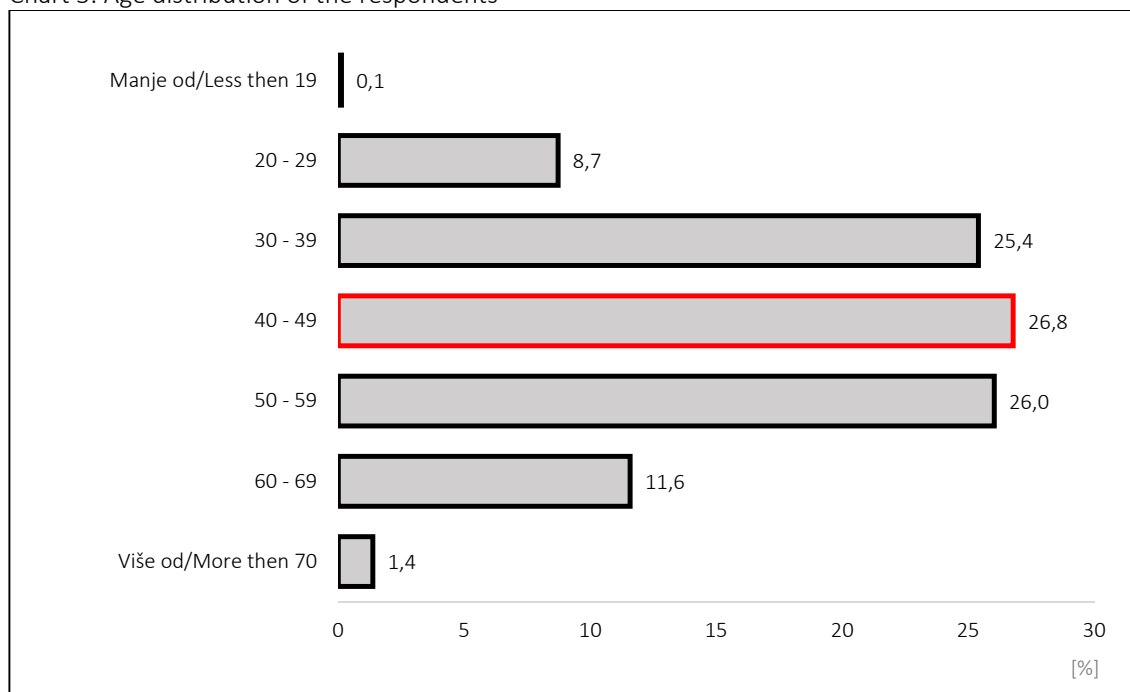
that in North Macedonia, on average, the survey covered more older respondents than in the other three analysed countries, which caused the average age to be above 48,0 years.

Table 4: The main indicators of age of the respondents

	TOTAL	BiH	CG	SM	SRB
Valid/Validni slučajevi	803	252	149	150	252
Missing/Nema odgovora	5	1	1	0	3
Mean/Srednja veličina	45,357	44,702	44,826	48,033	44,734
Minimum	19,0	22,0	19,0	23,0	20,0
Maximum	77,0	65,0	75,0	77,0	73,0

When it comes to the distribution of respondents by age categories, in the next step of the analysis, the answers were grouped into certain categories, and the percentage distribution of age of respondents by these categories was presented (Chart 3). As expected, most respondents are in the category of 40 to 49 years of age with a relatively uniform distribution of respondents in all categories.

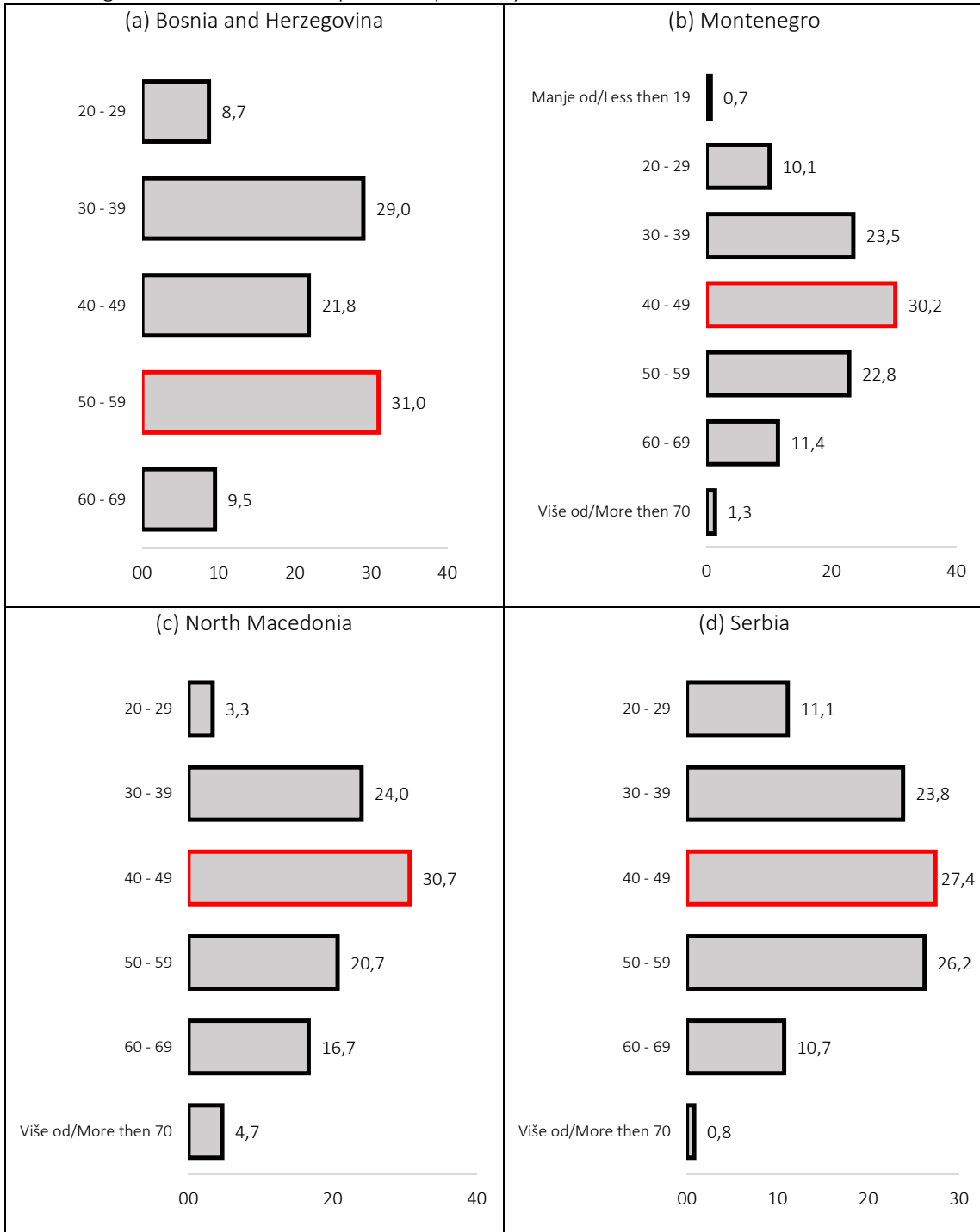
Chart 3: Age distribution of the respondents



Observing the age distribution of respondents by individual countries (Chart 4), it is evident that there are certain differences in the representation of individual age groups. Thus, in the case of BiH (Chart 4 - a) with 31% in the sample participates the age group of 50 - 59 years, but it should be noted that the distribution of respondents in this case clearly deviates from the form of distribution in other countries and the sample as a whole. This distribution is caused by a relatively large share of the 30-39 age group. For Montenegro, Serbia and North Macedonia, it can be stated that the distribution of respondents by age categories does not deviate greatly from the distribution shown for the whole sample (Chart 4 - b, c, d), except in the case of North Macedonia where is noticeably relatively higher share of maximum

age categories (over 70 years) – 4,7%, which caused the average age for respondents from this country to be higher compared to other countries.

Chart 4: Age distribution of the respondents per analysed countries



4.3.1.4 Distribution of the respondents in accordance with the years of experience

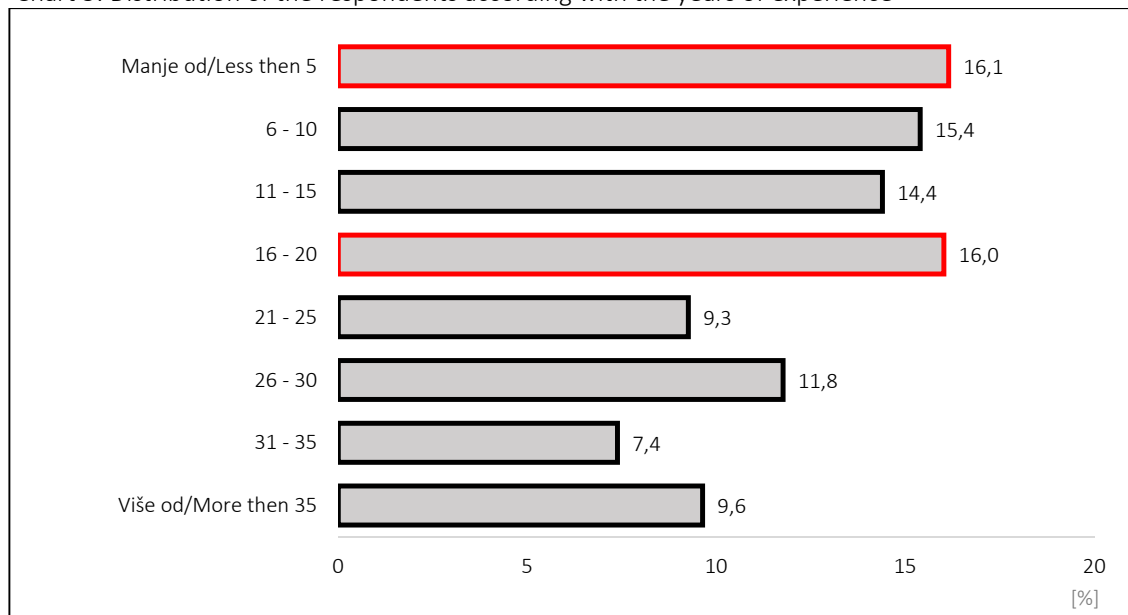
On average, the respondents included in this research have 18,5 years of work experience with a interval of 0 to 50 years of work experience (Table 5). On average, respondents from North Macedonia have the most work experience (19,4 years) and respondents from BiH have the least work experience (18,0 years).

Table 5: The basic indicators of years of working experience of the respondents

	TOTAL	BiH	CG	SM	SRB
Valid/Validni slučajevi	799	252	149	150	248
Missing/Nema odgovora	9	1	1	0	7
Mean/Srednja veličina	18,497	18,050	18,289	19,447	18,504
Minimum	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Maximum	50,0	41,0	42,0	50,0	45,0

For the purposes of further analysis of the distribution of respondents in accordance with the years of working experience, the grouping of answers by predetermined categories and their presentation in graphical form was performed. When it comes to the distribution of respondents by years of work experience for the entire sample, it can be stated that it deviates from the usual (normal) distribution and is the most common category of respondents with less than 5 years of work experience – 16,1% and the category with 16-20 years of work experience - 16,0% (Chart 5).

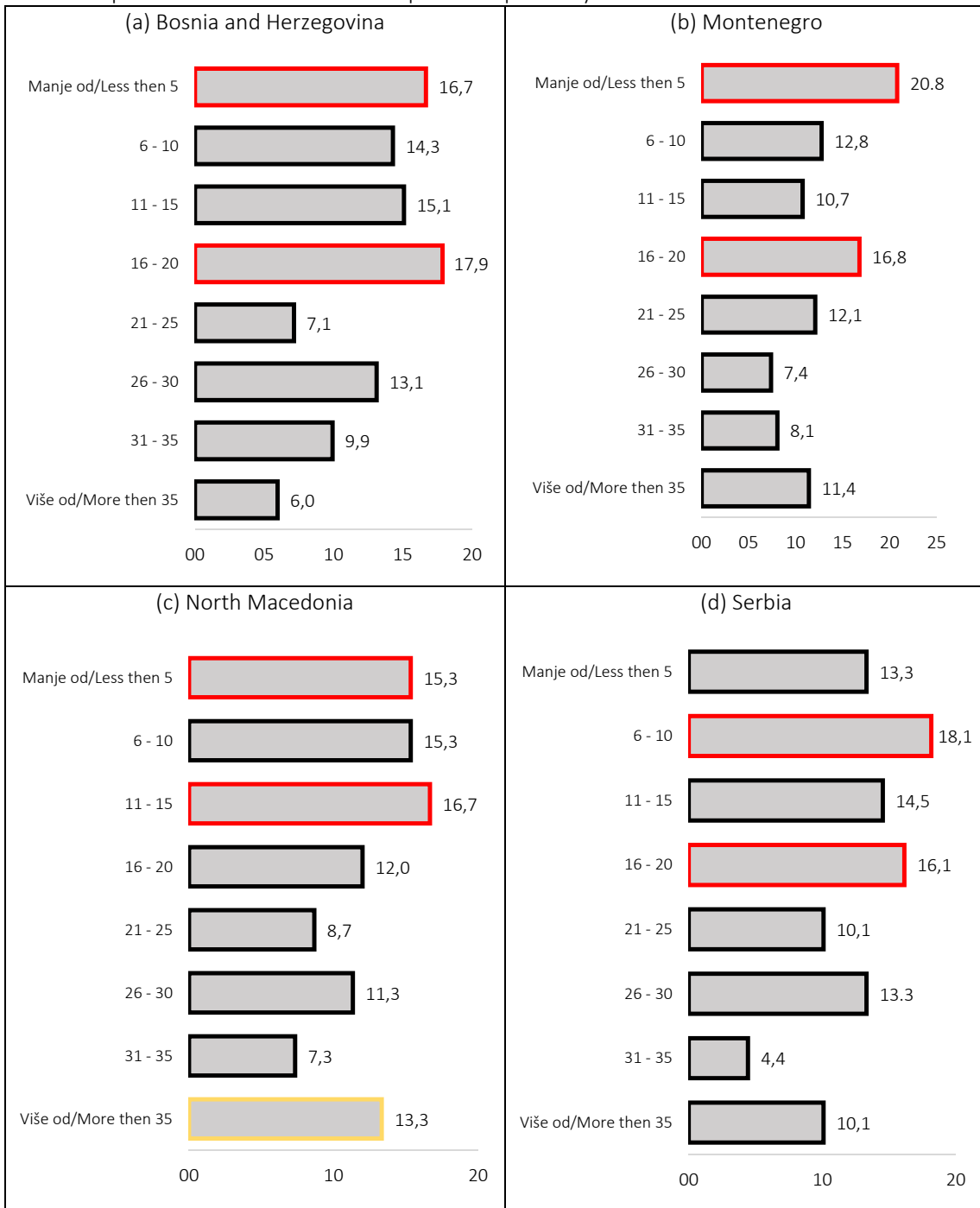
Chart 5: Distribution of the respondents according with the years of experience



The distribution of the years of work experience of the respondents by individual countries covered by this research is shown in Chart 6 (a - d). The respondents from BiH are distributed in two groups by years of work experience, in the category with less than 5 years of work experience 16,7% and in the category 16 - 20 years of work experience 17,9% - Chart 6 (a). The situation is similar in Montenegro, where in the category of respondents with less than 5 years of work experience are 20,8% of

respondents, and 16,8% of respondents in the category of 16-20 years of work experience – Chart 6 (b). In North Macedonia, 15,3% of respondents are in the category with less than 5 years of work experience, with the highest percentage of respondents (16,7%) located in the category of 11-15 years - Chart 6 (c). It is important to note that North Macedonia, compared to other analysed countries, has the highest percentage of respondents belonging to the category with over 35 years of work experience (13,3%). In Serbia, most respondents are in the category between 6 and 10 years of work experience (18,1%) and those between 16 - 20 years of work experience (16,1%) - Chart 6 (d).

Chart 6: Experience distribution of the respondents per analysed countries



4.3.1.5 Distribution of the respondents in accordance with education level

When it comes to educational level, the highest percentage of respondents (43,4%) have the university level of education – Chart 7. The distribution of respondents in relation to the level of education by individual analysed countries is shown in Chart 8 (a - d). The highest percentage with a university level of education is present in North Macedonia (60,7%), while in the sample of respondents in Serbia are most of those with a high school level of education (43,1%), as well as those with a PhD (9,5%).

Chart 7: Distribution of the respondents according with the education level

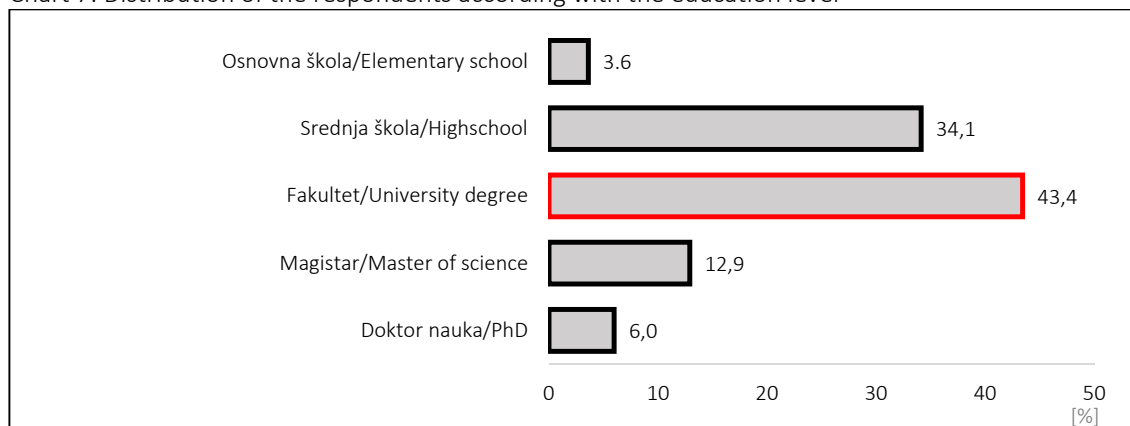
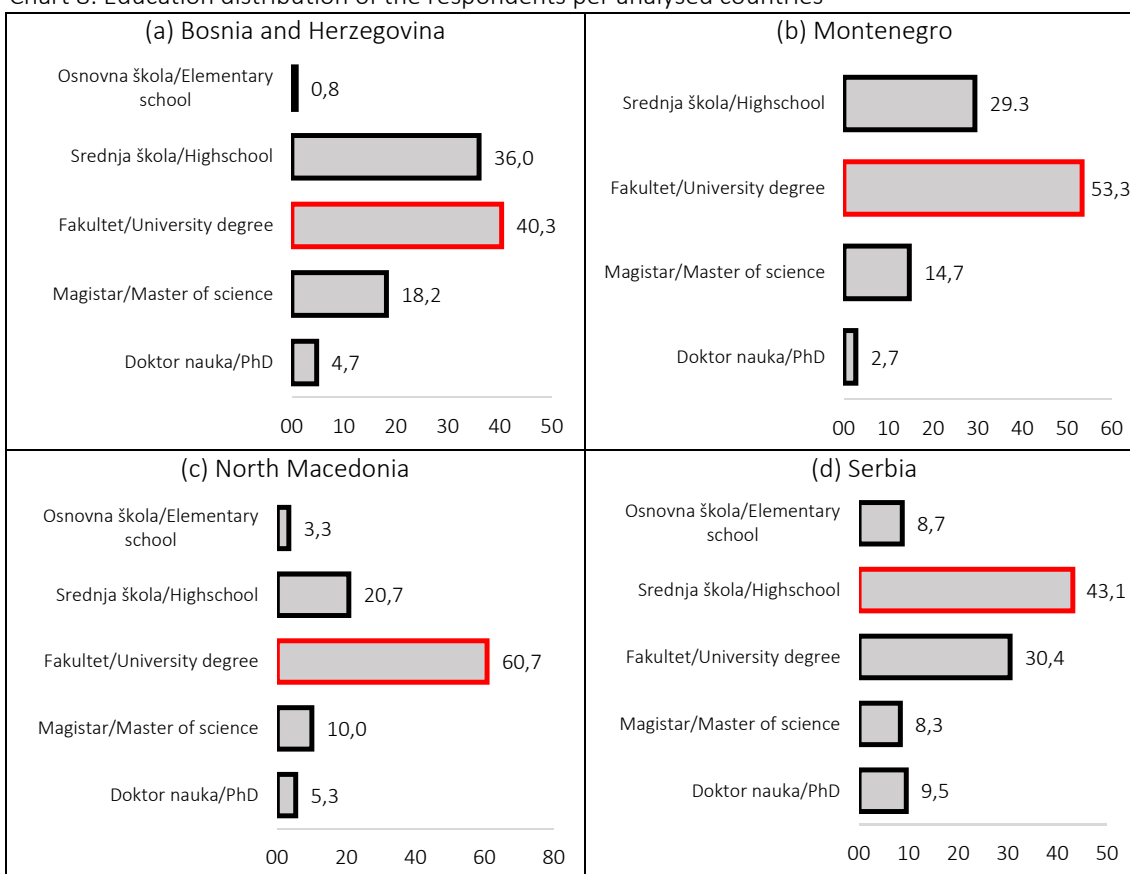


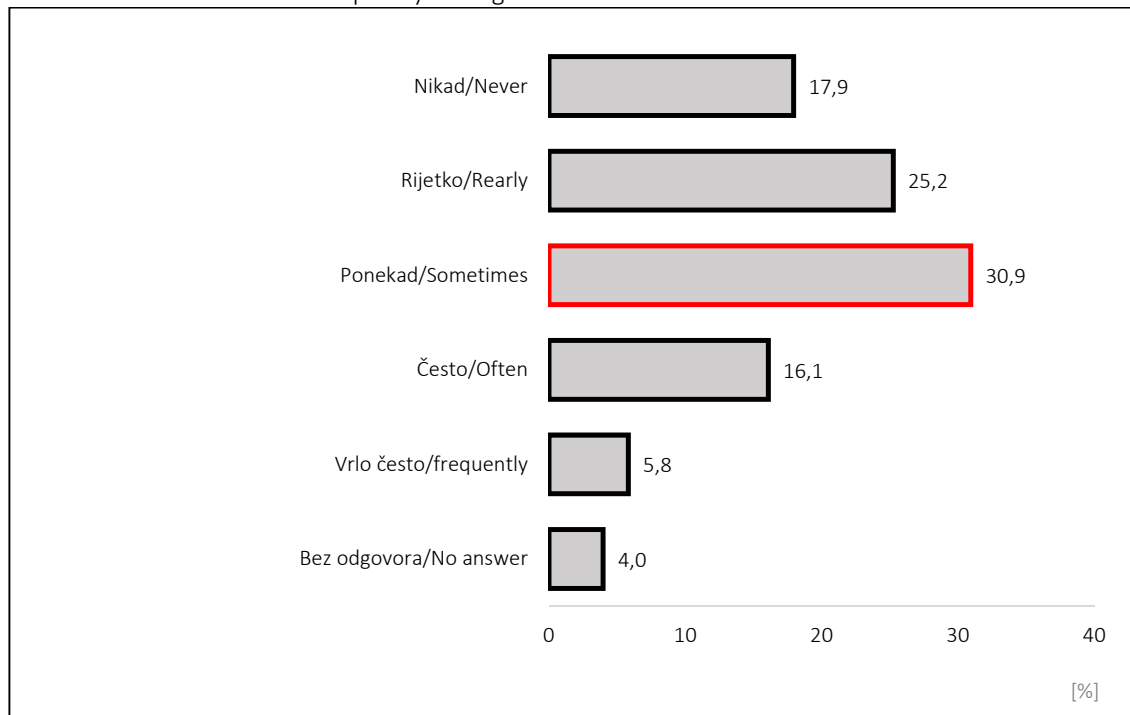
Chart 8: Education distribution of the respondents per analysed countries



4.3.2 Assessment of the frequency and intensity of illegal activities in forestry

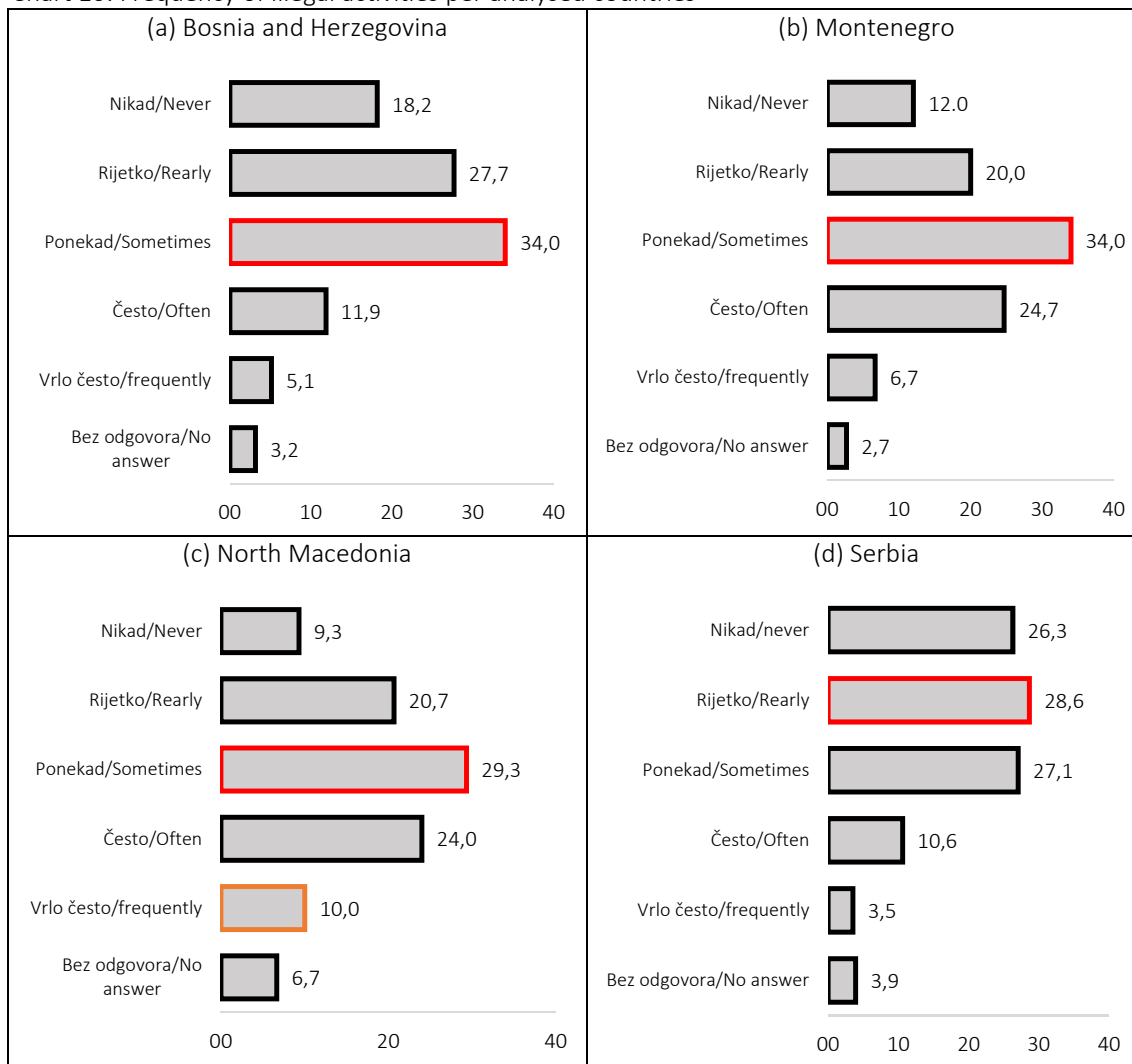
Data on the frequency of illegal activities that respondents encountered while implementing their works is shown in Chart 9. The highest percentage of respondents indicated that they sometimes (1-3 times per year) encountered illegal activities while performing work tasks. It can be stated that the overall sample is dominated by those respondents who never or rarely encounter illegal activities. The percentage of those who encounter this phenomenon very often (daily) is small, while the percentage of those who often (1-3 times a month) encounter illegal activities is 16,1%.

Chart 9: Distribution of the frequency of illegal activities



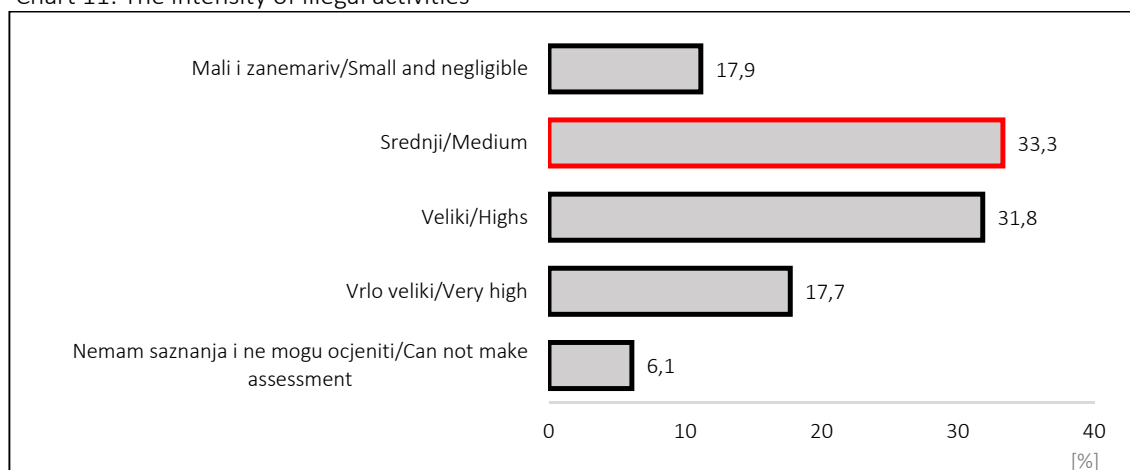
In order to better understand the frequency of encounters with illegal activities while performing work tasks, the answers to these questions by individual analysed countries will be presented below (Chart 10). For respondents from BiH, it can be stated that the vast majority rarely or sometimes encounter illegal activities while performing work tasks. Those who encounter illegal activities often and very often in the sample is 17,0%, which is quite similar to the results obtained in Serbia, where this category of respondents together participates with 14,1% in the sample. When it comes to Montenegro, over 60% of respondents rarely or sometimes encounter illegal activities. On the other hand, the category of respondents who often and very often encounter this phenomenon in Montenegro includes over 30% of the sample. Similarly, the results for North Macedonia show that this category of respondents is represented by 34% in the sample, noting that in this country the percentage of respondents who very often encounter illegal activities is the highest compared to other countries and is 10% - Chart 10 (c). In North Macedonia was recorded the highest percentage of missing answers, i.e. the highest percentage of respondents who did not agree to give an answer to this question.

Chart 10: Frequency of illegal activities per analysed countries



When it comes to assessing the intensity of illegal activities in the analyzed countries, it can be stated that over 65% of respondents believe that it can be characterized as medium or high (Chart 11).

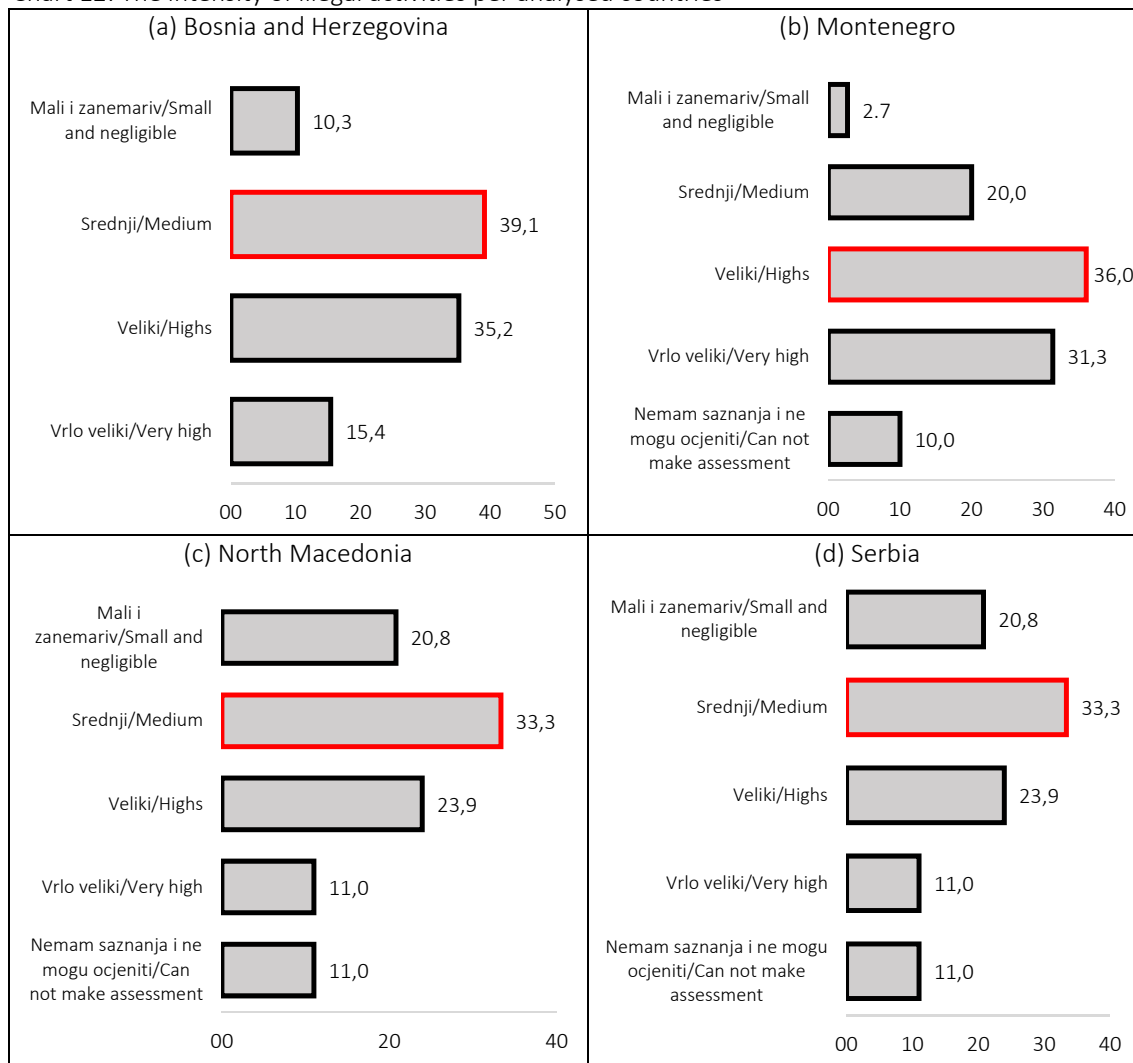
Chart 11: The intensity of illegal activities



Out of the total number of contacted respondents, 17,7% of them believe that the intensity of illegal activities in the forestry sector is very high, and a slightly higher percentage (17,9%) believe that the intensity of illegal activities is small and negligible. There is also a certain percentage (6,1%) of those who are not familiar with this problem and have not provided an answer to this question.

Observed from individual countries point of view, dominant are grades that the intensity of illegal activities is of the middle category, except in Montenegro where 36,0% of respondents believe that the intensity of illegal activities in the forestry sector is high - Chart 12 (b).

Chart 12: The intensity of illegal activities per analysed countries



With regard to similar economic and social situation in all analysed countries and the presence of corruption problems in many sectors, including forestry, the answers obtained are somewhat expected. It can be concluded that the respondents included in this research encounter forms of illegal activities, which in itself indicates that this is a problem, that is very present and whose solution requires the implementation of various measures and activities involving the widest range of stakeholders in the forestry sector and other related sectors. The obtained results confirm that the problem of illegal activities in the forestry sector is present, and that it needs full attention to prevent, stop and sanction

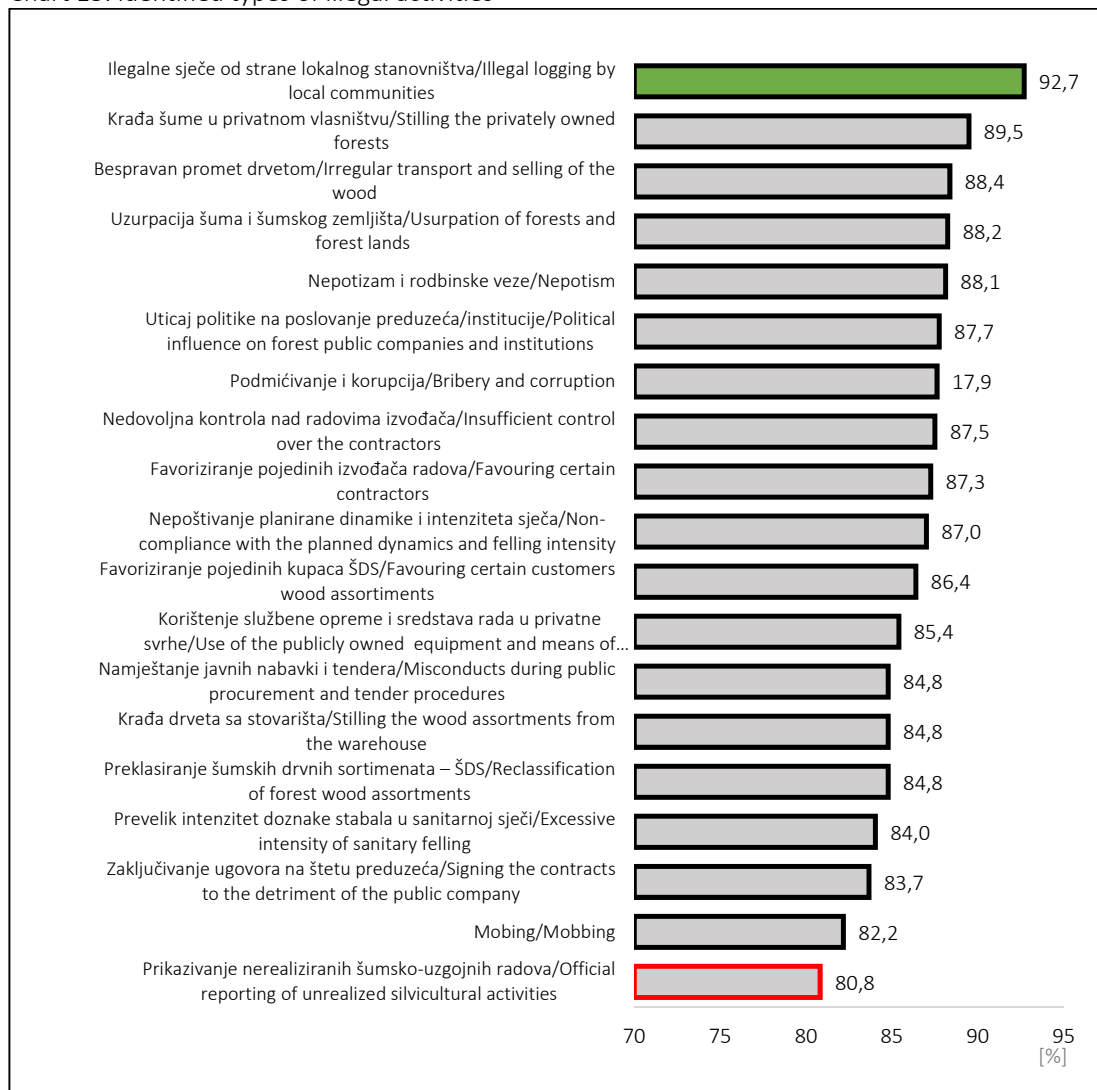
this extremely harmful phenomena, both in terms of financial losses for public enterprises that manage state-owned forests and for private forest owners, as well as in terms of improving the image of the companies and the entire forestry profession in public.

4.3.3 Types and harmfulness of illegal activities in forestry

4.3.3.1 Types of illegal activities in forestry

In order to determine the types of illegal activities in the forestry sector, respondents had the opportunity to select from the offered list of potential illegal activities in forestry those that they consider relevant to the country from which they came. Besides that, respondents had the opportunity, in addition to the predefined list of potential illegal activities, to add those that they consider important and not previously described. Based on the number of responses by individual types of illegal activities, Chart 13 was created, which shows the order of types of illegal activities in the field of research based on the percentage of answers selected by respondents.

Chart 13: Identified types of illegal activities



Based on the number of respondents' answers, the types of illegal activities were identified and it can be stated that in all analysed countries the type of illegal activity "Illegal logging by the local communities" occurs most often. The vast majority of respondents (92,7%) in all analysed countries identified this type of illegal activity as relevant. In general, it can be stated that the majority of respondents consider all identified types of illegal activities relevant, because the number of respondents who identified certain types of illegal activities ranges from 80,8% to 92,7% (Chart 13). Table 6 shows the percentages of respondents' answers by individual types of illegal activities and by the countries from which the respondents came. It can be stated that there are no differences between countries when it comes to the types of illegal activities that most often appears in the forestry sector (e.g. the dominant category is Illegal logging by local communities).

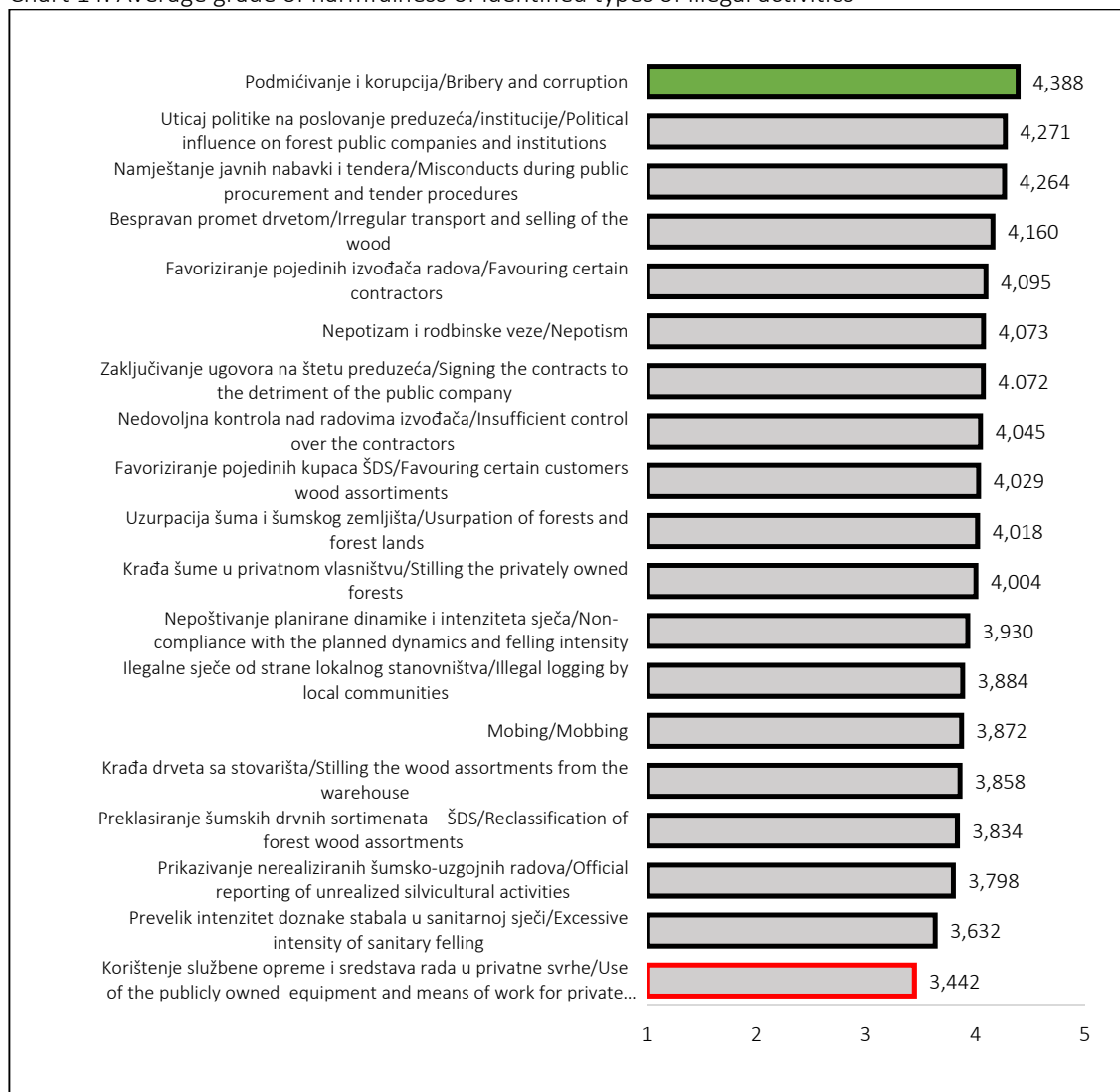
Table 6: Identified types of illegal activities per country

Types of illegal activities	BiH	CG	SM	SRB
Bespravan promet drvetom/Irregular transport and selling of the wood	90,1	95,3	86,7	83,5
Favoriziranje pojedinih izvođača radova/Favouring certain contractors	86,2	96,0	86,0	83,9
Favoriziranje pojedinih kupaca ŠDS/Favouring certain customers wood assortments	86,6	92,0	82,7	85,1
Ilegalne sječe od strane lokalnog stanovništva/Illegal logging by local communities	93,7	98,0	93,3	88,2
Korištenje službene opreme i sredstava rada u privatne svrhe/Use of the publicly owned equipment and means of work for private purposes	88,5	86,7	86,7	80,8
Krađa drveta sa stovarišta/Stilling the wood assortments from the warehouse	90,9	84,0	78,7	82,7
Krađa šume u privatnom vlasništvu/Stilling the privately owned forests	90,1	96,0	87,3	86,3
Mobing/Mobbing	86,6	83,3	83,3	76,5
Namještanje javnih nabavki i tendera/Misconducts during public procurement and tender procedures	84,2	92,0	87,3	79,6
Nedovoljna kontrola nad radovima izvođača/Insufficient control over the contractors	87,7	94,0	87,3	83,5
Nepoštivanje planirane dinamike i intenziteta sječa/Non-compliance with the planned dynamics and felling intensity	87,7	95,3	88,0	80,8
Nepotizam i rodbinske veze/Nepotism	92,1	95,3	86,0	81,2
Podmićivanje i korupcija/Bribery and corruption	87,4	94,0	86,7	84,7
Preklasiranje šumskih drvnih sortimenata – ŠDS/Reclassification of forest wood assortments	88,5	84,7	84,0	81,6
Prevelik intenzitet doznake stabala u sanitarnoj sječi/Excessive intensity of sanitary felling	86,6	94,7	76,0	80,0
Prikazivanje nerealiziranih šumsko-uzgojnih radova/Official reporting of unrealized silvicultural activities	84,2	88,0	75,3	76,5
Uticaj politike na poslovanje preduzeća/institucije/Political influence on forest public companies and institutions	89,3	95,3	90,0	80,4
Uzurpacija šuma i šumskog zemljišta/Usurpation of forests and forest lands	88,9	98,0	88,0	82,0
Zaključivanje ugovora na štetu preduzeća/Signing the contracts to the detriment of the public company	86,2	88,7	81,3	79,6
Average	88,2	92,2	85,0	81,9

In this regard, over 92% of respondents in BiH identified "Nepotism" as a form of illegal activity that occurs most often, while "Misconducts during public procurement and tender procedures" and "Official reporting of unrealized silvicultural activities" were identified by 84,2% of respondents included in this research. Also, in this case it can be stated that the vast majority of respondents identify all of the above types of illegal activities, which is indicated by the high average value of over 88% (Table 6).

4.3.3.2 Assessment of harmfulness of identified types of illegal activities in forestry

Chart 14: Average grade of harmfulness of identified types of illegal activities



In addition to identifying the types of illegal activities in the forestry sector, the respondents also assessed their harmfulness. The assessment is based on a five-point Likert scale where 1 is marked as "Not harmful" and grade 5 is "Very harmful". After structuring and processing the data, Chart 14 shows the average harmfulness assessments for all identified types of illegal activities in forestry. In Annex 2 of this Report the percentage distribution of harmfulness assessments by individual types of illegal activities in the forestry sector, for all countries is presented. Observing the average values of assessments of the harmfulness of the types of illegal activities, it can be stated that on average the

respondents perceive all the types of illegal activities as harmful or very harmful, which is indicated by the size of the average rating of 3,983. Based on this parameter, it can be stated that "Bribery and corruption" (4,388) and "Political influence on forest public companies and institutions " (4,271) were assessed as the most harmful types of corrupt and illegal actions in the forestry sector.

Table 7: Average grade of harmfulness of identified types of illegal activities per country

Types of illegal activities	BiH	CG	SM	SRB
Bespravan promet drvetom/Irregular transport and selling of the wood	4,272	4,182	4,146	4,033
Favoriziranje pojedinih izvođača radova/Favouring certain contractors	4,266	4,229	3,899	3,949
Favoriziranje pojedinih kupaca ŠDS/Favouring certain customers wood assortments	4,196	4,167	3,863	3,866
Ilegalne sječe od strane lokalnog stanovništva/Illegal logging by local communities	4,097	3,633	3,821	3,862
Korištenje službene opreme i sredstava rada u privatne svrhe/Use of the publicly owned equipment and means of work for private purposes	3,804	3,269	3,277	3,262
Krađa drveta sa stovarišta/Stilling the wood assortments from the warehouse	4,270	3,476	3,542	3,815
Krađa šume u privatnom vlasništvu/Stilling the privately owned forests	4,048	3,903	3,962	4,050
Mobing/Mobbing	4,292	3,696	3,472	3,769
Namještanje javnih nabavki i tendera/Misconducts during public procurement and tender procedures	4,469	4,377	3,885	4,217
Nedovoljna kontrola nad radovima izvođača/Insufficient control over the contractors	4,266	4,241	3,794	3,840
Nepoštivanje planirane dinamike i intenziteta sječa/Non-compliance with the planned dynamics and felling intensity	4,122	4,126	3,773	3,689
Nepotizam i rodbinske veze/Nepotism	4,322	4,133	3,953	3,826
Podmićivanje i korupcija/Bribery and corruption	4,552	4,454	4,323	4,218
Preklasiranje šumskih drvnih sortimenata – ŠDS/Reclassification of forest wood assortments	4,103	3,787	3,571	3,731
Prevelik intenzitet doznake stabala u sanitarnoj sječi/Excessive intensity of sanitary felling	3,868	3,768	3,386	3,422
Prikazivanje nerealiziranih šumsko-uzgojnih radova/Official reporting of unrealized silvicultural activities	4,099	3,818	3,628	3,554
Uticaj politike na poslovanje preduzeća/institucije/Political influence on forest public companies and institutions	4,544	4,182	4,178	4,093
Uzurpacija šuma i šumskog zemljišta/Usurpation of forests and forest lands	4,169	4,102	4,045	3,780
Zaključivanje ugovora na štetu preduzeća/Signing the contracts to the detriment of the public company	4,321	4,090	3,713	4,010
Average	4,215	3,981	3,802	3,841

The average values of harmfulness assessments of certain types of illegal activities by countries are shown in Table 7, which shows that in all analyzed countries the type "Bribery and corruption" was identified as the most harmful type of illegal activity in the forestry sector. Observed from the angle of

the overall average score for all identified types of illegal activities, it can be stated that the size of this indicator is the highest in BiH (4,215), and the lowest in North Macedonia (3,802) - Table 7.

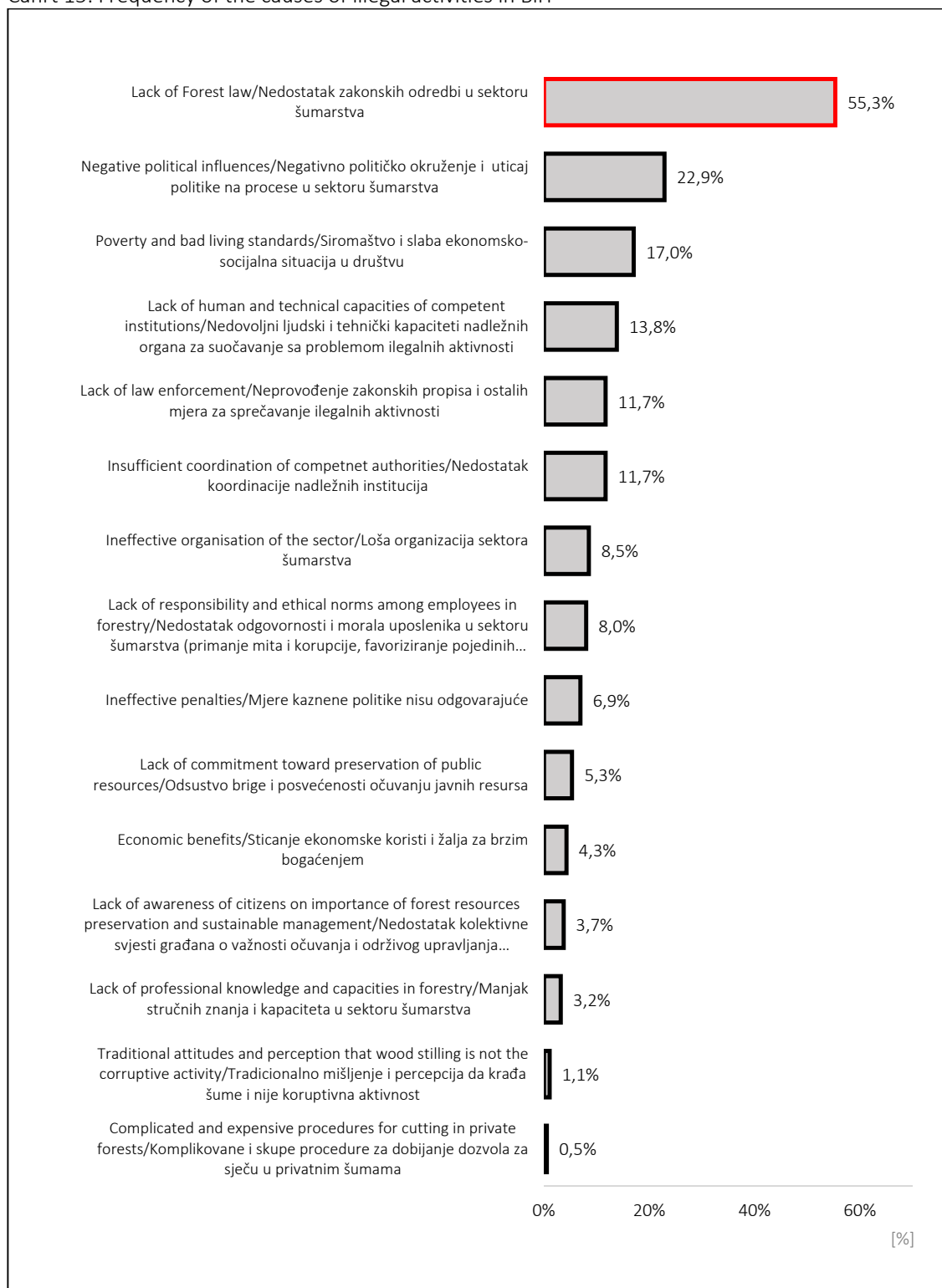
4.3.4 The analysis of the causes of illegal activities in forestry/Analiza uzroka ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva

Respondents included in this research through the so-called open-type of questions had the opportunity to state an opinion on the key causes of illegal activities in their country's forestry sector. After the analysis of the obtained answers and their recoding, the following categories of causes of corruption and illegal activities in the forestry sector were obtained:

- Poverty and bad living standards;
- Lack of commitment toward preservation of public resources;
- Economic benefits;
- Lack of Forest law;
- Lack of law enforcement;
- Ineffective organisation of the sector;
- Lack of responsibility and ethical norms among employees in forestry;
- Lack of awareness of citizens on importance of forest resources preservation and sustainable management;
- Traditional attitudes and perception that wood stilling is not the corruptive activity;
- Ineffective penalties;
- Lack of human and technical capacities of competent institutions;
- Negative political influences;
- Insufficient coordination of competent authorities;
- Lack of professional knowledge and capacities in forestry;
- Complicated and expensive procedures for cutting in private forests.

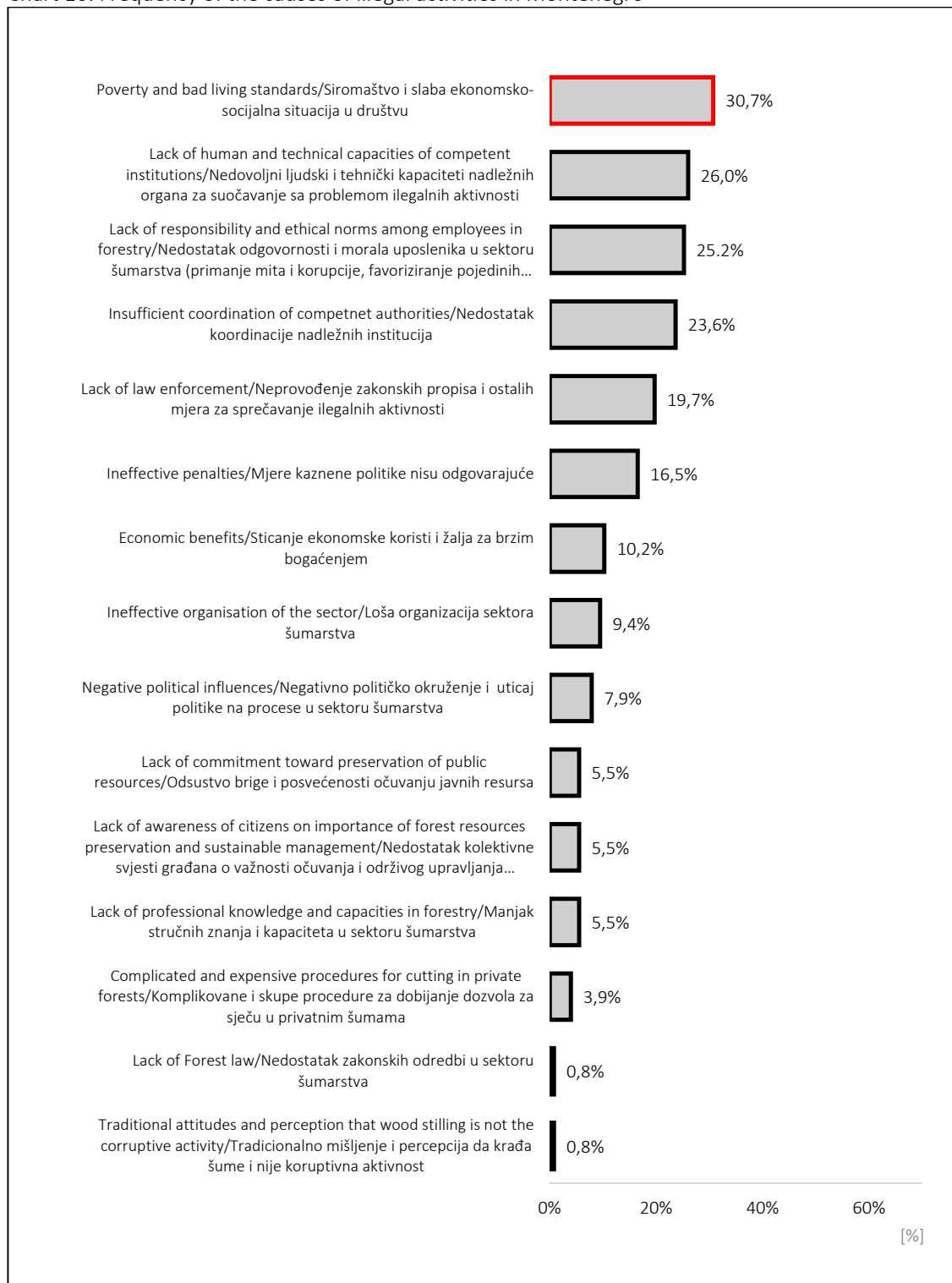
The frequency of occurrence of the above categories of causes of illegal activities for all countries covered by this analysis will be shown below, on individual figures. In the case of BiH, Chart 15 shows the frequency of occurrence of the causes of illegal activities in accordance with the aforementioned categories. The highest percentage of respondents from BiH believe that the lack of Forest law in BiH (primarily related to the Federation of BiH) is the main cause of all forms of corruption and illegal activities. The number of answers from this category dominates and 55,3% of respondents cite this category as the most common cause of illegal activities. Other categories of causes are represented with a relatively small percentage and range from 0,5% to 22,9%.

Chart 15: Frequency of the causes of illegal activities in BiH



Respondents from Montenegro believe that poverty and bad living standards are the most important causes of illegal activities in the forestry sector and over 30% of the total number of respondents consider this category to be the key cause of illegal activities in the forestry sector (Chart 16).

Chart 16: Frequency of the causes of illegal activities in Montenegro



In North Macedonia (Chart 17), most respondents (31,3%) believe that the main cause of illegal activities is the lack of human and technical capacities of competent institutions.

Chart 17: Frequency of the causes of illegal activities in North Macedonia

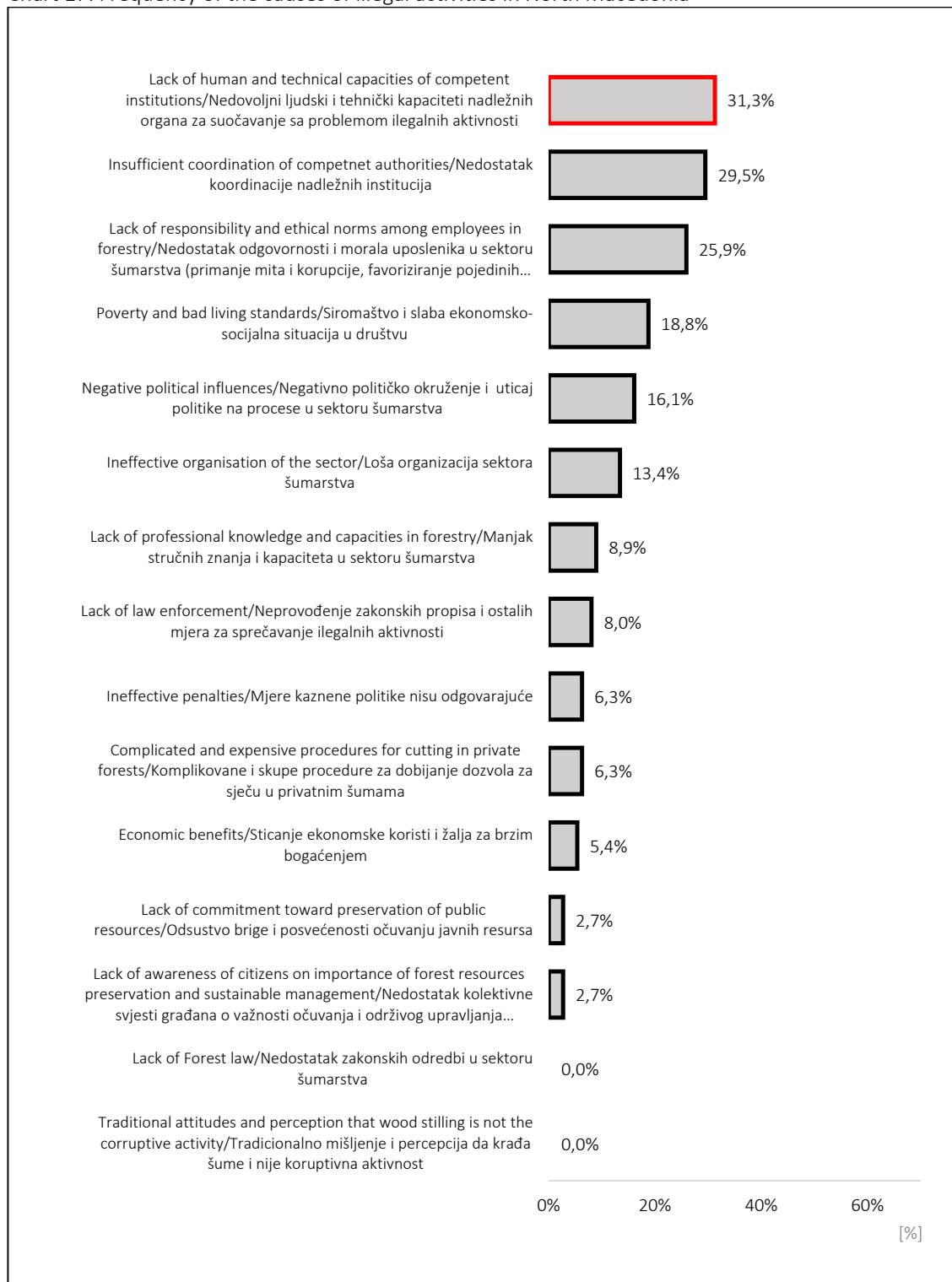
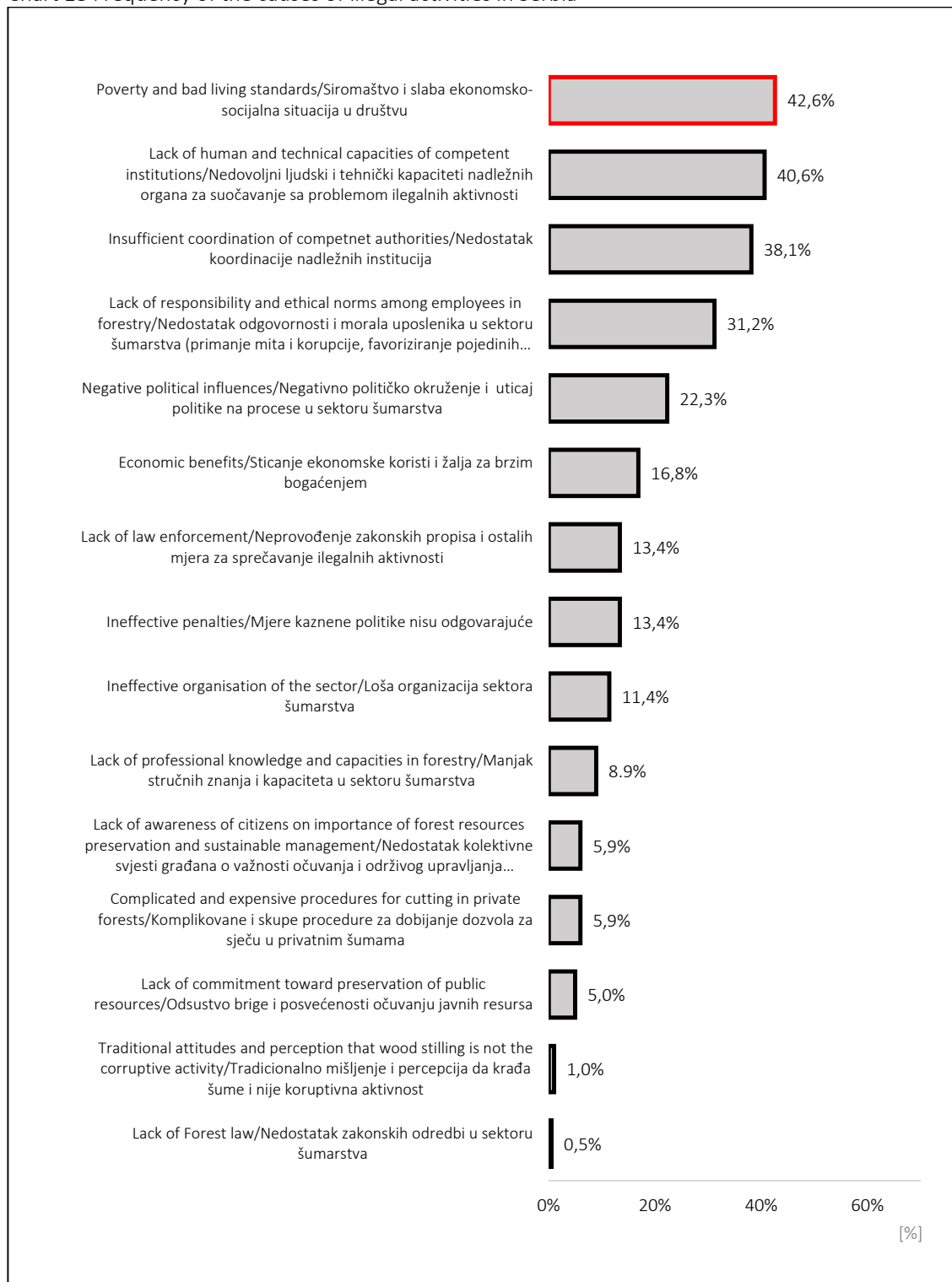


Chart 18 Frequency of the causes of illegal activities in Serbia



4.3.5 The analysis of the actors involved in illegal activities in forestry

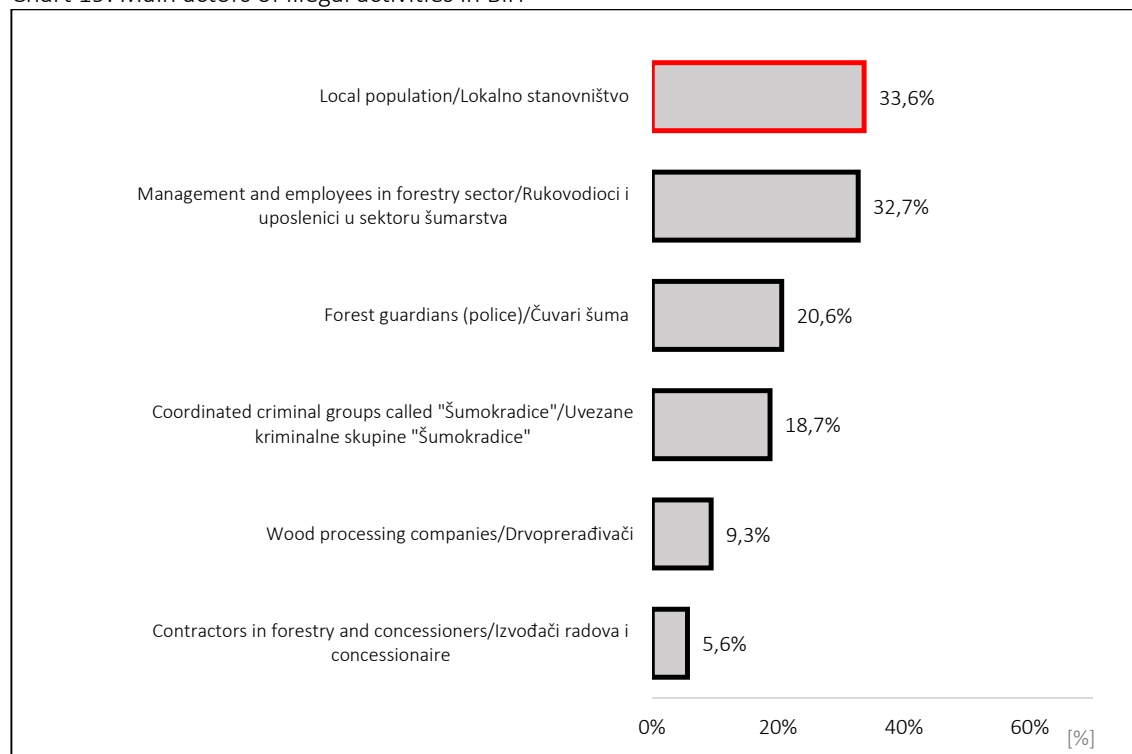
Similar to the previous part, based on the respondents' answers on the actors involved in illegal activities, the following categories have been created and will be used to present the results by individual countries:

- Coordinated criminal groups called "Šumokradice";
- Local population;
- Management and employees in forestry sector;
- Forest guardians (police);
- Wood processing companies;
- Contractors in forestry and concessioners.

It is important to note that due to the nature of this question, many cases have appeared in the database where respondents did not answer to this question or expressed that they are not familiar with this this matter.

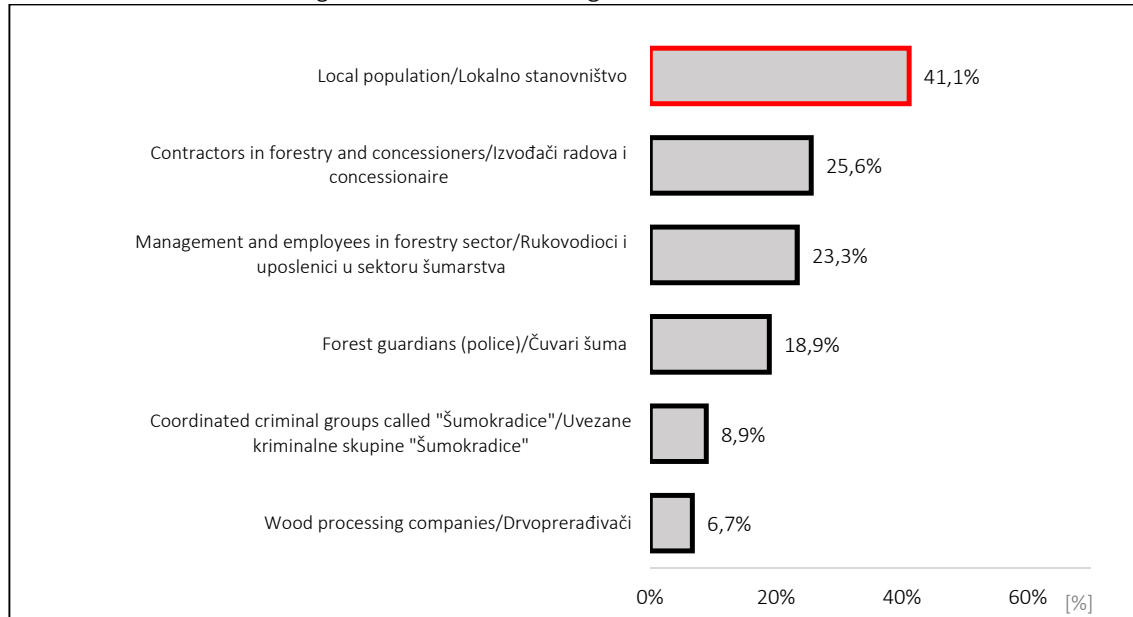
Chart 19 shows the frequency of answers related to actors involved in illegal activities in BiH, from which it can be noticed that 33,6% of respondents consider that the local population is a category of actors that represent the main group of actors responsible for illegal activities in forestry.

Chart 19: Main actors of illegal activities in BiH



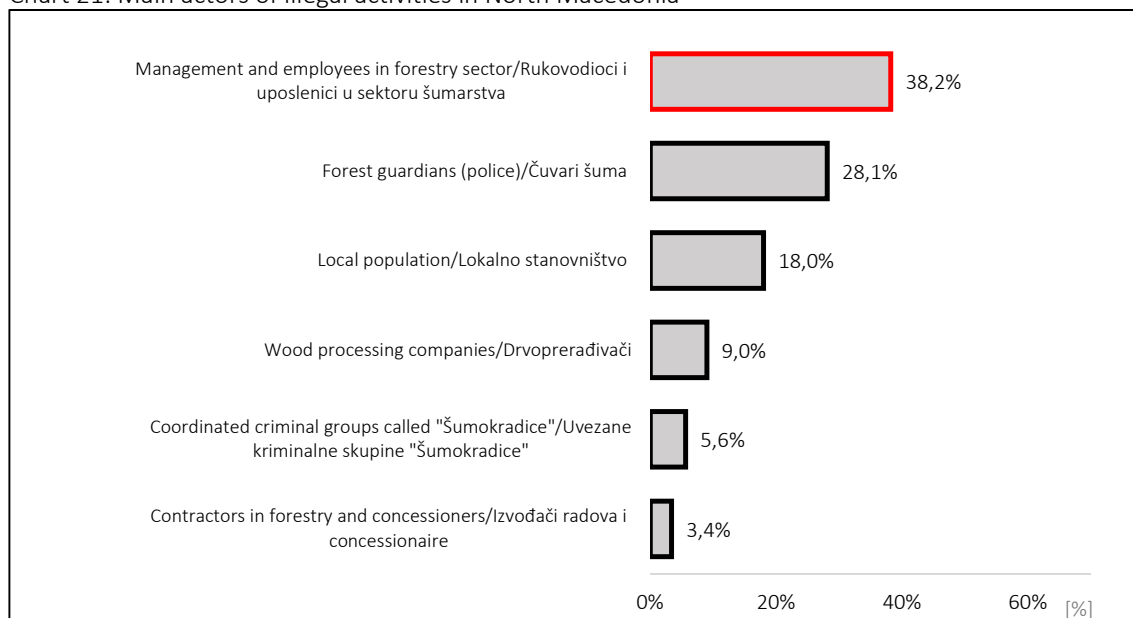
Similar to the previous case, respondents from Montenegro consider the local population as key actors involved in illegal activities in forestry sector. Of the total number of respondents who answered this question, 41,1% of them have this attitude (Chart 20).

Chart 20: Main actors of illegal activities in Montenegro



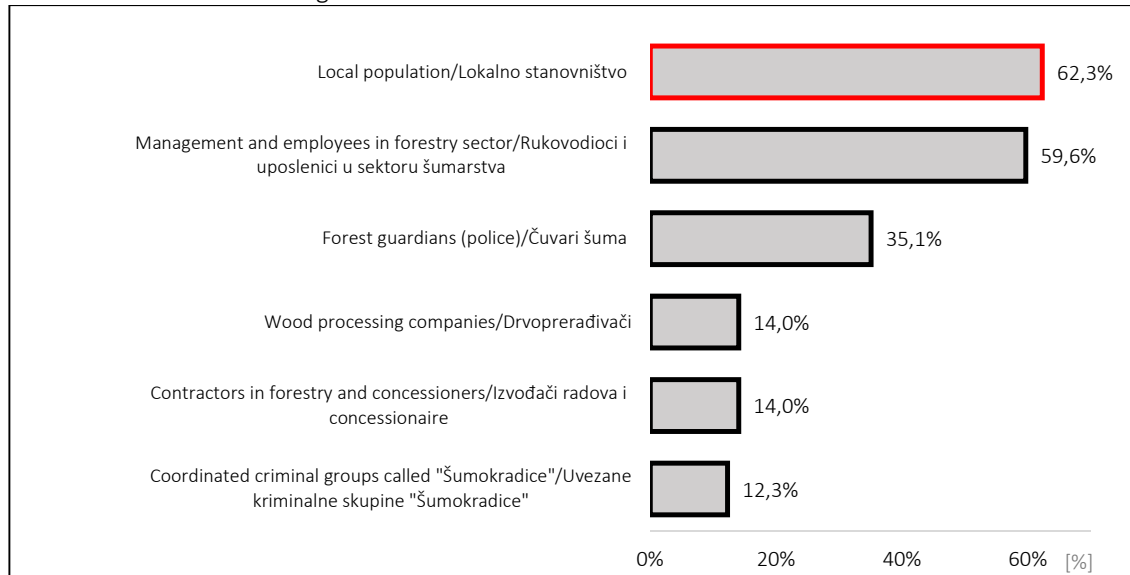
In the case of North Macedonia, Chart 21 shows the frequency of answers related to actors involved in illegal activities and it can be seen that a significant percentage of respondents consider that the main actors of illegal activities are management and employees in forestry sector (38,2%).

Chart 21: Main actors of illegal activities in North Macedonia



In the case of respondents from Serbia, it was found that over 62% of them consider the local population to be the main perpetrators of illegal activities in forestry. It should be noted that in this case a relatively high percentage of responses belongs to the category related to management and employees in forestry sector (59,6%) - Chart 22.

Chart 22: Main actors of illegal activities in Serbia

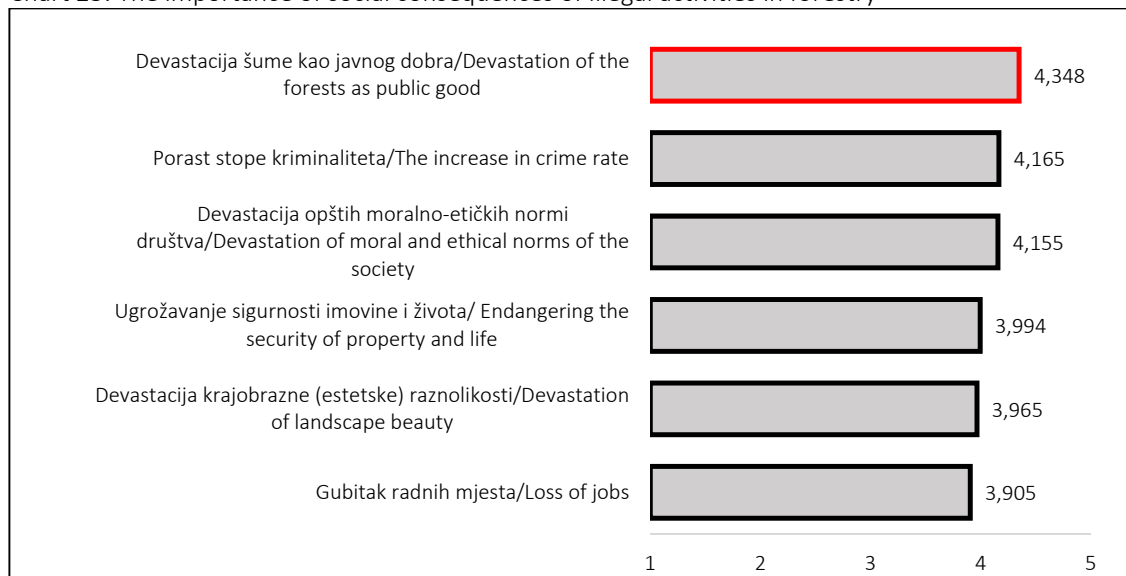


4.3.6 The Importance of social consequences of corruption and illegal activities in forestry

The consequences of illegal activities can be multiple and as such can have long-term consequences for individuals, organizations and society as a whole. The social consequences of illegal activities represent one of the main obstacles to social development, increase inequality in society by affecting the poorest members of society more and ultimately affect the quality of life of a large number of citizens. The social consequences of illegal activities cause apathy and frustration in the public, and thus indirectly affect the weakening of civil society. For the purposes of this part of the research, the questionnaire defined some of the common categories of social consequences of illegal activities and respondents were asked to rate their importance using the Likert scale where 1 means completely unimportant and 5 means very important. According to the fact that in this section the goal is to show those social consequences that respondents consider most important, it was decided to show the average values of grades for all countries together - Chart 23 and for individual countries who are the subject of this analysis (Table 8).

The vast majority of respondents in the entire sample consider that the social consequences of illegal activities are very important, as indicated by the high average scores (from 3,905 to 4,348). As the most important social consequence of illegal activities, based on the answers of the respondents, it is possible to indicate the "Devastation of the forest as a public good" to which the respondents gave the highest marks.

Chart 23: The importance of social consequences of illegal activities in forestry



The highest ratings of the importance of the social consequences of illegal activities were given by those respondents who come from BiH and Montenegro (4,279 and 4,128 respectively). In all analysed countries, the category "Devastation of the forest as a public good" received the highest importance ratings. When it comes to those categories that respondents consider less important, in BiH it is "Devastation of landscape diversity" (4,088), in Montenegro "Endangering the security of property and life" (3,897), while in North Macedonia and Serbia it is "Loss of jobs" (3,733 and 3,714) - Table 8.

Table 8: Average grades of social consequences of illegal activities in analysed countries

Sociološke posljedice/Social consequences	BiH	CG	SM	SRB
Gubitak radnih mjesta/ Loss of jobs	4,146	3,986	3,733	3,714
Devastacija šume kao javnog dobra/ Devastation of the forests as public good	4,546	4,445	4,228	4,166
Devastacija opštih moralno-etičkih normi društva/ Devastation of moral and ethical norms of the society	4,315	4,226	4,027	4,028
Porast stope kriminaliteta/ The increase in crime rate	4,408	4,151	4,220	3,896
Ugrožavanje sigurnosti imovine i života/ Endangering the security of property and life	4,170	3,897	4,074	3,830
Devastacija krajobrazne (estetske) raznolikosti/ Devastation of landscape beauty	4,088	4,062	3,919	3,812
Average	4,279	4,128	4,033	3,908

The individual distribution of importance assessments for all identified categories of social consequences of illegal activities is presented in Annex 3.

4.3.7 The Importance of economic consequences of corruption and illegal activities in forestry

The economic consequences of corruption and illegal activities are the most measurable, as they can be very easily and accurately expressed in monetary value. They can be identified based on the following elements:

- Negative impact on investment and economic growth (expressed through foreign investment rates and GDP);
- Negative impact on the development of the private sector (number of newly established companies per capita; low confidence of the private sector in the economy);
- Increased administrative expenditure (public expenditure relative to GDP);
- Growth and role of the public sector (as a generator of employment, more administration, more procedures and space for corrupt actions);
- Reducing the quality of goods and services;
- Higher poverty rate (per capita income);
- Organized crime;
- Decreased credibility of the state.

The indirect economic consequences of illegal activities are harmful in the long term because they prevent the flow of fresh capital, the domestic market loses the race with foreign ones, cause an extremely unfavorable business climate in the country, cause lack of strategic interests, lay off workers and close production facilities, paralyse the economy and cause brain drain and closure of citizens who have financed or will finance the mentioned losses through tax policy.

The World Bank estimates that the annual market value of losses due to illegal activities in the forestry sector is about US \$ 10 billion. Annual losses in tax revenues are estimated at US \$ 5 billion. It is believed that this money could be effectively invested in improving the functional and sustainable management of forest resources, as well as promoting responsible and sustainable use of forests if only part of the money lost was used to implement the certification process (WWF, 2008). According to a report by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), about 150 million hectares of endangered forests can be certified using only 10% of the total annual monetary losses caused by illegal activities in the forestry sector (UNECE/FAO, 2007). Illegal activities represent a major threat to the stability of forest resources that continuously provide the opportunity to meet the environmental, social and protective needs of the population such as watercourse protection and erosion protection. As a result of the process of market globalization, wood and wood products of illegal origin directly compete with wood produced from forests that are sustainably managed. Due to the avoidance of payment of legally prescribed financial obligations (taxes and other contributions) and non-existent costs of forest cultivation and care, illegal wood found on the market is offered at significantly lower prices.

Imports of cheap wood and wood products, as well as non-compliance with basic social and environmental standards, lead to destabilization of the international market, which endangers a large number of jobs. Such disloyal and unfair competition, based on widespread illegal activities in the forestry sector, causes high damage to companies, especially those in the category of small and medium enterprises, which behave responsibly and respect the law. The American Forest and Paper Association

estimates that global wood prices are 7–16% lower due to the large volume of illegal activities in the forestry sector (WWF, 2008).

Based on the answers of the respondents included in this research, it can be stated that their answers indicated that reduction of taxes collected by State is the most important economic consequence of illegal activities in forestry (4,192) - Chart 24.

Chart 24: The importance of economic consequences of illegal activities in forestry

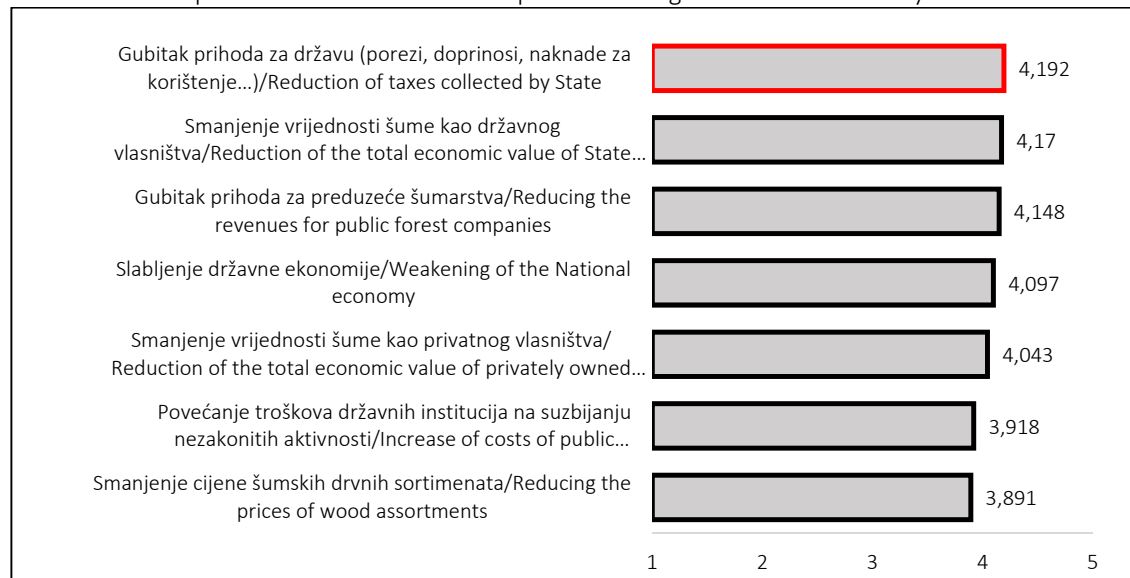


Table 9: Average grades of economic consequences of illegal activities in forestry per country

Ekonomske posljedice/Economic consequences	BiH	CG	SM	SRB
Smanjenje cijene šumskih drvnih sortimenata/Reducing the prices of wood assortments	4,032	4,007	3,804	3,733
Gubitak prihoda za preduzeće šumarstva/Reducing the revenues for public forest companies	4,436	4,177	3,980	3,944
Gubitak prihoda za državu (porezi, doprinosi, naknade za korištenje...)/Reduction of taxes collected by State	4,378	4,388	4,068	3,969
Slabljenje državne ekonomije/Weakening of the National economy	4,321	4,252	4,081	3,793
Smanjenje vrijednosti šume kao državnog vlasništva/Reduction of the total economic value of State owned forests	4,402	4,116	4,227	3,940
Smanjenje vrijednosti šume kao privatnog vlasništva/Reduction of the total economic value of privately owned forests	4,153	4,007	4,047	3,953
Povećanje troškova državnih institucija na suzbijanju nezakonitih aktivnosti/Increase of costs of public institutions for prevention and combat with illegal logging and corruption	4,102	3,932	4,067	3,637
Average	4,260	4,125	4,039	3,853

The assessment of the importance of the economic consequences of illegal activities by individual countries is shown in Table 9, which shows that respondents from BiH on average gave the highest

ratings of importance compared to respondents from other analysed countries. A detailed distribution of assessments of the importance of the economic consequences of illegal activities is presented in Annex 4 of this Report.

4.3.8 The Importance of ecological consequences of corruption and illegal activities in forestry

Illegal activities and excessive deforestation threaten the potential of forest resources to continuously provide products and services to future generations, thus causing enormous damage to all ecosystem components and leading to the irreversible loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services (WWF, 2008). Illegal activities have a particularly devastating effect on the components of biological diversity, because forests of high conservation value, in which specimens of extremely valuable tree species have been preserved, are a frequent target of actors involved in illegal activities (e.g. “šumokradice”). Due to their commercial value, protected tree species are increasingly endangered due to overexploitation. The effects of degradation and destruction of forest resources are also reflected in the increasingly pronounced global process of climate change. Approximately 15-20% of total global CO₂ emissions is consequence of degradation and deforestation. By deforestation, felling and burning forests for the purpose of converting them into agricultural land, a huge amount of carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere, both from the destroyed vegetation and from the soil itself (WWF, 2008).

From the aspect of the importance of certain categories of ecological consequences of illegal activities, for the respondents included in this research, the category "Disturbance of forest ecosystem stability" can be highlighted as the one that the respondents consider the most important (4,444) - Chart 25.

Figure 25: The importance of ecological consequences of illegal activities in forestry

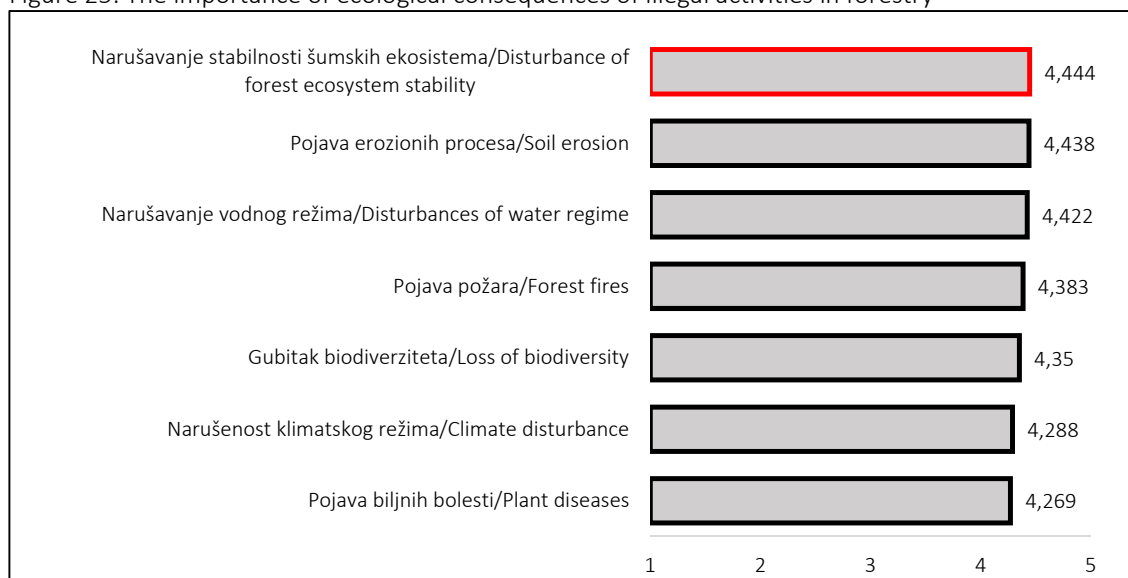


Table 10: Average grades of ecological consequences of illegal activities in forestry

	BiH	CG	SM	SRB
Narušavanje vodnog režima/Disturbances of water regime	4,574	4,510	4,477	4,187
Pojava erozionih procesa/Soil erosion	4,542	4,500	4,540	4,237
Gubitak biodiverziteta/Loss of biodiversity	4,393	4,466	4,463	4,171
Narušenost klimatskog režima/Climate disturbance	4,312	4,291	4,547	4,112
Narušavanje stabilnosti šumskih ekosistema/Disturbance of forest ecosystem stability	4,482	4,764	4,537	4,166
Pojava požara/Forest fires	4,462	4,628	4,500	4,088
Pojava biljnih bolesti/Plant diseases	4,420	4,277	4,329	4,076
Average	4,455	4,491	4,485	4,148

When it comes to assessments of the importance for the ecological consequences of illegal activities in forestry in individual countries, it can be stated that the respondents in BiH consider disturbances of water regime (4,574) as the most important consequence, while the climate disturbance received the lowest average rating. Despite of the above, it is important to note that the average scores in all analysed countries in the case of the ecological consequences of illegal activities are high, which suggests that most respondents gave the maximum rating of importance. In Montenegro, the category "Disturbance of forest ecosystem stability" stands out as the most important, while in North Macedonia it is "Climate disturbance" and in Serbia "Soil erosion": For the previously mentioned countries, it is characteristic that the lowest ratings of importance were assigned to the category "Plant diseases" (Table 10). A detailed overview of the distribution of responses by country is provided in Annex 5 of this Report.

4.3.9 The effectiveness of policy instruments dealing with corruption and illegal activities in forestry

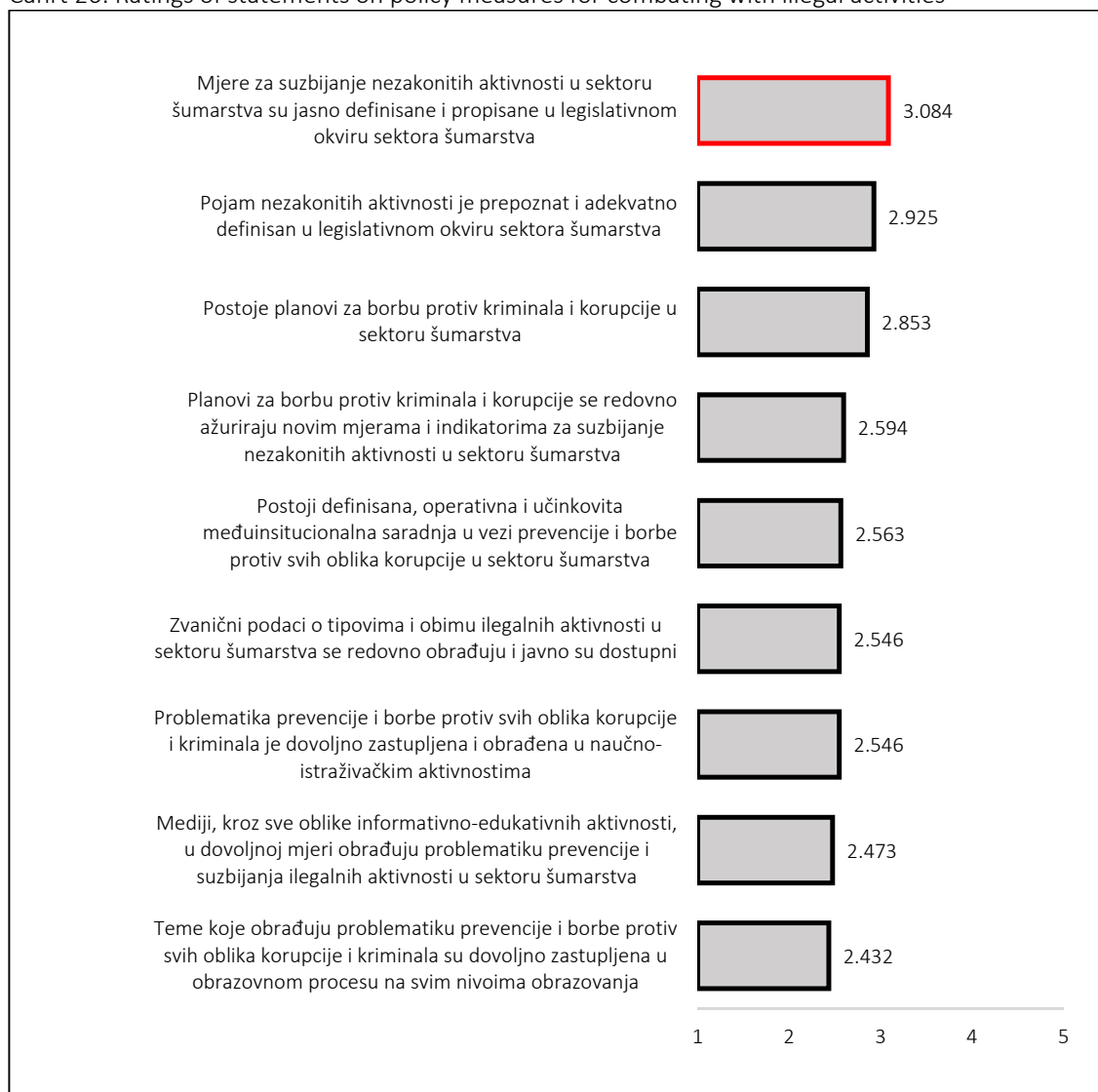
This part of the research was conducted in such a way that the respondents were offered several statements for which they gave their assessment of agreement or disagreement. In this case, the Likert five-point scale was used, where 1 denotes the category "I completely disagree" and 5 denotes the category "I completely agree". The following statements were evaluated:

1. Official data on the types and extent of illegal activities in the forestry sector are regularly processed and publicly available;
2. The concept of illegal activities is recognized and adequately defined in the legislative framework of the forestry sector;
3. Measures for combating with illegal activities in the forestry sector are clearly defined and prescribed in the legislative framework of the forestry sector;
4. Existence of plans for combating crime and corruption in the forestry sector;
5. Plans for combating with crime and corruption are regularly updated with new instruments and indicators;
6. There is a defined, operational and effective inter-institutional cooperation regarding the prevention and combating all forms of corruption in the forestry sector;

7. Topics that address the problem of prevention and combating all forms of corruption and crime are sufficiently represented in the educational process at all levels of education;
8. The problem of prevention and combating all forms of corruption and crime is sufficiently represented and addressed in scientific research activities;
9. The media, through all forms of information and educational activities, sufficiently address the problem of prevention and suppression of illegal activities in the forestry sector.

This part of the Report will present the values of average grades for all the above categories and for all respondents from the sample and by individual countries. When interpreting the results, the character of the statement itself should be taken into account, which is defined as positive and indicates the existence of a positive situation in certain segments covered (e.g. existence of information, definition in the legal framework, presence of information about illegal activities in the media, etc.). Chart 26 shows the average scores for these categories that can be directly related to measures for preventing and combating with corruption and illegal activities in forestry.

Chart 26: Ratings of statements on policy measures for combating with illegal activities



The average grades for these categories of forest policy instruments for the prevention and combat corruption and illegal activities are low and generally less than 3, which suggests that all these categories are perceived as insufficiently effective. The category related to „Measures for combating with illegal activities in the forestry sector are clearly defined and prescribed in the legislative framework of the forestry sector“ has an average score of 3,084, which indicates that most respondents clearly consider that the legislative framework clearly defines the types and emerging forms of illegal activity. Table 11 shows the average grades for these categories, by individual countries, and a detailed distribution of grades is shown in Annex 6 of this Report.

Table 11: The average grades of analysed statements per country

Statement on illegal activities/Izjava u vezi ilegalnih aktivnosti	BiH	CG	SM	SRB
Official data on the types and extent of illegal activities in the forestry sector are regularly processed and publicly available;	2,376	2,572	2,443	2,763
The concept of illegal activities is recognized and adequately defined in the legislative framework of the forestry sector;	2,702	3,132	2,931	3,020
Measures for combating with illegal activities in the forestry sector are clearly defined and prescribed in the legislative framework of the forestry sector;	2,882	3,135	3,089	3,250
Existence of plans for combating crime and corruption in the forestry sector;	2,724	3,114	2,724	2,909
Plans for combating with crime and corruption are regularly updated with new instruments and indicators;	2,407	2,812	2,493	2,718
There is a defined, operational and effective inter-institutional cooperation regarding the prevention and combating all forms of corruption in the forestry sector;	2,457	2,590	2,459	2,716
Topics that address the problem of prevention and combating all forms of corruption and crime are sufficiently represented in the educational process at all levels of education;	2,333	2,299	2,446	2,599
The problem of prevention and combating all forms of corruption and crime is sufficiently represented and addressed in scientific research activities;	2,477	2,423	2,588	2,659
The media, through all forms of information and educational activities, sufficiently address the problem of prevention and suppression of illegal activities in the forestry sector.	2,310	2,669	2,537	2,480
Average	2,519	2,750	2,634	2,790

The lowest grades were given on average by respondents coming from BiH, while the highest grades were given by respondents from Serbia. The size of the average value of ratings indicates that the category “Measures for combating with illegal activities in the forestry sector are clearly defined and prescribed in the legislative framework of the forestry sector” is rated on average with the highest scores in all analyzed countries.

5 Conclusions and recommendation

After conducted analysis of the collected data obtained by the research in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia, it can be concluded that the goal of activity 3.2 (which reads: *Investigate the attitudes of forestry sector actors in the analyzed countries regarding the causes, types and consequences of corruption and illegal activities in the forestry sector*), presented by the project implementation plan, is achieved. It is important to emphasize that this is a research that is pioneering in its form and methodological approach, because so far this issue has not been covered in a similar way. The results of the research presented in this Report confirm that the actors in the forestry sector perceive the issue of corruption and illegal activities as one of the key problems in the forestry sector, clearly recognize and evaluate their harmful consequences and point out the shortcomings of operational activities. Although the forestry sector in all analysed countries can not and should not be viewed separately from the rest of the socio-political and economic system, the results indicate that there is potential to initiate measures to prevent and combat illegal activities in forestry in the area of the analysed countries. Based on the applied methods, data processing and presentation of the obtained results, the following conclusions can be made:

- The socio-demographic profile of the respondents in the sample is quite uniform among the analyzed countries.
 - In the total sample, the largest number of respondents came from the private sector (24,2%) or from public enterprises engaged in the management of state-owned forests (24,0%). The forest administration, which in the context of this research includes representatives of institutions responsible for forest management (ministries, administrations and inspection bodies), occupies 20,7%, while the non-governmental sector participates with 16,2%.
 - The total sample of respondents included in this survey is dominated by men who participate with 79,3%.
 - The average age of the respondents in the sample is 45,3 years, and the interval of spreading the age of the respondents ranges from 19 to 77 years.
 - On average, the respondents included in this research have 1,5 years of work experience with a spread interval of 0 to 50 years of work experience.
 - The highest percentage of respondents (43,4%) have a university level of education.

- The frequency of encounters with corruption and illegal activities in the forestry sector is not worrying because most respondents encounter these problems sometimes (30,9%), and overall dominated by categories of respondents who never or rarely encounter this problem.
 - For respondents from BiH, it can be stated that the vast majority rarely or sometimes encounter illegal activities.
 - When it comes to Montenegro, over 60% of respondents rarely or sometimes encounter illegal activities.
 - For North Macedonia is characteristic that the percentage of respondents who very often encounter illegal activities is the highest compared to other countries and amounts to 10%.
 - The respondents who encounter illegal activities often and very often in the sample in Serbia is 14,1%.

- Nevertheless, respondents consider that the intensity of illegal activities in forestry can be categorized as medium (33,3%) or high (31,8%).
 - Observed from the angle of individual countries, dominate grades that intensity of illegal activities can be characterized as medium intensity, except in Montenegro, where 36,0% of respondents consider that the intensity of illegal activities in the forestry sector is high intensity.

- As the most common form of illegal activities, the respondents state the category "Illegal logging by the local communities", while the category "Official reporting of unrealized silvicultural activities" is marked as an illegal activity that is not so common. However, it is important to note that all identified types of illegal activities can be considered very relevant for the forestry sector, because the percentage of respondents who identified them ranges from 80,8% to 92,7%, which indicates that most respondents recognize certain phenomena forms of illegal activities.

- "Bribery and corruption" (4,388) and "Political influence on forest public companies and institutions" (4,271) have been identified and assessed as the most harmful forms of corrupt and illegal activities in the forestry sector. Observing the average size of assessments of the harmfulness of the forms of illegal activities, it can be concluded that on average the respondents perceive all forms of illegal activities as harmful or very harmful, which is indicated by the size of the average grade of 3,983.

- Respondents base their views on the fact that there is a high percentage of people living on the poverty line in the analyzed countries, that there is a general lack of concern for the preservation of public resources, legal solutions either do not exist or are not implemented, which with poor organization sector leads to the emergence of various forms of deviant behavior of individuals and groups. In addition, in the forestry sector of the analyzed countries, there is a lack of responsibility and ethics, as well as a collective awareness of the need to preserve forest resources. Finally, in all analyzed countries, penal policies are ineffective when it comes to prosecuting the actors of illegal activities, which with the lack of human, technical and professional capacities and knowledge leads to frequent and harmful occurrence of illegal activities.
 - When it comes to BiH, the highest percentage of respondents from BiH consider that the lack of forest law legal in forestry in BiH (primarily related to the Federation of BiH) is the main cause of all forms of corruption and illegal activities.
 - Respondents from Montenegro consider that poverty and the bad living standards are the most important causes of illegal activities in the forestry sector.
 - In North Macedonia, most respondents consider that the main cause of illegal activities is the lack of human and technical capacities of competent institutions to deal with the problem of illegal activities in the forestry sector.
 - In Serbia, the majority of respondents cite poverty bad living standards as the main cause of illegal activities.

- Based on the answers of the respondents included in this research, it can be concluded that perpetrators/actors of illegal activities can be categorized into several categories, starting from linked criminal groups colloquially called "šumokradice", through the local population to employees in the forestry sector, wood processors and contractors and concessionaires. It is important to note that due to the way in which these data were obtained (open-type question), in a large number of cases the respondents did not answer this question or expressed their ignorance of this matter, and the obtained results should be taken with caution.
 - Respondents from BiH, Montenegro and Serbia believe that the key actors/perpetrators of illegal activities in the forestry sector are the local population, ie citizens who live near the forest and due to existential need and poverty they resort to forest stalling.
 - When it comes to North Macedonia, respondents largely identify employees in the forestry sector as key actors in illegal activities.

- The vast majority of respondents in the entire sample recognize the harmfulness of illegal activities that can be characterized through social/sociological, economic and ecological consequences.
 - As the most important social consequence of illegal activities, based on the respondents' answers, it is possible to single out the "Devastation of the forest as a public good" to which the respondents gave the highest grades.
 - Based on the answers of the respondents included in this research, it can be concluded that the loss of income for the state is the most important economic consequence of illegal activities in forestry.
 - As the most important ecological consequence of illegal activities, for the respondents included in this research, the category "Disruption of forest ecosystem stability" can be pointed out.

- Respondents believe that the existing mechanisms for facing with illegal activities, the availability of information and the commitment of the professional and scientific public to this problem are not at a satisfactory level, which suggests that joint and coordinated efforts are needed to improve the current situation.

Having in mind that the attitudes of the respondents indicate the seriousness and presence of illegal activities in the forestry sector in all analyzed countries, several recommendations will be presented below, the implementation of which would further improve knowledge about this complex problem and create preconditions for joint work:

1. In order to better understand the answers of the respondents, taking into account the fact that through this Report a frequency statistical analysis of the obtained answers was made, it is recommended to further manipulate and process the obtained data using more complex statistical methods. The goal of this analysis would be to determine the influence of individual independent variables of respondents on dependent variables such as grades given for individual questions. In this way, a precondition would be created for the publication of the obtained results in relevant scientific-research and professional publications, which would contribute to the actualization of this problem.

2. Based on the analysis of the attitudes of respondents from all analyzed countries, it was clearly pointed out the need to strengthen coordination and cooperation of all relevant institutions (companies, forestry administration, MIA, citizens) in order to actively and systematically deal with illegal activities in the forestry sector. In this context, it is recommended that strategic anti-corruption activities be formally adopted and implemented in all countries covered by this analysis. On the basis of strategic decisions and goals, it is possible to establish the necessary infrastructural preconditions within the institutions in the forestry sector and, with adequate support from the authorities, to gradually stop the negative effects of illegal activities.

6 Appendix 1: The Questionnaire

Napomene za anketare:

Prije početka ankete, anketari trebaju objasniti ispitanicima razlog svoje posjete i svrhu anketiranja. Naglasiti i objasniti ispitanicima da su sve informacije koje će se upisati u upitnik povjerljive i da ih se neće zloupotrijebiti na bilo koji način. Anketu popunjavati čitkim rukopisom. Anketari trebaju postavljati pitanja po redoslijedu iz ankete. Ako ispitanik ne razumije pitanje, anketar treba ponoviti pitanje polako i jasno. Pitanja sa obilježjem zvjezdice (*) u uvodnom dijelu su obavezna.

Anketare će nadzirati terenski koordinator (kontakt podaci su dati dole ispod) koji će biti dostupan anketarima da odgovori na moguća dodatna pitanja ili na neke eventualne nedoumice.

Terenski koordinator je odgovoran da provjeri da li su svi upitnici popunjeni jasno i potpuno, prodiskutuje sve eventualne greške sa anketarima i odgovori na sve nedoumice.

Kontakt podaci: _____

Telefon: _____

e-mail: _____

Osnovne informacije

Poštovani,

Ovaj upitnik je sastavni dio projekta *Regionalna akcija za borbu protiv kriminala i korupcije u šumarstvu*, a provodi se sa ciljem prikupljanja informacija za kreiranje nacionalne metodologije za praćenje ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva. Ilegalne/nezakonite radnje i korupcija u sektoru šumarstva su prisutne kroz više aktivnosti koje su na pojedinim područjima intenzivirane i izražene u tolikoj mjeri da zahtijevaju holistički pristup i zajedničko djelovanje svih institucija, ali i sinergiju te saradnju regionalnih institucija vladinog i nevladinog sektora. Projekt *Regionalna akcija za borbu protiv kriminala i korupcije u šumarstvu* je okupio institucije iz 4 zemlje (Bosna i Hercegovina, Crna Gora, Sjeverna Makedonija i Srbija) sa namjerom da se ilegalne aktivnosti mapiraju, unaprijede mehanizmi praćenja ilegalnih aktivnosti, te izrade i usvoje Nacionalni akcioni planovi za sve 4 zemlje.

Ova anketa je namijenjena uposlenicima državnih institucija, predstavnicima privatnog sektora, članovima akademske zajednice, predstavnicima vlasnika privatnih šuma, kao i predstavnicima nevladinog sektora i predstavnicima lokalnih zajednica, uz čiju podršku i znanje se želi doći do informacija koje će pomoći u daljem radu i definisanju mjera za borbu protiv korupcije i kriminala u šumarstvu. Davanje odgovora na ovaj upitnik je dobrovoljno, a dobijeni odgovori će se isključivo koristiti za potrebe definisanja indikatora i izrade Nacionalnog akcionog plana uz puno poštovanje Vaše anonimnosti.

UPITNIK

Država iz koje ispitanik dolazi:

(1) Bosna i Hercegovina, (2) Crna Gora, (3) Sjeverna Makedonija, (4) Srbija

I – sociodemografske karakteristike ispitanika

I-1. Ime i prezime (*nije obavezno*): _____

I-2. Institucija*: _____

I-3. Radno mjesto*: _____

I-4. Kontakt podaci (*nije obavezno*): _____

I-5. Spol*: (1) Muški (2) Ženski

I-6. Godine starosti*: _____

I-7. Godine radnog iskustva*: _____

I-8. Zaokružite Vaš trenutni nivo obrazovanja*:

(1) Osnovna škola (2) Srednja škola (3) Fakultet (4) Magistar (5) Doktor nauka

II - Intenzitet/frekvencije pojave, štetnost i vrste ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva

II-1. Zaokruživanjem jednog od ponuđenih odgovora ocijenite frekvenciju/učestalost susretanja sa nezakonitim/ilegalnim aktivnostima na poslovima i radnim zadacima koje obavljate:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(99)
Nikad	Rijetko	Ponekad	Često	Vrlo često	Bez
	(1-3 puta tokom karijere)	(1-3 puta godišnje)	(1-3 puta mjesečno)	(Svakodnevno)	odgovora

II-2. Ocijenite intenzitet nezakonitih/ilegalnih aktivnosti u šumarstvu u Vašoj zemlji?

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(99)
Mali i zanemariv	Srednji (Sporadična lokalna pojava)	Veliki (Učestala pojava na više lokacija)	Vrlo veliki (organiziran sistematski pristup koji uključuje više različitih aktera)	Nemam saznanja i ne mogu dati ocjenu

II-3. Upisivanjem oznake X pored ponuđenog odgovora ocijenite štetnost ponuđenih tipova nezakonitih/ilegalnih aktivnosti sa kojima se susrećete. Ukoliko je potrebno, molimo Vas da u praznim redovima navedete i ocijenite štetnost tipova nezakonitih radnji koji nedostaju.

Tip nezakonite/ilegalne aktivnosti	Vrlo malo štetno (1)	Malo štetno (2)	Neutralno (3)	Štetno (4)	Vrlo štetno (5)	Ne mogu ocijeniti (99)
1. Korištenje službene opreme i sredstava rada u privatne svrhe						
2. Preklasiranje šumskih drvnih sortimenata - ŠDS						
3. Ilegalne sječe od strane lokalnog stanovništva						
4. Krađa drveta sa stovarišta						
5. Namještanje javnih nabavki i tendera						
6. Prevelik intenzitet doznake stabala u sanitarnoj sječi						
7. Zaključivanje ugovora na štetu preduzeća						
8. Prikazivanje nerealiziranih šumsko-uzgojnih radova						
9. Nepotizam i rodbinske veze						
10. Podmićivanje i korupcija						
11. Favoriziranje pojedinih izvođača radova						
12. Favoriziranje pojedinih kupaca ŠDS						
13. Krađa šume u privatnom vlasništvu						
14. Bespravan promet drvetom						
15. Nepoštivanje planirane dinamike i intenziteta sječa						
16. Uzurpacija šuma i šumskog zemljišta						
17. Uticaj politike na poslovanje preduzeća/institucije						
18. Mobing						
19. Nedovoljna kontrola nad radovima izvođača						
20.						
21.						

III - Mišljenje o uzrocima nezakonitih/ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva

III-1. Molimo Vas da navedete glavne uzroke nezakonitih/ilegalnih aktivnosti u šumarstvu na području Vaše zemlje:

*IV - Percepcija uloge aktera koji su uključeni u nezakonite/ilegalne aktivnosti u sektoru
šumarstva*

IV-1. Molimo Vas da navedete glavne počinioce nezakonitih/ilegalnih aktivnosti na području Vaše zemlje, ukoliko ih znate:

V - Percepcija posljedica nezakonitih/ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva

V-1. Molimo Vas da ocjenite važnost **socioloških** posljedica nezakonitih aktivnosti u šumarstvu na području Vaše zemlje:

1 – potpuno nevažno, 2 – nevažno, 3 – neutralno, 4 – važno, 5 – veoma važno

	Sociološka posljedica nazakonitih aktivnosti	Upisati ocjenu
a.	Gubitak radnih mjesta	
b.	Devastacija šume kao javnog dobra	
c.	Devastacija opštih moralno-etičkih normi društva	
d.	Porast stope kriminaliteta	
e.	Ugrožavanje sigurnosti imovine i života	
f.	Devastacija krajobrazne (estetske) raznolikosti	
g.	Ostalo (navedite) _____	

V-2. Molimo Vas da ocjenite važnost **ekonomskih** posljedica nezakonitih aktivnosti u šumarstvu na području Vaše zemlje:

1 – potpuno nevažno, 2 – nevažno, 3 – neutralno, 4 – važno, 5 – veoma važno

	Ekonomska posljedica nezakonitih aktivnosti	Upisati ocjenu
a.	Smanjenje cijene šumskih drvnih sortimenata	
b.	Gubitak prihoda za preduzeće šumarstva	
c.	Gubitak prihoda za državu (porezi, doprinosi, naknade za korištenje...)	
d.	Slabljenje državne ekonomije	
e.	Smanjenje vrijednosti šume kao državnog vlasništva	
f.	Smanjenje vrijednosti šume kao privatnog vlasništva	
g.	Povećanje troškova državnih institucija na suzbijanju nezakonitih aktivnosti	
h.	Ostalo (navedite) _____	

V-3. Molimo Vas da ocjenite važnost **ekoloških** posljedica nezakonitih aktivnosti u šumarstvu na području Vaše zemlje:

1 – potpuno nevažno, 2 – nevažno, 3 – neutralno, 4 – važno, 5 – veoma važno

	Ekološka posljedica nezakonitih aktivnosti	Upisati ocjenu
a.	Narušavanje vodnog režima	
b.	Pojava erozionih procesa	
c.	Gubitak biodiverziteta	
d.	Narušenost klimatskog režima	
e.	Narušavanje stabilnosti šumskih ekosistema	
f.	Pojava požara	
g.	Pojava biljnih bolesti	
h.	Ostalo (navedite) _____	

VI - Percepcija učinkovitosti organizacione strukture, zakonodavnog okvira, ekonomskih i informacionih instrumenata u prevenciji i borbi protiv nezakonitih/ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva

VI-1. U kojoj mjeri se slažete sa sljedećim izjavama:

Izjava <i>1 – Potpuno se ne slažem, 2 – Ne slažem se, 3 – Neutralno, 4 – Slažem se, 5 – Potpuno se slažem</i>	Ocjena
1. Zvanični podaci o tipovima i obimu ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva se redovno obrađuju i javno su dostupni	
2. Pojam nezakonitih aktivnosti je prepoznat i adekvatno definisan u legislativnom okviru sektora šumarstva	
3. Mjere za suzbijanje nezakonitih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva su jasno definisane i propisane u legislativnom okviru sektora šumarstva	
4. Postoje planovi za borbu protiv kriminala i korupcije u sektoru šumarstva	
5. Planovi za borbu protiv kriminala i korupcije se redovno ažuriraju novim mjerama i indikatorima za suzbijanje nezakonitih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva	
6. Postoji definisana, operativna i učinkovita međuinsitucionalna saradnja u vezi prevencije i borbe protiv svih oblika korupcije u sektoru šumarstva	
7. Teme koje obrađuju problematiku prevencije i borbe protiv svih oblika korupcije i kriminala su dovoljno zastupljena u obrazovnom procesu na svim nivoima obrazovanja	
8. Problematika prevencije i borbe protiv svih oblika korupcije i kriminala je dovoljno zastupljena i obrađena u naučno-istraživačkim aktivnostima	
9. Mediji, kroz sve oblike informativno-edukativnih aktivnosti, u dovoljnoj mjeri obrađuju problematiku prevencije i suzbijanja ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva	

Ukoliko smatrate da je pitanjima izostavljen neki od aspekata koji se odnose na prevenciju i borbu protiv svih oblika kriminala i korupcije u sektoru šumarstva molimo Vas da nam na to ukažete u nastavku:

Hvala Vam na izdvojenom vremenu

7 Appendix 2: The assessment of harmfulness of identified types of illegal activities

Korištenje službene opreme i sredstava rada u privatne svrhe

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	76	9.4	11.0	11.0
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	108	13.4	15.7	26.7
	Neutralno/Neutral	92	11.4	13.3	40.0
	Štetno/Harmful	263	32.5	38.1	78.1
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	151	18.7	21.9	100.0
	Total	690	85.4	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	117	14.5		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	118	14.6		
	Total	808	100.0		

Preklasiranje šumskih drvnih sortimenata - ŠDS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	27	3.3	3.9	3.9
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	88	10.9	12.8	16.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	83	10.3	12.1	28.9
	Štetno/Harmful	261	32.3	38.1	67.0
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	226	28.0	33.0	100.0
	Total	685	84.8	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	123	15.2		
	Total	808	100.0		

Illegalne sječe od strane lokalnog stanovništva

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	41	5.1	5.5	5.5
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	98	12.1	13.1	18.6
	Neutralno/Neutral	56	6.9	7.5	26.0
	Štetno/Harmful	266	32.9	35.5	61.5
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	288	35.6	38.5	100.0
	Total	749	92.7	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	58	7.2		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	59	7.3		
	Total	808	100.0		

Krađa drveta sa stovarišta

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	44	5.4	6.4	6.4
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	67	8.3	9.8	16.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	82	10.1	12.0	28.2
	Štetno/Harmful	241	29.8	35.2	63.4
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	251	31.1	36.6	100.0
	Total	685	84.8	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	123	15.2		
	Total	808	100.0		

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	26	3.2	3.8	3.8
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	27	3.3	3.9	7.7
	Neutralno/Neutral	68	8.4	9.9	17.7
	Štetno/Harmful	183	22.6	26.7	44.4
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	381	47.2	55.6	100.0
	Total	685	84.8	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	123	15.2		
	Total	808	100.0		

Prevelik intenzitet doznake stabala u sanitarnoj sječi

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	49	6.1	7.2	7.2
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	78	9.7	11.5	18.7
	Neutralno/Neutral	131	16.2	19.3	38.0
	Štetno/Harmful	237	29.3	34.9	72.9
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	184	22.8	27.1	100.0
	Total	679	84.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	129	16.0		
	Total	808	100.0		

Zaključivanje ugovora na štetu preduzeća

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	31	3.8	4.6	4.6
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	45	5.6	6.7	11.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	83	10.3	12.3	23.5
	Štetno/Harmful	202	25.0	29.9	53.4
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	315	39.0	46.6	100.0
	Total	676	83.7	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	132	16.3		
	Total	808	100.0		

Prikazivanje nerealiziranih šumsko-uzgojnih radova

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	38	4.7	5.8	5.8
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	59	7.3	9.0	14.9
	Neutralno/Neutral	113	14.0	17.3	32.2
	Štetno/Harmful	230	28.5	35.2	67.4
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	213	26.4	32.6	100.0
	Total	653	80.8	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	154	19.1		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	155	19.2		
	Total	808	100.0		

Nepotizam i rodbinske veze

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	18	2.2	2.5	2.5
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	53	6.6	7.4	10.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	91	11.3	12.8	22.8
	Štetno/Harmful	247	30.6	34.7	57.4
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	303	37.5	42.6	100.0
	Total	712	88.1	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	96	11.9		
	Total	808	100.0		

Podmićivanje i korupcija

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	16	2.0	2.3	2.3
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	23	2.8	3.2	5.5
	Neutralno/Neutral	45	5.6	6.4	11.9
	Štetno/Harmful	210	26.0	29.7	41.5
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	414	51.2	58.5	100.0
	Total	708	87.6	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	100	12.4		
	Total	808	100.0		

Favoriziranje pojedinih izvođača radova

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	17	2.1	2.4	2.4
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	42	5.2	6.0	8.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	80	9.9	11.3	19.7
	Štetno/Harmful	284	35.1	40.3	60.0
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	282	34.9	40.0	100.0
	Total	705	87.3	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	103	12.7		
	Total	808	100.0		

Favoriziranje pojedinih kupaca ŠDS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	20	2.5	2.9	2.9
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	46	5.7	6.6	9.5
	Neutralno/Neutral	98	12.1	14.0	23.5
	Štetno/Harmful	264	32.7	37.8	61.3
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	270	33.4	38.7	100.0
	Total	698	86.4	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	110	13.6		
	Total	808	100.0		

Krađa šume u privatnom vlasništvu

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	27	3.3	3.7	3.7
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	65	8.0	9.0	12.7
	Neutralno/Neutral	66	8.2	9.1	21.9
	Štetno/Harmful	285	35.3	39.4	61.3
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	280	34.7	38.7	100.0
	Total	723	89.5	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	85	10.5		
	Total	808	100.0		

Bespravan promet drvetom

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	14	1.7	2.0	2.0
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	45	5.6	6.3	8.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	59	7.3	8.3	16.5
	Štetno/Harmful	291	36.0	40.8	57.3
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	305	37.7	42.7	100.0
	Total	714	88.4	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	94	11.6		
	Total	808	100.0		

Nepoštivanje planirane dinamike i intenziteta sječa

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	27	3.3	3.8	3.8
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	49	6.1	7.0	10.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	110	13.6	15.6	26.5
	Štetno/Harmful	277	34.3	39.4	65.9
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	240	29.7	34.1	100.0
	Total	703	87.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	104	12.9		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	105	13.0		
	Total	808	100.0		

Uzurpacija šuma i šumskog zemljišta

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	21	2.6	2.9	2.9
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	53	6.6	7.4	10.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	81	10.0	11.4	21.7
	Štetno/Harmful	295	36.5	41.4	63.1
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	263	32.5	36.9	100.0
	Total	713	88.2	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	94	11.6		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	95	11.8		
	Total	808	100.0		

Uticaj politike na poslovanje preduzeća/institucije

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	14	1.7	2.0	2.0
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	30	3.7	4.2	6.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	79	9.8	11.1	17.3
	Štetno/Harmful	213	26.4	30.0	47.4
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	373	46.2	52.6	100.0
	Total	709	87.7	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	99	12.3		
	Total	808	100.0		

Mobing

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	35	4.3	5.3	5.3
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	54	6.7	8.1	13.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	101	12.5	15.2	28.6
	Štetno/Harmful	245	30.3	36.9	65.5
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	229	28.3	34.5	100.0
	Total	664	82.2	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	144	17.8		
	Total	808	100.0		

Nedovoljna kontrola nad radovima izvođača

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	28	3.5	4.0	4.0
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	41	5.1	5.8	9.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	73	9.0	10.3	20.1
	Štetno/Harmful	294	36.4	41.6	61.7
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	271	33.5	38.3	100.0
	Total	707	87.5	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	100	12.4		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	101	12.5		
	Total	808	100.0		

a. Ocjena štetnosti pojedinih tipova/pojavnih oblika ilegalnih aktivnosti u Bosni i Hercegovini

Korištenje službene opreme i sredstava rada u privatne svrhe^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	3	1.2	1.3	1.3
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	38	15.0	17.0	18.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	24	9.5	10.7	29.0
	Štetno/Harmful	94	37.2	42.0	71.0
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	65	25.7	29.0	100.0
	Total	224	88.5	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	29	11.5		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Preklasiranje šumskih drvnih sortimenata - ŠDS^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	2	.8	.9	.9
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	22	8.7	9.8	10.7
	Neutralno/Neutral	21	8.3	9.4	20.1
	Štetno/Harmful	85	33.6	37.9	58.0
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	94	37.2	42.0	100.0
	Total	224	88.5	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	29	11.5		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Ilegalne sječe od strane lokalnog stanovništva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	2	.8	.8	.8
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	33	13.0	13.9	14.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	10	4.0	4.2	19.0
	Štetno/Harmful	87	34.4	36.7	55.7
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	105	41.5	44.3	100.0
	Total	237	93.7	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	16	6.3		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Krađa drveta sa stovarišta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	1	.4	.4	.4
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	15	5.9	6.5	7.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	13	5.1	5.7	12.6
	Štetno/Harmful	93	36.8	40.4	53.0
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	108	42.7	47.0	100.0
	Total	230	90.9	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	23	9.1		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Namještanje javnih nabavki i tendera^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	2	.8	.9	.9
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	3	1.2	1.4	2.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	18	7.1	8.5	10.8
	Štetno/Harmful	60	23.7	28.2	39.0
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	130	51.4	61.0	100.0
	Total	213	84.2	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	40	15.8		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Prevelik intenzitet doznake stabala u sanitarnoj sječi^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	4	1.6	1.8	1.8
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	29	11.5	13.2	15.1
	Neutralno/Neutral	32	12.6	14.6	29.7
	Štetno/Harmful	81	32.0	37.0	66.7
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	73	28.9	33.3	100.0
	Total	219	86.6	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	34	13.4		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Zaključivanje ugovora na štetu preduzeća^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	1	.4	.5	.5
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	7	2.8	3.2	3.7
	Neutralno/Neutral	28	11.1	12.8	16.5
	Štetno/Harmful	67	26.5	30.7	47.2
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	115	45.5	52.8	100.0
	Total	218	86.2	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	35	13.8		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Prikazivanje nerealiziranih šumsko-uzgojnih radova^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Malo štetno/Little harmful	21	8.3	9.9	9.9
	Neutralno/Neutral	29	11.5	13.6	23.5
	Štetno/Harmful	71	28.1	33.3	56.8
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	92	36.4	43.2	100.0
	Total	213	84.2	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	40	15.8		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Nepotizam i rodbinske veze^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	1	.4	.4	.4
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	12	4.7	5.2	5.6
	Neutralno/Neutral	18	7.1	7.7	13.3
	Štetno/Harmful	82	32.4	35.2	48.5
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	120	47.4	51.5	100.0
	Total	233	92.1	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	20	7.9		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Podmićivanje i korupcija^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Malo štetno/Little harmful	3	1.2	1.4	1.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	12	4.7	5.4	6.8
	Štetno/Harmful	66	26.1	29.9	36.7
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	140	55.3	63.3	100.0
	Total	221	87.4	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	32	12.6		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Favoriziranje pojedinih izvođača radova^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	2	.8	.9	.9
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	7	2.8	3.2	4.1
	Neutralno/Neutral	20	7.9	9.2	13.3
	Štetno/Harmful	91	36.0	41.7	55.0
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	98	38.7	45.0	100.0
	Total	218	86.2	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	35	13.8		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Favoriziranje pojedinih kupaca ŠDS^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	3	1.2	1.4	1.4
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	7	2.8	3.2	4.6
	Neutralno/Neutral	33	13.0	15.1	19.6
	Štetno/Harmful	77	30.4	35.2	54.8
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	99	39.1	45.2	100.0
	Total	219	86.6	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	34	13.4		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Krađa šume u privatnom vlasništvu^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Malo štetno/Little harmful	25	9.9	11.0	11.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	22	8.7	9.6	20.6
	Štetno/Harmful	98	38.7	43.0	63.6
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	83	32.8	36.4	100.0
	Total	228	90.1	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	25	9.9		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Bespravan promet drvetom^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	1	.4	.4	.4
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	11	4.3	4.8	5.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	15	5.9	6.6	11.8
	Štetno/Harmful	99	39.1	43.4	55.3
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	102	40.3	44.7	100.0
	Total	228	90.1	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	25	9.9		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Nepoštivanje planirane dinamike i intenziteta sječa^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	2	.8	.9	.9
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	11	4.3	5.0	5.9
	Neutralno/Neutral	37	14.6	16.7	22.5
	Štetno/Harmful	80	31.6	36.0	58.6
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	92	36.4	41.4	100.0
	Total	222	87.7	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	31	12.3		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Uzurpacija šuma i šumskog zemljišta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	1	.4	.4	.4
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	13	5.1	5.8	6.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	27	10.7	12.0	18.2
	Štetno/Harmful	90	35.6	40.0	58.2
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	94	37.2	41.8	100.0
	Total	225	88.9	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	28	11.1		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Uticaj politike na poslovanje preduzeća/institucije^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Malo štetno/Little harmful	2	.8	.9	.9
	Neutralno/Neutral	16	6.3	7.1	8.0
	Štetno/Harmful	65	25.7	28.8	36.7
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	143	56.5	63.3	100.0
	Total	226	89.3	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	27	10.7		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Mobing^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Malo štetno/Little harmful	14	5.5	6.4	6.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	17	6.7	7.8	14.2
	Štetno/Harmful	79	31.2	36.1	50.2
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	109	43.1	49.8	100.0
	Total	219	86.6	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	34	13.4		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Nedovoljna kontrola nad radovima izvođača^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	2	.8	.9	.9
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	10	4.0	4.5	5.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	17	6.7	7.7	13.1
	Štetno/Harmful	91	36.0	41.0	54.1
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	102	40.3	45.9	100.0
	Total	222	87.7	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	31	12.3		
	Total	253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

b. Ocjena štetnosti pojedinih tipova/pojavnih oblika ilegalnih aktivnosti za Crnu Goru

Korištenje službene opreme i sredstava rada u privatne svrhe^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	23	15.3	17.7	17.7
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	24	16.0	18.5	36.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	8	5.3	6.2	42.3
	Štetno/Harmful	45	30.0	34.6	76.9
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	30	20.0	23.1	100.0
	Total	130	86.7	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	20	13.3		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Preklasiranje šumskih drvnih sortimenata - ŠDS^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	6	4.0	4.7	4.7
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	20	13.3	15.7	20.5
	Neutralno/Neutral	13	8.7	10.2	30.7
	Štetno/Harmful	44	29.3	34.6	65.4
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	44	29.3	34.6	100.0
	Total	127	84.7	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	23	15.3		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Ilegalne sječe od strane lokalnog stanovništva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	10	6.7	6.8	6.8
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	28	18.7	19.0	25.9
	Neutralno/Neutral	11	7.3	7.5	33.3
	Štetno/Harmful	55	36.7	37.4	70.7
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	43	28.7	29.3	100.0
	Total	147	98.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	3	2.0		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Krađa drveta sa stovarišta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	15	10.0	11.9	11.9

	Malo štetno/Little harmful	20	13.3	15.9	27.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	19	12.7	15.1	42.9
	Štetno/Harmful	34	22.7	27.0	69.8
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	38	25.3	30.2	100.0
	Total	126	84.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	24	16.0		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Namještanje javnih nabavki i tendera^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	6	4.0	4.3	4.3
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	4	2.7	2.9	7.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	10	6.7	7.2	14.5
	Štetno/Harmful	30	20.0	21.7	36.2
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	88	58.7	63.8	100.0
	Total	138	92.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	12	8.0		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Prevelik intenzitet doznake stabala u sanitarnoj sječi^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	6	4.0	4.2	4.2
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	18	12.0	12.7	16.9

	Neutralno/Neutral	26	17.3	18.3	35.2
	Štetno/Harmful	45	30.0	31.7	66.9
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	47	31.3	33.1	100.0
	Total	142	94.7	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	8	5.3		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Zaključivanje ugovora na štetu preduzeća^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	7	4.7	5.3	5.3
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	11	7.3	8.3	13.5
	Neutralno/Neutral	12	8.0	9.0	22.6
	Štetno/Harmful	36	24.0	27.1	49.6
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	67	44.7	50.4	100.0
	Total	133	88.7	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	17	11.3		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Prikazivanje nerealiziranih šumsko-uzgojnih radova^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	8	5.3	6.1	6.1
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	11	7.3	8.3	14.4

	Neutralno/Neutral	24	16.0	18.2	32.6
	Štetno/Harmful	43	28.7	32.6	65.2
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	46	30.7	34.8	100.0
	Total	132	88.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	18	12.0		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Nepotizam i rodbinske veze^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	6	4.0	4.2	4.2
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	7	4.7	4.9	9.1
	Neutralno/Neutral	15	10.0	10.5	19.6
	Štetno/Harmful	49	32.7	34.3	53.8
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	66	44.0	46.2	100.0
	Total	143	95.3	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	7	4.7		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Podmićivanje i korupcija^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	2	1.3	1.4	1.4
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	4	2.7	2.8	4.3

	Neutralno/Neutral	8	5.3	5.7	9.9
	Štetno/Harmful	41	27.3	29.1	39.0
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	86	57.3	61.0	100.0
	Total	141	94.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	9	6.0		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Favoriziranje pojedinih izvođača radova^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Malo štetno/Little harmful	5	3.3	3.5	3.5
	Neutralno/Neutral	16	10.7	11.1	14.6
	Štetno/Harmful	64	42.7	44.4	59.0
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	59	39.3	41.0	100.0
	Total	144	96.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	6	4.0		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Favoriziranje pojedinih kupaca ŠDS^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	2	1.3	1.4	1.4
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	6	4.0	4.3	5.8

	Neutralno/Neutral	16	10.7	11.6	17.4
	Štetno/Harmful	57	38.0	41.3	58.7
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	57	38.0	41.3	100.0
	Total	138	92.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	12	8.0		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Krađa šume u privatnom vlasništvu^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	9	6.0	6.3	6.3
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	14	9.3	9.7	16.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	9	6.0	6.3	22.2
	Štetno/Harmful	62	41.3	43.1	65.3
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	50	33.3	34.7	100.0
	Total	144	96.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	6	4.0		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Bespravan promet drvom^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	1	.7	.7	.7
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	13	8.7	9.1	9.8

	Neutralno/Neutral	9	6.0	6.3	16.1
	Štetno/Harmful	56	37.3	39.2	55.2
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	64	42.7	44.8	100.0
	Total	143	95.3	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	7	4.7		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Nepoštivanje planirane dinamike i intenziteta sječa^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	4	2.7	2.8	2.8
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	9	6.0	6.3	9.1
	Neutralno/Neutral	14	9.3	9.8	18.9
	Štetno/Harmful	54	36.0	37.8	56.6
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	62	41.3	43.4	100.0
	Total	143	95.3	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	6	4.0		
	System	1	.7		
	Total	7	4.7		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Uzurpacija šuma i šumskog zemljišta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	3	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	10	6.7	6.8	8.8

	Neutralno/Neutral	16	10.7	10.9	19.7
	Štetno/Harmful	58	38.7	39.5	59.2
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	60	40.0	40.8	100.0
	Total	147	98.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	3	2.0		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Uticaj politike na poslovanje preduzeća/institucije^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	4	2.7	2.8	2.8
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	8	5.3	5.6	8.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	15	10.0	10.5	18.9
	Štetno/Harmful	47	31.3	32.9	51.7
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	69	46.0	48.3	100.0
	Total	143	95.3	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	7	4.7		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Mobing^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	11	7.3	8.8	8.8
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	10	6.7	8.0	16.8

	Neutralno/Neutral	27	18.0	21.6	38.4
	Štetno/Harmful	35	23.3	28.0	66.4
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	42	28.0	33.6	100.0
	Total	125	83.3	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	25	16.7		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Nedovoljna kontrola nad radovima izvođača^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	4	2.7	2.8	2.8
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	6	4.0	4.3	7.1
	Neutralno/Neutral	10	6.7	7.1	14.2
	Štetno/Harmful	53	35.3	37.6	51.8
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	68	45.3	48.2	100.0
	Total	141	94.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	8	5.3		
	System	1	.7		
	Total	9	6.0		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

c. Ocjena štetnosti pojedinih tipova/pojavnih oblika ilegalnih aktivnosti za Sjevernu Makedoniju

Korištenje službene opreme i sredstava rada u privatne svrhe^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	16	10.7	12.3	12.3

	Malo štetno/Little harmful	24	16.0	18.5	30.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	23	15.3	17.7	48.5
	Štetno/Harmful	42	28.0	32.3	80.8
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	25	16.7	19.2	100.0
	Total	130	86.7	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	20	13.3		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Preklasiranje šumskih drvnih sortimenata - ŠDS^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	6	4.0	4.8	4.8
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	21	14.0	16.7	21.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	21	14.0	16.7	38.1
	Štetno/Harmful	51	34.0	40.5	78.6
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	27	18.0	21.4	100.0
	Total	126	84.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	24	16.0		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Ilegalne sječe od strane lokalnog stanovništva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	13	8.7	9.3	9.3
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	20	13.3	14.3	23.6

	Neutralno/Neutral	11	7.3	7.9	31.4
	Štetno/Harmful	31	20.7	22.1	53.6
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	65	43.3	46.4	100.0
	Total	140	93.3	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	10	6.7		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Krađa drveta sa stovarišta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	11	7.3	9.3	9.3
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	17	11.3	14.4	23.7
	Neutralno/Neutral	19	12.7	16.1	39.8
	Štetno/Harmful	39	26.0	33.1	72.9
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	32	21.3	27.1	100.0
	Total	118	78.7	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	32	21.3		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Namještanje javnih nabavki i tendera^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	9	6.0	6.9	6.9
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	12	8.0	9.2	16.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	19	12.7	14.5	30.5

	Štetno/Harmful	36	24.0	27.5	58.0
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	55	36.7	42.0	100.0
	Total	131	87.3	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	19	12.7		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Prevelik intenzitet doznake stabala u sanitarnoj sječi^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	10	6.7	8.8	8.8
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	15	10.0	13.2	21.9
	Neutralno/Neutral	32	21.3	28.1	50.0
	Štetno/Harmful	35	23.3	30.7	80.7
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	22	14.7	19.3	100.0
	Total	114	76.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	36	24.0		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Zaključivanje ugovora na štetu preduzeća^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	11	7.3	9.0	9.0
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	17	11.3	13.9	23.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	16	10.7	13.1	36.1

	Štetno/Harmful	30	20.0	24.6	60.7
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	48	32.0	39.3	100.0
	Total	122	81.3	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	28	18.7		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Prikazivanje nerealiziranih šumsko-uzgojnih radova^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	9	6.0	8.0	8.0
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	15	10.0	13.3	21.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	18	12.0	15.9	37.2
	Štetno/Harmful	38	25.3	33.6	70.8
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	33	22.0	29.2	100.0
	Total	113	75.3	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	37	24.7		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Nepotizam i rodbinske veze^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	1	.7	.8	.8
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	17	11.3	13.2	14.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	22	14.7	17.1	31.0

	Štetno/Harmful	36	24.0	27.9	58.9
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	53	35.3	41.1	100.0
	Total	129	86.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	21	14.0		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Podmićivanje i korupcija^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	3	2.0	2.3	2.3
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	10	6.7	7.7	10.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	8	5.3	6.2	16.2
	Štetno/Harmful	30	20.0	23.1	39.2
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	79	52.7	60.8	100.0
	Total	130	86.7	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	20	13.3		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Favoriziranje pojedinih izvođača radova^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	3	2.0	2.3	2.3
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	15	10.0	11.6	14.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	19	12.7	14.7	28.7

	Štetno/Harmful	47	31.3	36.4	65.1
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	45	30.0	34.9	100.0
	Total	129	86.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	21	14.0		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Favoriziranje pojedinih kupaca ŠDS^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	4	2.7	3.2	3.2
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	11	7.3	8.9	12.1
	Neutralno/Neutral	24	16.0	19.4	31.5
	Štetno/Harmful	44	29.3	35.5	66.9
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	41	27.3	33.1	100.0
	Total	124	82.7	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	26	17.3		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Krađa šume u privatnom vlasništvu^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	8	5.3	6.1	6.1
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	14	9.3	10.7	16.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	13	8.7	9.9	26.7

	Štetno/Harmful	36	24.0	27.5	54.2
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	60	40.0	45.8	100.0
	Total	131	87.3	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	19	12.7		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Bespravan promet drvetom^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	3	2.0	2.3	2.3
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	11	7.3	8.5	10.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	13	8.7	10.0	20.8
	Štetno/Harmful	40	26.7	30.8	51.5
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	63	42.0	48.5	100.0
	Total	130	86.7	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	20	13.3		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Nepoštivanje planirane dinamike i intenziteta sječa^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	8	5.3	6.1	6.1
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	15	10.0	11.4	17.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	19	12.7	14.4	31.8

	Štetno/Harmful	47	31.3	35.6	67.4
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	43	28.7	32.6	100.0
	Total	132	88.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	18	12.0		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Uzurpacija šuma i šumskog zemljišta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	3	2.0	2.3	2.3
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	16	10.7	12.1	14.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	9	6.0	6.8	21.2
	Štetno/Harmful	48	32.0	36.4	57.6
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	56	37.3	42.4	100.0
	Total	132	88.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	18	12.0		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Uticaj politike na poslovanje preduzeća/institucije^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	4	2.7	3.0	3.0
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	10	6.7	7.4	10.4

	Neutralno/Neutral	16	10.7	11.9	22.2
	Štetno/Harmful	33	22.0	24.4	46.7
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	72	48.0	53.3	100.0
	Total	135	90.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	15	10.0		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Mobing^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	12	8.0	9.6	9.6
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	20	13.3	16.0	25.6
	Neutralno/Neutral	22	14.7	17.6	43.2
	Štetno/Harmful	39	26.0	31.2	74.4
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	32	21.3	25.6	100.0
	Total	125	83.3	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	25	16.7		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Nedovoljna kontrola nad radovima izvođača^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	9	6.0	6.9	6.9
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	16	10.7	12.2	19.1
	Neutralno/Neutral	13	8.7	9.9	29.0

	Štetno/Harmful	48	32.0	36.6	65.6
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	45	30.0	34.4	100.0
	Total	131	87.3	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	19	12.7		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

d. Ocjena štetnosti pojedinih tipova/pojavnih oblika ilegalnih aktivnosti za Srbiju

Korištenje službene opreme i sredstava rada u privatne svrhe^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	34	13.3	16.5	16.5
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	22	8.6	10.7	27.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	37	14.5	18.0	45.1
	Štetno/Harmful	82	32.2	39.8	85.0
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	31	12.2	15.0	100.0
	Total	206	80.8	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	48	18.8		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	49	19.2		
	Total	255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Preklasiranje šumskih drvnih sortimenata - ŠDS^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	13	5.1	6.3	6.3
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	25	9.8	12.0	18.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	28	11.0	13.5	31.7

	Štetno/Harmful	81	31.8	38.9	70.7
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	61	23.9	29.3	100.0
	Total	208	81.6	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	47	18.4		
	Total	255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Ilegalne sječe od strane lokalnog stanovništva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	16	6.3	7.1	7.1
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	17	6.7	7.6	14.7
	Neutralno/Neutral	24	9.4	10.7	25.3
	Štetno/Harmful	93	36.5	41.3	66.7
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	75	29.4	33.3	100.0
	Total	225	88.2	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	29	11.4		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	30	11.8		
	Total	255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Krađa drveta sa stovarišta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	17	6.7	8.1	8.1
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	15	5.9	7.1	15.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	31	12.2	14.7	29.9
	Štetno/Harmful	75	29.4	35.5	65.4
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	73	28.6	34.6	100.0
	Total	211	82.7	100.0	

Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	44	17.3		
	Total	255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Namještanje javnih nabavki i tendera^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	9	3.5	4.4	4.4
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	8	3.1	3.9	8.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	21	8.2	10.3	18.7
	Štetno/Harmful	57	22.4	28.1	46.8
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	108	42.4	53.2	100.0
	Total	203	79.6	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	52	20.4		
	Total	255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Prevelik intenzitet doznake stabala u sanitarnoj sječi^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	29	11.4	14.2	14.2
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	16	6.3	7.8	22.1
	Neutralno/Neutral	41	16.1	20.1	42.2
	Štetno/Harmful	76	29.8	37.3	79.4
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	42	16.5	20.6	100.0
	Total	204	80.0	100.0	

Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	51	20.0		
	Total	255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Zaključivanje ugovora na štetu preduzeća^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	12	4.7	5.9	5.9
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	10	3.9	4.9	10.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	27	10.6	13.3	24.1
	Štetno/Harmful	69	27.1	34.0	58.1
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	85	33.3	41.9	100.0
	Total	203	79.6	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	52	20.4		
	Total	255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Prikazivanje nerealiziranih šumsko-uzgojnih radova^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	21	8.2	10.8	10.8
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	12	4.7	6.2	16.9
	Neutralno/Neutral	42	16.5	21.5	38.5
	Štetno/Harmful	78	30.6	40.0	78.5
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	42	16.5	21.5	100.0
	Total	195	76.5	100.0	

Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	59	23.1		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	60	23.5		
	Total	255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Nepotizam i rodbinske veze^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	10	3.9	4.8	4.8
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	17	6.7	8.2	13.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	36	14.1	17.4	30.4
	Štetno/Harmful	80	31.4	38.6	69.1
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	64	25.1	30.9	100.0
	Total	207	81.2	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	48	18.8		
	Total	255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Podmićivanje i korupcija^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	11	4.3	5.1	5.1
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	6	2.4	2.8	7.9
	Neutralno/Neutral	17	6.7	7.9	15.7
	Štetno/Harmful	73	28.6	33.8	49.5
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	109	42.7	50.5	100.0
	Total	216	84.7	100.0	

Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	39	15.3		
	Total	255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Favoriziranje pojedinih izvođača radova^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	12	4.7	5.6	5.6
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	15	5.9	7.0	12.6
	Neutralno/Neutral	25	9.8	11.7	24.3
	Štetno/Harmful	82	32.2	38.3	62.6
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	80	31.4	37.4	100.0
	Total	214	83.9	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	41	16.1		
	Total	255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Favoriziranje pojedinih kupaca ŠDS^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	11	4.3	5.1	5.1
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	22	8.6	10.1	15.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	25	9.8	11.5	26.7
	Štetno/Harmful	86	33.7	39.6	66.4
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	73	28.6	33.6	100.0
	Total	217	85.1	100.0	

Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	38	14.9		
	Total	255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Krađa šume u privatnom vlasništvu^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	10	3.9	4.5	4.5
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	12	4.7	5.5	10.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	22	8.6	10.0	20.0
	Štetno/Harmful	89	34.9	40.5	60.5
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	87	34.1	39.5	100.0
	Total	220	86.3	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	35	13.7		
	Total	255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Bespravan promet drvom^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	9	3.5	4.2	4.2
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	10	3.9	4.7	8.9
	Neutralno/Neutral	22	8.6	10.3	19.2
	Štetno/Harmful	96	37.6	45.1	64.3
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	76	29.8	35.7	100.0
	Total	213	83.5	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	42	16.5		

Total	255	100.0		
-------	-----	-------	--	--

a. Country = SRB

Nepoštivanje planirane dinamike i intenziteta sječa^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	13	5.1	6.3	6.3
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	14	5.5	6.8	13.1
	Neutralno/Neutral	40	15.7	19.4	32.5
	Štetno/Harmful	96	37.6	46.6	79.1
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	43	16.9	20.9	100.0
	Total	206	80.8	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	49	19.2		
	Total	255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Uzurpacija šuma i šumskog zemljišta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	14	5.5	6.7	6.7
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	14	5.5	6.7	13.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	29	11.4	13.9	27.3
	Štetno/Harmful	99	38.8	47.4	74.6
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	53	20.8	25.4	100.0
	Total	209	82.0	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	45	17.6		

System	1	.4		
Total	46	18.0		
Total	255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Uticaj politike na poslovanje preduzeća/institucije^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	6	2.4	2.9	2.9
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	10	3.9	4.9	7.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	32	12.5	15.6	23.4
	Štetno/Harmful	68	26.7	33.2	56.6
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	89	34.9	43.4	100.0
	Total	205	80.4	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	50	19.6		
	Total	255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Mobing^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	12	4.7	6.2	6.2
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	10	3.9	5.1	11.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	35	13.7	17.9	29.2
	Štetno/Harmful	92	36.1	47.2	76.4
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	46	18.0	23.6	100.0
	Total	195	76.5	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	60	23.5		

Total	255	100.0		
-------	-----	-------	--	--

a. Country = SRB

Nedovoljna kontrola nad radovima izvođača^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vrlo malo štetno/Not harmful	13	5.1	6.1	6.1
	Malo štetno/Little harmful	9	3.5	4.2	10.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	33	12.9	15.5	25.8
	Štetno/Harmful	102	40.0	47.9	73.7
	Vrlo štetno/Very harmful	56	22.0	26.3	100.0
	Total	213	83.5	100.0	
Missing	Ne mogu ocijeniti/Can not make assessment	42	16.5		
	Total	255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

8 Appendix 3: The importance of social consequences of illegal activities per country

Gubitak radnih mjesta

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	38	4.7	4.9	4.9
	Nevažno/Low importance	48	5.9	6.2	11.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	132	16.3	16.9	28.0
	Važno/Moderately important	293	36.3	37.6	65.6
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	268	33.2	34.4	100.0
	Total	779	96.4	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	26	3.2		
	System	3	.4		
	Total	29	3.6		
Total		808	100.0		

Devastacija šume kao javnog dobra

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	13	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Nevažno/Low importance	24	3.0	3.0	4.6
	Neutralno/Neutral	73	9.0	9.1	13.8
	Važno/Moderately important	251	31.1	31.4	45.2
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	438	54.2	54.8	100.0
	Total	799	98.9	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	8	1.0		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	9	1.1		
Total		808	100.0		

Devastacija opštih moralno-etičkih normi društva

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	14	1.7	1.8	1.8
	Nevažno/Low importance	34	4.2	4.3	6.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	126	15.6	15.8	21.9
	Važno/Moderatly important	263	32.5	33.0	54.9
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	359	44.4	45.1	100.0
	Total	796	98.5	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	11	1.4		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	12	1.5		
Total		808	100.0		

Porast stope kriminaliteta

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	22	2.7	2.8	2.8
	Nevažno/Low importance	28	3.5	3.5	6.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	108	13.4	13.6	19.8
	Važno/Moderatly important	277	34.3	34.8	54.6
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	361	44.7	45.4	100.0
	Total	796	98.5	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	11	1.4		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	12	1.5		
Total		808	100.0		

Ugrožavanje sigurnosti imovine i života

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	25	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Nevažno/Low importance	43	5.3	5.4	8.6
	Neutralno/Neutral	142	17.6	17.9	26.4
	Važno/Moderatly important	286	35.4	36.0	62.5
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	298	36.9	37.5	100.0
	Total	794	98.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	13	1.6		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	14	1.7		
Total		808	100.0		

Devastacija krajobrazne (estetske) raznolikosti

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	21	2.6	2.6	2.6
	Nevažno/Low importance	49	6.1	6.2	8.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	141	17.5	17.8	26.6
	Važno/Moderatly important	309	38.2	38.9	65.5
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	274	33.9	34.5	100.0
	Total	794	98.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	12	1.5		
	System	2	.2		
	Total	14	1.7		
Total		808	100.0		

Country = BH

Statistics^a

Gubitak radnih mjesta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	5	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Nevažno/Low importance	14	5.5	5.7	7.7
	Neutralno/Neutral	27	10.7	10.9	18.6
	Važno/Moderately important	95	37.5	38.5	57.1
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	106	41.9	42.9	100.0
	Total	247	97.6	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	6	2.4		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Devastacija šume kao javnog dobra^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	2	.8	.8	.8
	Nevažno/Low importance	2	.8	.8	1.6
	Neutralno/Neutral	19	7.5	7.6	9.2
	Važno/Moderately important	62	24.5	24.7	33.9
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	166	65.6	66.1	100.0
	Total	251	99.2	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	2	.8		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Devastacija opštih moralno-etičkih normi društva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	1	.4	.4	.4
	Nevažno/Low importance	10	4.0	4.0	4.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	27	10.7	10.8	15.1
	Važno/Moderatly important	84	33.2	33.5	48.6
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	129	51.0	51.4	100.0
	Total	251	99.2	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	2	.8		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Porast stope kriminaliteta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	3	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Nevažno/Low importance	3	1.2	1.2	2.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	22	8.7	8.8	11.2
	Važno/Moderatly important	83	32.8	33.2	44.4
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	139	54.9	55.6	100.0
	Total	250	98.8	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	1.2		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Ugrožavanje sigurnosti imovine i života^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
--	--	-----------	---------	---------------	--------------------

Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	4	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Nevažno/Low importance	8	3.2	3.2	4.9
	Neutralno/Neutral	42	16.6	17.0	21.9
	Važno/Moderately important	81	32.0	32.8	54.7
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	112	44.3	45.3	100.0
	Total	247	97.6	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	6	2.4		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Devastacija krajobrazne (estetske) raznolikosti^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	7	2.8	2.8	2.8
	Nevažno/Low importance	6	2.4	2.4	5.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	37	14.6	14.8	20.0
	Važno/Moderately important	108	42.7	43.2	63.2
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	92	36.4	36.8	100.0
	Total	250	98.8	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	1.2		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Country = CG

Gubitak radnih mjesta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	9	6.0	6.2	6.2
	Nevažno/Low importance	3	2.0	2.1	8.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	22	14.7	15.2	23.4
	Važno/Moderatly important	58	38.7	40.0	63.4
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	53	35.3	36.6	100.0
	Total	145	96.7	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	4	2.7		
	System	1	.7		
	Total	5	3.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Devastacija šume kao javnog dobra^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	1	.7	.7	.7
	Nevažno/Low importance	8	5.3	5.5	6.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	8	5.3	5.5	11.6
	Važno/Moderatly important	37	24.7	25.3	37.0
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	92	61.3	63.0	100.0
	Total	146	97.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	4	2.7		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Devastacija opštih moralno-etičkih normi društva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	1	.7	.7	.7
	Nevažno/Low importance	4	2.7	2.7	3.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	26	17.3	17.8	21.2
	Važno/Moderatly important	45	30.0	30.8	52.1
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	70	46.7	47.9	100.0
	Total	146	97.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	4	2.7		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Porast stope kriminaliteta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	1	.7	.7	.7
	Nevažno/Low importance	4	2.7	2.7	3.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	28	18.7	19.2	22.6
	Važno/Moderatly important	52	34.7	35.6	58.2
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	61	40.7	41.8	100.0
	Total	146	97.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	4	2.7		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Ugrožavanje sigurnosti imovine i života^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	3	2.0	2.1	2.1
	Nevažno/Low importance	12	8.0	8.3	10.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	34	22.7	23.4	33.8
	Važno/Moderately important	44	29.3	30.3	64.1
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	52	34.7	35.9	100.0
	Total	145	96.7	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	5	3.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Devastacija krajobrazne (estetske) raznolikosti^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	3	2.0	2.1	2.1
	Nevažno/Low importance	12	8.0	8.2	10.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	20	13.3	13.7	24.0
	Važno/Moderately important	49	32.7	33.6	57.5
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	62	41.3	42.5	100.0
	Total	146	97.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	4	2.7		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Country = SM

Gubitak radnih mjesta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	8	5.3	5.5	5.5
	Nevažno/Low importance	17	11.3	11.6	17.1
	Neutralno/Neutral	28	18.7	19.2	36.3
	Važno/Moderatly important	46	30.7	31.5	67.8
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	47	31.3	32.2	100.0
	Total	146	97.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	4	2.7		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Devastacija šume kao javnog dobra^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	4	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Nevažno/Low importance	6	4.0	4.0	6.7
	Neutralno/Neutral	21	14.0	14.1	20.8
	Važno/Moderatly important	39	26.0	26.2	47.0
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	79	52.7	53.0	100.0
	Total	149	99.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	1	.7		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Devastacija opštih moralno-etičkih normi društva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	4	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Nevažno/Low importance	10	6.7	6.8	9.5
	Neutralno/Neutral	26	17.3	17.6	27.0
	Važno/Moderately important	46	30.7	31.1	58.1
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	62	41.3	41.9	100.0
	Total	148	98.7	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	2	1.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Porast stope kriminaliteta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	6	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Nevažno/Low importance	5	3.3	3.3	7.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	16	10.7	10.7	18.0
	Važno/Moderately important	46	30.7	30.7	48.7
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	77	51.3	51.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

a. Country = SM

Ugrožavanje sigurnosti imovine i života^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	8	5.3	5.4	5.4
	Nevažno/Low importance	6	4.0	4.0	9.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	20	13.3	13.4	22.8
	Važno/Moderately important	48	32.0	32.2	55.0
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	67	44.7	45.0	100.0
	Total	149	99.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	1	.7		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Devastacija krajobrazne (estetske) raznolikosti^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	1	.7	.7	.7
	Nevažno/Low importance	19	12.7	12.8	13.5
	Neutralno/Neutral	25	16.7	16.9	30.4
	Važno/Moderately important	49	32.7	33.1	63.5
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	54	36.0	36.5	100.0
	Total	148	98.7	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	2	1.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Country = SRB

Gubitak radnih mjesta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	16	6.3	6.6	6.6
	Nevažno/Low importance	14	5.5	5.8	12.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	55	21.6	22.8	35.3
	Važno/Moderately important	94	36.9	39.0	74.3
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	62	24.3	25.7	100.0
	Total	241	94.5	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	12	4.7		
	System	2	.8		
	Total	14	5.5		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Devastacija šume kao javnog dobra^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	6	2.4	2.4	2.4
	Nevažno/Low importance	8	3.1	3.2	5.5
	Neutralno/Neutral	25	9.8	9.9	15.4
	Važno/Moderately important	113	44.3	44.7	60.1
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	101	39.6	39.9	100.0
	Total	253	99.2	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	1	.4		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	2	.8		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Devastacija opštih moralno-etičkih normi društva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	8	3.1	3.2	3.2
	Nevažno/Low importance	10	3.9	4.0	7.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	47	18.4	18.7	25.9
	Važno/Moderately important	88	34.5	35.1	61.0
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	98	38.4	39.0	100.0
	Total	251	98.4	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	1.2		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	4	1.6		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Porast stope kriminaliteta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	12	4.7	4.8	4.8
	Nevažno/Low importance	16	6.3	6.4	11.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	42	16.5	16.8	28.0
	Važno/Moderately important	96	37.6	38.4	66.4
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	84	32.9	33.6	100.0
	Total	250	98.0	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	4	1.6		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	5	2.0		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Ugrožavanje sigurnosti imovine i života^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	10	3.9	4.0	4.0
	Nevažno/Low importance	17	6.7	6.7	10.7
	Neutralno/Neutral	46	18.0	18.2	28.9
	Važno/Moderately important	113	44.3	44.7	73.5
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	67	26.3	26.5	100.0
	Total	253	99.2	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	1	.4		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	2	.8		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Devastacija krajobrazne (estetske) raznolikosti^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	10	3.9	4.0	4.0
	Nevažno/Low importance	12	4.7	4.8	8.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	59	23.1	23.6	32.4
	Važno/Moderately important	103	40.4	41.2	73.6
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	66	25.9	26.4	100.0
	Total	250	98.0	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	1.2		
	System	2	.8		
	Total	5	2.0		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

9 Appendix 4: The importance of economic consequences of illegal activities

Smanjenje cijene šumskih drvnih sortimenata

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	30	3.7	3.8	3.8
	Nevažno/Low importance	48	5.9	6.1	9.9
	Neutralno/Neutral	142	17.6	18.0	27.8
	Važno/Moderatly important	329	40.7	41.6	69.4
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	242	30.0	30.6	100.0
	Total	791	97.9	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	16	2.0		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	17	2.1		
Total		808	100.0		

Gubitak prihoda za preduzeće šumarstva

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	17	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Nevažno/Low importance	32	4.0	4.0	6.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	108	13.4	13.6	19.7
	Važno/Moderatly important	298	36.9	37.4	57.2
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	341	42.2	42.8	100.0
	Total	796	98.5	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	11	1.4		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	12	1.5		
Total		808	100.0		

Gubitak prihoda za državu (porezi, doprinosi, naknade za korištenje...)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	16	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Nevažno/Low importance	35	4.3	4.4	6.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	110	13.6	13.8	20.2
	Važno/Moderatly important	256	31.7	32.1	52.3
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	381	47.2	47.7	100.0
	Total	798	98.8	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	9	1.1		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	10	1.2		
Total		808	100.0		

Slabljenje državne ekonomije

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	25	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Nevažno/Low importance	33	4.1	4.1	7.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	114	14.1	14.3	21.6
	Važno/Moderatly important	292	36.1	36.7	58.3
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	332	41.1	41.7	100.0
	Total	796	98.5	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	11	1.4		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	12	1.5		
Total		808	100.0		

Smanjenje vrijednosti šume kao državnog vlasništva

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	21	2.6	2.6	2.6
	Nevažno/Low importance	37	4.6	4.6	7.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	93	11.5	11.7	18.9
	Važno/Moderately important	281	34.8	35.2	54.1
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	366	45.3	45.9	100.0
	Total	798	98.8	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	9	1.1		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	10	1.2		
Total		808	100.0		

Smanjenje vrijednosti šume kao privatnog vlasništva

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	18	2.2	2.3	2.3
	Nevažno/Low importance	39	4.8	4.9	7.1
	Neutralno/Neutral	141	17.5	17.7	24.8
	Važno/Moderately important	293	36.3	36.7	61.5
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	307	38.0	38.5	100.0
	Total	798	98.8	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	9	1.1		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	10	1.2		
Total		808	100.0		

Povećanje troškova državnih institucija na suzbijanju nezakonitih aktivnosti

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	36	4.5	4.6	4.6
	Nevažno/Low importance	45	5.6	5.7	10.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	143	17.7	18.1	28.4
	Važno/Moderatly important	290	35.9	36.7	65.1
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	276	34.2	34.9	100.0
	Total	790	97.8	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	17	2.1		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	18	2.2		
Total		808	100.0		

SORT CASES BY Country.

Country = BH

Smanjenje cijene šumskih drvnih sortimenata^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	6	2.4	2.4	2.4
	Nevažno/Low importance	10	4.0	4.0	6.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	46	18.2	18.5	24.9
	Važno/Moderatly important	95	37.5	38.2	63.1
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	92	36.4	36.9	100.0
	Total	249	98.4	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	4	1.6		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Gubitak prihoda za preduzeće šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	1	.4	.4	.4
	Nevažno/Low importance	3	1.2	1.2	1.6
	Neutralno/Neutral	25	9.9	10.0	11.6
	Važno/Moderatly important	78	30.8	31.2	42.8
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	143	56.5	57.2	100.0
	Total	250	98.8	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	1.2		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Gubitak prihoda za državu (porezi, doprinosi, naknade za korištenje...)^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Nevažno/Low importance	6	2.4	2.4	2.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	30	11.9	12.0	14.5
	Važno/Moderatly important	77	30.4	30.9	45.4
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	136	53.8	54.6	100.0
	Total	249	98.4	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	4	1.6		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Slabljenje državne ekonomije^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	3	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Nevažno/Low importance	5	2.0	2.0	3.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	31	12.3	12.4	15.7
	Važno/Moderatly important	80	31.6	32.1	47.8
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	130	51.4	52.2	100.0
	Total	249	98.4	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	4	1.6		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Smanjenje vrijednosti šume kao državnog vlasništva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	3	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Nevažno/Low importance	7	2.8	2.8	4.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	16	6.3	6.4	10.4
	Važno/Moderatly important	84	33.2	33.7	44.2
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	139	54.9	55.8	100.0
	Total	249	98.4	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	4	1.6		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Smanjenje vrijednosti šume kao privatnog vlasništva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	4	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Nevažno/Low importance	10	4.0	4.0	5.6
	Neutralno/Neutral	42	16.6	16.9	22.5
	Važno/Moderatly important	81	32.0	32.5	55.0
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	112	44.3	45.0	100.0
	Total	249	98.4	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	4	1.6		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Povećanje troškova državnih institucija na suzbijanju nezakonitih aktivnosti^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	8	3.2	3.3	3.3
	Nevažno/Low importance	9	3.6	3.7	6.9
	Neutralno/Neutral	37	14.6	15.0	22.0
	Važno/Moderatly important	88	34.8	35.8	57.7
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	104	41.1	42.3	100.0
	Total	246	97.2	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	7	2.8		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Country = CG

Smanjenje cijene šumskih drvnih sortimenata^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	5	3.3	3.4	3.4
	Nevažno/Low importance	3	2.0	2.0	5.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	23	15.3	15.6	21.1
	Važno/Moderately important	71	47.3	48.3	69.4
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	45	30.0	30.6	100.0
	Total	147	98.0	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	2.0		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Gubitak prihoda za preduzeće šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	3	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Nevažno/Low importance	6	4.0	4.1	6.1
	Neutralno/Neutral	17	11.3	11.6	17.7
	Važno/Moderately important	57	38.0	38.8	56.5
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	64	42.7	43.5	100.0
	Total	147	98.0	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	2.0		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Gubitak prihoda za državu (porezi, doprinosi, naknade za korištenje...)^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Nevažno/Low importance	8	5.3	5.4	5.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	12	8.0	8.2	13.6
	Važno/Moderately important	42	28.0	28.6	42.2
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	85	56.7	57.8	100.0
	Total	147	98.0	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	2.0		
Total		150	100.0		

Slabljenje državne ekonomije^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	4	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Nevažno/Low importance	4	2.7	2.7	5.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	12	8.0	8.2	13.6
	Važno/Moderately important	58	38.7	39.5	53.1
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	69	46.0	46.9	100.0
	Total	147	98.0	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	2.0		
Total		150	100.0		

Smanjenje vrijednosti šume kao državnog vlasništva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	2	1.3	1.4	1.4
	Nevažno/Low importance	10	6.7	6.8	8.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	19	12.7	12.9	21.1
	Važno/Moderately important	54	36.0	36.7	57.8
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	62	41.3	42.2	100.0
	Total	147	98.0	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	2.0		
Total		150	100.0		

Smanjenje vrijednosti šume kao privatnog vlasništva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	1	.7	.7	.7
	Nevažno/Low importance	8	5.3	5.4	6.1
	Neutralno/Neutral	25	16.7	17.0	23.1
	Važno/Moderately important	68	45.3	46.3	69.4
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	45	30.0	30.6	100.0
	Total	147	98.0	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	2.0		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Povećanje troškova državnih institucija na suzbijanju nezakonitih aktivnosti^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	5	3.3	3.4	3.4
	Nevažno/Low importance	9	6.0	6.1	9.5
	Neutralno/Neutral	27	18.0	18.4	27.9
	Važno/Moderately important	56	37.3	38.1	66.0
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	50	33.3	34.0	100.0
	Total	147	98.0	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	2.0		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Country = SM

Smanjenje cijene šumskih drvnih sortimenata^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	9	6.0	6.1	6.1
	Nevažno/Low importance	14	9.3	9.5	15.5
	Neutralno/Neutral	22	14.7	14.9	30.4
	Važno/Moderately important	55	36.7	37.2	67.6
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	48	32.0	32.4	100.0
	Total	148	98.7	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	2	1.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Gubitak prihoda za preduzeće šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	7	4.7	4.7	4.7
	Nevažno/Low importance	10	6.7	6.8	11.5
	Neutralno/Neutral	20	13.3	13.5	25.0
	Važno/Moderately important	53	35.3	35.8	60.8
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	58	38.7	39.2	100.0
	Total	148	98.7	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	2	1.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Gubitak prihoda za državu (porezi, doprinosi, naknade za korištenje...)^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	10	6.7	6.8	6.8
	Nevažno/Low importance	6	4.0	4.1	10.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	19	12.7	12.8	23.6
	Važno/Moderately important	42	28.0	28.4	52.0
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	71	47.3	48.0	100.0
	Total	148	98.7	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	2	1.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Slabljenje državne ekonomije^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	6	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Nevažno/Low importance	6	4.0	4.0	8.1
	Neutralno/Neutral	18	12.0	12.1	20.1
	Važno/Moderately important	59	39.3	39.6	59.7
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	60	40.0	40.3	100.0
	Total	149	99.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	1	.7		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Smanjenje vrijednosti šume kao državnog vlasništva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	6	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Nevažno/Low importance	7	4.7	4.7	8.7
	Neutralno/Neutral	14	9.3	9.3	18.0
	Važno/Moderatly important	43	28.7	28.7	46.7
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	80	53.3	53.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

a. Country = SM

Smanjenje vrijednosti šume kao privatnog vlasništva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	4	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Nevažno/Low importance	10	6.7	6.7	9.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	25	16.7	16.8	26.2
	Važno/Moderatly important	46	30.7	30.9	57.0
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	64	42.7	43.0	100.0
	Total	149	99.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	1	.7		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Povećanje troškova državnih institucija na suzbijanju nezakonitih aktivnosti^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	9	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Nevažno/Low importance	5	3.3	3.4	9.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	17	11.3	11.4	20.8
	Važno/Moderately important	54	36.0	36.2	57.0
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	64	42.7	43.0	100.0
	Total	149	99.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	1	.7		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Country = SRB

Smanjenje cijene šumskih drvnih sortimenata^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	10	3.9	4.0	4.0
	Nevažno/Low importance	21	8.2	8.5	12.6
	Neutralno/Neutral	51	20.0	20.6	33.2
	Važno/Moderately important	108	42.4	43.7	76.9
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	57	22.4	23.1	100.0
	Total	247	96.9	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	7	2.7		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	8	3.1		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Gubitak prihoda za preduzeće šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	6	2.4	2.4	2.4
	Nevažno/Low importance	13	5.1	5.2	7.6
	Neutralno/Neutral	46	18.0	18.3	25.9
	Važno/Moderatly important	110	43.1	43.8	69.7
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	76	29.8	30.3	100.0
	Total	251	98.4	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	1.2		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	4	1.6		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Gubitak prihoda za državu (porezi, doprinosi, naknade za korištenje...)^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	6	2.4	2.4	2.4
	Nevažno/Low importance	15	5.9	5.9	8.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	49	19.2	19.3	27.6
	Važno/Moderatly important	95	37.3	37.4	65.0
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	89	34.9	35.0	100.0
	Total	254	99.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.4		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Slabljenje državne ekonomije^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	12	4.7	4.8	4.8
	Nevažno/Low importance	18	7.1	7.2	12.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	53	20.8	21.1	33.1
	Važno/Moderatly important	95	37.3	37.8	70.9
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	73	28.6	29.1	100.0
	Total	251	98.4	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	1.2		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	4	1.6		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Smanjenje vrijednosti šume kao državnog vlasništva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	10	3.9	4.0	4.0
	Nevažno/Low importance	13	5.1	5.2	9.1
	Neutralno/Neutral	44	17.3	17.5	26.6
	Važno/Moderatly important	100	39.2	39.7	66.3
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	85	33.3	33.7	100.0
	Total	252	98.8	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	2	.8		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	3	1.2		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Smanjenje vrijednosti šume kao privatnog vlasništva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	9	3.5	3.6	3.6
	Nevažno/Low importance	11	4.3	4.3	7.9
	Neutralno/Neutral	49	19.2	19.4	27.3
	Važno/Moderatly important	98	38.4	38.7	66.0
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	86	33.7	34.0	100.0
	Total	253	99.2	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	1	.4		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	2	.8		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Povećanje troškova državnih institucija na suzbijanju nezakonitih aktivnosti^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	14	5.5	5.6	5.6
	Nevažno/Low importance	22	8.6	8.9	14.5
	Neutralno/Neutral	62	24.3	25.0	39.5
	Važno/Moderatly important	92	36.1	37.1	76.6
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	58	22.7	23.4	100.0
	Total	248	97.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	6	2.4		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	7	2.7		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

10 Appendix 5: The importance of ecological consequences of illegal activities

Narušavanje vodnog režima

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	14	1.7	1.8	1.8
	Nevažno/Low importance	23	2.8	2.9	4.6
	Neutralno/Neutral	54	6.7	6.8	11.4
	Važno/Moderately important	228	28.2	28.6	40.0
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	478	59.2	60.0	100.0
	Total	797	98.6	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	10	1.2		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	11	1.4		
Total		808	100.0		

Pojava erozionih procesa

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	16	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Nevažno/Low importance	20	2.5	2.5	4.5
	Neutralno/Neutral	52	6.4	6.5	11.0
	Važno/Moderately important	222	27.5	27.8	38.8
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	490	60.6	61.3	100.0
	Total	800	99.0	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	7	.9		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	8	1.0		
Total		808	100.0		

Gubitak biodiverziteta

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	18	2.2	2.3	2.3
	Nevažno/Low importance	18	2.2	2.3	4.5
	Neutralno/Neutral	75	9.3	9.4	14.0
	Važno/Moderatly important	241	29.8	30.3	44.3
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	443	54.8	55.7	100.0
	Total	795	98.4	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	12	1.5		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	13	1.6		
Total		808	100.0		

Narušenost klimatskog režima

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	18	2.2	2.3	2.3
	Nevažno/Low importance	20	2.5	2.5	4.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	89	11.0	11.2	16.0
	Važno/Moderatly important	255	31.6	32.1	48.1
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	412	51.0	51.9	100.0
	Total	794	98.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	13	1.6		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	14	1.7		
Total		808	100.0		

Narušavanje stabilnosti šumskih ekosistema

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	15	1.9	1.9	1.9
	Nevažno/Low importance	17	2.1	2.1	4.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	57	7.1	7.1	11.1
	Važno/Moderatly important	258	31.9	32.3	43.4
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	451	55.8	56.4	99.9
	44.0	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	799	98.9	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	8	1.0		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	9	1.1		
Total	808	100.0			

Pojava požara

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	21	2.6	2.6	2.6
	Nevažno/Low importance	25	3.1	3.1	5.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	65	8.0	8.1	13.9
	Važno/Moderatly important	203	25.1	25.4	39.3
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	484	59.9	60.7	100.0
	Total	798	98.8	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	9	1.1		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	10	1.2		
Total	808	100.0			

Pojava biljnih bolesti

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	22	2.7	2.8	2.8
	Nevažno/Low importance	21	2.6	2.6	5.4

	Neutralno/Neutral	83	10.3	10.4	15.8
	Važno/Moderatly important	265	32.8	33.3	49.1
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	405	50.1	50.9	100.0
	Total	796	98.5	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	11	1.4		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	12	1.5		
Total		808	100.0		

Country = BH

Narušavanje vodnog režima^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	3	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Nevažno/Low importance	4	1.6	1.6	2.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	13	5.1	5.2	8.0
	Važno/Moderatly important	56	22.1	22.5	30.5
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	173	68.4	69.5	100.0
	Total	249	98.4	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	4	1.6		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Pojava erozionih procesa^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	4	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Nevažno/Low importance	4	1.6	1.6	3.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	11	4.3	4.4	7.6
	Važno/Moderatly important	64	25.3	25.7	33.3
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	166	65.6	66.7	100.0
	Total	249	98.4	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	4	1.6		
Total		253	100.0		

Gubitak biodiverziteta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	5	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Nevažno/Low importance	3	1.2	1.2	3.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	21	8.3	8.5	11.7
	Važno/Moderately important	79	31.2	32.0	43.7
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	139	54.9	56.3	100.0
	Total	247	97.6	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	6	2.4		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Narušenost klimatskog režima^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	5	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Nevažno/Low importance	3	1.2	1.2	3.2
	Neutralno/Neutral	27	10.7	10.9	14.2
	Važno/Moderately important	87	34.4	35.2	49.4
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	125	49.4	50.6	100.0
	Total	247	97.6	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	6	2.4		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Narušavanje stabilnosti šumskih ekosistema^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	4	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Nevažno/Low importance	3	1.2	1.2	2.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	14	5.5	5.6	8.4
	Važno/Moderatly important	76	30.0	30.5	39.0
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	152	60.1	61.0	100.0
	Total	249	98.4	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	4	1.6		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Pojava požara^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	5	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Nevažno/Low importance	4	1.6	1.6	3.6
	Neutralno/Neutral	22	8.7	8.8	12.4
	Važno/Moderatly important	59	23.3	23.5	35.9
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	161	63.6	64.1	100.0
	Total	251	99.2	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	2	.8		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Pojava biljnih bolesti^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	6	2.4	2.4	2.4
	Nevažno/Low importance	1	.4	.4	2.8
	Neutralno/Neutral	19	7.5	7.6	10.4
	Važno/Moderatly important	80	31.6	32.0	42.4
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	144	56.9	57.6	100.0
	Total	250	98.8	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	1.2		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Country = CG

Narušavanje vodnog režima^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Nevažno/Low importance	5	3.3	3.4	3.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	7	4.7	4.8	8.2
	Važno/Moderatly important	43	28.7	29.3	37.4
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	92	61.3	62.6	100.0
	Total	147	98.0	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	2.0		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Pojava erozionih procesa^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	1	.7	.7	.7
	Nevažno/Low importance	4	2.7	2.7	3.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	10	6.7	6.8	10.1
	Važno/Moderatly important	38	25.3	25.7	35.8
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	95	63.3	64.2	100.0
	Total	148	98.7	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	2	1.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Gubitak biodiverziteta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	1	.7	.7	.7
	Nevažno/Low importance	4	2.7	2.7	3.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	13	8.7	8.8	12.2
	Važno/Moderatly important	37	24.7	25.0	37.2
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	93	62.0	62.8	100.0
	Total	148	98.7	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	2	1.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Narušenost klimatskog režima^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Nevažno/Low importance	7	4.7	4.7	4.7
	Neutralno/Neutral	19	12.7	12.8	17.6
	Važno/Moderatly important	46	30.7	31.1	48.6
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	76	50.7	51.4	100.0
	Total	148	98.7	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	2	1.3		
Total		150	100.0		

Narušavanje stabilnosti šumskih ekosistema^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	2	1.3	1.4	1.4
	Nevažno/Low importance	3	2.0	2.0	3.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	5	3.3	3.4	6.8
	Važno/Moderatly important	47	31.3	31.8	38.5
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	90	60.0	60.8	99.3
	44.0	1	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	148	98.7	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	2	1.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Pojava požara^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Nevažno/Low importance	3	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	8	5.3	5.4	7.4
	Važno/Moderatly important	30	20.0	20.3	27.7
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	107	71.3	72.3	100.0
	Total	148	98.7	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	2	1.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Pojava biljnih bolesti^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Nevažno/Low importance	9	6.0	6.1	6.1
	Neutralno/Neutral	16	10.7	10.8	16.9
	Važno/Moderatly important	48	32.0	32.4	49.3
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	75	50.0	50.7	100.0
	Total	148	98.7	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	2	1.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Country = SM

Narušavanje vodnog režima^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	1	.7	.7	.7
	Nevažno/Low importance	3	2.0	2.0	2.7
	Neutralno/Neutral	8	5.3	5.4	8.1
	Važno/Moderatly important	49	32.7	32.9	40.9
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	88	58.7	59.1	100.0
	Total	149	99.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	1	.7		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Pojava erozionih procesa^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	2	1.3	1.3	1.3
	Nevažno/Low importance	4	2.7	2.7	4.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	8	5.3	5.3	9.3
	Važno/Moderatly important	33	22.0	22.0	31.3
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	103	68.7	68.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

a. Country = SM

Gubitak biodiverziteta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	1	.7	.7	.7
	Nevažno/Low importance	3	2.0	2.0	2.7
	Neutralno/Neutral	7	4.7	4.7	7.4
	Važno/Moderatly important	53	35.3	35.6	43.0
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	85	56.7	57.0	100.0
	Total	149	99.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	1	.7		
	Total	150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Narušenost klimatskog režima^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	2	1.3	1.4	1.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	8	5.3	5.4	6.8
	Važno/Moderatly important	43	28.7	29.1	35.8
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	95	63.3	64.2	100.0

Total		148	98.7	100.0
Missing	nema ocjene	2	1.3	
Total		150	100.0	

a. Country = SM

Narušavanje stabilnosti šumskih ekosistema^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	1	.7	.7	.7
	Nevažno/Low importance	1	.7	.7	1.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	8	5.3	5.4	6.7
	Važno/Moderatly important	46	30.7	30.9	37.6
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	93	62.0	62.4	100.0
	Total	149	99.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	1	.7		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Pojava požara^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	3	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Nevažno/Low importance	5	3.3	3.3	5.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	4	2.7	2.7	8.0
	Važno/Moderatly important	40	26.7	26.7	34.7
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	98	65.3	65.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

a. Country = SM

Pojava biljnih bolesti^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	2	1.3	1.3	1.3
	Nevažno/Low importance	5	3.3	3.4	4.7
	Neutralno/Neutral	13	8.7	8.7	13.4
	Važno/Moderately important	51	34.0	34.2	47.7
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	78	52.0	52.3	100.0
	Total	149	99.3	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	1	.7		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Country = SRB

Narušavanje vodnog režima^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	10	3.9	4.0	4.0
	Nevažno/Low importance	11	4.3	4.4	8.3
	Neutralno/Neutral	26	10.2	10.3	18.7
	Važno/Moderately important	80	31.4	31.7	50.4
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	125	49.0	49.6	100.0
	Total	252	98.8	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	2	.8		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	3	1.2		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Pojava erozionih procesa^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	9	3.5	3.6	3.6
	Nevažno/Low importance	8	3.1	3.2	6.7
	Neutralno/Neutral	23	9.0	9.1	15.8
	Važno/Moderatly important	87	34.1	34.4	50.2
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	126	49.4	49.8	100.0
	Total	253	99.2	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	1	.4		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	2	.8		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Gubitak biodiverziteta^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	11	4.3	4.4	4.4
	Nevažno/Low importance	8	3.1	3.2	7.6
	Neutralno/Neutral	34	13.3	13.5	21.1
	Važno/Moderatly important	72	28.2	28.7	49.8
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	126	49.4	50.2	100.0
	Total	251	98.4	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	1.2		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	4	1.6		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Narušenost klimatskog režima^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	11	4.3	4.4	4.4
	Nevažno/Low importance	10	3.9	4.0	8.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	35	13.7	13.9	22.3
	Važno/Moderatly important	79	31.0	31.5	53.8
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	116	45.5	46.2	100.0
	Total	251	98.4	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	3	1.2		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	4	1.6		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Narušavanje stabilnosti šumskih ekosistema^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	8	3.1	3.2	3.2
	Nevažno/Low importance	10	3.9	4.0	7.1
	Neutralno/Neutral	30	11.8	11.9	19.0
	Važno/Moderatly important	89	34.9	35.2	54.2
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	116	45.5	45.8	100.0
	Total	253	99.2	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	1	.4		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	2	.8		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Pojava požara^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	13	5.1	5.2	5.2
	Nevažno/Low importance	13	5.1	5.2	10.4
	Neutralno/Neutral	31	12.2	12.4	22.9
	Važno/Moderatly important	74	29.0	29.7	52.6
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	118	46.3	47.4	100.0
	Total	249	97.6	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	5	2.0		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	6	2.4		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Pojava biljnih bolesti^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno nevažno/Not at all important	14	5.5	5.6	5.6
	Nevažno/Low importance	6	2.4	2.4	8.0
	Neutralno/Neutral	35	13.7	14.1	22.1
	Važno/Moderatly important	86	33.7	34.5	56.6
	Veoma važno/Extremely important	108	42.4	43.4	100.0
	Total	249	97.6	100.0	
Missing	nema ocjene	5	2.0		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	6	2.4		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

11 Appendix 6: The assessment of statement on mechanisms for prevention and combat with illegal activities in forestry

Zvanični podaci o tipovima i obimu ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva se redovno obrađuju i javno su dostupni

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	132	16.3	16.8	16.8
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	289	35.8	36.9	53.7
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	203	25.1	25.9	79.6
	Slažem se/Agree	123	15.2	15.7	95.3
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	37	4.6	4.7	100.0
	Total	784	97.0	100.0	
Missing	99.0	23	2.8		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	24	3.0		
Total		808	100.0		

Pojam nezakonitih aktivnosti je prepoznat i adekvatno definisan u legislativnom okviru sektora šumarstva

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	74	9.2	9.5	9.5
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	221	27.4	28.2	37.7
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	227	28.1	29.0	66.7
	Slažem se/Agree	212	26.2	27.1	93.7
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	49	6.1	6.3	100.0
	Total	783	96.9	100.0	
Missing	99.0	24	3.0		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	25	3.1		
Total		808	100.0		

Mjere za suzbijanje nezakonitih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva su jasno definisane i propisane u legislativnom okviru sektora šumarstva

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	67	8.3	8.5	8.5
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	186	23.0	23.6	32.1
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	223	27.6	28.3	60.4
	Slažem se/Agree	238	29.5	30.2	90.6
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	74	9.2	9.4	100.0
	Total	788	97.5	100.0	
Missing	99.0	19	2.4		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	20	2.5		
Total		808	100.0		

Postoje planovi za borbu protiv kriminala i korupcije u sektoru šumarstva

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	98	12.1	12.7	12.7
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	205	25.4	26.7	39.4
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	234	29.0	30.4	69.8
	Slažem se/Agree	176	21.8	22.9	92.7
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	56	6.9	7.3	100.0
	Total	769	95.2	100.0	
Missing	99.0	36	4.5		
	System	3	.4		
	Total	39	4.8		
Total		808	100.0		

**Planovi za borbu protiv kriminala i korupcije se redovno ažuriraju novim mjerama i indikatorima
za suzbijanje nezakonitih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potupuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	113	14.0	14.7	14.7
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	268	33.2	34.9	49.6
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	240	29.7	31.3	80.9
	Slažem se/Agree	112	13.9	14.6	95.4
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	35	4.3	4.6	100.0
	Total	768	95.0	100.0	
Missing	99.0	37	4.6		
	System	3	.4		
	Total	40	5.0		
Total		808	100.0		

**Postoji definisana, operativna i učinkovita međuinsitucionalna saradnja u vezi prevencije i borbe
protiv svih oblika korupcije u sektoru šumarstva**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potupuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	123	15.2	15.7	15.7
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	281	34.8	35.9	51.7
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	227	28.1	29.0	80.7
	Slažem se/Agree	117	14.5	15.0	95.7
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	34	4.2	4.3	100.0
	Total	782	96.8	100.0	
Missing	99.0	25	3.1		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	26	3.2		
Total		808	100.0		

Teme koje obrađuju problematiku prevencije i borbe protiv svih oblika korupcije i kriminala su dovoljno zastupljena u obrazovnom procesu na svim nivoima obrazovanja

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	160	19.8	20.4	20.4
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	278	34.4	35.4	55.8
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	218	27.0	27.8	83.6
	Slažem se/Agree	106	13.1	13.5	97.1
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	23	2.8	2.9	100.0
	Total	785	97.2	100.0	
Missing	99.0	21	2.6		
	System	2	.2		
	Total	23	2.8		
Total		808	100.0		

Problematika prevencije i borbe protiv svih oblika korupcije i kriminala je dovoljno zastupljena i obrađena u naučno-istraživačkim aktivnostima

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	108	13.4	13.9	13.9
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	290	35.9	37.2	51.1
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	254	31.4	32.6	83.7
	Slažem se/Agree	102	12.6	13.1	96.8
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	25	3.1	3.2	100.0
	Total	779	96.4	100.0	
Missing	99.0	28	3.5		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	29	3.6		
Total		808	100.0		

Mediji, kroz sve oblike informativno-edukativnih aktivnosti, u dovoljnoj mjeri obrađuju problematiku prevencije i suzbijanja ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	135	16.7	17.0	17.0
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	332	41.1	41.9	58.9
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	181	22.4	22.8	81.7
	Slažem se/Agree	106	13.1	13.4	95.1
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	39	4.8	4.9	100.0
	Total	793	98.1	100.0	
Missing	99.0	14	1.7		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	15	1.9		
Total		808	100.0		

Country = BH

Zvanični podaci o tipovima i obimu ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva se redovno obrađuju i javno su dostupni^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	50	19.8	20.4	20.4
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	104	41.1	42.4	62.9
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	52	20.6	21.2	84.1
	Slažem se/Agree	27	10.7	11.0	95.1
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	12	4.7	4.9	100.0
	Total	245	96.8	100.0	
Missing	99.0	8	3.2		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

**Pojam nezakonitih aktivnosti je prepoznat i adekvatno definisan u legislativnom okviru sektora
šumarstva^a**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	32	12.6	13.1	13.1
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	88	34.8	35.9	49.0
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	58	22.9	23.7	72.7
	Slažem se/Agree	55	21.7	22.4	95.1
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	12	4.7	4.9	100.0
	Total	245	96.8	100.0	
Missing	99.0	8	3.2		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

**Mjere za suzbijanje nezakonitih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva su jasno definisane i propisane u
legislativnom okviru sektora šumarstva^a**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	29	11.5	11.8	11.8
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	78	30.8	31.7	43.5
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	53	20.9	21.5	65.0
	Slažem se/Agree	65	25.7	26.4	91.5
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	21	8.3	8.5	100.0
	Total	246	97.2	100.0	
Missing	99.0	7	2.8		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Postoje planovi za borbu protiv kriminala i korupcije u sektoru šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	30	11.9	12.3	12.3
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	85	33.6	35.0	47.3
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	64	25.3	26.3	73.7
	Slažem se/Agree	50	19.8	20.6	94.2
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	14	5.5	5.8	100.0
	Total	243	96.0	100.0	
Missing	99.0	10	4.0		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Planovi za borbu protiv kriminala i korupcije se redovno ažuriraju novim mjerama i indikatorima za suzbijanje nezakonitih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	47	18.6	19.3	19.3
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	96	37.9	39.5	58.8
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	65	25.7	26.7	85.6
	Slažem se/Agree	24	9.5	9.9	95.5
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	11	4.3	4.5	100.0
	Total	243	96.0	100.0	
Missing	99.0	10	4.0		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Postoji definisana, operativna i učinkovita međuinsitucionalna saradnja u vezi prevencije i borbe protiv svih oblika korupcije u sektoru šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potupuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	40	15.8	16.2	16.2
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	100	39.5	40.5	56.7
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	70	27.7	28.3	85.0
	Slažem se/Agree	28	11.1	11.3	96.4
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	9	3.6	3.6	100.0
	Total	247	97.6	100.0	
Missing	99.0	6	2.4		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Teme koje obrađuju problematiku prevencije i borbe protiv svih oblika korupcije i kriminala su dovoljno zastupljena u obrazovnom procesu na svim nivoima obrazovanja^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potupuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	55	21.7	22.4	22.4
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	96	37.9	39.0	61.4
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	64	25.3	26.0	87.4
	Slažem se/Agree	20	7.9	8.1	95.5
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	11	4.3	4.5	100.0
	Total	246	97.2	100.0	
Missing	99.0	7	2.8		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Problematika prevencije i borbe protiv svih oblika korupcije i kriminala je dovoljno zastupljena i obrađena u naučno-istraživačkim aktivnostima^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	32	12.6	13.2	13.2
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	107	42.3	44.0	57.2
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	70	27.7	28.8	86.0
	Slažem se/Agree	24	9.5	9.9	95.9
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	10	4.0	4.1	100.0
	Total	243	96.0	100.0	
Missing	99.0	10	4.0		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Mediji, kroz sve oblike informativno-edukativnih aktivnosti, u dovoljnoj mjeri obrađuju problematiku prevencije i suzbijanja ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	47	18.6	19.0	19.0
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	119	47.0	48.0	66.9
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	51	20.2	20.6	87.5
	Slažem se/Agree	20	7.9	8.1	95.6
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	11	4.3	4.4	100.0
	Total	248	98.0	100.0	
Missing	99.0	5	2.0		
Total		253	100.0		

a. Country = BH

Country = CG

Zvanični podaci o tipovima i obimu ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva se redovno obrađuju i javno su dostupni^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	15	10.0	10.3	10.3
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	65	43.3	44.8	55.2
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	38	25.3	26.2	81.4
	Slažem se/Agree	21	14.0	14.5	95.9
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	6	4.0	4.1	100.0
	Total	145	96.7	100.0	
Missing	99.0	5	3.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Pojam nezakonitih aktivnosti je prepoznat i adekvatno definisan u legislativnom okviru sektora šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	4	2.7	2.8	2.8
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	41	27.3	28.5	31.3
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	43	28.7	29.9	61.1
	Slažem se/Agree	44	29.3	30.6	91.7
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	12	8.0	8.3	100.0
	Total	144	96.0	100.0	
Missing	99.0	6	4.0		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Mjere za suzbijanje nezakonitih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva su jasno definisane i propisane u legislativnom okviru sektora šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potupuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	9	6.0	6.1	6.1
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	33	22.0	22.3	28.4
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	50	33.3	33.8	62.2
	Slažem se/Agree	41	27.3	27.7	89.9
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	15	10.0	10.1	100.0
	Total	148	98.7	100.0	
Missing	99.0	2	1.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Postoje planovi za borbu protiv kriminala i korupcije u sektoru šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potupuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	7	4.7	5.0	5.0
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	31	20.7	22.1	27.1
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	53	35.3	37.9	65.0
	Slažem se/Agree	37	24.7	26.4	91.4
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	12	8.0	8.6	100.0
	Total	140	93.3	100.0	
Missing	99.0	10	6.7		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

**Planovi za borbu protiv kriminala i korupcije se redovno ažuriraju novim mjerama i indikatorima
za suzbijanje nezakonitih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva^a**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potupuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	10	6.7	7.2	7.2
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	42	28.0	30.4	37.7
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	57	38.0	41.3	79.0
	Slažem se/Agree	22	14.7	15.9	94.9
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	7	4.7	5.1	100.0
	Total	138	92.0	100.0	
Missing	99.0	12	8.0		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

**Postoji definisana, operativna i učinkovita međuinsitucionalna saradnja u vezi prevencije i borbe
protiv svih oblika korupcije u sektoru šumarstva^a**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potupuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	22	14.7	15.3	15.3
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	51	34.0	35.4	50.7
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	43	28.7	29.9	80.6
	Slažem se/Agree	20	13.3	13.9	94.4
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	8	5.3	5.6	100.0
	Total	144	96.0	100.0	
Missing	99.0	6	4.0		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Teme koje obrađuju problematiku prevencije i borbe protiv svih oblika korupcije i kriminala su dovoljno zastupljena u obrazovnom procesu na svim nivoima obrazovanja^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	36	24.0	25.0	25.0
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	53	35.3	36.8	61.8
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	33	22.0	22.9	84.7
	Slažem se/Agree	20	13.3	13.9	98.6
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	2	1.3	1.4	100.0
	Total	144	96.0	100.0	
Missing	99.0	5	3.3		
	System	1	.7		
	Total	6	4.0		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Problematika prevencije i borbe protiv svih oblika korupcije i kriminala je dovoljno zastupljena i obrađena u naučno-istraživačkim aktivnostima^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	25	16.7	17.6	17.6
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	52	34.7	36.6	54.2
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	47	31.3	33.1	87.3
	Slažem se/Agree	16	10.7	11.3	98.6
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	2	1.3	1.4	100.0
	Total	142	94.7	100.0	
Missing	99.0	8	5.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Mediji, kroz sve oblike informativno-edukativnih aktivnosti, u dovoljnoj mjeri obrađuju problematiku prevencije i suzbijanja ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potupuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	13	8.7	8.8	8.8
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	66	44.0	44.6	53.4
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	33	22.0	22.3	75.7
	Slažem se/Agree	29	19.3	19.6	95.3
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	7	4.7	4.7	100.0
	Total	148	98.7	100.0	
Missing	99.0	2	1.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = CG

Country = SM

Zvanični podaci o tipovima i obimu ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva se redovno obrađuju i javno su dostupni^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potupuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	34	22.7	22.8	22.8
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	48	32.0	32.2	55.0
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	39	26.0	26.2	81.2
	Slažem se/Agree	23	15.3	15.4	96.6
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	5	3.3	3.4	100.0
	Total	149	99.3	100.0	
Missing	99.0	1	.7		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Pojam nezakonitih aktivnosti je prepoznat i adekvatno definisan u legislativnom okviru sektora

šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	20	13.3	13.8	13.8
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	29	19.3	20.0	33.8
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	47	31.3	32.4	66.2
	Slažem se/Agree	39	26.0	26.9	93.1
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	10	6.7	6.9	100.0
	Total	145	96.7	100.0	
Missing	99.0	5	3.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Mjere za suzbijanje nezakonitih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva su jasno definisane i propisane u

legislativnom okviru sektora šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	17	11.3	11.6	11.6
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	25	16.7	17.1	28.8
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	45	30.0	30.8	59.6
	Slažem se/Agree	46	30.7	31.5	91.1
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	13	8.7	8.9	100.0
	Total	146	97.3	100.0	
Missing	99.0	4	2.7		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Postoje planovi za borbu protiv kriminala i korupcije u sektoru šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	30	20.0	20.7	20.7
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	35	23.3	24.1	44.8
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	35	23.3	24.1	69.0
	Slažem se/Agree	35	23.3	24.1	93.1
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	10	6.7	6.9	100.0
	Total	145	96.7	100.0	
Missing	99.0	5	3.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Planovi za borbu protiv kriminala i korupcije se redovno ažuriraju novim mjerama i indikatorima za suzbijanje nezakonitih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	26	17.3	17.8	17.8
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	55	36.7	37.7	55.5
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	37	24.7	25.3	80.8
	Slažem se/Agree	23	15.3	15.8	96.6
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	5	3.3	3.4	100.0
	Total	146	97.3	100.0	
Missing	99.0	4	2.7		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Postoji definisana, operativna i učinkovita međuinsitucionalna saradnja u vezi prevencije i borbe protiv svih oblika korupcije u sektoru šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	28	18.7	18.9	18.9
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	54	36.0	36.5	55.4
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	42	28.0	28.4	83.8
	Slažem se/Agree	18	12.0	12.2	95.9
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	6	4.0	4.1	100.0
	Total	148	98.7	100.0	
Missing	99.0	2	1.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Teme koje obrađuju problematiku prevencije i borbe protiv svih oblika korupcije i kriminala su dovoljno zastupljena u obrazovnom procesu na svim nivoima obrazovanja^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	30	20.0	20.3	20.3
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	52	34.7	35.1	55.4
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	38	25.3	25.7	81.1
	Slažem se/Agree	26	17.3	17.6	98.6
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	2	1.3	1.4	100.0
	Total	148	98.7	100.0	
Missing	99.0	2	1.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Problematika prevencije i borbe protiv svih oblika korupcije i kriminala je dovoljno zastupljena i obrađena u naučno-istraživačkim aktivnostima^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	22	14.7	14.9	14.9
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	52	34.7	35.1	50.0
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	42	28.0	28.4	78.4
	Slažem se/Agree	29	19.3	19.6	98.0
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	3	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	148	98.7	100.0	
Missing	99.0	2	1.3		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Mediji, kroz sve oblike informativno-edukativnih aktivnosti, u dovoljnoj mjeri obrađuju problematiku prevencije i suzbijanja ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	23	15.3	15.4	15.4
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	58	38.7	38.9	54.4
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	38	25.3	25.5	79.9
	Slažem se/Agree	25	16.7	16.8	96.6
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	5	3.3	3.4	100.0
	Total	149	99.3	100.0	
Missing	99.0	1	.7		
Total		150	100.0		

a. Country = SM

Zvanični podaci o tipovima i obimu ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva se redovno obrađuju i javno su dostupni^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	33	12.9	13.5	13.5
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	72	28.2	29.4	42.9
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	74	29.0	30.2	73.1
	Slažem se/Agree	52	20.4	21.2	94.3
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	14	5.5	5.7	100.0
	Total	245	96.1	100.0	
Missing	99.0	9	3.5		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	10	3.9		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Pojam nezakonitih aktivnosti je prepoznat i adekvatno definisan u legislativnom okviru sektora šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	18	7.1	7.2	7.2
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	63	24.7	25.3	32.5
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	79	31.0	31.7	64.3
	Slažem se/Agree	74	29.0	29.7	94.0
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	15	5.9	6.0	100.0
	Total	249	97.6	100.0	
Missing	99.0	5	2.0		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	6	2.4		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

**Mjere za suzbijanje nezakonitih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva su jasno definisane i propisane u
legislativnom okviru sektora šumarstva^a**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	12	4.7	4.8	4.8
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	50	19.6	20.2	25.0
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	75	29.4	30.2	55.2
	Slažem se/Agree	86	33.7	34.7	89.9
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	25	9.8	10.1	100.0
	Total	248	97.3	100.0	
Missing	99.0	6	2.4		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	7	2.7		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Postoje planovi za borbu protiv kriminala i korupcije u sektoru šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	31	12.2	12.9	12.9
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	54	21.2	22.4	35.3
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	82	32.2	34.0	69.3
	Slažem se/Agree	54	21.2	22.4	91.7
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	20	7.8	8.3	100.0
	Total	241	94.5	100.0	
Missing	99.0	11	4.3		
	System	3	1.2		
	Total	14	5.5		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Planovi za borbu protiv kriminala i korupcije se redovno ažuriraju novim mjerama i indikatorima za suzbijanje nezakonitih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potupuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	30	11.8	12.4	12.4
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	75	29.4	31.1	43.6
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	81	31.8	33.6	77.2
	Slažem se/Agree	43	16.9	17.8	95.0
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	12	4.7	5.0	100.0
	Total	241	94.5	100.0	
Missing	99.0	11	4.3		
	System	3	1.2		
	Total	14	5.5		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Postoji definisana, operativna i učinkovita međuinsitucionalna saradnja u vezi prevencije i borbe protiv svih oblika korupcije u sektoru šumarstva^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potupuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	33	12.9	13.6	13.6
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	76	29.8	31.3	44.9
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	72	28.2	29.6	74.5
	Slažem se/Agree	51	20.0	21.0	95.5
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	11	4.3	4.5	100.0
	Total	243	95.3	100.0	
Missing	99.0	11	4.3		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	12	4.7		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Teme koje obrađuju problematiku prevencije i borbe protiv svih oblika korupcije i kriminala su dovoljno zastupljena u obrazovnom procesu na svim nivoima obrazovanja^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	39	15.3	15.8	15.8
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	77	30.2	31.2	47.0
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	83	32.5	33.6	80.6
	Slažem se/Agree	40	15.7	16.2	96.8
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	8	3.1	3.2	100.0
	Total	247	96.9	100.0	
Missing	99.0	7	2.7		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	8	3.1		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

Problematika prevencije i borbe protiv svih oblika korupcije i kriminala je dovoljno zastupljena i obrađena u naučno-istraživačkim aktivnostima^a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	29	11.4	11.8	11.8
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	79	31.0	32.1	43.9
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	95	37.3	38.6	82.5
	Slažem se/Agree	33	12.9	13.4	95.9
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	10	3.9	4.1	100.0
	Total	246	96.5	100.0	
Missing	99.0	8	3.1		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	9	3.5		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB

**Mediji, kroz sve oblike informativno-edukativnih aktivnosti, u dovoljnoj mjeri obrađuju
problematiku prevencije i suzbijanja ilegalnih aktivnosti u sektoru šumarstva^a**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Potpuno se ne slažem/Strongly disagree	52	20.4	21.0	21.0
	Ne slažem se/Disagree	89	34.9	35.9	56.9
	Neutralno/Neither agree or disagree	59	23.1	23.8	80.6
	Slažem se/Agree	32	12.5	12.9	93.5
	Potpuno se slažem/Strongly agree	16	6.3	6.5	100.0
	Total	248	97.3	100.0	
Missing	99.0	6	2.4		
	System	1	.4		
	Total	7	2.7		
Total		255	100.0		

a. Country = SRB