



المركز العربي لتطوير حكم القانون والنزاهة

Arab Center for the Development of the Rule of Law and Integrity – ACRLI

## **MENA Commercial Law Strengthening Project**

### **Intellectual Property Rights in Lebanon**

**October 2009**

**Prepared by:**



**Beirut - Lebanon**

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

The Arab Center for the Rule of Law and Integrity (ACRLI) is a regional, non-governmental and non-for-profit organization that works to strengthen the rule of law and integrity in the region through research, capacity building, and advocacy.

ACRLI has succeeded, through a competitive proposal, in securing a project on “Business Enabling Legal Environment”, sponsored by the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) launched by the US department of state.

With the support of MEPI, ACRLI is implementing the **MENA Commercial Law Strengthening Project** in four MENA project countries (Lebanon, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen) during the period 2008-2010.

A specific theme was selected for each pilot country, as show in the table below:

**Table 1: The Four Project Countries**

Country	Theme
Lebanon	Intellectual Property Rights, with a special focus on copyright industries
Tunisia	Competition Law
United Arab Emirates	Investment Law, with special focus on the real estate sector
Yemen	Enforcement of commercial/financial contracts and recovery of liabilities

## 1.2 Objectives

Project activities include preparation of a thematic study for each project country depending on the reform needs and priorities that identified in the earlier phase of the project. Each study was expected to focus on a specific commercial law theme with a view to contributing to related reforms through analyzing existing regulatory frameworks and examining the sate of implementation.

The Consultation & Research Institute (CRI), a research firm located in Beirut, has been chosen by ACRLI to (1) perform the preparation of the technical tools related to the opinion survey, (2) to follow up and supervise the implementation of the field work, and (3) to deliver an analytical and statistical report for each country.

Information International were selected by ACRLI to implement the field surveys in the four countries, based on a Terms of reference prepared by CRI at an earlier stage.

The main objective of the opinion survey was to gather useful data to help the national teams in each of the pilot countries to develop their National Thematic Report. In addition, the survey would generate an overall picture of the different respondents' points of view and identify trends that may be of interest to the client.

## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 Project Team

The CRI team that carried out this project consisted of:

- Rami KIWAN: acted as project coordinator, analyzed the results and drafted the reports;
- Rania NADER: designed the technical tool and analyzed the results;
- Redha HAMDAN: supervised the design of the technical tools and the results analysis;
- Rima OULLEIK: preformed the statistical analysis.

### 2.2 Sample Size and Profile of Respondents

A survey was conducted targeting 165 stakeholders in each country. In other words, the overall sample size included around 660 respondents for the four countries.

The sample consisted of three profiles (or sub-samples): Private sector (45 respondents), Public sector (40 respondents), and Legal sector (80 respondents). Based on several contact lists provided by ACRLI, the respondents, who work in these previously mentioned sectors, were selected according to their knowledge of the specific country theme.

Furthermore, the sample was distributed to tackle the two genders and to cover, as much as possible, the different age brackets, levels of education, years of experience, etc., in order to ensure that the questions asked reveal the required information.

### 2.3 Technical Tool

The survey tool was designed by CRI based on a list of topics provided by the national author through ACRLI. Moreover, the CRI team resorted to a series of literature reviews related to the theme of each questionnaire (e.g. the draft national report).

It is noteworthy that the work was carried out in close cooperation with the client; several meetings were conducted with the ACRLI team in this regard and a draft questionnaire was generated and sent to ACRLI for review and comments. The comments and the suggestions of the national authors and ACRLI's international consultants were taken into account as well.

The questionnaire was designed to obtain data on two different subject matters at the country level: (1) Business/commercial laws and regulations and (2) the country specific theme.



A pilot survey targeting 10 respondents in each country was conducted to test the questionnaire. Based on the feedback from the pilot survey, final modifications were done to fine-tune the questionnaire. The Arabic and English versions of the questionnaire are included in the annex.

The field surveys took place from July till September 2009 in the four countries.

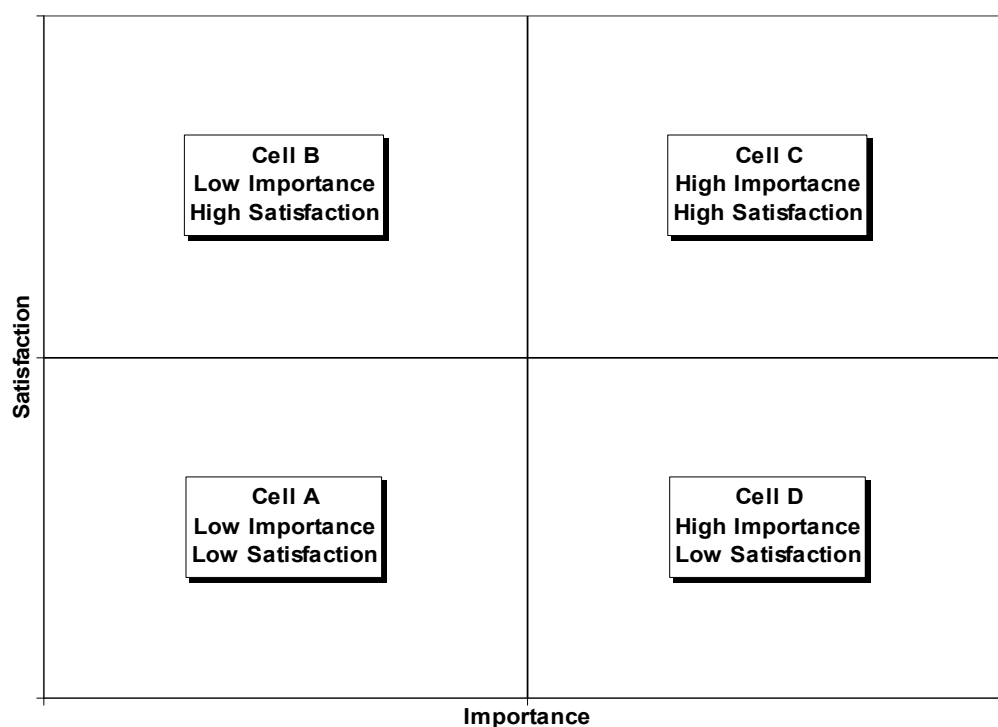
## 2.4 Analysis

The resulting data were subject to three main types of analysis:

1. Uni-variate analysis which generated a variety of descriptive statistics;
2. Bi-variate analysis including cross-tabulations mainly with the three previously mentioned profiles (Private sector, Public sector, and Legal sector) as well as other explanatory variables including gender, age, and level of education whenever significant and/or useful for analysis;
3. Index analysis: all 1 to 5 scores in the questionnaire were compounded into indices that reflect the average satisfaction, agreement, and etc. of various respondents. These scores were calculated by computing the arithmetic mean of the answers provided by all the respondents per item.

### *Importance/satisfaction (or Effectiveness/satisfaction):*

For this type of question, every item was given two numerical scores, pertaining to the two dimensions “Importance” and “Satisfaction”, calculated as mentioned previously. The next step was to classify the scores into two equally-sized classes: (a) scores that are less or equal to 3 (low) and (b) scores that are greater than 3 (high).



**Figure 1: Importance/Satisfaction Chart**

The result is a 4-quadrant classification that distributes items into four classes based on their importance/effectiveness and satisfaction ratings. The above graph illustrates the developed classification, where the horizontal axis measures “Importance”, and the vertical one measures “Satisfaction”.

In other words, if an item received the following scores: 3.56 for “Importance” and 1.82 for “Satisfaction”, this item would belong to cell D.

Moreover, this specific cell highlights potential areas of intervention for policymakers in the various countries and will therefore be the subject of the focus of the analysis.

It is important to mention that this survey is an opinion survey; i.e. it reveals the perceptions of the respondents and their perspectives on the issues raised in the survey.

## ***2.5 Feedback from the Field***

According to the company that undertook the survey, no major problems were encountered while performing this survey. However, some minor limitations were raised:

1. The length of the questionnaire was criticized by the majority of the respondents;
2. A certain number of contacted respondents were either on vacation (since the surveys were taking place in the summer) or busy and did not have time to participate in this long survey;
3. Some respondents did not find it easy to assess the effectiveness of some items listed or to evaluate the work of some institutions.

## ***2.6 Report Outline***

The same structure was followed for the four reports for comparative purposes:

1. Section 1: outlines the profile of respondents;
2. Section 2: deals with Business/commercial laws and regulations in each country;
3. Section 3: is the specific thematic section of each country;
4. Section 4: the concluding remarks identifying the main strengths and weaknesses pointed out during the results analysis;
5. Section 5: is the annex including the questionnaire in two versions (English and Arabic) along with a complete set of descriptive statistical appendix tables.

### 3 Profile of the Respondents

#### 3.1 Gender

The filed survey covered 165 respondents in Lebanon: 107 male (64.8%) and 58 female (35.2%). Almost all the surveyed subjects (96.4%) were Lebanese.

#### 3.2 Age

The survey revealed that 89% of respondents were between 25 and 54 years of age (figure 2). It is noteworthy that female respondents were considerably younger with an average age of 33 against 40 for males. Moreover, around 90% of females were below 45 years versus less than 69% among males.

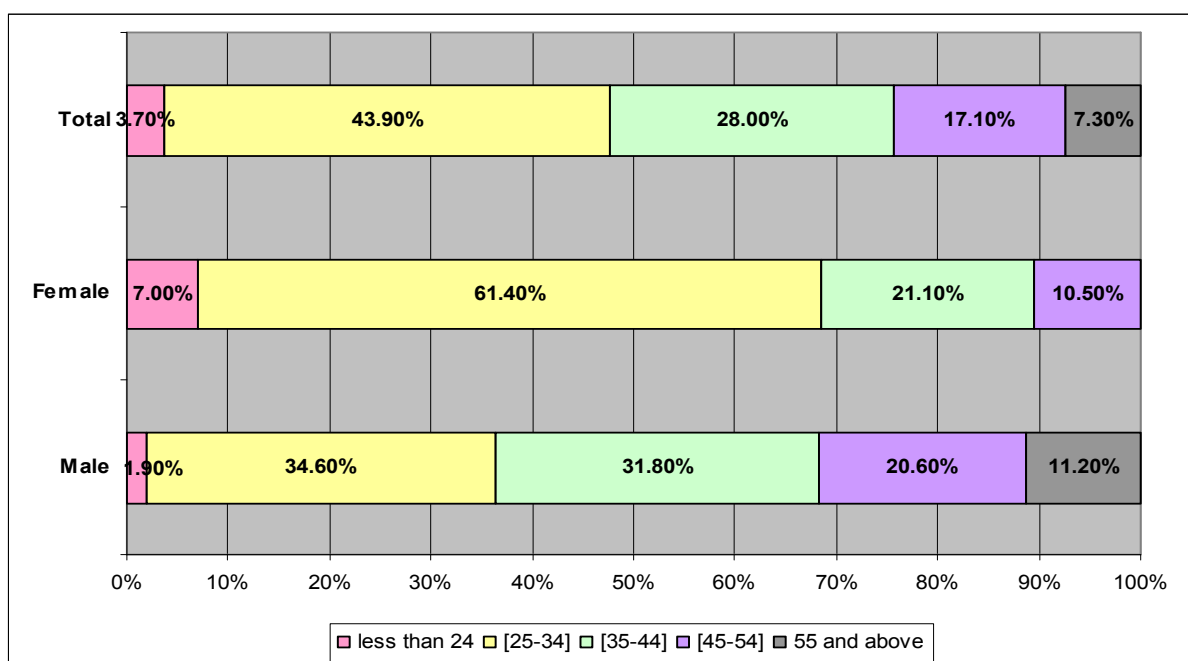


Figure 2: Age Brackets by Gender (percent)

### 3.3 Highest Educational Level Achieved

The majority of the surveyed subjects (57%) hold undergraduate degrees (BA/BS) and around 11% have PhDs (figure 3). Both males and females seem to be highly educated with 38.3% and 34.5% respectively having post-graduate degrees (i.e. MA/MS and PhD). On the other hand, the percentage of undergraduates and masters is slightly higher among females (58.6% and 27.6% respectively) than males (56.1% and 25.2% respectively). It is also worth noting that the percentage of post-graduate degrees is relatively stable within different age brackets (moved within a range of 33% to 38%) with the exception of the “55 and above” age bracket (table 2).

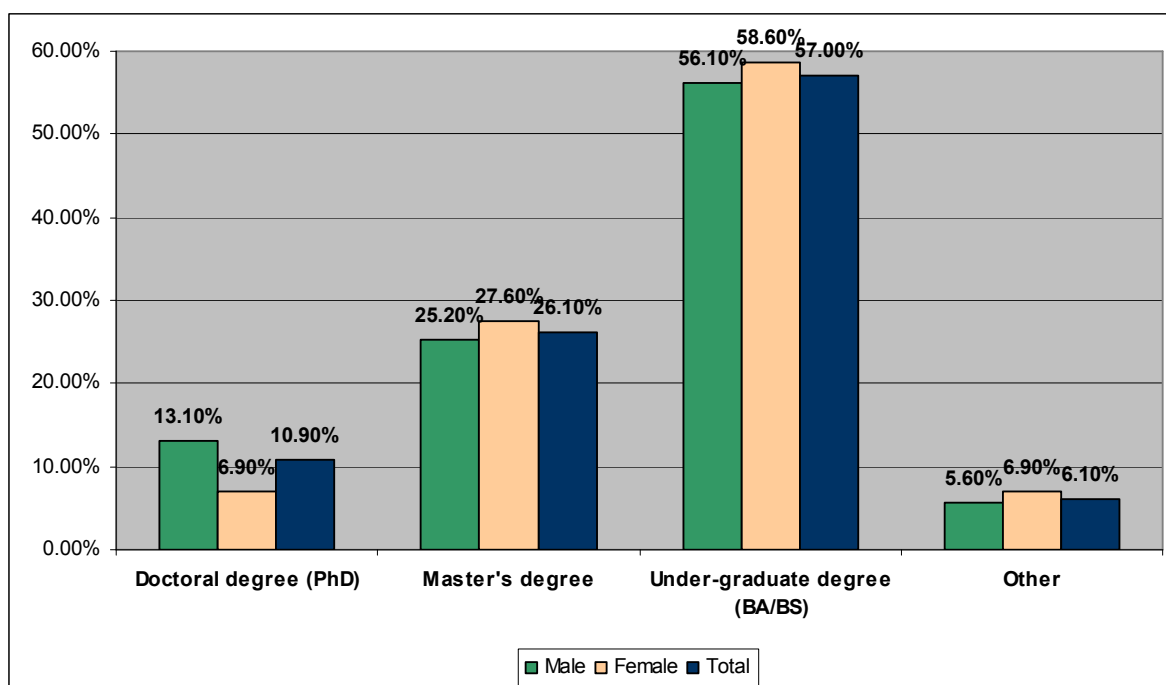


Figure 3: Highest Educational Level Achieved by Gender (percent)

Table 2: Highest Educational Level Achieved by Age (percent)

	Doctoral degree (PhD)	Master's degree (MA/MS)	Under-graduate degree (BA/BS)	Other	Total	Total frequency
less than 24	0.00%	33.30%	66.70%	0.00%	100%	6
[25-34]	5.60%	31.90%	52.80%	9.70%	100%	72
[35-44]	4.30%	30.40%	63.00%	2.20%	100%	46
[45-54]	25.00%	10.70%	60.70%	3.60%	100%	28
55 and above	41.70%	8.30%	50.00%	0.00%	100%	12

### 3.4 Years of Experience

Around 56% of respondents reported having less than 10 years of experience while the remaining 44% had more than 10 years (including 26.6% who reported more than 15). A gender comparison reveals that 71.7% of females have less than 10 years of experience while 34.3% of males reported more than 15 (figure 4). This seems to reflect an increase in female participation in the Lebanese labor market during the last decade. Moreover, as expected, the average number of years of experience increases as we move up the age ladder (figure 5).

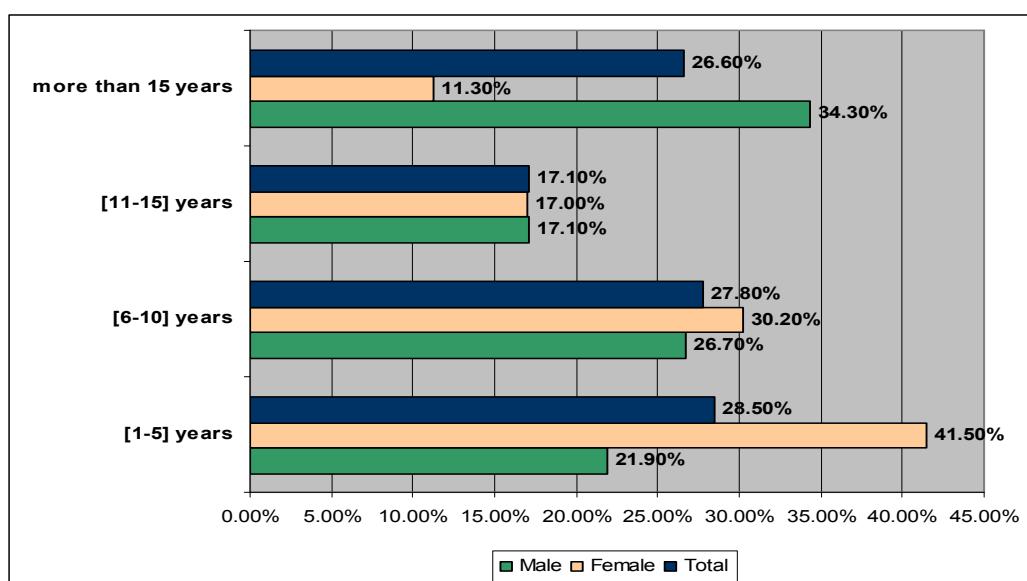


Figure 4: Years of Experience by Gender (percent)

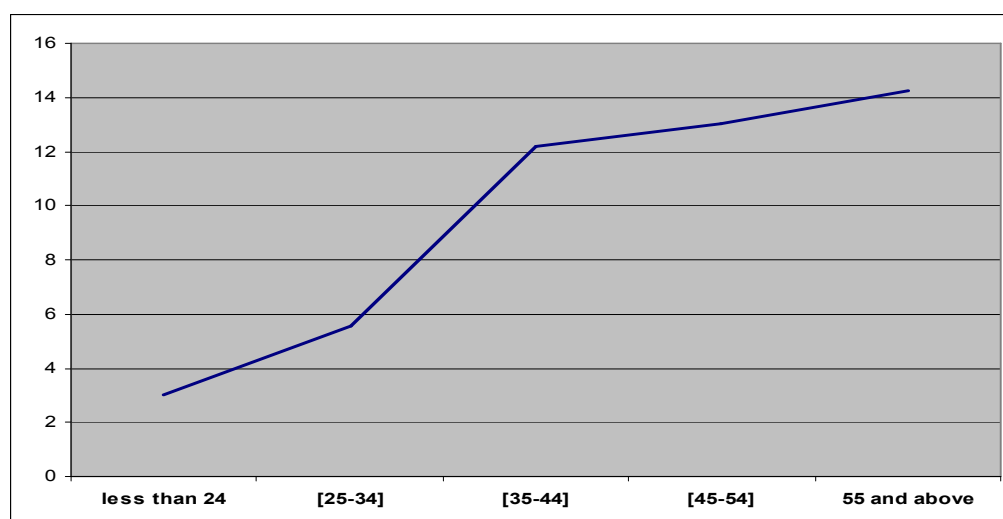


Figure 5: Average Years of Experience by Age

### 3.5 Sub-Groups

As was pointed out in the methodology section, three profiles were chosen by design resulting in the following sub-samples with the corresponding quotas: Private sector (45 respondents), Public sector (40 respondents), and Legal sector (80 respondents). A comparison of the gender composition in these three surveyed groups (figure 6) reveals that males systematically outnumber females. However, the Private sector presented the highest proportion of females with 40% while female presence in the Legal sector was relatively lower with 31.3%.

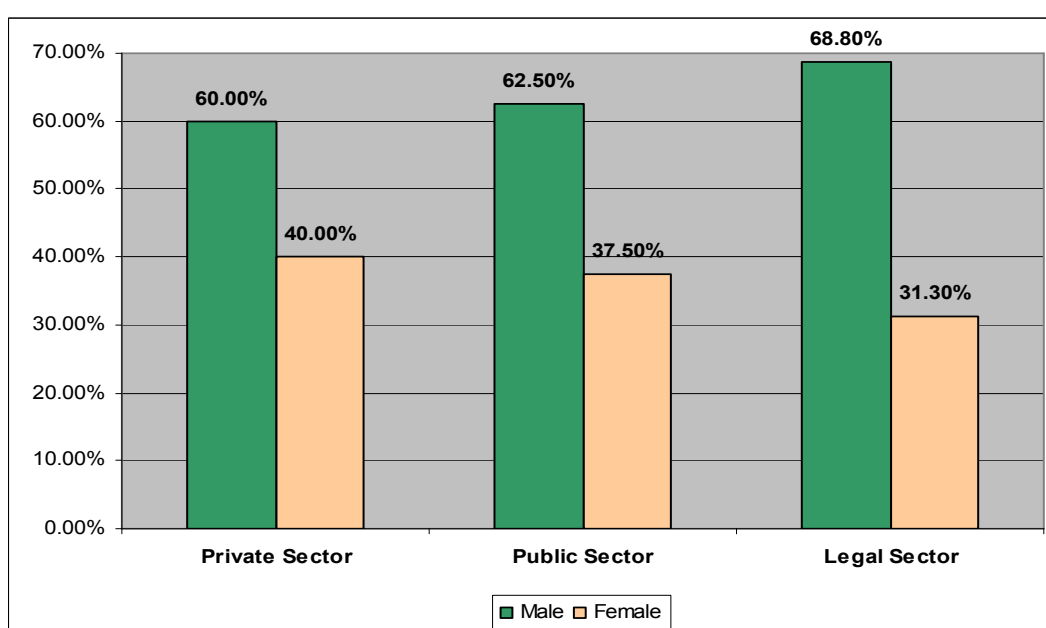


Figure 6: Gender by Sub-Group (percent)

According to figure 7 below, Private sector respondents were significantly younger (64.5% are younger than 35) and therefore it did not come as a surprise that they were also less experienced (68.2% with less than 10 years of experience) than workers in the two other sectors (refer to table 3). In addition, no major discrepancies were registered among sub-groups in terms of workers' highest educational level. However, it can be pointed out that Public sector respondents seemed to be slightly less educated than the two other sectors: 32.5% of them held post-graduate degrees against 37.8% and 38.8% among the Private and Legal sectors respectively (figure 8).

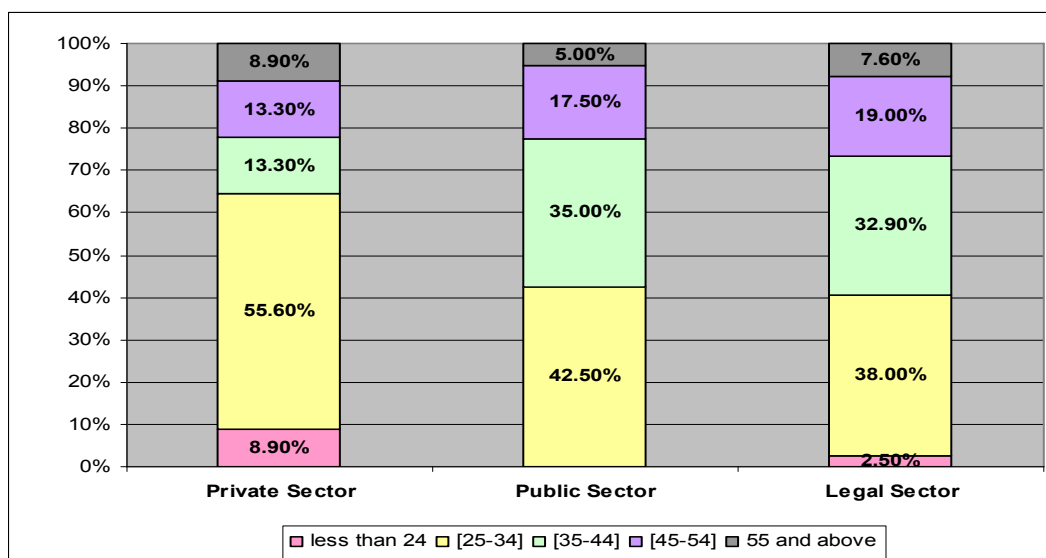


Figure 7: Age Brackets by Sub-Group (per cent)

Table 3: Years of Experience by Sub-Group (percent)

	[1-5] years	[6-10] years	[11-15] years	More than 15 years	Total
Private sector	34.10%	34.10%	17.10%	14.60%	100.0%
Public sector	25.00%	30.00%	22.50%	22.50%	100.0%
Legal sector	27.30%	23.40%	14.30%	35.10%	100.0%

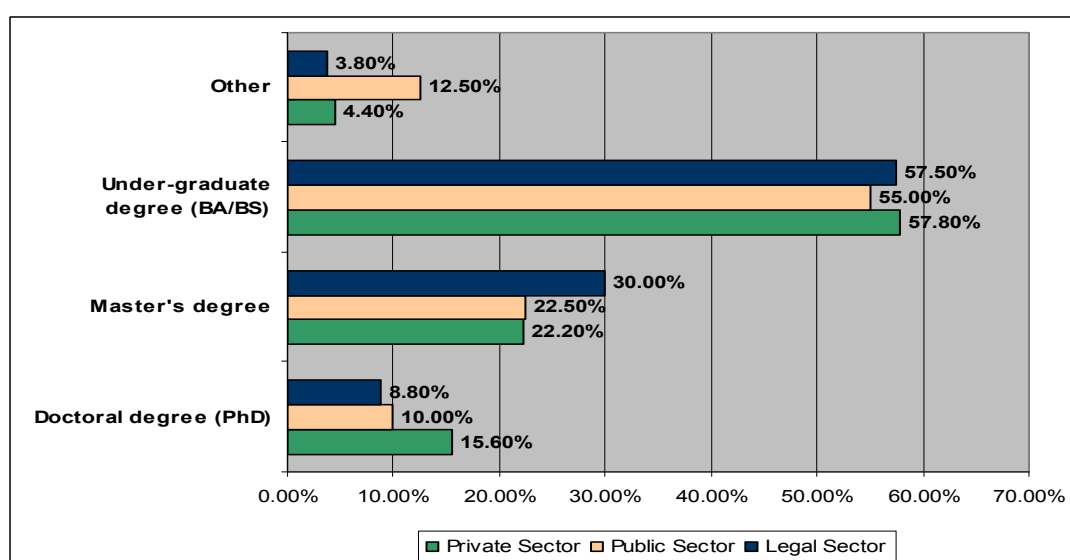


Figure 8: Highest Educational Level Achieved by Sub-Group (percent)



## 4 Business/Commercial Law

### 4.1 General Perceptions

#### 4.1.1 Respect of laws and regulations

On a scale of 1 (Strongly disrespected) to 5 (Strongly respected), respondents were asked to rate their perceptions regarding the Lebanese people's respect for laws and regulations. Around 44% considered the laws and regulations to be "somewhat" respected by people, while 40.3% said they were disrespected. According to figure 9 below, the ratings given by the three sectors were similar and below average.

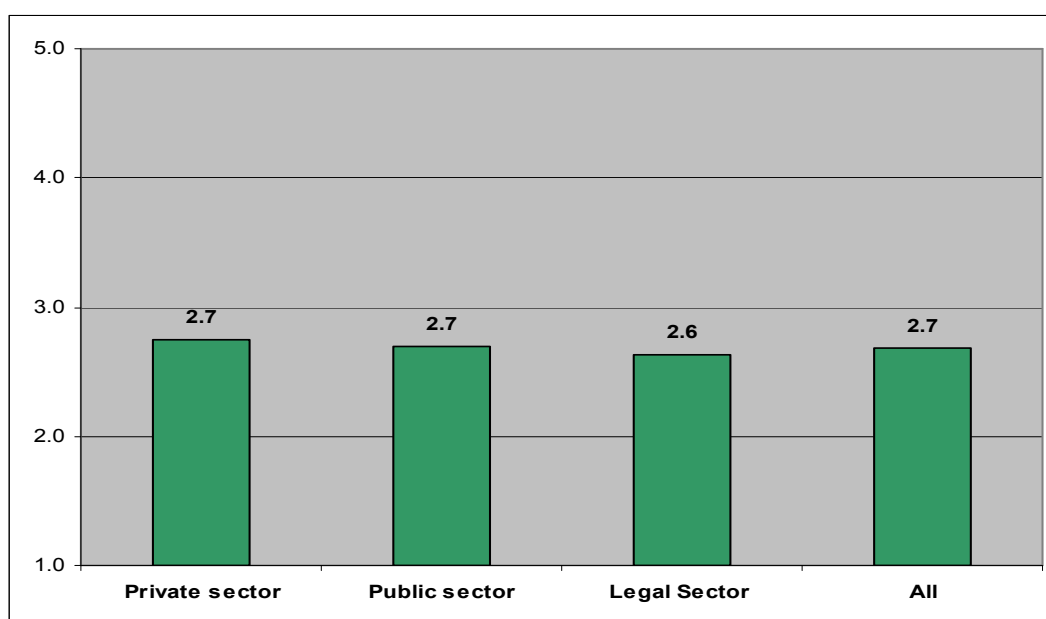


Figure 9: Respect of Laws and Regulations Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)

#### 4.1.2 People's familiarity with laws and regulations

Respondents were also asked to rate the familiarity of the Lebanese people with business/commercial laws and regulations on a scale of 1 (Strongly unfamiliar) to 5 (Strongly familiar). The majority (70.2%) considered that people were unfamiliar with business/commercial laws and regulations (annex). Indeed, all the ratings were below average. The Private sector

reported the highest rating at 2.4 while the lowest rating of 2.2 was given by Legal sector respondents (figure 10).

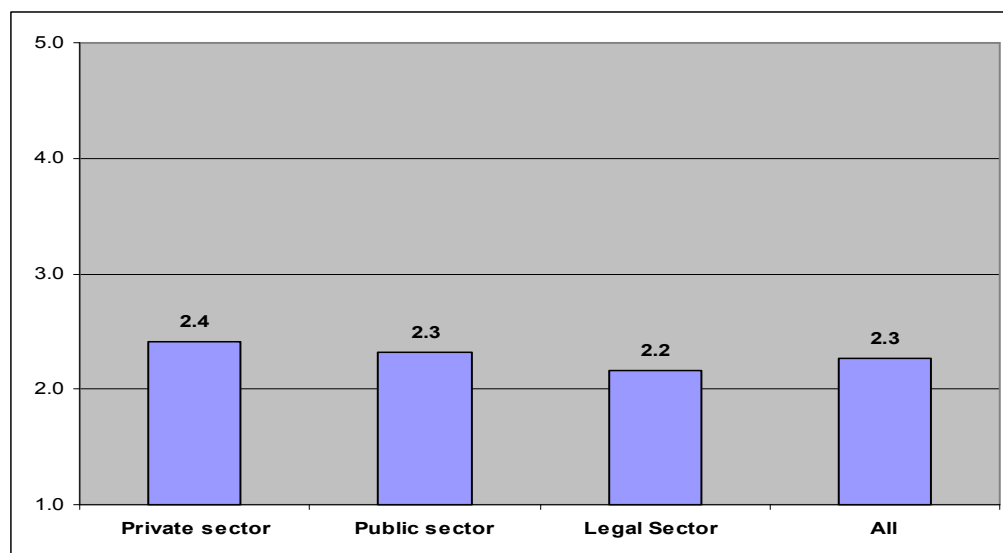


Figure 10: People's Familiarity Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)

### 4.1.3 Commercial laws and business

56.9% of the surveyed sample considered Lebanon's commercial laws and regulations to be business-friendly (including 46.4% who opted for somewhat friendly) (table 4). Although no major discrepancies were registered among the three groups of analysis, Public sector respondents reported a relatively lower rating of 3.1 (figure 11).

Table 4: Commercial Laws Business-Friendly Perception

	Frequency	Percentage
Very unfriendly	9	5.90%
Somewhat unfriendly	40	26.10%
Neutral	17	11.10%
Somewhat friendly	71	46.40%
Very friendly	16	10.50%
Total	153	100.0%

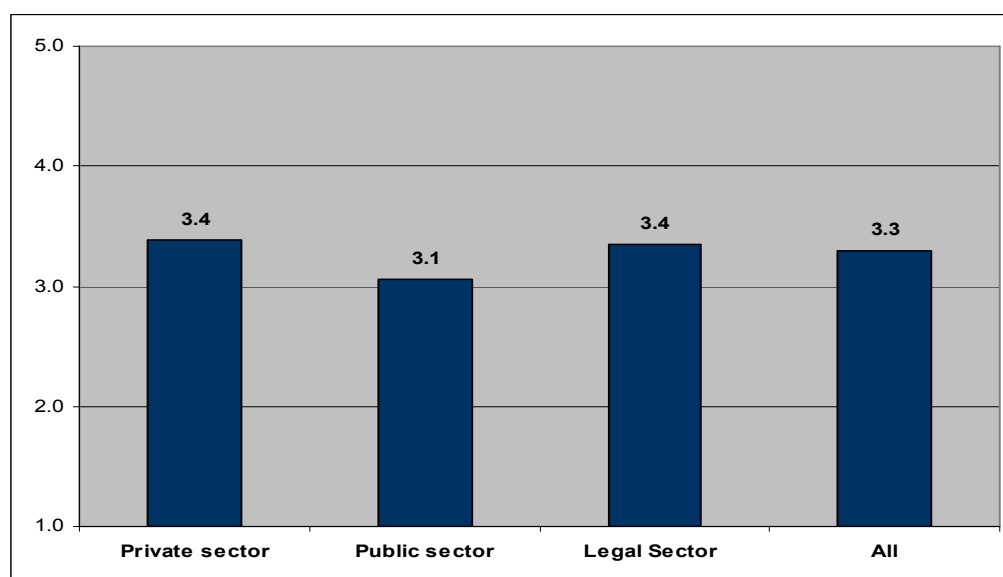


Figure 11: Commercial Laws Business-Friendly Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)

#### 4.1.4 Enforcement of commercial laws and regulations

When asked about the enforcement of business/commercial laws and regulations (refer to annex), around 74% of respondents felt that they were either sometimes or often enforced. The results reported by the three sub-samples were more or less similar (figure 12).

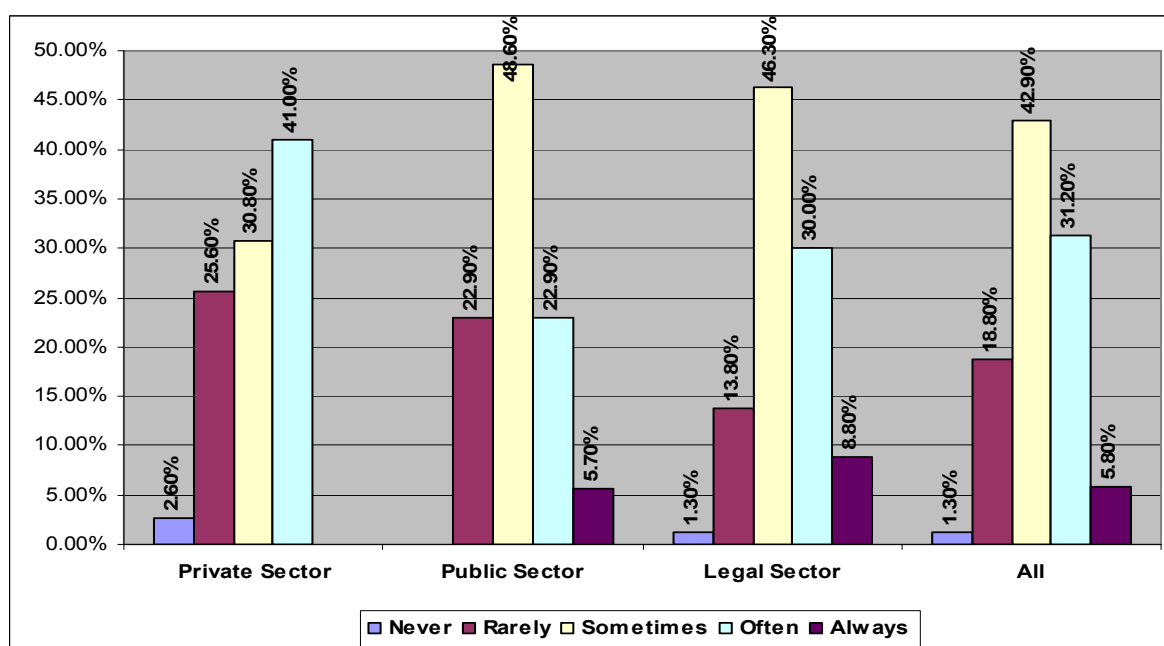


Figure 12: Enforcement of Business/Commercial Laws Perception by Sub-Group (percent)

## 4.2 Opinions

### 4.2.1 Agreement/disagreement

Respondents were asked to report their level of agreement/disagreement with a number of statements related to business/commercial laws and regulations on a scale of one (Strongly agree) to 5 (Strongly disagree). The results were then averaged for all respondents within the three groups of analysis. As shown in the figures below, the overall score for all four statements revolved more or less around 3.

The statements in question are presented in what follows in decreasing order of agreement:

The three groups perceived access to information to be somewhat easy with 3.5 rating points (figure 13).

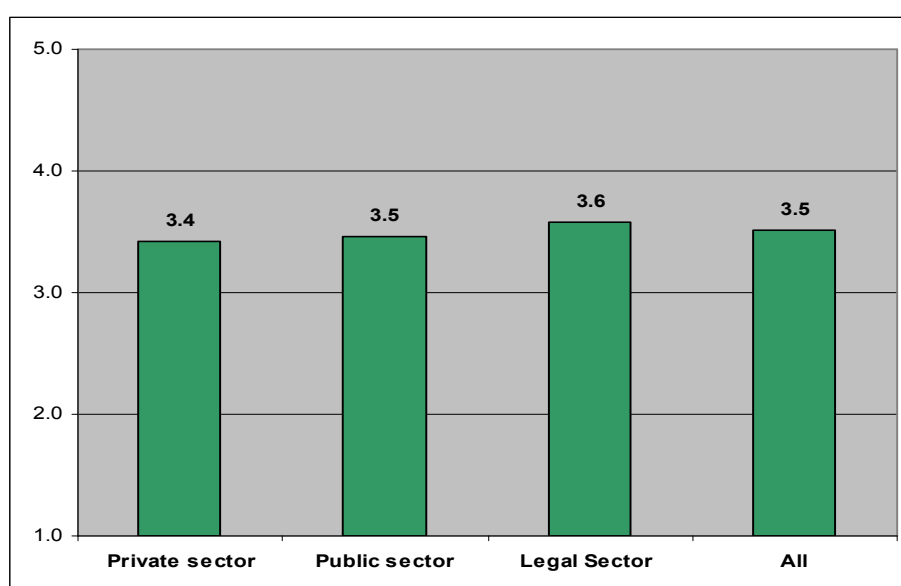
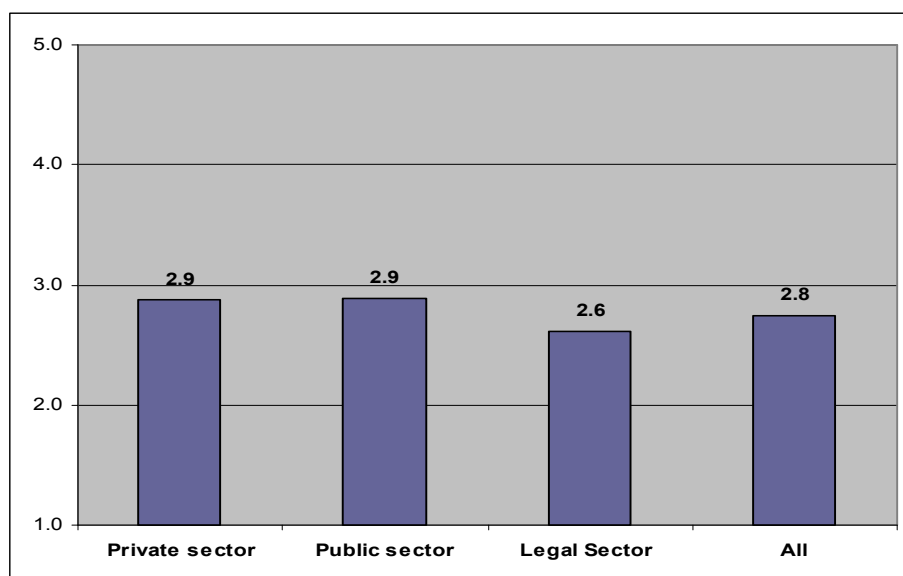


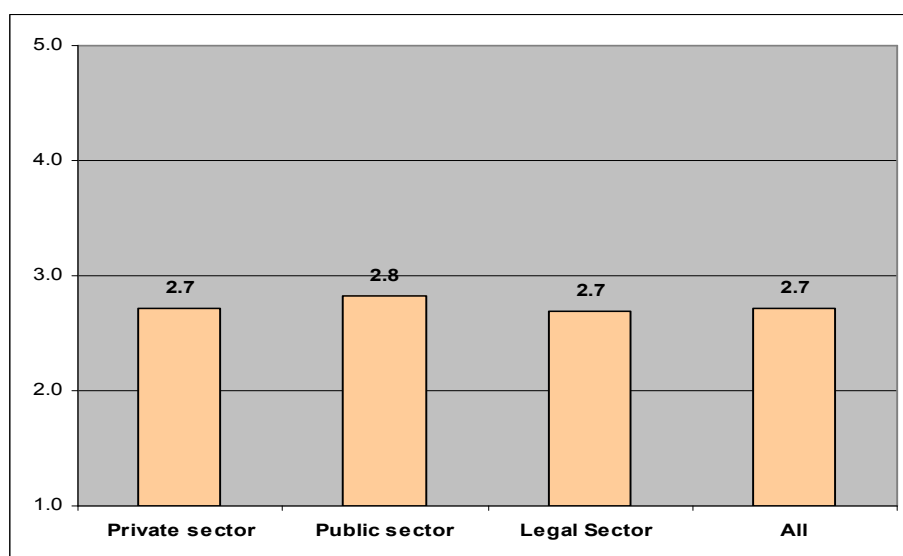
Figure 13: Ease of Access to Information by Sub-Group (rating points)

The three groups were almost neutral regarding business/commercial law reform as a priority for the national government (figure 14), with the Legal sector expressing a higher disagreement level (2.6 rating points).



**Figure 14: Priority of Law Reform by Sub-Group (rating points)**

Respondents slightly disagreed with the idea that the interpretations of business/commercial laws and regulations were consistent and predictable with 2.7 (figure 15).



**Figure 15: Consistency and Predictability of Interpretations of Laws by Sub-Group (rating points)**

Respondents belonging to all three groups felt that people had to resort to courts to resolve business disputes (2.6) (figure 16).

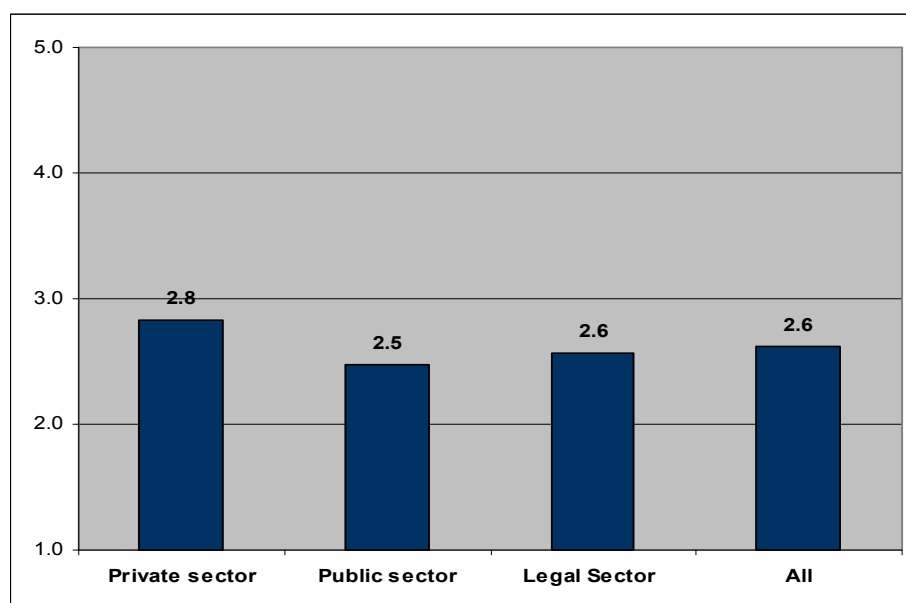
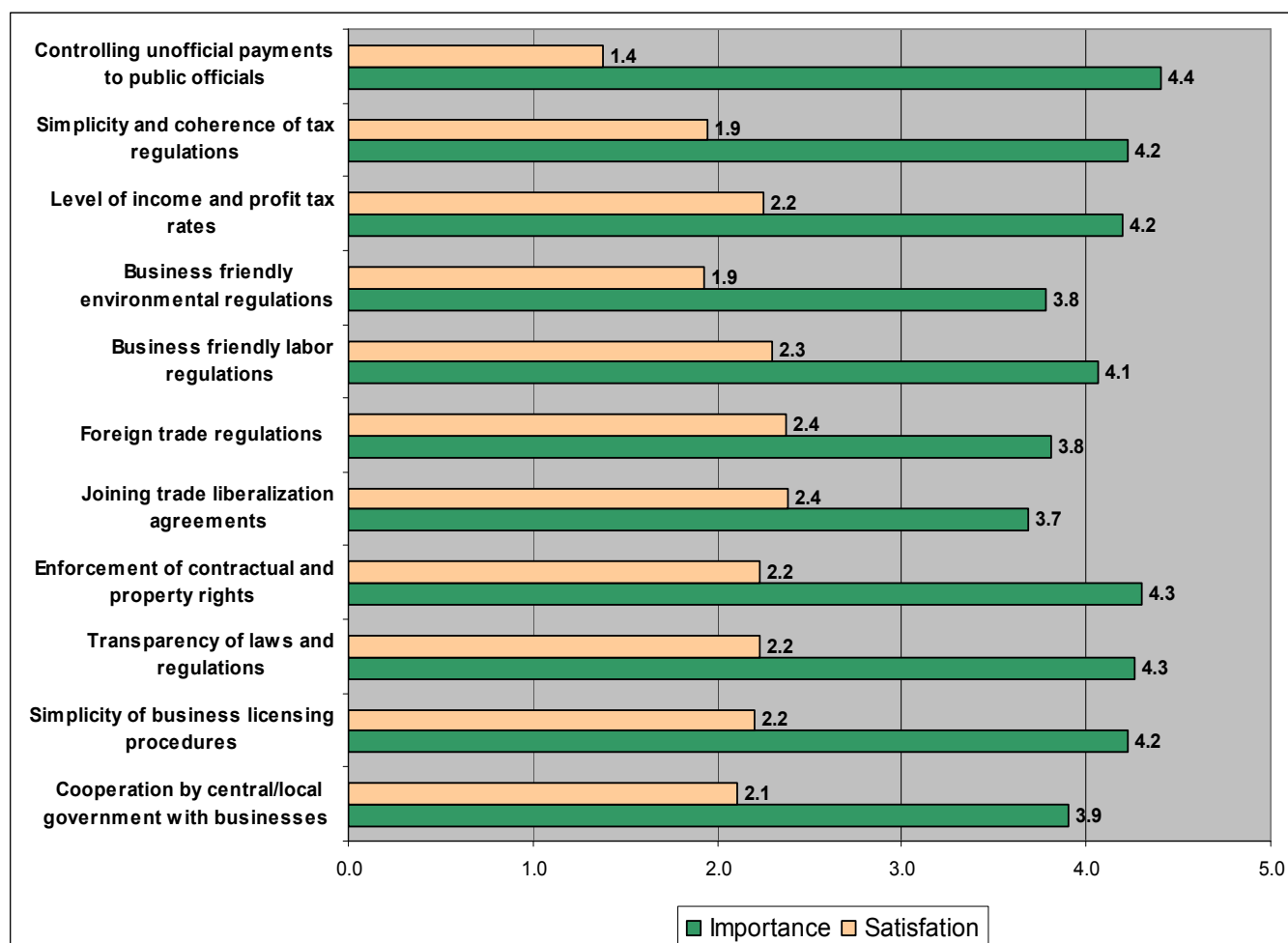


Figure 16: People's Rarity of Resorting to Courts by Sub-Group (rating points)

#### 4.2.2 Importance and satisfaction ratings

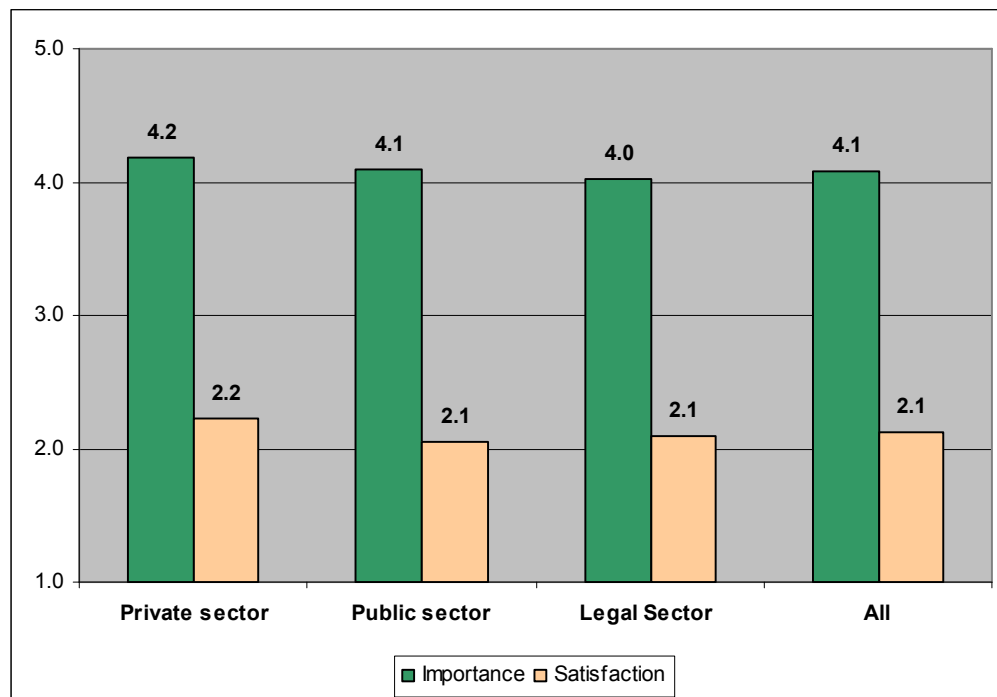
On a scale of 1 (Very low importance) to 5 (Very high importance), respondents were also asked to give importance and satisfaction ratings to a variety of factors affecting economic growth and development. These results revealed interesting insights (figure 17). All the ratings moved within a range of 3.7 to 4.4 for "importance" and a range of 1.4 to 2.4 for "satisfaction". In other words, the respondents' perception of the importance of all factors largely exceeded their satisfaction with these same factors. This indicates a need for improving the current situation in an attempt to fill the gap between these two dimensions with priority being given to the most important factors having the lowest satisfaction ratings.



**Figure 17: Factors Affecting Economic Growth and Development (importance/satisfaction ratings)**

All the factors were perceived to be important. For instance, the highest rating went to “Controlling unofficial payments to public officials” with 4.4. On the other hand, the satisfaction ratings were considerably below average. Paradoxically, the lowest dissatisfaction (2.4) was recorded for the factor “Joining trade liberalization agreements” which happened to be the least important factor with 3.7, while “Controlling unofficial payments to public officials” – the most important factor – held the lowest satisfaction rating at 1.4. Given these facts, all these factors represent potential areas of intervention for policymakers in Lebanon and ought to be part of any probable reform efforts.

All three profiles of the surveyed sample seemed to have similar importance and satisfaction perceptions of the various proposed factors (figure 18). In general, the three groups of analysis were quite dissatisfied (2.1 ratings points) with these factors, which they all perceived to be relatively important (4.1 rating points).



**Figure 18: Factors Affecting Economic Growth and Development by Sub-Group (importance/satisfaction rating)**



## 5 Intellectual Property Rights Protection in Lebanon

### 5.1 General Perceptions

#### 5.1.1 Importance of intellectual property rights protection

Almost all the surveyed individuals (94.5%) considered Intellectual property rights (IPR) protection as important for promoting investment and growth in Lebanon (including 43.8% who reported “very high importance”) (annex). On a scale of 1 (Very low importance) to 5 (Very high importance) the overall rating given by respondents is equal to 4.2. No major discrepancies were registered between the three sub-samples (figure 19). However, a lower level of agreement was registered among higher age brackets (figure 20). This could reflect the increased awareness among young people in Lebanese universities about the importance of IPR protection.

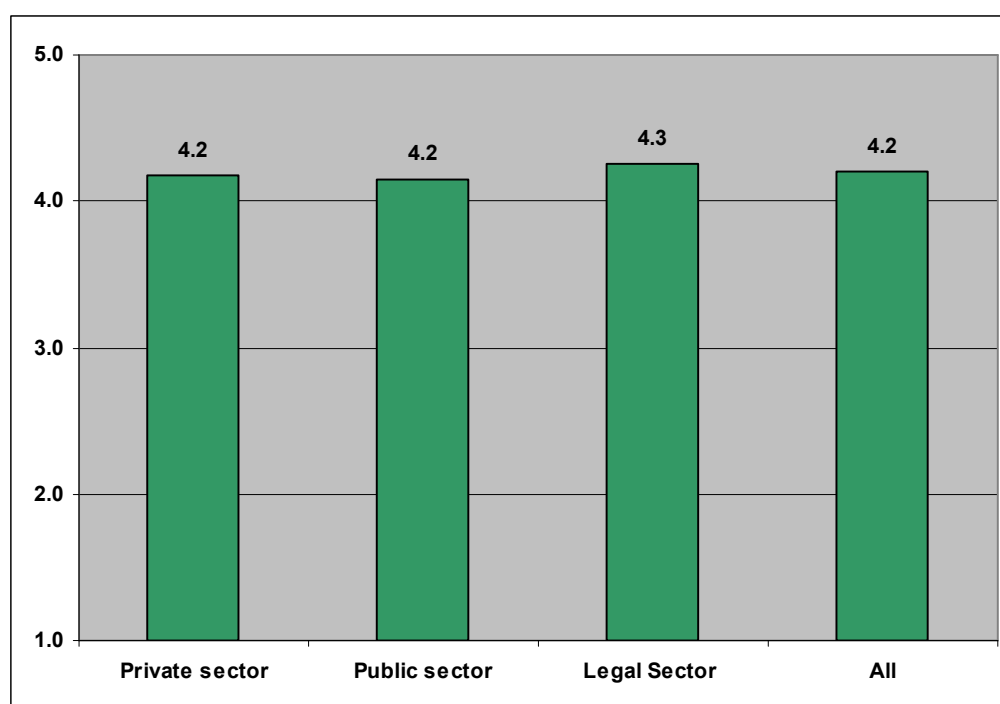


Figure 19: Intellectual Property Rights Protection Importance Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)

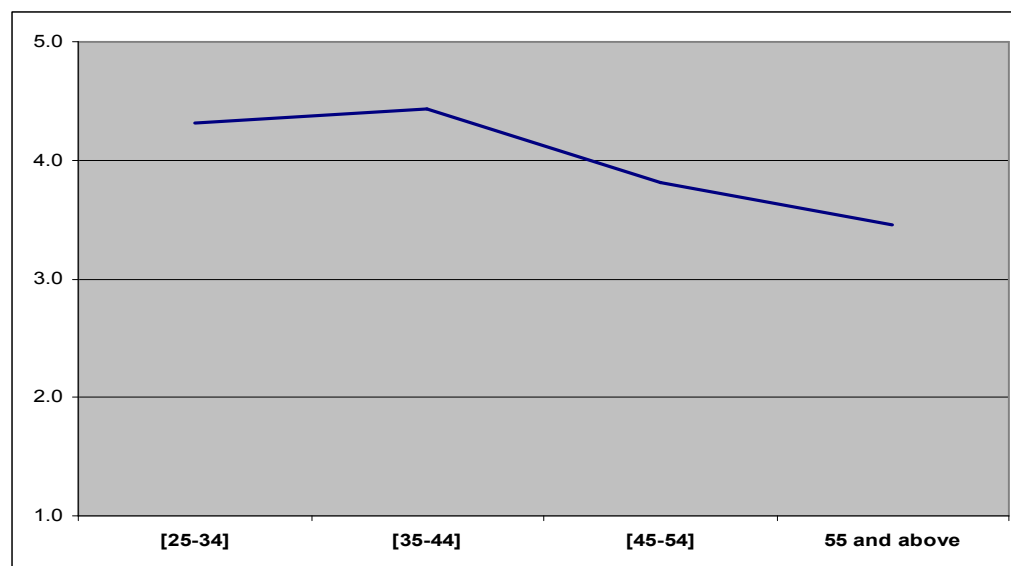


Figure 20: IPR Protection Importance by Age (rating points)

### 5.1.2 People's familiarity with intellectual property rights laws and regulations

Respondents were asked to rate the Lebanese familiarity with IPR laws and regulations on a scale from 1 (Strongly unfamiliar) to 5 (Strongly familiar). Around 97% considered the Lebanese people to have average (19.5%) or less than average familiarity (77.5%) (refer to annex). According to figure 21 below, the three surveyed groups seemed to agree in this regard with somewhat lower ratings among Legal sector respondents (a rating of 2).

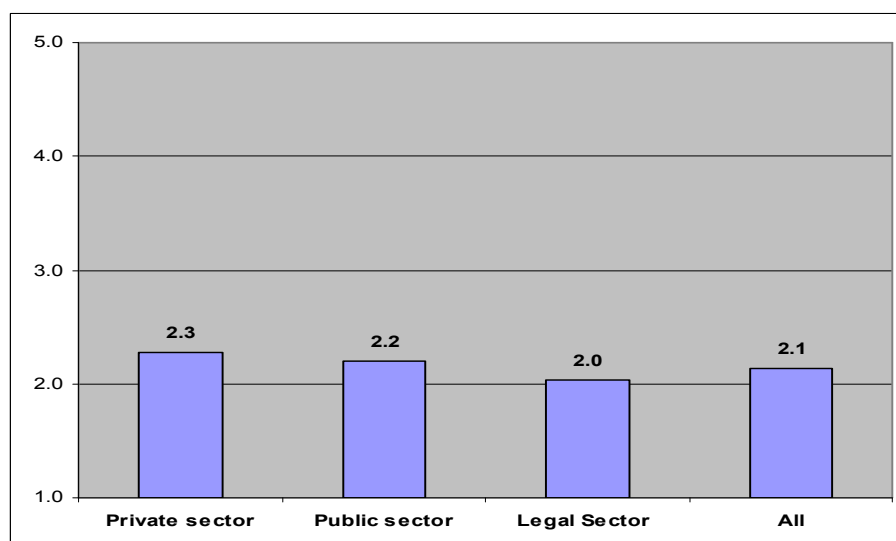


Figure 21: People's Familiarity with IPR Laws and Regulations (rating points)

### 5.1.3 Respondents' familiarity with intellectual property rights laws and regulations

Similarly, respondents were asked to rate their own familiarity. Around 58% of respondents reported to being either “Quite familiar” or “Strongly familiar” (annex). The overall rating is equal to 3.7 (figure 22). Legal sector respondents revealed being the most familiar at 4 rating points. It can be pointed out also that the most experienced respondents (15 years or more) reported being the most familiar at 3.9, while for the other brackets the familiarity rate decreases as the number of years of experience increases (figure 23).

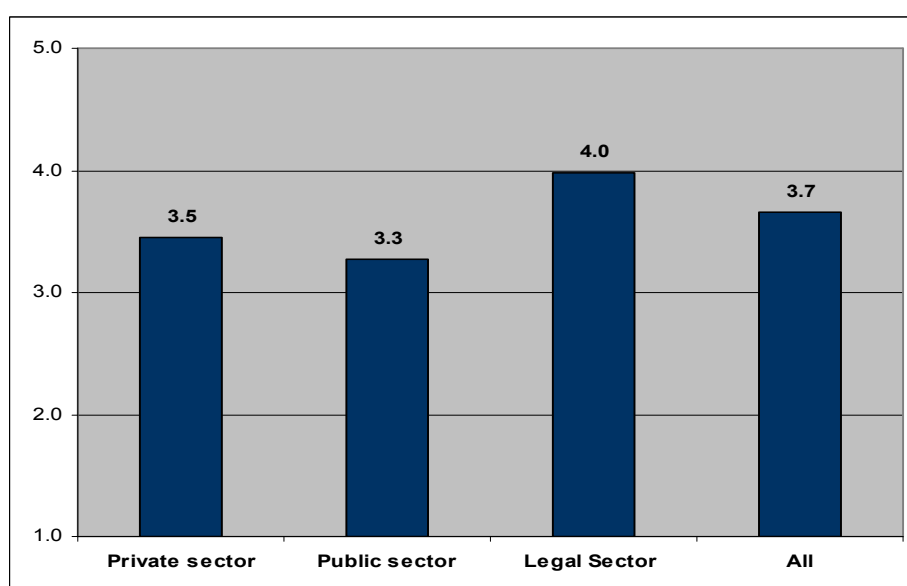


Figure 22: Respondents' Familiarity with IPR Laws and Regulations (rating points)

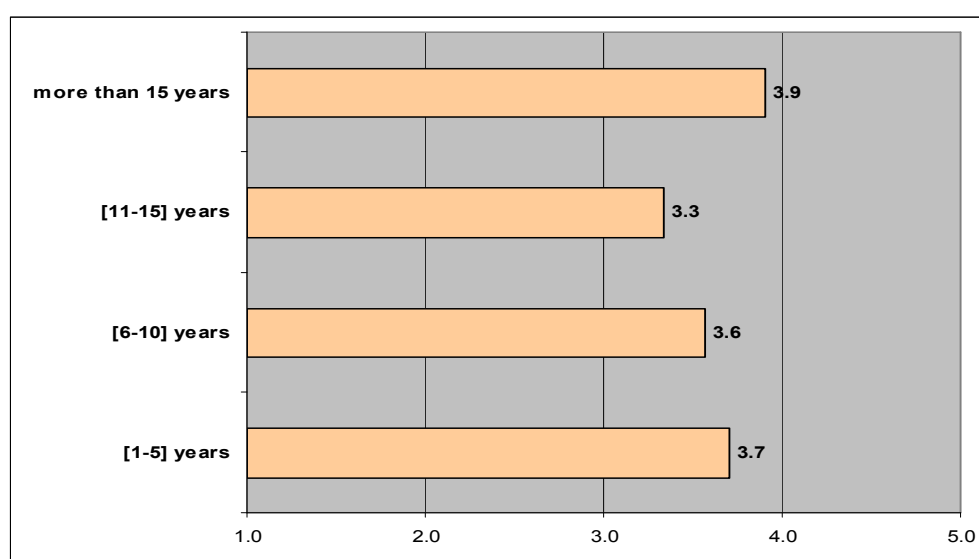


Figure 23: Respondents' Familiarity with IPR Laws and Regulations by Years of Experience (rating points)

#### 5.1.4 Users' resistance to enforcement of intellectual property rights protection and anti-piracy efforts

More than 45% of respondents felt that users either “often” or “always” resisted the enforcement of IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts. The highest percentage in this regard appeared among Public sector respondents with 51.3%. Finally, it is noteworthy that Private sector respondents seemed to be conflicted in this regard with 42.5% reporting that users either “often” or “always” resisted IPR protection enforcement and 42.5% reporting that users either “never” or “rarely” resisted enforcement (figure 24).

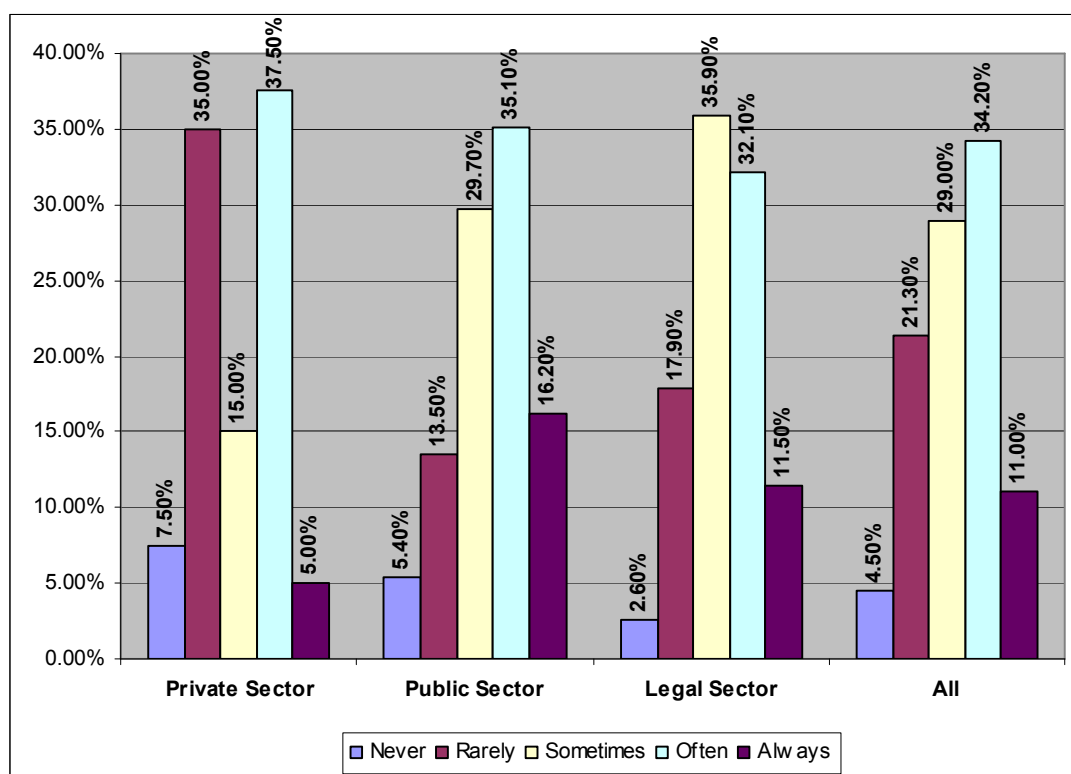


Figure 24: Users' Resistance to Enforcement of IPR Protection and Anti-Piracy Efforts (percent)

#### 5.1.5 Respect of intellectual property rights protection and anti-piracy efforts

Respondents were asked to rate their perception regarding the degree of respect of IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts in Lebanon in general as well as in different fields of economic activity on a scale of 1 (never) to 5 (always). No major discrepancies were registered among the three groups of analysis. The results revealed interesting insights). As shown in figure 25 below, the rating for the majority of sectors was relatively low (below 3 on a scale of 5). The level of respect for IPR protection efforts in Lebanon in general was perceived to be clearly less than average with 2.4

rating points. Public entities and universities had the highest ratings although these ratings were only slightly above average (3.1 and 3 respectively). And finally, respect of IPR protection efforts in the entertainment industry came at the bottom of the list as perceived by the sample with 1.9.

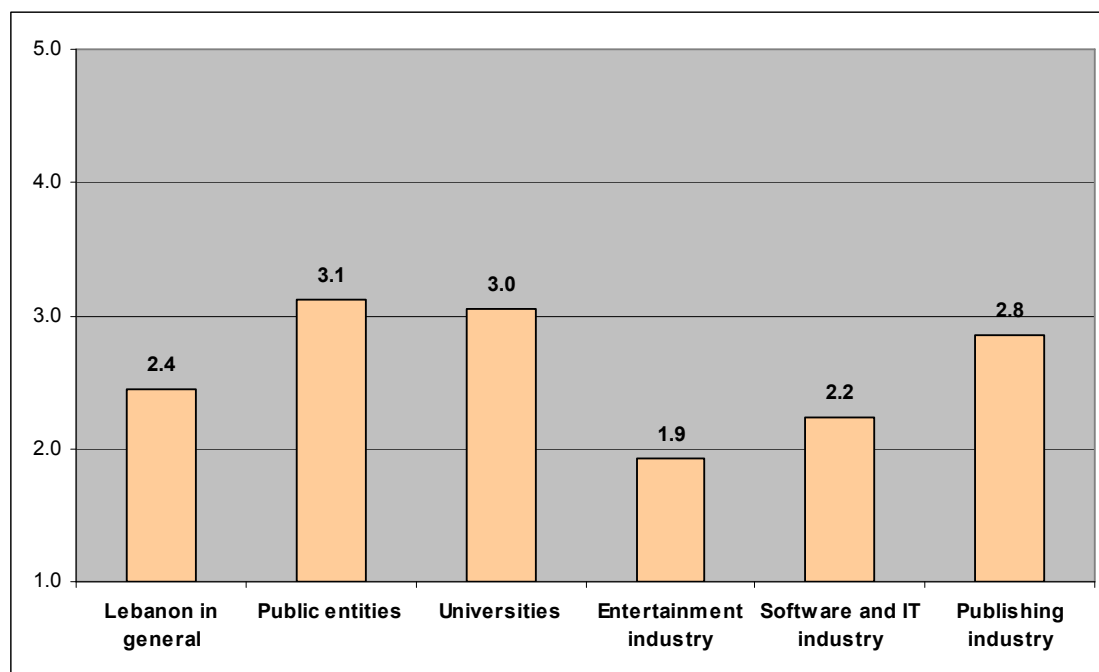
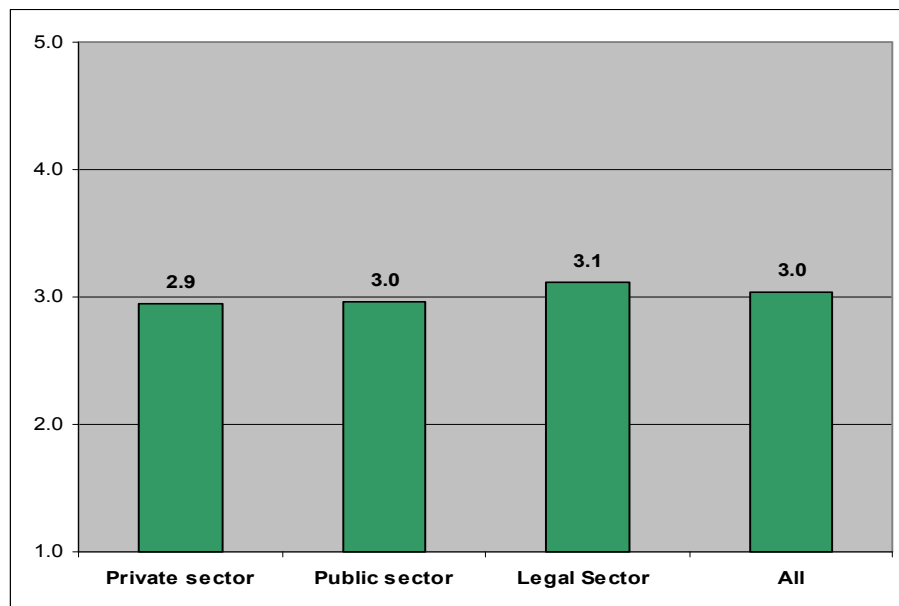


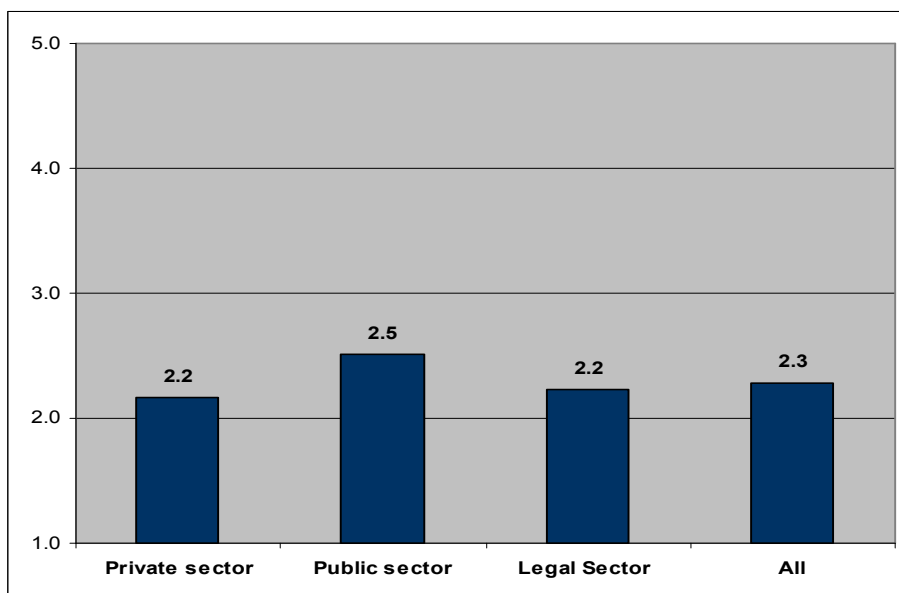
Figure 25: Respect of IPR and Anti-Piracy Efforts by Field of Activity (rating points)

### 5.1.6 Intellectual property rights legal framework in Lebanon

On a scale of 1 (Near the bottom) to 5 (Near the top), respondents were asked to classify Lebanon's IPR legal framework in comparison to neighboring Arab countries and industrialized countries. The IPR legal framework was perceived by all three groups to be average among Arab neighboring countries (figure 26). The comparison with industrialized (figure 27) was considerably less favorable with a rating that ranged between 2.2 (Private and Legal sectors) and 2.5 (Public sector).



**Figure 26: Classification of IPR Legal Framework In Comparison to Arab/Neighboring Countries Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)**



**Figure 27: Classification of IPR Legal Framework In Comparison to Industrialized Countries Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)**

### 5.1.7 Economic losses and IPR infringement

On a scale of 1 (No losses) to 5 (Very high losses), respondents were asked about their perceptions regarding the level of economic losses resulting from the infringement of IPR in Lebanon. The results among all sectors were similar (3.8) reflecting a perception of relatively “high losses” resulting from the infringement of IPR in Lebanon (figure 28).

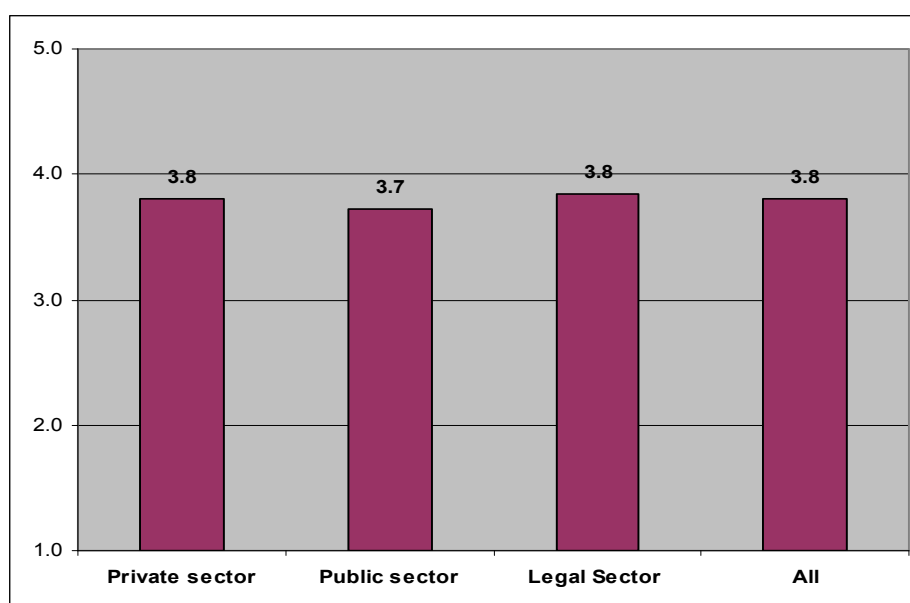
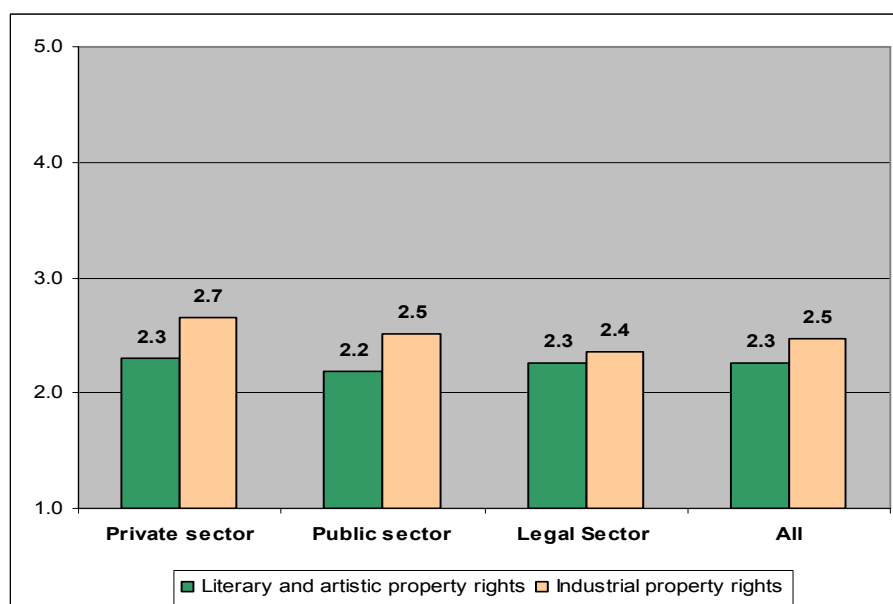


Figure 28: Economic Losses Due to IPR Infringement (rating points)

## 5.2 Evaluation of Government Policies and Public Administration

### 5.2.1 Effectiveness of current governmental policies

On a scale of 1 (Very low effectiveness) to 5 (Very high effectiveness) respondents were asked to rate the level of effectiveness of the current policies in enforcing IPR protection and controlling piracy of both “Literary and artistic property rights” and “Industrial property rights”. According to figure 29 below, the current governmental policies were perceived to be relatively ineffective in both cases (2.3 and 2.5 respectively). Quite surprisingly, the highest ratings were not reported by Public sector respondents who actually gave the lowest ratings regarding the enforcement of literary and artistic property rights (2.2 rating points).



**Figure 29: Current Governmental IPR Policy (effectiveness rating)**

### 5.2.2 Evaluation of the Intellectual Property Rights Protection Office

An IPR protection office was created within the Ministry of Economy and Trade to participate in the IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts. Respondents were asked to evaluate the work and performance of this office. As shown in figure 30 below, the satisfaction level is low with some discrepancies among the three groups of analysis. For instance, the highest dissatisfaction (the lowest satisfaction) rating was given to “Speed of reaching decisions” with 2.1 rating points, while “Technical competence” held the lowest dissatisfaction (the highest satisfaction) rating at 2.5.



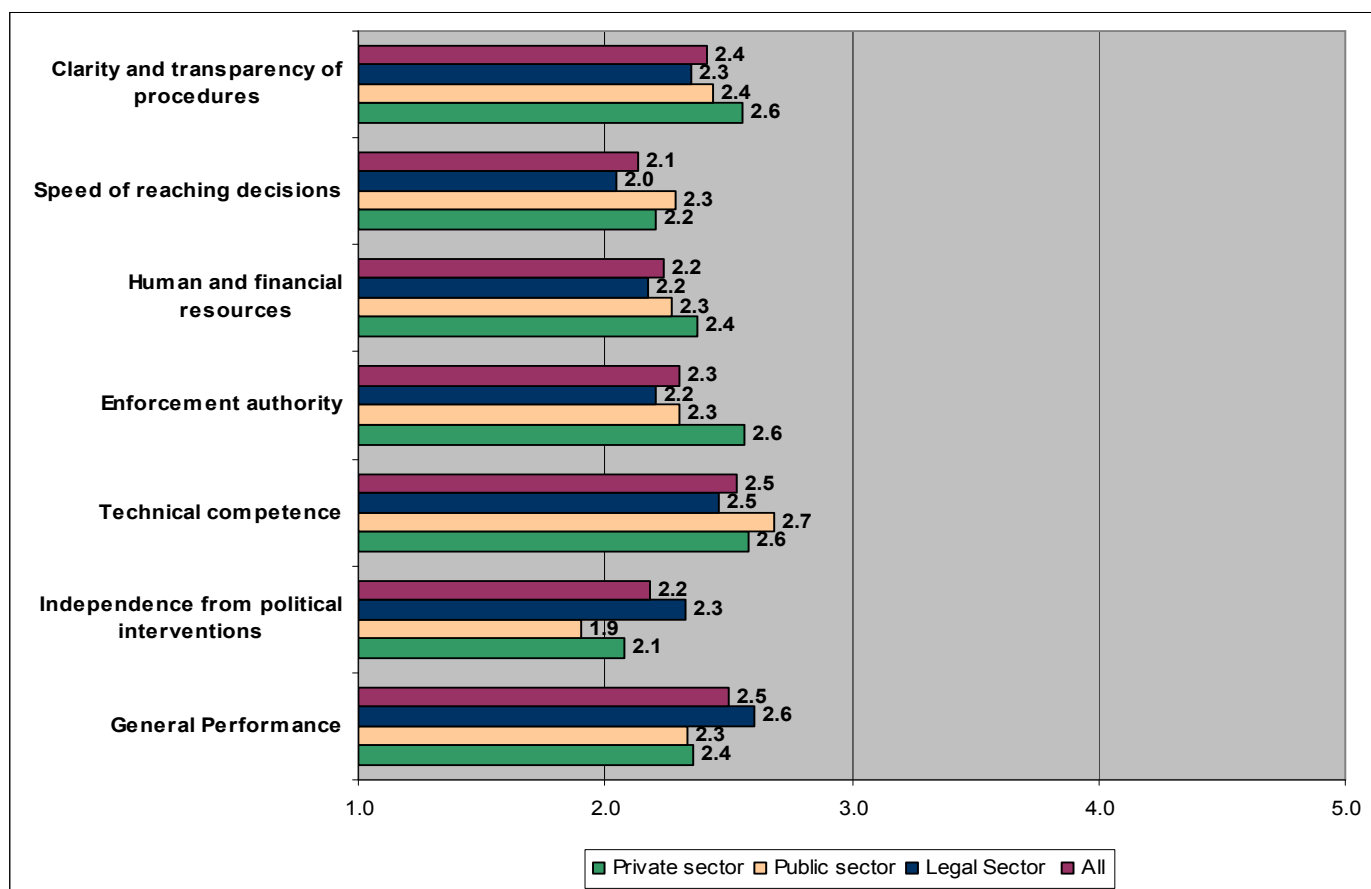


Figure 30: Evaluation of the IPR Protection Office (Satisfaction rating)

### 5.3 Factors Pertaining to Intellectual Property Rights Law and Policy (Effectiveness and Satisfaction rating)

Respondents were asked to give effectiveness and satisfaction ratings to a variety of factors pertaining to IPR protection law and policy. The results revealed significant insights (figure 31). Quite surprisingly, all effectiveness ratings moved within a range of 3.0 to 3.5 which is relatively average. On the other hand, respondents were dissatisfied and all satisfaction ratings moved within a range of 1.7 to 2.5.

As was previously mentioned, respondents gave average ratings to all factors. For instance, “Presence of Complementary laws” was perceived to be the most effective with 3.5, while “Registration fees level” held the lowest rating at 3.0. On the other hand, the interviewees were generally dissatisfied with ratings lower than 3 for all factors. It is noteworthy that the “General political willingness to support” held the lowest satisfaction rating at 1.7, while “Complementary

laws” was given the lowest dissatisfaction rating with 2.5 rating points. As a result, there are various areas for improvement in the work of the IPR protection office.

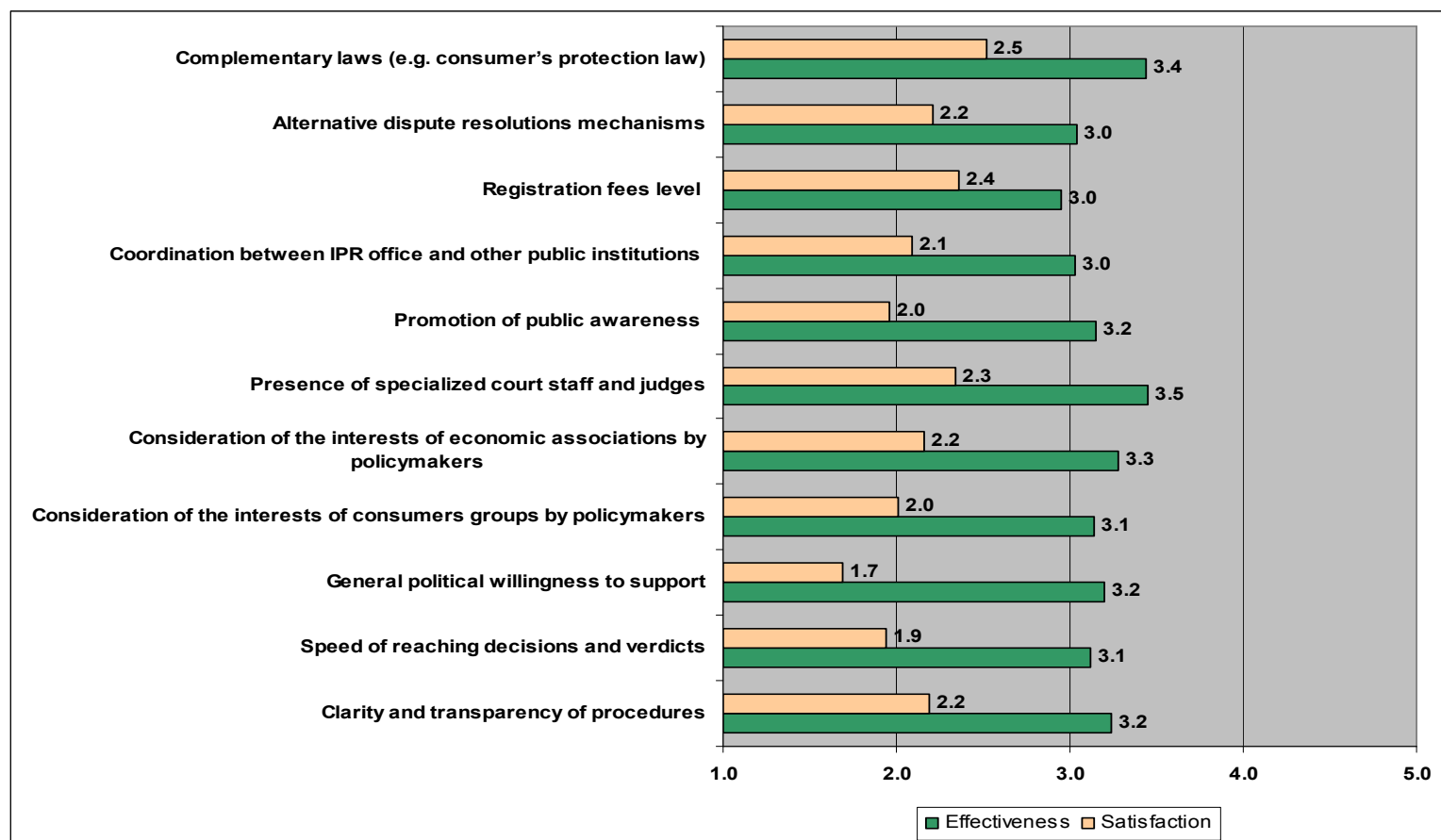


Figure 31: Factors Pertaining to IPR Law and Policy (effectiveness/satisfaction rating)

Finally, an analysis of average ratings per sub-group showed that both effectiveness or satisfaction ratings were similar among the three groups of analysis with 3.2 overall effectiveness ratings and 2.1 overall satisfaction rating (figure 32).

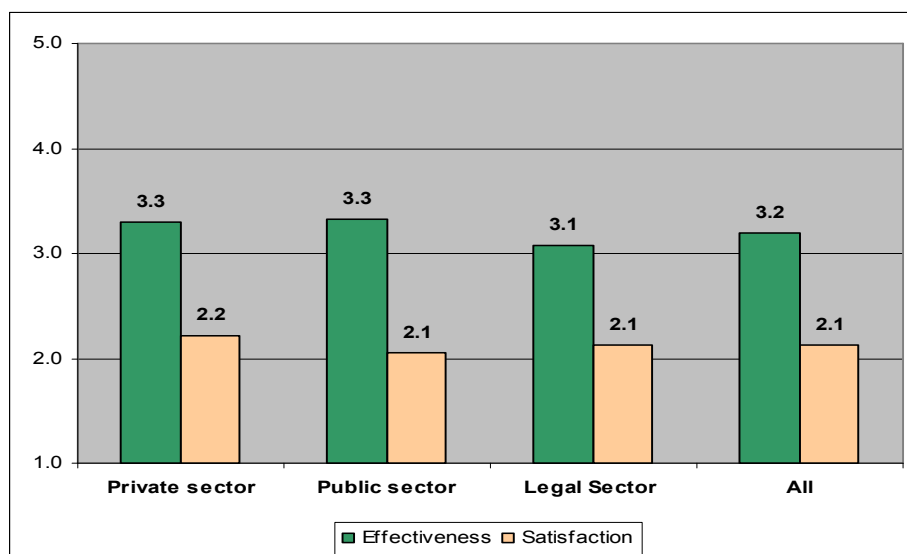


Figure 32: Factors Pertaining to IPR Law and Policy by Sub-Group (Effectiveness and Satisfaction rating)

## 5.4 Intellectual Property Rights Protection and Foreign Agreements

### 5.4.1 IPR protection agreements

When asked about IPR protection bilateral and multi-lateral agreements, the majority of respondents (83.1%) considered them to result in a net advantage for all parties equally, while 10% reported a net advantage for counterpart(s) and the remaining 6.9% reported an advantage for Lebanon (figure 33).

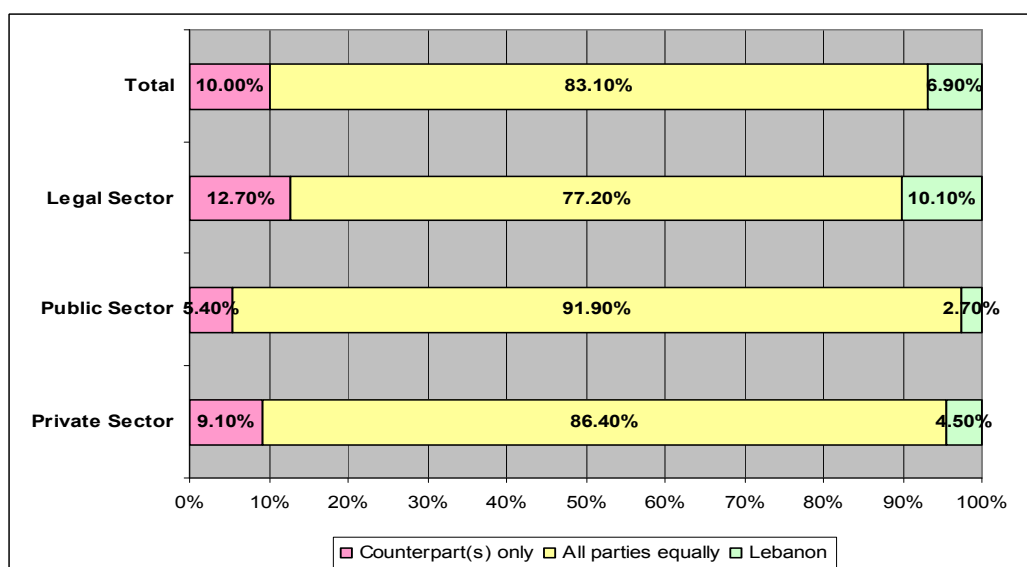


Figure 33: Evaluation of IPR Protection Agreements by Sub-Group (percent)

### 5.4.2 IPR and World Trade Organization

Respondents considered that joining the WTO was important for economic growth and development in Lebanon with 3.9 on a scale of 5 rating points. It can be pointed out that Private sector respondents reported a higher level of importance (4.2) than the two other sectors (figure 34). In the same context, respondents considered that IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts were highly important for joining the WTO with 4.2 rating points (figure 35), thereby reemphasizing the role of IPR protection in economic growth and development in Lebanon.

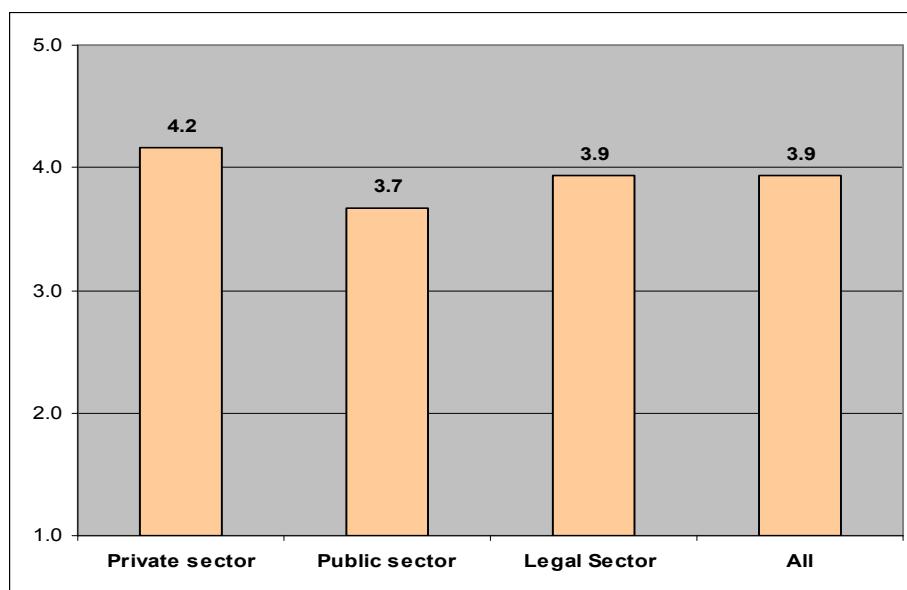


Figure 34: Importance of Joining WTO Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)

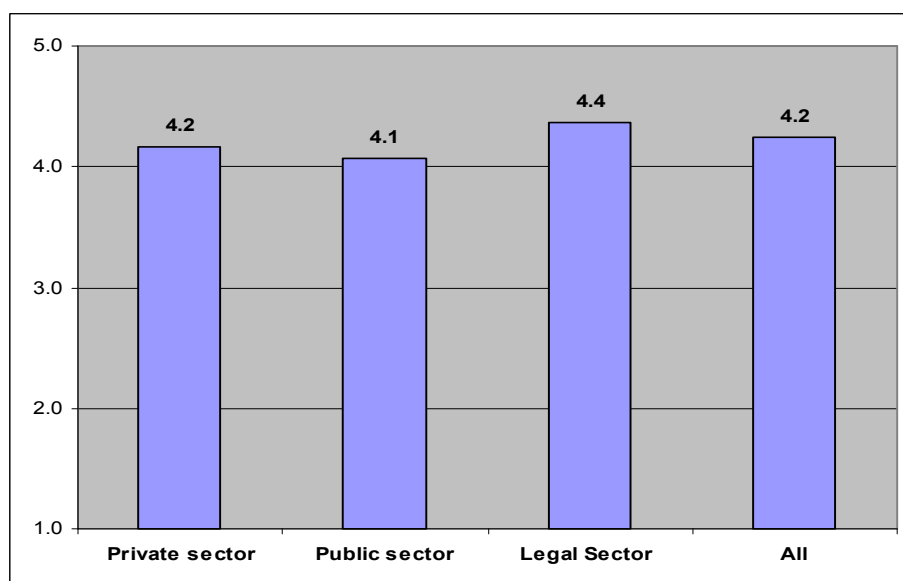
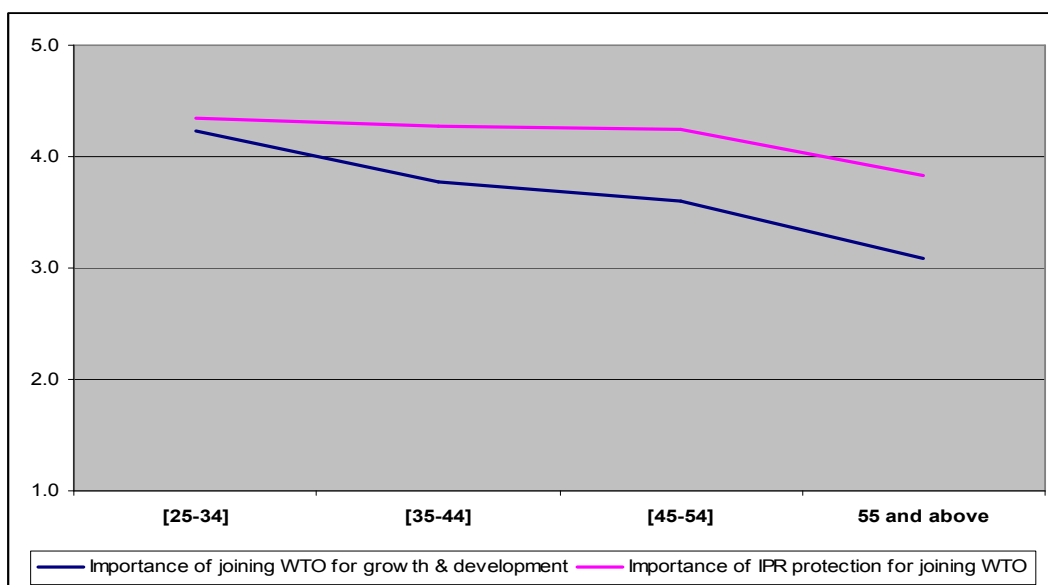
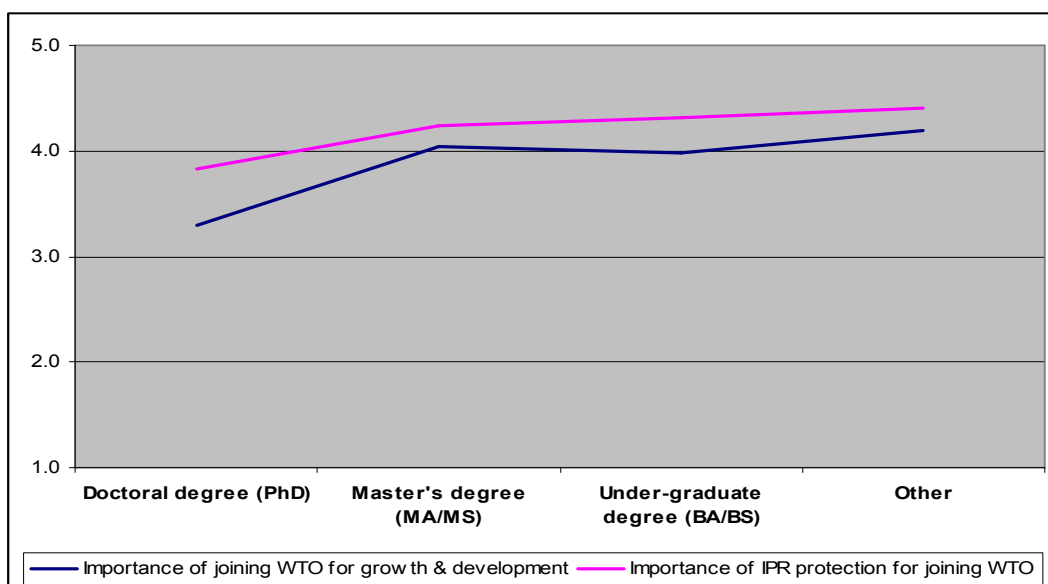


Figure 35: Importance of IPR Protection for Joining WTO by Sub-Group (rating points)

Moreover, it is noteworthy that the above two sets of results revealed two types of correlation. The reported level of importance decreases as we move up the age ladder (figure 36) and as the respondents' highest educational level increases (figure 37).



**Figure 36: Importance of WTO and IPR Protection by Age (rating points)**



**Figure 37: Importance of WTO and IPR Protection by Highest Educational Level Achieved (rating points)**

## 5.5 Priority Measures

In light of what has been mentioned, it comes as no surprise that the ten proposed IPR enforcement measures in the questionnaire all received high priority ratings. However, quite surprisingly, Private sector respondents systematically reported the lowest priority ratings for all ten measures (figure 38). The top perceived priority was to “Strengthen anti-smuggling measures” (the top priority for the Legal and Public sectors in addition to “Introduce positive incentives”), while “Impose jail sentences infringers” received the lowest priority rating. In addition, the top priority for the Private sector was “Introduce positive incentives” which could reflect a real need among Lebanese businesses – the majority of which are small and medium enterprises – to receive economic and financial incentives to protect and respect IPR.

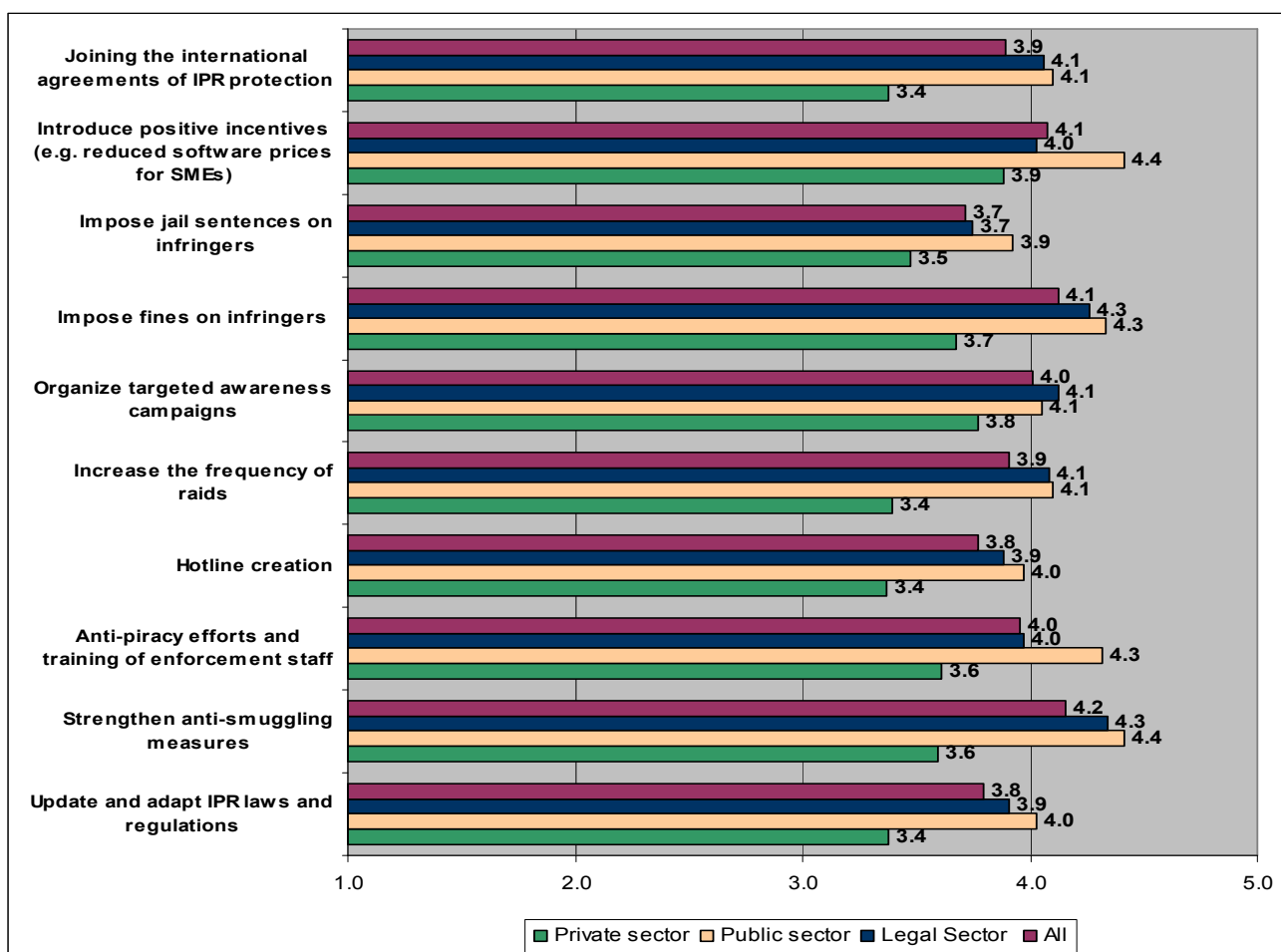


Figure 38: Reforms Priority Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)

## 6 Concluding Remarks

The foremost purpose of this survey was to gauge the perceptions of the stakeholders regarding different issues and to identify strengths and weaknesses in order to point out areas of strength that could be emulated and figure out potential areas of intervention that ought to be addressed by policymakers during any potential reform efforts.

Two measures were used to allow the identification of these strengths and weaknesses:

- An overall rating calculated by classifying the scores into two equally-sized classes: (i) scores that are less than or equal to 3 representing “weakness” and (ii) scores that are greater than 3 indicating “strength”;
- The degree of convergence among the answers of the three groups of analysis: indeed, the similarity of the ratings reported by the three profiles adds credibility to the importance of the finding.

Based on the above methodology, the three groups perceived one point of strength only which is the relative ease of access to information on business/commercial laws.

The dissatisfaction ratings were high and concerned almost all the topics covered by the survey. The three groups identified several potential areas of improvement including:

- A weak familiarity with both business/commercial laws and regulations and intellectual property right laws and regulations;
- A dissatisfaction with all factors affecting economic growth and development covering governmental cooperation with businesses, business licensing procedures, transparency of laws and regulations, business-friendliness of regulations, tax rates, controlling unofficial payments to public officials, etc.;
- A dissatisfaction with the functioning of the IPR protection office within the Ministry of Economy and Trade; e.g. general performance, independence from political interventions, technical competence, enforcement authority, human and financial resources, speed of reaching decisions, clarity and transparency of procedures, etc.;
- A weak presence of specialized IPR court staff and judges;
- A lack of complementary laws and regulations.

## **7 Annex**

- 1. Questionnaire – Lebanon (English)*
- 2. Questionnaire – Lebanon (Arabic)*
- 3. Statistical Appendix Tables*



**Introduction:**

The Arab Center for the Rule of Law and Integrity (ACRLI) is a regional, non-governmental and not-for-profit organization that works to strengthen the rule of law and integrity in the region through research, capacity building and advocacy.

With the support of the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI), ACRLI is implementing the MENA Commercial Law Strengthening Project (MENA-CLS) in four MENA project countries: Lebanon, Tunisia, UAE, and Yemen, during the period 2008-2010.

Project activities include the preparation of a thematic study for each project country depending on the reform needs and priorities that have been identified in the earlier phase of the project. Each study is expected to focus on a specific commercial law theme with a view to contributing to related reforms through analyzing existing regulatory frameworks and examining the state of implementation. Ultimately, the study shall put forward a series of reform recommendations.

In order to ensure a comprehensive picture, ACRLI will work with specialized institutions to develop and implement a user-survey on each theme in the project country; this survey will inform the development of the study, and provide it with primary information on the subject matter

Your response to the below questionnaire would serve as a main source of information to the drafting process of the thematic national report. Any information that you disclose will remain confidential and shall be used solely for professional purposes.

**Section 1: Identification Sheet - Interviewer**

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1.1. Country Code: ____     | 1.2. Serial Number: ____/____/____/                   |
| 1.3. Sub-sample Code: ____  | 1.4. Interviewer Name: _____                          |
| 1.5. Interviewer Code: ____ | 1.6. Date of completion: ____/____/2009<br>DD/MM/2009 |
| 1.7. Number of visits: ____ | 1.8. Supervisor Name: _____                           |
| 1.9. Supervisor Code: ____  | 1.10. Data entry officer: _____                       |
| 1.11. Data entry Code: ____ | 1.12. _____   |

**General comments:**

*(Please provide any useful information on the interview process: from initial contact until completing the questionnaire)*

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**Section 2: Identification Sheet - Respondent**

- 2.1. Name of respondent: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.2. Title \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.3. Gender ☐ Male  
☐ Female
- 2.4. Address  
a City  
b Street  
c Telephone number  
d Cell number  
e Email address
- 2.5. Age of Respondent: 1. less than 24  
2. [25-34]  
3. [35-44]  
4. [45-54]  
5. 55 and above
- 2.6. Highest educational level achieved 1. Doctoral degree (PhD)  
2. Post-graduate degree(MA/MS)  
3. Under-graduate degree (BA/BS)  
4. Other
- 2.7. Nationality: 1. Lebanese  
2. Other, specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.8. Profession: \_\_\_\_\_  
(provide a detailed description) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.9. Years of experience in this field: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/ years
- 2.10. Type of economic sector 1. Private sector  
2. Public sector  
3. Semi-public  
4. Other (NGOs, etc.), specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.11. Sector  
(do not ask the interviewee, for coding purposes only) 1. Private Sector  
2. Public Sector  
3. Legal Sector (lawyers, judges, professors, etc.)
- 2.12. Sector of activity of your agency  
(provide a detailed description) \_\_\_\_\_



### **Section 3: Business/Commercial Laws**

3.1. To what extent do you consider that laws and regulations are respected by people in your country?

1. Strongly disrespected
2. Quite disrespected
3. Somewhat respected
4. Quite respected
5. Strongly respected
6. No Answer or don't know

3.2. To what extent do you think are people in your country familiar or unfamiliar with Business/Commercial Laws and Regulations?

1. Strongly unfamiliar
2. Quite unfamiliar
3. Somewhat familiar
4. Quite familiar
5. Strongly familiar
6. No Answer or don't know

3.3. Do you consider your country's Business/Commercial laws to be business-friendly?

1. Very unfriendly
2. Somewhat unfriendly
3. Neutral
4. Somewhat friendly
5. Very friendly
6. No Answer or don't know

3.4. In your opinion, how often are Business/Commercial Laws and Regulations enforced?

1. Never
2. Rarely
3. Sometimes
4. Often
5. Always
6. No Answer or don't know

3.5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

*Use the coding system presented in the Show Card #1, here below:*

*Show Card #1*

<i>Strongly disagree</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Disagree</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Agree</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>No Answer or don't know</i>	<i>6</i>

	Statements	Code
3.5.1	Access to information related to Business/Commercial laws and regulations is easy	___/
3.5.2	Interpretations of Business/Commercial regulations are consistent and predictable	___/
3.5.3	Business/Commercial Law reform is a priority for the national government	___/
3.5.4	Rarely do people have to resort to courts to resolve business disputes	___/

Using the provided show cards (Show Card #2 and #3), please give importance and satisfaction ratings to each of the factors listed in the table below. Please make sure you complete both ratings for each factor, before moving on to the next one (i.e. fill the table row by row).

3.6. To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development?

Use the coding system presented in the Show Card #2 here below:

Show Card #2

Very low importance	1
Low importance	2
Average importance	3
High importance	4
Very high importance	5
No Answer or don't know	6

3.7. What is your degree of satisfaction of the current status of these factors in your country?

Use the coding system presented in the Show Card #3 here below:

Show Card #3

Very low satisfaction	1
Low satisfaction	2
Average satisfaction	3
High satisfaction	4
Very high satisfaction	5
No Answer or don't know	6

Factors	3.6. Importance	3.7. Satisfaction
1 Cooperation by central/local government with businesses	___/	___/
2 Simplicity of business licensing procedures	___/	___/
3 Transparency of laws and regulations	___/	___/
4 Enforcement of contractual and property rights	___/	___/
5 Joining trade liberalization agreements	___/	___/
6 Foreign trade regulations	___/	___/
7 Business friendly labor regulations	___/	___/
8 Business friendly environmental regulations	___/	___/
9 Level of income and profit tax rates	___/	___/
10 Simplicity and coherence of tax regulations	___/	___/
11 Controlling unofficial payments to public officials	___/	___/



#### **Section 4: Thematic Section – Intellectual Property Rights Protection in Lebanon**

4.1. In your opinion, how important is the protection of Intellectual Property Rights for encouraging investment and growth in Lebanon?

1. Not important at all
2. Low importance
3. Average importance
4. High importance
5. Very high importance
6. No Answer or don't know

4.2. In your opinion, how often are intellectual property rights protection and anti-piracy efforts (e.g. publishing, music, software, trademark, etc.) respected in the following sectors?

*Use the coding system presented in the Show Card #4, here below:*

*Show Card #4*

<i>Never</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Rarely</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Often</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Always</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>No Answer or don't know</i>	<i>6</i>

	<b>Factors</b>	<b>Code</b>
4.2.1	In Lebanon in general	___/
4.2.2	In Public entities	___/
4.2.3	In Universities	___/
4.2.4	In Entertainment industry	___/
4.2.5	In Software and IT industry	___/
4.2.6	In Publishing industry	___/
4.2.7	In Manufacturing industry	___/
4.2.8	In Law firms	___/

4.3. To what extent do you think are people in your country familiar or unfamiliar with the concept of IPR?

1. Completely unfamiliar
2. Quite unfamiliar
3. Neither
4. Quite familiar
5. Strongly familiar
6. No Answer or don't know

4.4. To what extent are you familiar with the concept of IPR?

1. Completely unfamiliar
2. Quite unfamiliar
3. Neither
4. Quite familiar
5. Strongly familiar
6. No Answer or don't know

4.5. How often do users resist enforcement of IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts?

1. Never
2. Rarely
3. Sometimes
4. Often
5. Always
6. No Answer or don't know

4.6.1 In your opinion, where do you classify the IPR legal framework in Lebanon in comparison to Arab/neighboring countries?

4.6.2 In your opinion, where do you classify the IPR legal framework in Lebanon in comparison to industrialized countries?

*Use the coding system presented in the Show Card #5 here below:*

*Show Card #5*

<i>Near the bottom</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Below average</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Average</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Above average</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Near the top</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>No Answer or don't know</i>	<i>6</i>

	<b>Factors</b>	<b>Code</b>
4.6.1	IPR legal framework in Lebanon compared to Arab/neighboring countries	___/
4.6.2	IPR legal framework in Lebanon compared to industrialized countries	___/

4.7. In your opinion, how effective are current government policies in enforcing IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts?

	<b>Factors</b>	<b>Code</b>
4.7.1	Literary and artistic property rights	___/
4.7.2	Industrial property rights	___/

Use the coding system presented in the Show Card #6 here below:

Show Card #6

Very low effectiveness	1
Low effectiveness	2
Average effectiveness	3
High effectiveness	4
Very high effectiveness	5
No Answer or don't know	6

4.8 An IPR protection office was established within the Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET) in Lebanon.

Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the following factors pertaining to this office

Use the coding system presented in the Show Card #3 here below:

Show Card #3

Very low satisfaction	1
Low satisfaction	2
Average satisfaction	3
High satisfaction	4
Very high satisfaction	5
No Answer or don't know	6

	Factors pertaining to IPR protection office	Code
4.8.1	General Performance	___/
4.8.2	Independence from political interventions	___/
4.8.3	Technical competence	___/
4.8.4	Enforcement authority	___/
4.8.5	Human and financial resources	___/
4.8.5	Speed of reaching decisions	
4.8.5	Clarity and transparency of procedures	

Using the provided show cards (Show Card #5 and #3), please give effectiveness and satisfaction ratings to each of the factors listed in the table below. Please make sure you complete both ratings for each factor, before moving on to the next one (i.e. fill the table row by row).

4.9. To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts?

Use the coding system presented in the Show Card #6 here below:

Show Card #6

Very low effectiveness	1
Low effectiveness	2
Average effectiveness	3
High effectiveness	4
Very high effectiveness	5
No Answer or don't know	6



4.10. What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors?

Use the coding system presented in the Show Card #3 here below:

Show Card #3

Very low satisfaction	1
Low satisfaction	2
Average satisfaction	3
High satisfaction	4
Very high satisfaction	5
No Answer or don't know	6

Factors pertaining to IPR		4.9. Effectiveness	4.10. Satisfaction
1	Clarity and transparency of procedures	___/	___/
2	Speed of reaching decisions and verdicts	___/	___/
3	General political willingness to support	___/	___/
4	Consideration of the interests of consumers groups by policymakers	___/	___/
5	Consideration of the interests of economic associations by policymakers	___/	___/
6	Presence of specialized court staff and judges	___/	___/
7	Promotion of public awareness	___/	___/
8	Coordination between IPR office and other public institutions	___/	___/
9	Registration fees level	___/	___/
10	Alternative dispute resolutions mechanisms	___/	___/
11	Complementary laws (e.g. consumer's protection law)	___/	___/

4.11. Please give a priority rating to the following IPR enforcement measures?

Use the coding system presented in the Show Card #7 here below:

Show Card #7

Very low priority	1
Low priority	2
Average priority	3
High priority	4
Very high priority	5
No Answer or don't know	6

	measures	Code
4.11.1	Update and adapt IPR laws and regulations	___/
4.11.2	Strengthen anti-smuggling measures	___/
4.11.3	Anti-piracy efforts and training of enforcement staff	___/
4.11.4	Hotline creation	___/
4.11.5	Increase the frequency of raids	___/
4.11.6	Organize targeted awareness campaigns	___/
4.11.7	Impose fines on infringers	___/
4.11.8	Impose jail sentences on infringers	___/
4.11.9	Introduce positive incentives (e.g. reduced software prices for SMEs)	___/
4.11.10	Joining the international agreements of IPR protection	___/





4.12.1 To what extent is joining the World Trade Organization important for economic growth and development in Lebanon?

(use Show Card #2) \_\_\_\_\_/

4.12.2 To what extent are IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts an important factor for joining the World Trade Organization?

(use Show Card #2) \_\_\_\_\_/

Use the coding system presented in the Show Card #2 here below:

Show Card #2

Very low importance	1
Low importance	2
Average importance	3
High importance	4
Very high importance	5
No Answer or don't know	6

4.13. In your opinion, IPR protection bilateral and/or multi-lateral agreements result in a net advantage for:

1. Counterpart(s) only
2. All parties equally
3. Lebanon
4. No Answer or don't know

4.14. In your opinion, what is the level of economic losses resulting from the infringement of the IPR in Lebanon?

Use the coding system presented in the Show Card #8, here below:

Show Card #8

No losses	1
Minimum losses	2
Average losses	3
High losses	4
Very high losses	5
No Answer or don't know	6

Please use this section to note any comments or suggestions provided by the respondent during the interview. Whenever the comment is in reference to a specific question, please indicate the number of that question.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

## مشروع تعزيز القوانين التجارية في دول الشرق الأوسط وشمال إفريقيا

### لبنان

المركز العربي لتطوير حكم القانون والنزاهة هو مؤسسة إقليمية عربية غير حكومية لا تتوخى الربح تعمل على تعزيز حكم القانون في المنطقة العربية من خلال إعداد الدراسات والقيام بأبحاث مركزة وبناء القدرات وتطوير المعرفة ودعم مفهوم النزاهة.

يقوم المركز، بدعم من مبادرة الشراكة الشرق أوسطية (MEPI)، بتنفيذ مشروع حول "تعزيز القوانين التجارية في دول الشرق الأوسط وشمال إفريقيا" وذلك بهدف دعم وتشجيع إصلاح القوانين التجارية بما يساهم في تعزيز البيئة القانونية الملائمة للأعمال في أربعة بلدان وهي: لبنان، تونس، اليمن والإمارات العربية المتحدة.

ويتضمن المشروع تنفيذ عدة نشاطات، من بينها إعداد دراسات وطنية حول مواضيع تجارية محددة خاصة بكل بلد من هذه البلدان الأربعة. وقد تم اختيار هذه المواضيع بحسب حاجات وأولويات الإصلاح التي تم تحديدها في مرحلة سابقة من المشروع، وذلك من أجل تحليل الأطر القانونية والتشريعية القائمة وآليات تنفيذها ليصار في النهاية إلى إصدار سلسلة من الاقتراحات التوصيات الإصلاحية.

بغية تأمين صورة شاملة وواضحة عن الحالة القائمة لهذه المواضيع القانونية، يقوم المركز بالتعاون مع مؤسسات متخصصة بتنفيذ استطلاع للرأي يؤدي إلى جمع المعطيات الإحصائية والمعلومات الأولية المتوفرة التي من شأنها المساعدة على تطوير التقارير الوطنية الخاصة بكل بلد حول الموضوع المطروح.

إن تجاربكم مع استطلاع الرأي هذا يشكّل إحدى المصادر الأساسية لإعداد التقرير الوطني، علماً أنّ أي معلومات أو بيانات سوف تستخدم فقط لغاية العمل وأن أية تعليقات أو ملاحظات تتقدمون بها هي سرية للغاية وليست للنشر ولا يمكن الاطلاع عليها من أية جهة كانت.

### القسم الأول: معلومات عامة حول الاستثمار - المحقق

- 1-1 رمز البلد: \_\_\_\_\_ 2-1 رقم الإستثمار التسلسلي: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3-1 رمز العينة الفرعية: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4-1 اسم المحقق الميداني: \_\_\_\_\_ 5-1 رمز المحقق الميداني: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6-1 تاريخ إجراء المقابلة: \_\_\_\_\_ 7-1 عدد الزيارات: \_\_\_\_\_
- 8-1 اسم المشرف الميداني: \_\_\_\_\_ 9-1 رمز المشرف الميداني: \_\_\_\_\_
- 10-1 اسم مُدخل البيانات: \_\_\_\_\_ 11-1 رمز مدخل البيانات: \_\_\_\_\_

ملاحظات عامة: (الرجاء الإدلاء بأي تعليقات أو ملاحظات أو معلومات إضافية مفيدة حول المقابلة ومسارها: منذ الاتصال الأول وحتى تنفيذ الاستثمار):

### القسم الثاني: معلومات حول المستطلع

- 1-2 اسم الشخص المستطلع: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2-2 المنصب: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3-2 الجنس: 1. ذكر 2. أنثى
- 4-2 العنوان: \_\_\_\_\_
- أ. المدينة: \_\_\_\_\_، ب. الشارع: \_\_\_\_\_
- ج. رقم الهاتف الثابت: \_\_\_\_\_ د. رقم الهاتف الخليوي: \_\_\_\_\_
- هـ. عنوان البريد الإلكتروني: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5-2 العمر: \_\_\_\_\_

1	دون 24 سنة	2	25 - 34 سنة	3	35 - 44 سنة
4	45 - 54 سنة	5	55 سنة وما فوق		

### 6-2 مستوى التحصيل العلمي:

1	دكتوراه (PHD)	2	ماجستير (MS/MA/LLM)	3	جامعي (LLB/BA/BS)
4	غيره				



7-2 الجنسية:

1	لبناني	2	غيره، حدد
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8-2 المهنة (الرجاء تفصيل المهنة) :

9-2 سنوات الخبرة في هذا المجال: سنة

10-2 القطاع:

1	القطاع الخاص	2	القطاع العام	3	قطاع مشترك (خاص وعام)
4	قطاعات أخرى (منظمات أو هيئات غير حكومية، ... الخ) حدد،				

11-2 (لا تسأل المستطلع، فقط للترميز الخاص بالإستمارة): مجال عمل المستطلع:  
1. قطاع خاص  
2. قطاع عام  
3. قطاع قانوني (محام، قاضي، استاذ قانون)

12-2 مجال نشاط مؤسستكم (الرجاء تفصيل النشاط) :

### القسم الثالث : القوانين التجارية/قطاع الأعمال

1-3 إلى أي مدى تعتبرون أن ثقافة القانون والأنظمة معقدة ومحترمة في بلدكم ؟

1	غير معقدة إطلاقاً	2	نادراً ما هي معقدة	3	معقدة أحياناً
4	معقدة إلى حد كبير	5	معقدة بشكل كامل	6	لا جواب

2-3 برأيكم ، ما مدى اطلاع الناس في بلدكم على القوانين والأنظمة التجارية المتصلة بالأعمال ؟

1	لا اطلاع إطلاقاً	2	اطلاع قليل	3	إلى حد ما
4	إلى حد كبير	5	اطلاع تام	6	لا جواب

3-3 إلى أي مدى تعتبرون أن القوانين التجارية مشجعة للأعمال في بلدكم؟

1	غير مشجعة إطلاقاً	2	غير مشجعة إلى حد ما	3	حيادية
4	مشجعة إلى حد ما	5	مشجعة جداً	6	لا جواب

4-3 برأيكم، إلى أي مدى تعتبر القوانين التجارية والقوانين المتصلة بالأعمال نافذة ومطبقة؟

1	غير نافذة ومطبقة إطلاقاً	2	نادراً ما هي مطبقة	3	نافذة أحياناً
4	نافذة ومطبقة في كثير من الأحيان	5	مطبقة دائماً	6	لا جواب



5-3 على سلم من 1 الى 5، حيث 1= لا أوافق بتاتا و 5= أوافق تماماً، الرجاء تحديد مدى موافقتك أو عدم موافقتك على المقولات التالية:

المقولات	لا أوافق بتاتا	لا أوافق	محايد	أوافق	أوافق تماماً	لا جواب أو لا يعلم
يسهل الحصول على المعلومات المتعلقة بالأنظمة والقوانين التجارية المتصلة بالأعمال	1	2	3	4	5	6
إنّ التفسيرات المتعلقة بالأنظمة التجارية متجانسة وغير ملتبسة	1	2	3	4	5	6
إنّ إصلاح القانون التجاري والقوانين المتصلة بالأعمال يندرج ضمن أولويات الحكومة	1	2	3	4	5	6
نادراً ما يتمّ اللجوء إلى القضاء لحلّ المنازعات التجارية	1	2	3	4	5	6

6-3 على سلم من 1 الى 5، حيث 1= غير مهم اطلاقاً و 5= مهم للغاية، يرجى تحديد درجة أهمية كلّ من العوامل الواردة في الجدول أدناه بالنسبة للنمو الاقتصادي والتنمية. ويرجى تدوين هذه الدرجة لكل عامل من العوامل على حدى قبل الانتقال إلى العامل التالي (أي ملء الجدول بشكل أفقي).

العوامل	غير مهم اطلاقاً	قليل الأهمية	متوسط الأهمية	مهم جداً	مهم للغاية	لا جواب/ لا يعلم
1. تعاون السلطات المحلية والسلطة المركزية مع قطاع الأعمال	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. تسهيل إجراءات الترخيص للأعمال	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. شفافية القوانين والأنظمة	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. تطبيق حقوق الملكية والعقود واحترامها	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. الانضمام إلى اتفاقيات تحرير التجارة	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. تدابير وأنظمة المبادلات التجارية الخارجية	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. أنظمة وقوانين العمل المشجعة للأعمال	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. النظم البيئية المشجعة للأعمال	1	2	3	4	5	6
9. مستويات ضريبة الدخل والضرائب على الأرباح	1	2	3	4	5	6
10. بساطة وتناسق الأنظمة الضريبية والرسوم	1	2	3	4	5	6
11. مراقبة وضبط الرشاوى للعاملين في القطاع العام	1	2	3	4	5	6

7-3 على سلم من 1 الى 5، حيث 1= غير راض اطلاقاً و 5= راض تماماً، يرجى تقييم مستوى رضاكم عن كلّ من العوامل الواردة في الجدول أدناه. ويرجى تدوين هذه الدرجة لكل عامل من العوامل على حدى قبل الانتقال إلى العامل التالي (أي ملء الجدول بشكل أفقي).

العوامل	غير راض اطلاقاً	راض قليلاً	راض	راض كثيراً	راض تماماً	لا جواب/ لا يعلم
1. تعاون السلطات المحلية والسلطة المركزية مع قطاع الأعمال	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. تسهيل إجراءات الترخيص للأعمال	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. شفافية القوانين والأنظمة	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. تطبيق حقوق الملكية والعقود واحترامها	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. الانضمام إلى اتفاقيات تحرير التجارة	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. تدابير وأنظمة المبادلات التجارية الخارجية	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. أنظمة وقوانين العمل المشجعة للأعمال	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. النظم البيئية المشجعة للأعمال	1	2	3	4	5	6
9. مستويات ضريبة الدخل والضرائب على الأرباح	1	2	3	4	5	6
10. بساطة وتناسق الأنظمة الضريبية والرسوم	1	2	3	4	5	6
11. مراقبة وضبط الرشاوى للعاملين في القطاع العام	1	2	3	4	5	6

## القسم الرابع : حماية حقوق الملكية الفكرية في لبنان

1-4 برأيكم، ما مدى أهمية حماية حقوق الملكية الفكرية للنمو الاقتصادي والتنمية في لبنان لجهة تشجيع وتحفيز الاستثمار؟

1	غير مهم إطلاقاً	2	قليل الأهمية	3	متوسط الأهمية
4	مهم جداً	5	مهم للغاية	6	لا جواب / لا يعلم

2-4 برأيكم، ما مدى احترام حقوق الملكية الفكرية ومحاربة القرصنة (النشر، الموسيقى، البرمجة، العلامات التجارية) في القطاعات التالية في لبنان؟

القطاعات	اطلاقاً	نادراً	أحياناً	في أكثر الأحيان	دائماً	لا جواب / لا يعلم
1-2-4 في لبنان بشكل عام	1	2	3	4	5	6
2-2-4 في الإدارات الرسمية	1	2	3	4	5	6
3-2-4 في الجامعات	1	2	3	4	5	6
4-2-4 في قطاعات التسلية والترفيه	1	2	3	4	5	6
5-2-4 في مجالي السوفتوير والمعلوماتية	1	2	3	4	5	6
6-2-4 في قطاع النشر	1	2	3	4	5	6
7-2-4 في القطاع الصناعي	1	2	3	4	5	6
8-2-4 في المؤسسات والشركات القانونية	1	2	3	4	5	6

3-4 برأيكم، ما مدى اطلاع الناس في لبنان على مفهوم حماية حقوق الملكية الفكرية؟

1	غير مطلعين على الإطلاق	2	قليلو الاطلاع	3	متوسطو الاطلاع
4	مطلعون إلى حد كبير	5	مطلعون بشكل كامل	6	لا جواب / لا يعلم

4-4 إلى أي مدى انتم مطلعون على مفهوم حماية حقوق الملكية الفكرية ؟

1	غير مطلعين على الإطلاق	2	قليلو الاطلاع	3	متوسطو الاطلاع
4	مطلعون إلى حد كبير	5	مطلعون بشكل كامل	6	لا جواب / لا يعلم

5-4 ما مدى معارضة المستهلكين لتطبيق قوانين الملكية الفكرية ومحاربة القرصنة ؟

1	غير معارضون إطلاقاً	2	نادراً ما يعارضون	3	أحياناً
4	معارضون في كثير من الأحيان	5	دائماً	6	لا جواب / لا يعلم

1-6-4 كيف تقيمون الإطار القانوني لحقوق الملكية الفكرية في لبنان مقارنة بالبلدان العربية المجاورة؟

1	في المراتب الدنيا	2	دون الوسط	3	في الوسط
4	أعلى من الوسط	5	في المراتب العليا	6	لا جواب / لا يعلم

2-6-4 كيف تقيمون الإطار القانوني لحقوق الملكية الفكرية في لبنان مقارنة بالبلدان الصناعية؟

1	في المراتب الدنيا	2	دون الوسط	3	في الوسط
4	أعلى من الوسط	5	في المراتب العليا	6	لا جواب / لا يعلم

7-4 برأيكم، ما مدى فعالية السياسات الحكومية الراهنة في تطبيق قوانين حماية الحقوق الفكرية ومكافحة القرصنة؟

المجال	فعالية متدنية جداً	فعالية متدنية	فعالية متوسطة	فعالية عالية	فعالية عالية جداً	لا جواب/ لا يعلم
1-7-4 ملكية أدبية وفنية	1	2	3	4	5	6
2-7-4 ملكية صناعية	1	2	3	4	5	6

8-4 أنشئ في وزارة الاقتصاد مكتب حماية حقوق الملكية الفكرية. على سلم من 1 الى 5، حيث 1 = غير راض اطلاقاً و 5 = راض تماماً، يرجى تقييم درجة رضاكم عن بعض الجوانب المتعلقة بهذا المكتب.

العوامل	غير راض اطلاقاً	راض قليلاً	راض	راض كثيراً	راض تماماً	لا جواب/ لا يعلم
1-8-4 الأداء العام	1	2	3	4	5	6
2-8-4 الاستقلال عن التدخلات السياسية	1	2	3	4	5	6
3-8-4 الكفاءات التقنية والفنية	1	2	3	4	5	6
4-8-4 سلطة الانفاذ والتطبيق	1	2	3	4	5	6
5-8-4 الموارد البشرية والمالية	1	2	3	4	5	6
6-8-4 سرعة اتخاذ القرارات	1	2	3	4	5	6
7-8-4 وضوح الإجراءات	1	2	3	4	5	6

9-4 على سلم من 1 الى 5، حيث 1 = فعالية متدنية جداً و 5 = فعالية عالية جداً، يرجى تقييم فعالية العوامل المدرجة في الجدول أدناه لجهة تعزيز حماية حقوق الملكية الفكرية ومكافحة القرصنة. ويرجى تدوين هذا التقييم لكل عامل من العوامل على حدة قبل الانتقال إلى العامل التالي (أي ملء الجدول بشكل أفقي).

العوامل المتعلقة بحقوق الملكية الفكرية	فعالية متدنية جداً	فعالية متدنية	فعالية متوسطة	فعالية عالية	فعالية عالية جداً	لا جواب/ لا يعلم
1. وضوح وشفافية الإجراءات	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. سرعة اتخاذ القرارات	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. مدى التزام أصحاب القرار السياسي بحماية الملكية الفكرية	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. مدى احترام صانعي القرار لمصالح مجموعات المستهلكين	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. مدى احترام صانعي القرار لمصالح الهيئات الاقتصادية	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. وجود قضاة وخبراء متخصصين في هذا المجال	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. نشر الوعي بين الناس حول حقوق الملكية الفكرية	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. التنسيق بين مكتب حقوق الملكية الفكرية والإدارات العامة الأخرى	1	2	3	4	5	6
9. رسوم التسجيل	1	2	3	4	5	6
10. الوسائل البديلة لحل المنازعات	1	2	3	4	5	6
11. وجود قوانين مواكبة مثل قوانين حماية المستهلك والتمثيل التجاري	1	2	3	4	5	6

10-4 على سلم من 1 الى 5، حيث 1 = غير راض اطلاقاً و 5 = راض تماماً، يرجى تقييم درجة رضاكم عن العوامل المدرجة في الجدول أدناه. يرجى تدوين هذا التقييم لكل عامل من العوامل على حدة قبل الانتقال إلى العامل التالي (أي ملء الجدول بشكل أفقي).

العوامل المتعلقة بحقوق الملكية الفكرية	غير راض اطلاقاً	راض قليلاً	راض	راض كثيراً	راض تماماً	لا جواب/ لا يعلم
1. وضوح وشفافية الإجراءات	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. سرعة اتخاذ القرارات	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. مدى التزام أصحاب القرار السياسي بحماية الملكية الفكرية	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. مدى احترام صانعي القرار لمصالح مجموعات المستهلكين	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. مدى احترام صانعي القرار لمصالح الهيئات الاقتصادية	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. وجود قضاة وخبراء متخصصين في هذا المجال	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. نشر الوعي بين الناس حول حقوق الملكية الفكرية	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. التنسيق بين مكتب حقوق الملكية الفكرية والإدارات العامة	1	2	3	4	5	6





الأخرى	1	2	3	4	5	6
9. رسوم التسجيل	1	2	3	4	5	6
10. الوسائل البديلة لحل المنازعات	1	2	3	4	5	6
11. وجود قوانين مواكبة مثل قوانين حماية المستهلك والتمثيل التجاري	1	2	3	4	5	6

#### 11-4 الرجاء تقييم درجة الأولوية لإجراءات نفاذ وتطبيق حقوق الملكية الفكرية ومحاربة القرصنة في الجدول أدناه

أولوية دنيا	أولوية دون المتوسط	أولوية متوسطة	أولوية عالية	أولوية قصوى	لا جواب/ لا يعلم	
1	2	3	4	5	6	1-11-4 تحديث وتطوير القوانين والأنظمة ذات العلاقة بالملكية الفكرية
1	2	3	4	5	6	2-11-4 تعزيز تدابير مكافحة التهريب
1	2	3	4	5	6	3-11-4 تدريب مسؤولي إنفاذ القانون على وسائل مكافحة القرصنة
1	2	3	4	5	6	4-11-4 إنشاء خط ساخن للتبليغ عن المخالفات
1	2	3	4	5	6	5-11-4 زيادة وتفعيل حملات المداومة
1	2	3	4	5	6	6-11-4 تنظيم حملات توعية
1	2	3	4	5	6	7-11-4 فرض غرامات إضافية على المخالفين
1	2	3	4	5	6	8-11-4 فرض عقوبة السجن على المخالفين
1	2	3	4	5	6	9-11-4 توفير الحوافز الإيجابية (تخفيض أسعار السوفتوير للمؤسسات الصغيرة والمتوسطة على سبيل المثال)
1	2	3	4	5	6	10-11-4 الانضمام إلى اتفاقيات حماية الملكية الفكرية ومحاربة القرصنة

#### 1-12-4 برأيكم، ما مدى أهمية انضمام لبنان الى منظمة التجارة العالمية بالنسبة للنمو الإقتصادي والتنمية في بلدكم؟

1	غير مهم إطلاقاً	2	قليل الأهمية	3	متوسط الأهمية
4	مهم جداً	5	مهم للغاية	6	لا جواب/ لا يعلم

#### 2-12-4 الى أي مدى تعتبرون أن حماية حقوق الملكية الفكرية ومحاربة القرصنة تشكلان عاملاً مهماً للانضمام الى منظمة التجارة العالمية؟

1	غير مهم إطلاقاً	2	قليل الأهمية	3	متوسط الأهمية
4	مهم جداً	5	مهم للغاية	6	لا جواب/ لا يعلم

#### 13-4 برأيكم، ان اتفاقيات حماية حقوق الملكية الفكرية الثنائية أو المتعددة الأطراف هي لصالح:

1	الطرف الآخر فقط	2	جميع الأطراف
3	لبنان	4	لا جواب/ لا يعلم

#### 14-4 برأيكم، ما هو مدى الخسائر المترتبة على الإقتصاد جراء انتهاك قوانين حماية الملكية الفكرية؟

1	لا خسائر	2	خسائر طفيفة	3	خسائر عادية
4	خسائر عالية	5	خسائر عالية جداً	6	لا جواب/ لا يعلم



الرجاء تخصيص هذا القسم لتدوين أية ملاحظات أو تعليقات أو اقتراحات يدلي بها المستطلع خلال إجراء المقابلة. وفي حال كانت الملاحظة على علاقة بسؤال محدد، الرجاء الإشارة إلى رقم السؤال.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

**Section 1: Profile of Respondents**

<i>Q2_3 Gender</i>		
No answers	0	
Male	107	64.80%
Female	58	35.20%
Total answers	165	100.00%

<i>Q2_5 Age of Respondent:</i>		
No answers	1	
less than 24	6	3.70%
[25-34]	72	43.90%
[35-44]	46	28.00%
[45-54]	28	17.10%
55 and above	12	7.30%
Total answers	164	100.00%

<i>Q2_6 Highest educational level achieved</i>		
No answers	0	
Doctoral degree (PhD)	18	10.90%
Master's degree	43	26.10%
Under-graduate degree (BA/BS)	94	57.00%
Other	10	6.10%
Total answers	165	100.00%

<i>Q2_7 Nationality:</i>		
No answers	0	
Lebanese	159	96.40%
Palestinian	2	1.20%
Jordanian	1	0.60%
Syrian	1	0.60%
Algerian	1	0.60%
Canadian	1	0.60%
Total answers	165	100.00%

<i>q2-9s Years of experience in this field:</i>		
No answers	7	
[1-5] years	45	28.50%
[6-10] years	44	27.80%
[11-15] years	27	17.10%
more than 15 years	42	26.60%
Total answers	158	100.00%

<i>Q2_10 Type of economic sector</i>		
No answers	0	
Private sector	114	69.10%
Public sector	45	27.30%
Semi-public	0	0.00%
Other (NGOs, etc.), specify:	6	3.60%
Total answers	165	100.00%

<i>Q2_10_4 Type of economic sector: Other (NGOs, etc.), specify:</i>		
No answers	159	
NGO's	6	100.00%
Total answers	6	100.00%

<i>Q2_11 Sector</i>		
No answers	0	
Private Sector	45	27.30%
Public Sector	40	24.20%
Legal Sector	80	48.50%
Total answers	165	100.00%

**Section 2: Business and Commercial Laws**

<i>Q3_1 To what extent do you consider that laws and regulations are respected by people in your country?</i>		
No answers	4	
Strongly disrespected	16	9.90%
Quite disrespected	49	30.40%
Somewhat respected	71	44.10%
Quite respected	21	13.00%
Strongly respected	4	2.50%
Total answers	161	100.00%

<i>Q3_2 To what extent do you think are people in your country familiar or unfamiliar with Business/Commercial Laws and Regulations?</i>		
No answers	4	
Strongly unfamiliar	15	9.30%
Quite unfamiliar	98	60.90%
Somewhat familiar	38	23.60%
Quite familiar	10	6.20%
Strongly familiar	0	0.00%
Total answers	161	100.00%

<i>Q3_3 Do you consider your country's Business/Commercial laws to be business-friendly?</i>		
No answers	12	
Very unfriendly	9	5.90%
Somewhat unfriendly	40	26.10%
Neutral	17	11.10%
Somewhat friendly	71	46.40%
Very friendly	16	10.50%
Total answers	153	100.00%

<i>Q3_4 In your opinion, how often are Business/Commercial Laws and Regulations enforced?</i>		
No answers	11	
Never	2	1.30%
Rarely	29	18.80%
Sometimes	66	42.90%
Often	48	31.20%
Always	9	5.80%
Total answers	154	100.00%

<i>Q3_5_1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Access to information related to Business/Commercial laws and regulations is easy</i>		
No answers	6	
Strongly disrespected	7	4.40%
Quite disrespected	26	16.40%
Somewhat respected	30	18.90%
Quite respected	71	44.70%
Strongly respected	25	15.70%
Total answers	159	100.00%

<i>Q3_5_2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Interpretations of Business/Commercial regulations are consistent and predictable</i>		
No answers	15	
Strongly disrespected	12	8.00%
Quite disrespected	54	36.00%
Somewhat respected	50	33.30%
Quite respected	32	21.30%
Strongly respected	2	1.30%
Total answers	150	100.00%

<i>Q3_5_3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Business/Commercial Law reform is a priority for the national government</i>		
No answers	17	
Strongly disrespected	24	16.20%
Quite disrespected	43	29.10%
Somewhat respected	38	25.70%
Quite respected	32	21.60%
Strongly respected	11	7.40%
Total answers	148	100.00%

<i>Q3_5_4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Rarely do people have to resort to courts to resolve business disputes</i>		
No answers	10	
Strongly disrespected	22	14.20%
Quite disrespected	61	39.40%
Somewhat respected	32	20.60%
Quite respected	35	22.60%
Strongly respected	5	3.20%
Total answers	155	100.00%

<p><i>Q3_6_1 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development.</i></p> <p><i>Cooperation by central/local government with businesses</i></p>		
No answers	7	
Very low importance	2	1.30%
Low importance	13	8.20%
Average importance	24	15.20%
High importance	78	49.40%
Very high importance	41	25.90%
Total answers	158	100.00%

<p><i>Q3_6_2 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development.</i></p> <p><i>Simplicity of business licensing procedures</i></p>		
No answers	4	
Very low importance	2	1.20%
Low importance	9	5.60%
Average importance	14	8.70%
High importance	62	38.50%
Very high importance	74	46.00%
Total answers	161	100.00%

<p><i>Q3_6_3 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development.</i></p> <p><i>Transparency of laws and regulations</i></p>		
No answers	4	
Very low importance	4	2.50%
Low importance	7	4.30%
Average importance	10	6.20%
High importance	62	38.50%
Very high importance	78	48.40%
Total answers	161	100.00%

<p><i>Q3_6_4 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development.</i></p> <p><i>Enforcement of contractual and property rights</i></p>		
No answers	3	
Very low importance	3	1.90%
Low importance	5	3.10%
Average importance	14	8.60%
High importance	58	35.80%
Very high importance	82	50.60%
Total answers	162	100.00%

<p><i>Q3_6_5 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development.</i></p> <p><i>Joining trade liberalization agreements)</i></p>		
No answers	10	
Very low importance	7	4.50%
Low importance	15	9.70%
Average importance	38	24.50%
High importance	54	34.80%
Very high importance	41	26.50%
Total answers	155	100.00%

<p><i>Q3_6_6 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development.</i></p> <p><i>Foreign trade regulations</i></p>		
No answers	7	
Very low importance	6	3.80%
Low importance	10	6.30%
Average importance	39	24.70%
High importance	56	35.40%
Very high importance	47	29.70%
Total answers	158	100.00%

<p><i>Q3_6_7 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development.</i></p> <p><i>Business friendly labor regulations</i></p>		
No answers	4	
Very low importance	2	1.20%
Low importance	9	5.60%
Average importance	23	14.30%
High importance	69	42.90%
Very high importance	58	36.00%
Total answers	161	100.00%

<p><i>Q3_6_8 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development.</i></p> <p><i>Business friendly environmental regulations</i></p>		
No answers	4	
Very low importance	7	4.30%
Low importance	17	10.60%
Average importance	32	19.90%
High importance	54	33.50%
Very high importance	51	31.70%
Total answers	161	100.00%



<p><i>Q3_6_9 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development.</i></p> <p><i>Level of income and profit tax rates</i></p>		
No answers	6	
Very low importance	1	0.60%
Low importance	8	5.00%
Average importance	19	11.90%
High importance	61	38.40%
Very high importance	70	44.00%
Total answers	159	100.00%

<p><i>Q3_6_10 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development.</i></p> <p><i>Simplicity and coherence of tax regulations</i></p>		
No answers	5	
Very low importance	2	1.30%
Low importance	10	6.30%
Average importance	17	10.60%
High importance	52	32.50%
Very high importance	79	49.40%
Total answers	160	100.00%

<p><i>Q3_6_11 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development.</i></p> <p><i>Controlling unofficial payments to public officials</i></p>		
No answers	4	
Very low importance	7	4.30%
Low importance	7	4.30%
Average importance	8	5.00%
High importance	31	19.30%
Very high importance	108	67.10%
Total answers	161	100.00%

<p><i>Q3_7_1 What is your degree of satisfaction of the status of current these factors in your country: Cooperation by central/local government with businesses</i></p>		
No answers	15	
Very low satisfaction	32	21.30%
Low satisfaction	79	52.70%
Average satisfaction	32	21.30%
High satisfaction	5	3.30%
Very high satisfaction	2	1.30%
Total answers	150	100.00%

<i>Q3_7_2 What is your degree of satisfaction of the status of current these factors in your country: Simplicity of business licensing procedures</i>		
No answers	10	
Very low satisfaction	29	18.70%
Low satisfaction	77	49.70%
Average satisfaction	40	25.80%
High satisfaction	6	3.90%
Very high satisfaction	3	1.90%
Total answers	155	100.00%

<i>Q3_7_3 What is your degree of satisfaction of the status of current these factors in your country: Transparency of laws and regulations</i>		
No answers	7	
Very low satisfaction	40	25.30%
Low satisfaction	51	32.30%
Average satisfaction	59	37.30%
High satisfaction	6	3.80%
Very high satisfaction	2	1.30%
Total answers	158	100.00%

<i>Q3_7_4 What is your degree of satisfaction of the status of current these factors in your country: Enforcement of contractual and property rights</i>		
No answers	7	
Very low satisfaction	37	23.40%
Low satisfaction	61	38.60%
Average satisfaction	49	31.00%
High satisfaction	8	5.10%
Very high satisfaction	3	1.90%
Total answers	158	100.00%

<i>Q3_7_5 What is your degree of satisfaction of the status of current these factors in your country: Joining trade liberalization agreements)</i>		
No answers	21	
Very low satisfaction	22	15.30%
Low satisfaction	59	41.00%
Average satisfaction	53	36.80%
High satisfaction	6	4.20%
Very high satisfaction	4	2.80%
Total answers	144	100.00%

<i>Q3_7_6 What is your degree of satisfaction of the status of current these factors in your country: Foreign trade regulations</i>		
No answers	18	
Very low satisfaction	24	16.30%
Low satisfaction	61	41.50%
Average satisfaction	50	34.00%
High satisfaction	7	4.80%
Very high satisfaction	5	3.40%
Total answers	147	100.00%

<i>Q3_7_7 What is your degree of satisfaction of the status of current these factors in your country: Business friendly labor regulations</i>		
No answers	7	
Very low satisfaction	37	23.40%
Low satisfaction	59	37.30%
Average satisfaction	47	29.70%
High satisfaction	8	5.10%
Very high satisfaction	7	4.40%
Total answers	158	100.00%

<i>Q3_7_8 What is your degree of satisfaction of the status of current these factors in your country: Business friendly environmental regulations</i>		
No answers	10	
Very low satisfaction	58	37.40%
Low satisfaction	59	38.10%
Average satisfaction	33	21.30%
High satisfaction	1	0.60%
Very high satisfaction	4	2.60%
Total answers	155	100.00%

<i>Q3_7_9 What is your degree of satisfaction of the status of current these factors in your country: Level of income and profit tax rates</i>		
No answers	8	
Very low satisfaction	47	29.90%
Low satisfaction	47	29.90%
Average satisfaction	46	29.30%
High satisfaction	11	7.00%
Very high satisfaction	6	3.80%
Total answers	157	100.00%

<i>Q3_7_10 What is your degree of satisfaction of the status of current these factors in your country: Simplicity and coherence of tax regulations</i>		
No answers	8	
Very low satisfaction	58	36.90%
Low satisfaction	58	36.90%
Average satisfaction	35	22.30%
High satisfaction	4	2.50%
Very high satisfaction	2	1.30%
Total answers	157	100.00%

<i>Q3_7_11 What is your degree of satisfaction of the status of current these factors in your country: Controlling unofficial payments to public officials</i>		
No answers	7	
Very low satisfaction	120	75.90%
Low satisfaction	21	13.30%
Average satisfaction	14	8.90%
High satisfaction	1	0.60%
Very high satisfaction	2	1.30%
Total answers	158	100.00%

**Section 3: Thematic Section**

<i>Q4_1 In your opinion, how important is the protection of Intellectual Property Rights for encouraging investment and growth in Lebanon.</i>		
No answers	5	
Very low importance	1	0.60%
Low importance	8	5.00%
Average importance	18	11.30%
High importance	63	39.40%
Very high importance	70	43.80%
Total answers	160	100.00%

<i>Q4_2_1 In your opinion, how often are intellectual property rights protection and anti-piracy efforts (e.g. publishing, music, software, trademark, etc.) respected in the following sectors. In Lebanon in general</i>		
No answers	0	
Never	25	15.20%
Rarely	55	33.30%
Sometimes	71	43.00%
Often	14	8.50%
Always	0	0.00%
Total answers	165	100.00%

<i>Q4_2_2 In your opinion, how often are intellectual property rights protection and anti-piracy efforts (e.g. publishing, music, software, trademark, etc.) respected in the following sectors. In Public entities</i>		
No answers	11	
Never	11	7.10%
Rarely	30	19.50%
Sometimes	59	38.30%
Often	37	24.00%
Always	17	11.00%
Total answers	154	100.00%

<p><i>Q4_2_3 In your opinion, how often are intellectual property rights protection and anti-piracy efforts (e.g. publishing, music, software, trademark, etc.) respected in the following sectors.</i></p> <p><i>In Universities</i></p>		
No answers	16	
Never	10	6.70%
Rarely	32	21.50%
Sometimes	56	37.60%
Often	43	28.90%
Always	8	5.40%
Total answers	149	100.00%

<p><i>Q4_2_4 In your opinion, how often are intellectual property rights protection and anti-piracy efforts (e.g. publishing, music, software, trademark, etc.) respected in the following sectors.</i></p> <p><i>In Entertainment industry</i></p>		
No answers	9	
Never	52	33.30%
Rarely	71	45.50%
Sometimes	26	16.70%
Often	6	3.80%
Always	1	0.60%
Total answers	156	100.00%

<p><i>Q4_2_5 In your opinion, how often are intellectual property rights protection and anti-piracy efforts (e.g. publishing, music, software, trademark, etc.) respected in the following sectors.</i></p> <p><i>In Software and IT industry</i></p>		
No answers	9	
Never	46	29.50%
Rarely	48	30.80%
Sometimes	42	26.90%
Often	20	12.80%
Always	0	0.00%
Total answers	156	100.00%

<p><i>Q4_2_6 In your opinion, how often are intellectual property rights protection and anti-piracy efforts (e.g. publishing, music, software, trademark, etc.) respected in the following sectors.</i></p> <p><i>In Publishing industry</i></p>		
No answers	7	
Never	13	8.20%
Rarely	44	27.80%
Sometimes	61	38.60%
Often	34	21.50%
Always	6	3.80%
Total answers	158	100.00%

<p><i>Q4_2_7 In your opinion, how often are intellectual property rights protection and anti-piracy efforts (e.g. publishing, music, software, trademark, etc.) respected in the following sectors.</i></p> <p><i>In Manufacturing industry</i></p>		
No answers	23	
Never	14	9.90%
Rarely	40	28.20%
Sometimes	60	42.30%
Often	23	16.20%
Always	5	3.50%
Total answers	142	100.00%

<p><i>Q4_2_8 In your opinion, how often are intellectual property rights protection and anti-piracy efforts (e.g. publishing, music, software, trademark, etc.) respected in the following sectors.</i></p> <p><i>In Law firms</i></p>		
No answers	23	
Never	5	3.50%
Rarely	26	18.30%
Sometimes	47	33.10%
Often	48	33.80%
Always	16	11.30%
Total answers	142	100.00%

<i>Q4_3 To what extent do you think are people in your country familiar or unfamiliar with the concept of IPR?</i>		
No answers	1	
Strongly unfamiliar	19	11.60%
Quite unfamiliar	108	65.90%
Somewhat familiar	32	19.50%
Quite familiar	5	3.00%
Strongly familiar	0	0.00%
Total answers	164	100.00%

<i>Q4_4 To what extent are you familiar with the concept of IPR?</i>		
No answers	2	
Strongly unfamiliar	2	1.20%
Quite unfamiliar	22	13.50%
Somewhat familiar	44	27.00%
Quite familiar	56	34.40%
Strongly familiar	39	23.90%
Total answers	163	100.00%

<i>Q4_5 How often do users resist enforcement of IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts?</i>		
No answers	10	
Never	7	4.50%
Rarely	33	21.30%
Sometimes	45	29.00%
Often	53	34.20%
Always	17	11.00%
Total answers	155	100.00%

<i>Q4_6_1 In your opinion, where do you classify the IPR legal framework in Lebanon in comparison to Arab/neighboring countries? IPR legal framework in Lebanon compared to Arab/neighboring countries</i>		
No answers	23	
Near the bottom	8	5.60%
Below average	38	26.80%
Average	50	35.20%
Above average	32	22.50%
Near the top	14	9.90%
Total answers	142	100.00%



*Q4\_6\_2 In your opinion, where do you classify the IPR legal framework in Lebanon in comparison to industrialized countries? IPR legal framework in Lebanon compared to industrialized countries*

No answers	21	
Near the bottom	36	25.00%
Below average	52	36.10%
Average	39	27.10%
Above average	14	9.70%
Near the top	3	2.10%
Total answers	144	100.00%

*Q4\_7\_1 In your opinion, how effective are current government policies in enforcing IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts? Literary and artistic property rights*

No answers	15	
Very low effectiveness	28	18.70%
Low effectiveness	61	40.70%
Average effectiveness	56	37.30%
High effectiveness	5	3.30%
Very high effectiveness	0	0.00%
Total answers	150	100.00%

*Q4\_7\_2 In your opinion, how effective are current government policies in enforcing IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts? Literary and artistic property rights*

No answers	23	
Very low effectiveness	17	12.00%
Low effectiveness	56	39.40%
Average effectiveness	57	40.10%
High effectiveness	10	7.00%
Very high effectiveness	2	1.40%
Total answers	142	100.00%

*Q4\_8\_1 An IPR protection office was established within the Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET) in Lebanon. Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the following factors pertaining to this office General Performance*

No answers	53	
Very low satisfaction	12	10.70%
Low satisfaction	38	33.90%
Average satisfaction	58	51.80%
High satisfaction	2	1.80%
Very high satisfaction	2	1.80%
Total answers	112	100.00%

*Q4\_8\_2 An IPR protection office was established within the Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET) in Lebanon. Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the following factors pertaining to this office Independence from political interventions*

No answers	61	
Very low satisfaction	34	32.70%
Low satisfaction	31	29.80%
Average satisfaction	29	27.90%
High satisfaction	6	5.80%
Very high satisfaction	4	3.80%
Total answers	104	100.00%

*Q4\_8\_3 An IPR protection office was established within the Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET) in Lebanon. Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the following factors pertaining to this office Technical competence*

No answers	56	
Very low satisfaction	12	11.00%
Low satisfaction	41	37.60%
Average satisfaction	45	41.30%
High satisfaction	8	7.30%
Very high satisfaction	3	2.80%
Total answers	109	100.00%

*Q4\_8\_4 An IPR protection office was established within the Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET) in Lebanon. Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the following factors pertaining to this office Enforcement authority*

No answers	59	
Very low satisfaction	15	14.20%
Low satisfaction	50	47.20%
Average satisfaction	36	34.00%
High satisfaction	4	3.80%
Very high satisfaction	1	0.90%
Total answers	106	100.00%

*Q4\_8\_5 An IPR protection office was established within the Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET) in Lebanon. Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the following factors pertaining to this office Human and financial resources*

No answers	56	
Very low satisfaction	19	17.40%
Low satisfaction	53	48.60%
Average satisfaction	29	26.60%
High satisfaction	8	7.30%
Very high satisfaction	0	0.00%
Total answers	109	100.00%

*Q4\_8\_6 An IPR protection office was established within the Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET) in Lebanon. Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the following factors pertaining to this office Speed of reaching decisions*

No answers	58	
Very low satisfaction	27	25.20%
Low satisfaction	46	43.00%
Average satisfaction	30	28.00%
High satisfaction	1	0.90%
Very high satisfaction	3	2.80%
Total answers	107	100.00%

*Q4\_8\_7 An IPR protection office was established within the Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET) in Lebanon. Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the following factors pertaining to this office*  
*Clarity and transparency of procedures*

No answers	54	
Very low satisfaction	19	17.10%
Low satisfaction	38	34.20%
Average satisfaction	45	40.50%
High satisfaction	7	6.30%
Very high satisfaction	2	1.80%
Total answers	111	100.00%

*Q4\_9\_1 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts.*  
*Clarity and transparency of procedures*

No answers	9	
Very low effectiveness	12	7.70%
Low effectiveness	32	20.50%
Average effectiveness	43	27.60%
High effectiveness	45	28.80%
Very high effectiveness	24	15.40%
Total answers	156	100.00%

*Q4\_9\_2 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts.*  
*Speed of reaching decisions and verdicts*

No answers	14	
Very low effectiveness	12	7.90%
Low effectiveness	34	22.50%
Average effectiveness	45	29.80%
High effectiveness	44	29.10%
Very high effectiveness	16	10.60%
Total answers	151	100.00%

<i>Q4_9_3 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts.</i> <i>General political willingness to support</i>		
No answers	15	
Very low effectiveness	22	14.70%
Low effectiveness	41	27.30%
Average effectiveness	19	12.70%
High effectiveness	21	14.00%
Very high effectiveness	47	31.30%
Total answers	150	100.00%

<i>Q4_9_4 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts.</i> <i>Consideration of the interests of consumers groups by policymakers</i>		
No answers	14	
Very low effectiveness	17	11.30%
Low effectiveness	40	26.50%
Average effectiveness	28	18.50%
High effectiveness	37	24.50%
Very high effectiveness	29	19.20%
Total answers	151	100.00%

<i>Q4_9_5 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts.</i> <i>Consideration of the interests of business groups by policymakers</i>		
No answers	13	
Very low effectiveness	12	7.90%
Low effectiveness	32	21.10%
Average effectiveness	34	22.40%
High effectiveness	49	32.20%
Very high effectiveness	25	16.40%
Total answers	152	100.00%

<i>Q4_9_6 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts.</i> <i>Presence of specialized court staff and judges</i>		
No answers	15	
Very low effectiveness	14	9.30%
Low effectiveness	18	12.00%
Average effectiveness	46	30.70%
High effectiveness	30	20.00%
Very high effectiveness	42	28.00%
Total answers	150	100.00%

<i>Q4_9_7 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts.</i> <i>Promotion of public awareness</i>		
No answers	10	
Very low effectiveness	17	11.00%
Low effectiveness	38	24.50%
Average effectiveness	33	21.30%
High effectiveness	38	24.50%
Very high effectiveness	29	18.70%
Total answers	155	100.00%

<i>Q4_9_8 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts.</i> <i>Coordination between IPR office and other public institutions</i>		
No answers	12	
Very low effectiveness	18	11.80%
Low effectiveness	40	26.10%
Average effectiveness	35	22.90%
High effectiveness	40	26.10%
Very high effectiveness	20	13.10%
Total answers	153	100.00%

<i>Q4_9_9 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts.</i> <i>Registration fees level</i>		
No answers	22	
Very low effectiveness	11	7.70%
Low effectiveness	29	20.30%
Average effectiveness	69	48.30%
High effectiveness	24	16.80%
Very high effectiveness	10	7.00%
Total answers	143	100.00%

<i>Q4_9_10 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts. Alternative dispute resolutions mechanisms</i>		
No answers	22	
Very low effectiveness	15	10.50%
Low effectiveness	29	20.30%
Average effectiveness	51	35.70%
High effectiveness	32	22.40%
Very high effectiveness	16	11.20%
Total answers	143	100.00%

<i>Q4_9_11 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts. Complementary laws (e.g. consumer's protection law)</i>		
No answers	14	
Very low effectiveness	6	4.00%
Low effectiveness	22	14.60%
Average effectiveness	46	30.50%
High effectiveness	53	35.10%
Very high effectiveness	24	15.90%
Total answers	151	100.00%

<i>Q4_10_1 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Clarity and transparency of procedures</i>		
No answers	18	
Very low satisfaction	32	21.80%
Low satisfaction	64	43.50%
Average satisfaction	43	29.30%
High satisfaction	7	4.80%
Very high satisfaction	1	0.70%
Total answers	147	100.00%

<i>Q4_10_2 Speed of reaching decisions and verdicts</i>		
No answers	21	
Very low satisfaction	42	29.20%
Low satisfaction	75	52.10%
Average satisfaction	21	14.60%
High satisfaction	5	3.50%
Very high satisfaction	1	0.70%
Total answers	144	100.00%

<i>Q4_10_3 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? General political willingness to support</i>		
No answers	23	
Very low satisfaction	65	45.80%
Low satisfaction	60	42.30%
Average satisfaction	14	9.90%
High satisfaction	2	1.40%
Very high satisfaction	1	0.70%
Total answers	142	100.00%

<i>Q4_10_4 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Consideration of the interests of consumers groups by policymakers</i>		
No answers	25	
Very low satisfaction	42	30.00%
Low satisfaction	67	47.90%
Average satisfaction	22	15.70%
High satisfaction	6	4.30%
Very high satisfaction	3	2.10%
Total answers	140	100.00%

<i>Q4_10_5 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Consideration of the interests of business groups by policymakers</i>		
No answers	25	
Very low satisfaction	35	25.00%
Low satisfaction	64	45.70%
Average satisfaction	29	20.70%
High satisfaction	8	5.70%
Very high satisfaction	4	2.90%
Total answers	140	100.00%

<i>Q4_10_6 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Presence of specialized court staff and judges</i>		
No answers	26	
Very low satisfaction	30	21.60%
Low satisfaction	49	35.30%
Average satisfaction	47	33.80%
High satisfaction	9	6.50%
Very high satisfaction	4	2.90%
Total answers	139	100.00%



<i>Q4_10_7 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Promotion of public awareness</i>		
No answers	17	
Very low satisfaction	48	32.40%
Low satisfaction	71	48.00%
Average satisfaction	20	13.50%
High satisfaction	5	3.40%
Very high satisfaction	4	2.70%
Total answers	148	100.00%

<i>Q4_10_8 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Coordination between IPR office and other public institutions</i>		
No answers	35	
Very low satisfaction	32	24.60%
Low satisfaction	66	50.80%
Average satisfaction	23	17.70%
High satisfaction	6	4.60%
Very high satisfaction	3	2.30%
Total answers	130	100.00%

<i>Q4_10_9 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Registration fees level</i>		
No answers	44	
Very low satisfaction	20	16.50%
Low satisfaction	43	35.50%
Average satisfaction	54	44.60%
High satisfaction	3	2.50%
Very high satisfaction	1	0.80%
Total answers	121	100.00%

<i>Q4_10_10 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Alternative dispute resolutions mechanisms</i>		
No answers	43	
Very low satisfaction	29	23.80%
Low satisfaction	45	36.90%
Average satisfaction	43	35.20%
High satisfaction	3	2.50%
Very high satisfaction	2	1.60%
Total answers	122	100.00%

<i>Q4_10_11 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Complementary laws (e.g. consumer's protection law)</i>		
No answers	23	
Very low satisfaction	21	14.80%
Low satisfaction	46	32.40%
Average satisfaction	60	42.30%
High satisfaction	10	7.00%
Very high satisfaction	5	3.50%
Total answers	142	100.00%

<i>Q4_11_1 Please give a priority rating to the following IPR enforcement measures. Update and adapt IPR laws and regulations</i>		
No answers	6	
Very low priority	5	3.10%
Low priority	16	10.10%
Average priority	32	20.10%
High priority	59	37.10%
Very high priority	47	29.60%
Total answers	159	100.00%

<i>Q4_11_2 Please give a priority rating to the following IPR enforcement measures. Strengthen anti-smuggling measures</i>		
No answers	3	
Very low priority	3	1.90%
Low priority	9	5.60%
Average priority	20	12.30%
High priority	58	35.80%
Very high priority	72	44.40%
Total answers	162	100.00%

<i>Q4_11_3 Please give a priority rating to the following IPR enforcement measures. Anti-piracy efforts and training of enforcement staff</i>		
No answers	3	
Very low priority	6	3.70%
Low priority	7	4.30%
Average priority	29	17.90%
High priority	66	40.70%
Very high priority	54	33.30%
Total answers	162	100.00%

<i>Q4_11_4 Please give a priority rating to the following IPR enforcement measures. Hotline creation</i>		
No answers	5	
Very low priority	9	5.60%
Low priority	15	9.40%
Average priority	28	17.50%
High priority	60	37.50%
Very high priority	48	30.00%
Total answers	160	100.00%

<i>Q4_11_5 Please give a priority rating to the following IPR enforcement measures. Increase the frequency of raids</i>		
No answers	3	
Very low priority	6	3.70%
Low priority	15	9.30%
Average priority	26	16.00%
High priority	56	34.60%
Very high priority	59	36.40%
Total answers	162	100.00%

<i>Q4_11_6 Please give a priority rating to the following IPR enforcement measures. Organize targeted awareness campaigns</i>		
No answers	4	
Very low priority	7	4.30%
Low priority	12	7.50%
Average priority	20	12.40%
High priority	55	34.20%
Very high priority	67	41.60%
Total answers	161	100.00%

<i>Q4_11_7 Please give a priority rating to the following IPR enforcement measures. Impose fines on infringers</i>		
No answers	3	
Very low priority	8	4.90%
Low priority	9	5.60%
Average priority	20	12.30%
High priority	43	26.50%
Very high priority	82	50.60%
Total answers	162	100.00%

<i>Q4_11_8 Please give a priority rating to the following IPR enforcement measures. Impose jail sentences on infringers</i>		
No answers	3	
Very low priority	16	9.90%
Low priority	15	9.30%
Average priority	29	17.90%
High priority	41	25.30%
Very high priority	61	37.70%
Total answers	162	100.00%

<i>Q4_11_9 Please give a priority rating to the following IPR enforcement measures. Introduce positive incentives (e.g. reduced software prices for SMEs)</i>		
No answers	3	
Very low priority	5	3.10%
Low priority	12	7.40%
Average priority	23	14.20%
High priority	47	29.00%
Very high priority	75	46.30%
Total answers	162	100.00%

<i>Q4_11_10 Please give a priority rating to the following IPR enforcement measures. Joining the international agreements of IPR protection</i>		
No answers	5	
Very low priority	7	4.40%
Low priority	12	7.50%
Average priority	29	18.10%
High priority	55	34.40%
Very high priority	57	35.60%
Total answers	160	100.00%

<i>Q4_12_1 To what extent is joining the World Trade Organization important for economic growth and development in Lebanon.</i>		
No answers	9	
Very low importance	6	3.80%
Low importance	13	8.30%
Average importance	22	14.10%
High importance	59	37.80%
Very high importance	56	35.90%
Total answers	156	100.00%

<i>Q4_12_2 To what extent are IPR protection and anti-piracy efforts an important factor for joining the World Trade Organization?</i>		
No answers	5	
Very low importance	3	1.90%
Low importance	7	4.40%
Average importance	16	10.00%
High importance	56	35.00%
Very high importance	78	48.80%
Total answers	160	100.00%

<i>Q4_13 In your opinion, IPR protection bilateral and/or multi-lateral agreements result in a net advantage for:</i>		
No answers	5	
counterpart(s) only	16	10.00%
All parties equally	133	83.10%
Lebanon	11	6.90%
Total answers	160	100.00%

<i>Q4_14 In your opinion, what is the level of economic losses resulting from the infringement of the IPR in Lebanon?</i>		
No answers	9	
No losses	6	3.80%
Minimum losses	13	8.30%
Average losses	29	18.60%
High losses	65	41.70%
Very high losses	43	27.60%
Total answers	156	100.00%