



المركز العربي لتطوير حكم القانون والنزاهة

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

MENA Commercial Law Strengthening Project

Competition Law in Tunisia

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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).

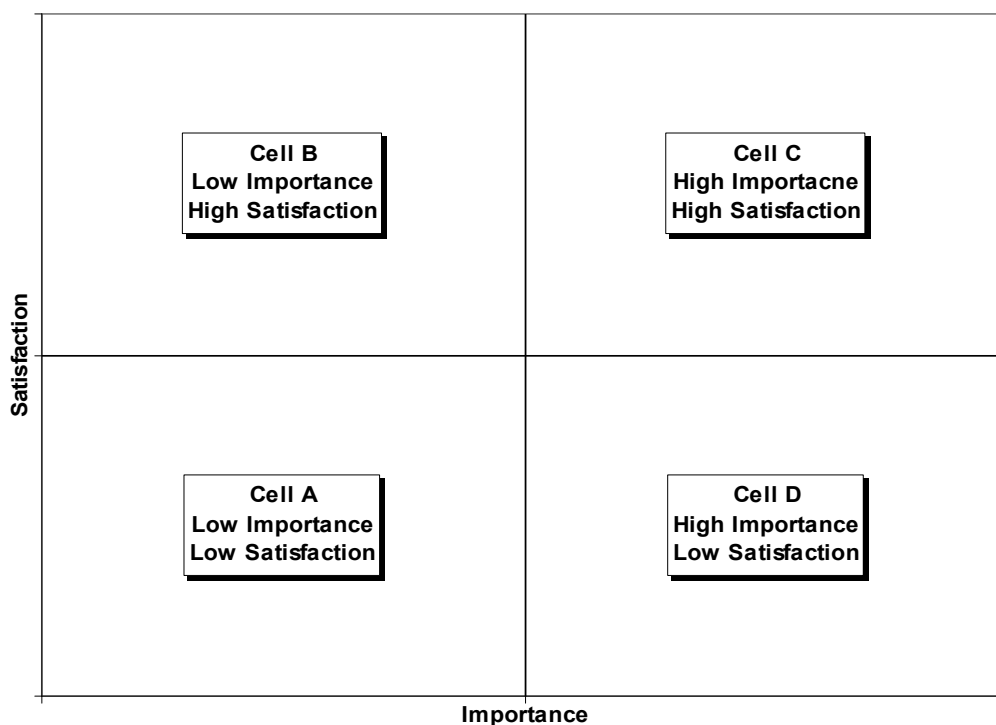


Figure 1: Importance/Satisfaction Chart

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 field survey covered 165 respondents in Tunisia: 116 male (70.3%) and 49 female (29.7%). All the respondents were Tunisians.

3.2 Age

The survey revealed that more than 91% of respondents were between 25 and 54 years of age (figure 2). It is noteworthy that female respondents were younger with an average age of 36 against 43 for males. Moreover, more than 81% of females were below 45 years of age against only 54.8% for males.

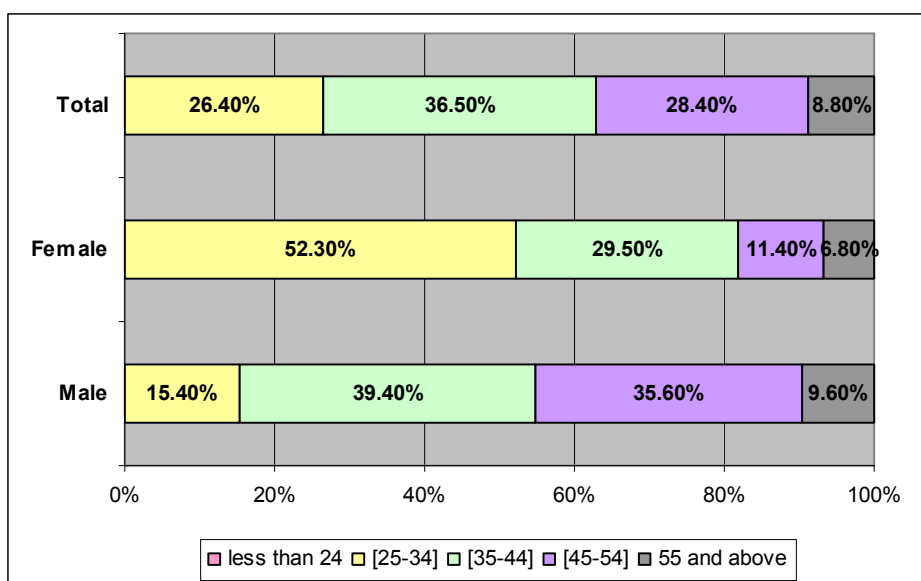


Figure 2: Age Brackets by Gender (percent)

3.3 Highest Educational Level Achieved

The majority of the surveyed subjects (50.7%) hold undergraduate degrees (BA/BS), while only 7.4% have PhDs. Females seem to be more educated with around 52% having post-graduate degrees (i.e. MA/MS and PhD) while this percentage does not exceed 38% among males (figure 3).

It is also worth noting that the percentage of post-graduate degrees decreases as we move up the age ladder (refer to table 2).

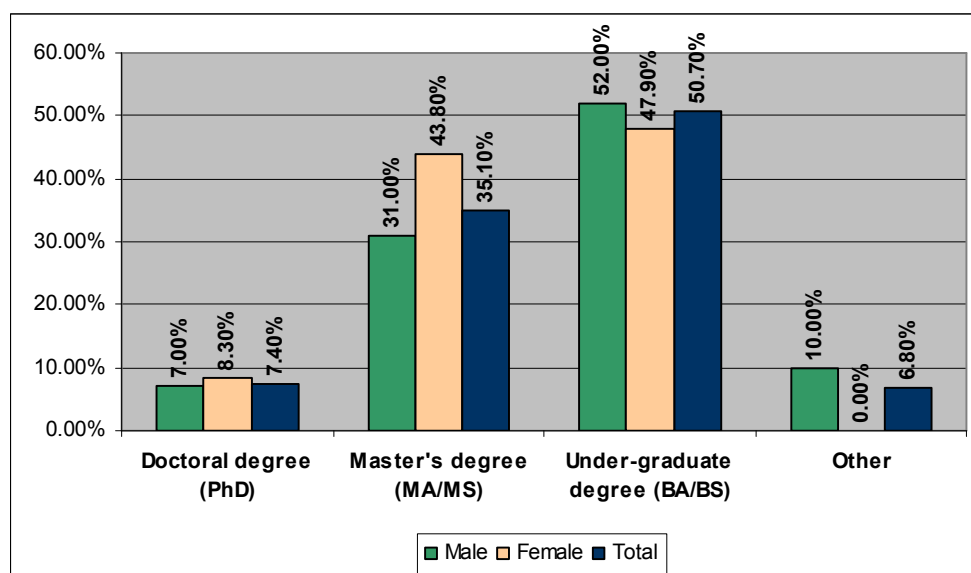


Figure 3: Highest Educational Level Achieved by Gender (percent)

	Doctoral degree (PhD)	Master's degree (MA/MS)	Under-graduate degree (BA/BS)	Other	Total	Total frequency
less than 24	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%	0
[25-34]	10.30%	56.40%	30.80%	2.60%	100%	39
[35-44]	4.40%	35.60%	60.00%	0.00%	100%	45
[45-54]	11.40%	17.10%	54.30%	17.10%	100%	35
55 and above	0.00%	30.80%	53.80%	15.40%	100%	13

3.4 Years of Experience

Only 100 respondents answered the question about their years of experience with 26.1% reporting less than 10 years of experience while 34.5% exceeded 10 years. A gender comparison reveals that 38.8% of females have less than 5 years of experience while 26.7% of males reported more than 15 years (figure 4). This seems to reflect the recent increase in female participation in the Tunisian labor market. Moreover, the average years of experience increases as we increase the age ladder.

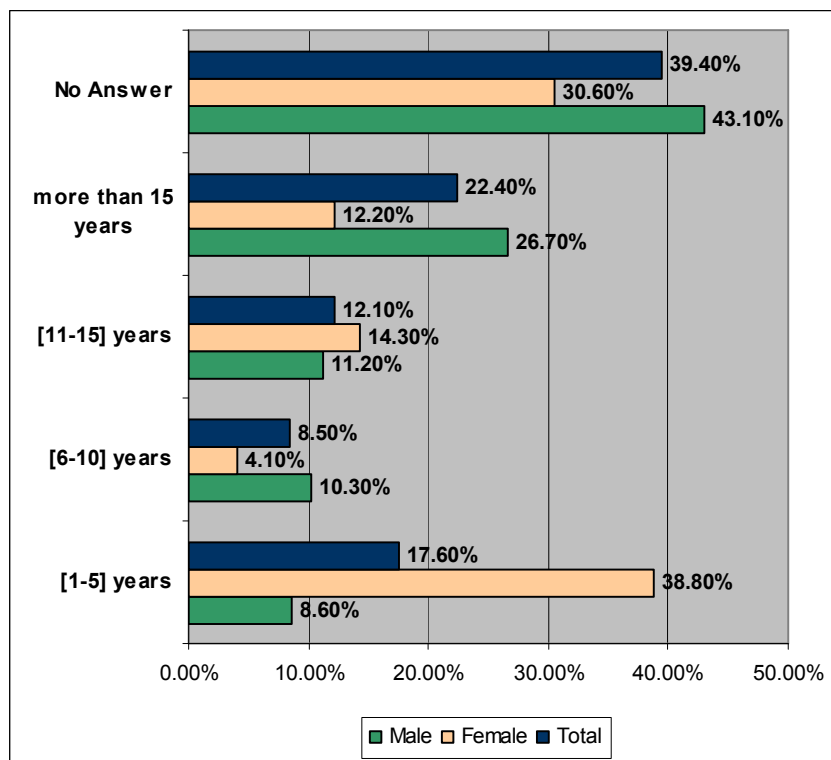


Figure 4: Years of Experience by Gender (percent)

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 5) reveals that males systematically outnumber females. However, the Legal sector presented the highest proportion of females with 35%, while female presence in the private sector remained relatively low (17.8%).

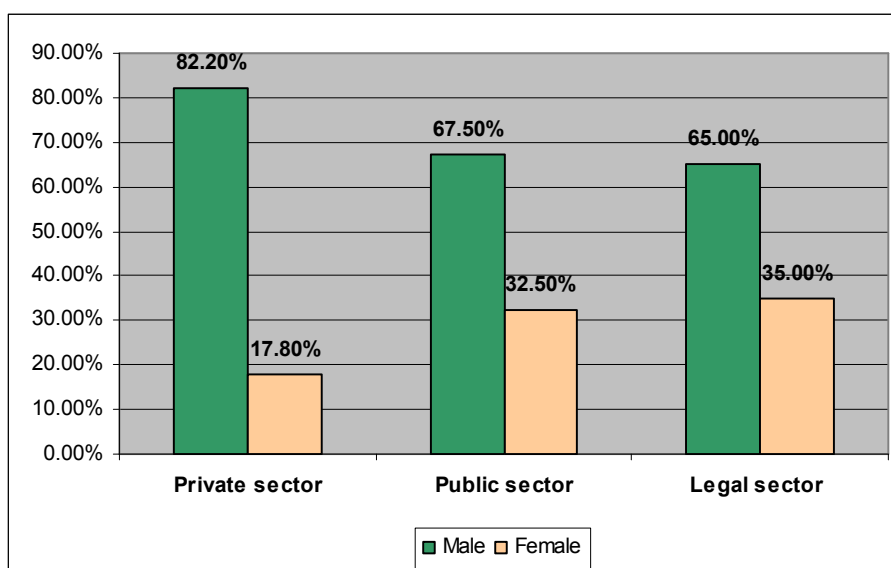


Figure 5: Gender by Sub-Group (percent)

According to figure 6, Private sector respondents are significantly older and therefore it did not come as a surprise that they are also more experienced (51% have more than 10 years of experience) than workers in the two other sectors (refer to table 3). In contrast, they are less educated than workers in the Public and Legal sectors: only 14.3% among them hold post-graduate degrees against 39.4% and 60.20% in the Public and Legal sectors respectively (figure 7).

Table 3: Years of Experience by Sector (percent) (show 100%)

	[1-5] years	[6-10] years	[11-15] years	More than 15 years	No Answer	Total
Private sector	2.20%	4.40%	11.10%	40.00%	42.20%	100.0%
Public sector	27.50%	20.00%	17.50%	22.50%	12.50%	100.0%
Legal sector	21.30%	5.00%	10.00%	12.50%	51.30%	100.0%

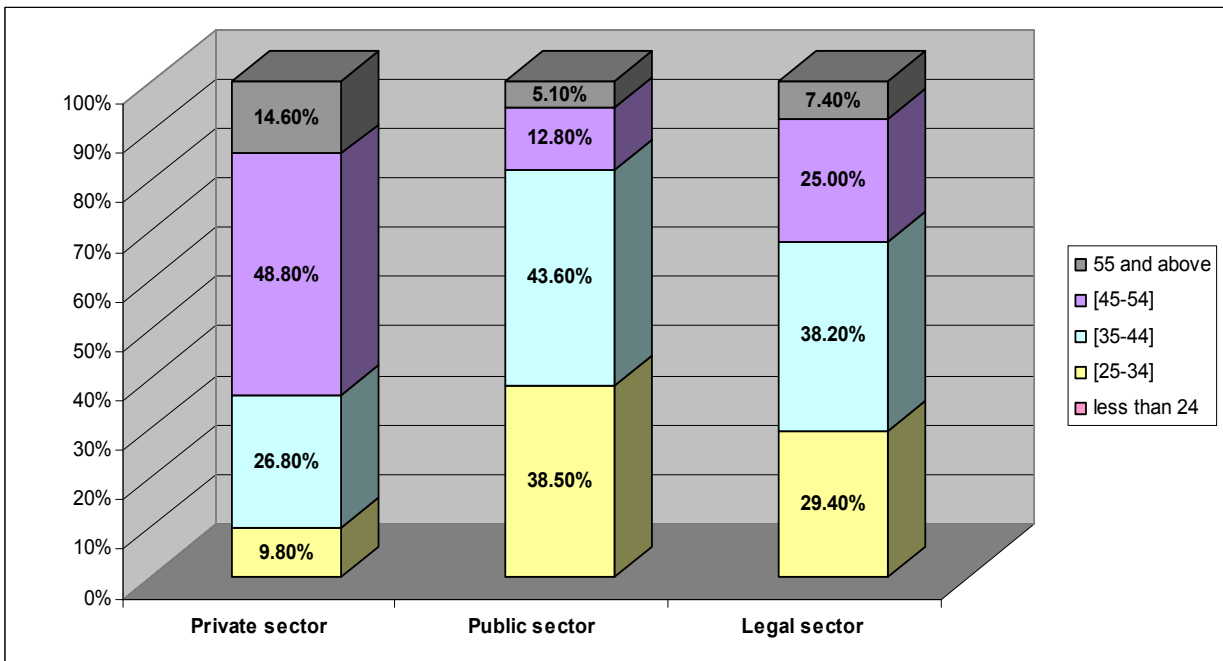


Figure 6: Age Brackets by Sub-Group (percent)

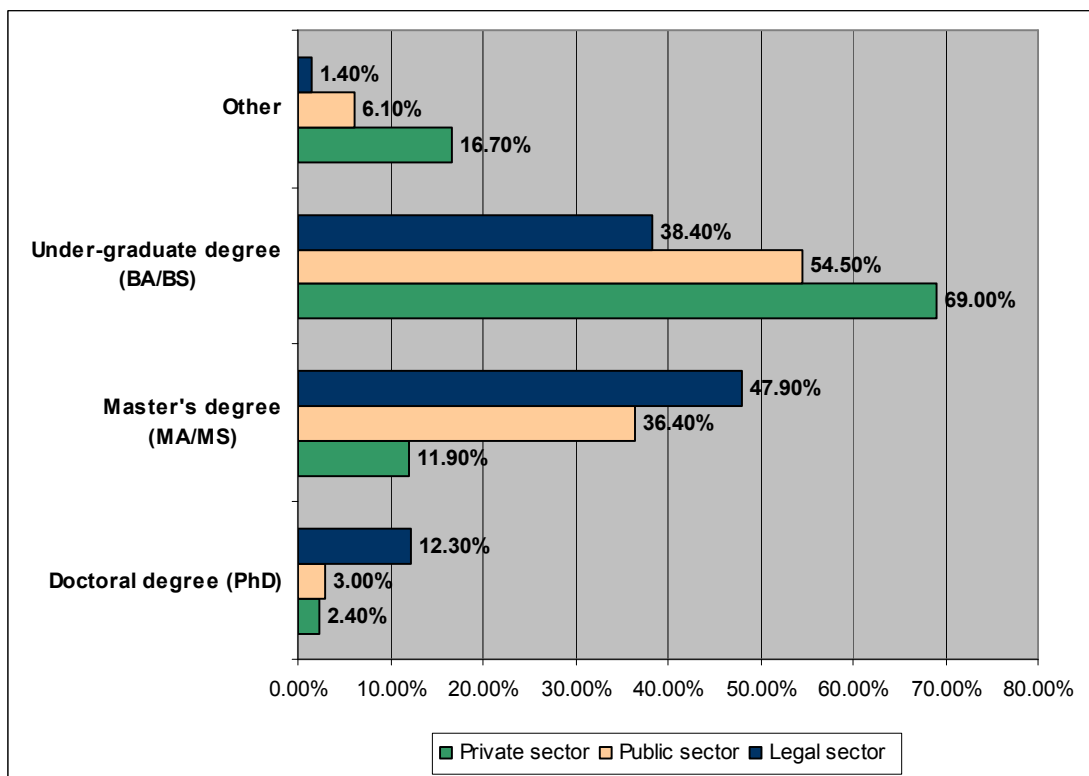


Figure 7: Highest Educational Level Achieved by Sub-Group (percent)

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 Tunisian people's respect of laws and regulations. Around 76.7% of respondents considered the laws and regulations to be either somewhat or quite respected by the people (refer to annex). According to the figure below, all three surveyed groups seemed to agree in this regard, with a somewhat higher percentage among Public sector respondents (3.9 rating points).

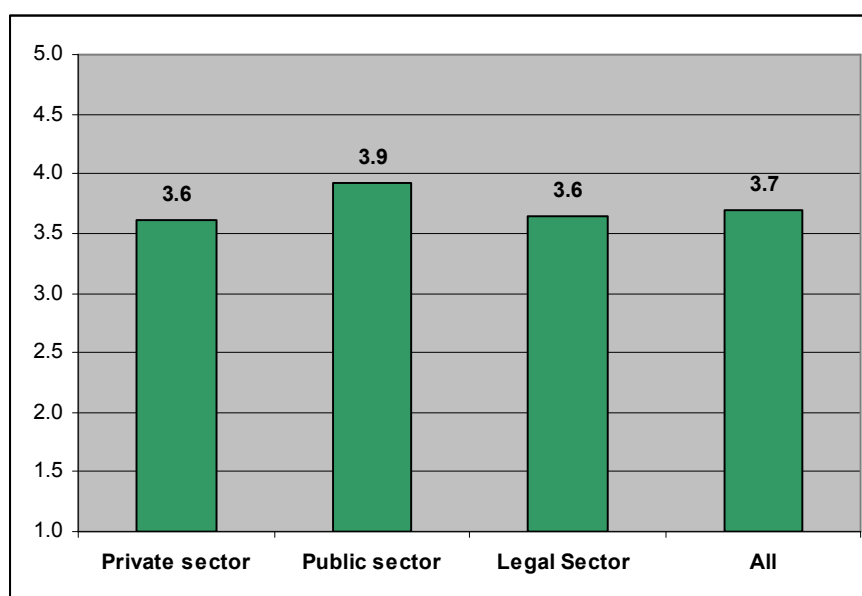


Figure 8: Respect of Laws and Regulations Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)

4.1.2 People's familiarity with laws and regulations

Respondents were also asked to rate the familiarity of Tunisian people with business/commercial laws and regulations on a scale of 1 (Strongly unfamiliar) to 5 (Strongly familiar). Indeed, the overall rating was below average (with less than 3). While the rates addressed to the perception of people's familiarity varied between 3.0 and 3.2 among both Private sector and Public sector, the Legal sector's respondents considered the Tunisian people to be less than "somewhat familiar" in

this regard with 2.8 rating points (figure 9). Also quite surprisingly, the familiarity perception’s rate increases as the respondents’ highest educational level decreases (figure 10).

Figure 9: People’s Familiarity Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)

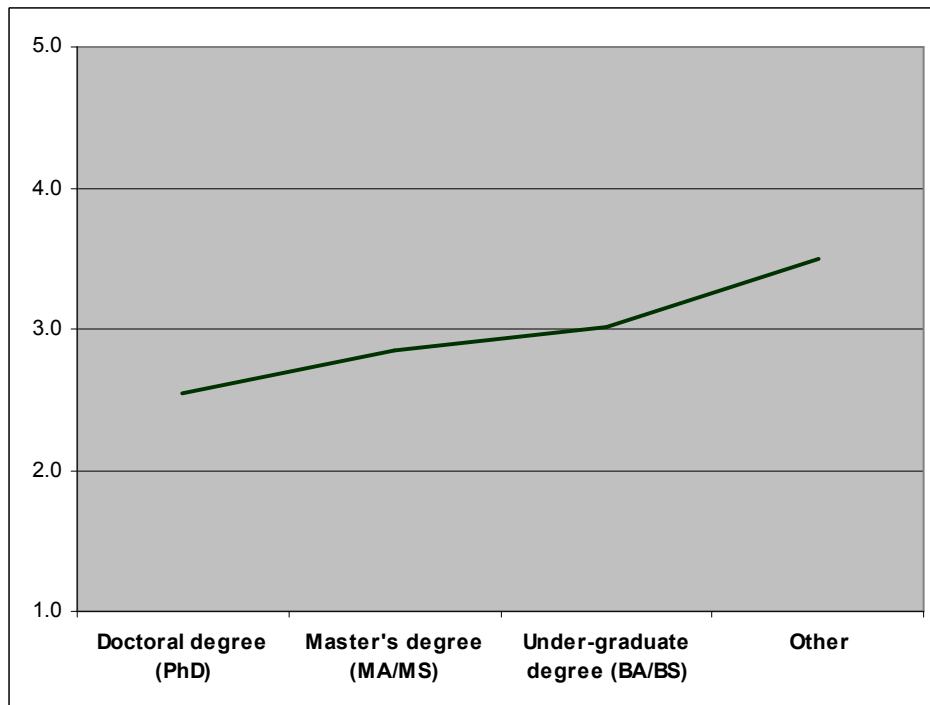
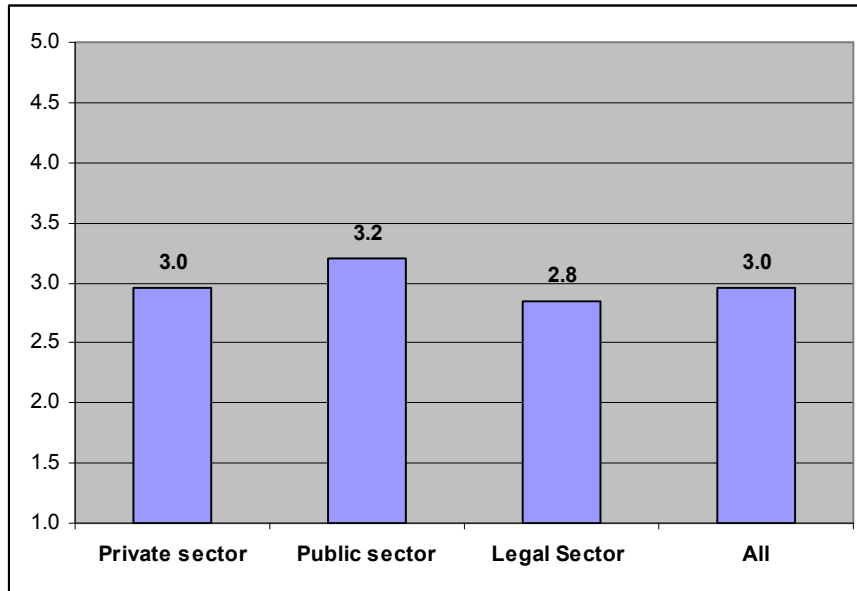


Figure 10: People’s Familiarity Perception by Highest Educational Level Achieved (rating points)

4.1.3 Commercial laws and business

91.4% of the surveyed sample considered Tunisia’s business/commercial laws and regulations to be business-friendly. No major discrepancies among the surveyed groups were registered this time.

Table 4: Commercial Laws Business-Friendly Perception

	Frequency	Percentage
Very unfriendly	1	0.6%
Somewhat unfriendly	6	3.7%
Neutral	7	4.3%
Somewhat friendly	109	66.9%
Very friendly	40	24.5%
Total	163	100.0%

4.1.4 Enforcement of commercial laws and regulations

When asked about the enforcement of business/commercial laws and regulations (refer to annex), 86.4% of respondents felt that they were either often or always enforced. Although the enforcement rate is perceived to be systematically high across all three profiles (figure 11), the perception is higher among Public and Legal respondents (with 92.3% and 88.5% respectively) than among Private sector respondents (77.8%).

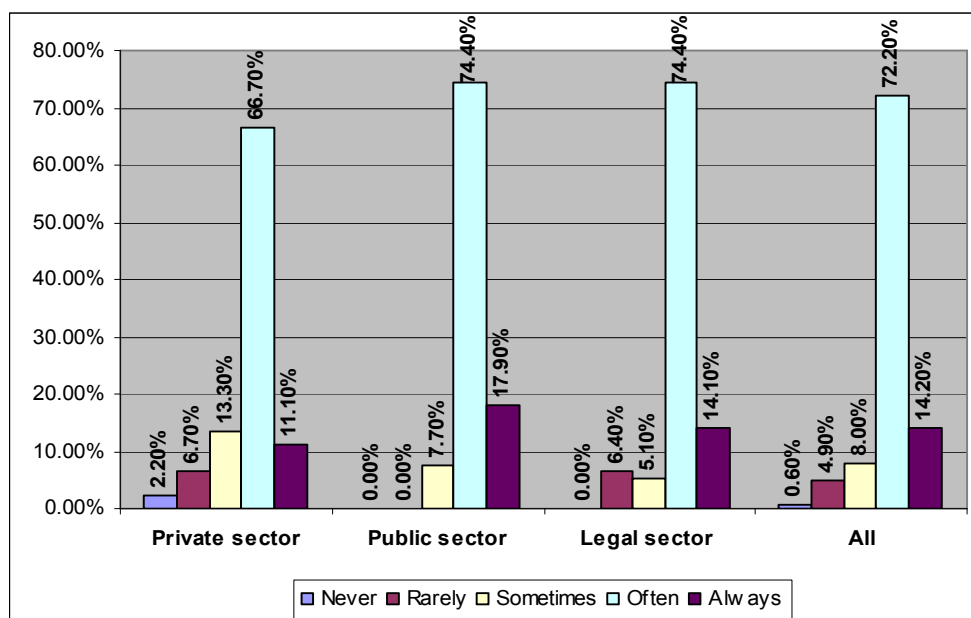


Figure 11: Enforcement of Business/Commercial Laws Perception by Sub-Group (percent)

4.2 Opinions

4.2.1 Agreement/disagreement ratings

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 disagree) to five (Strongly agree). The results were then averaged for all respondents within the three groups of analysis. As shown in the figures below, the average score for all four statements was greater than 3, indicating agreement.

The statements in question are presented in what follows, beginning with the statements having the highest rating:

- The three groups agreed that the reform of business/commercial laws is a priority for the national government (4.1 rating points) (figure 12).

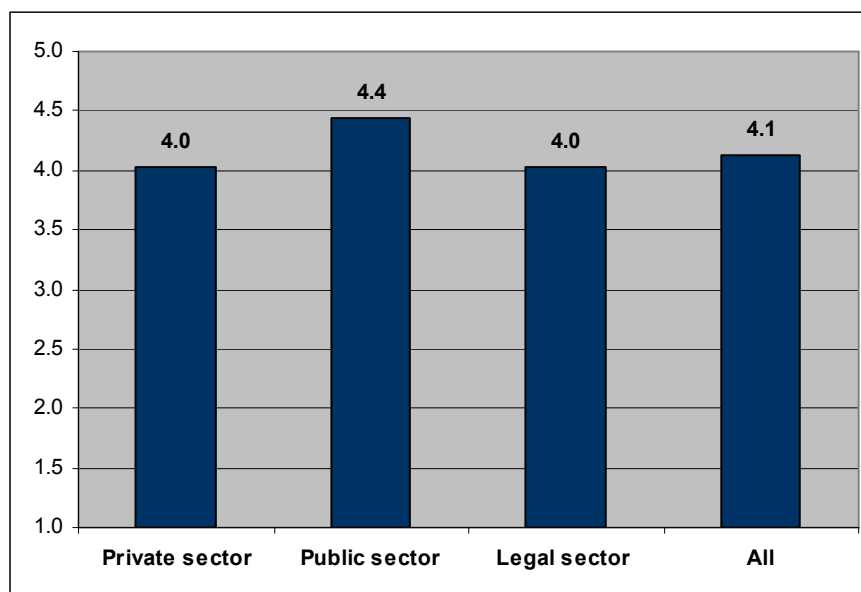


Figure 12: Priority of Law Reform by Sub-Group (rating points)

- The three groups also perceived access to information to be easy (with 3.9) (figure 13).

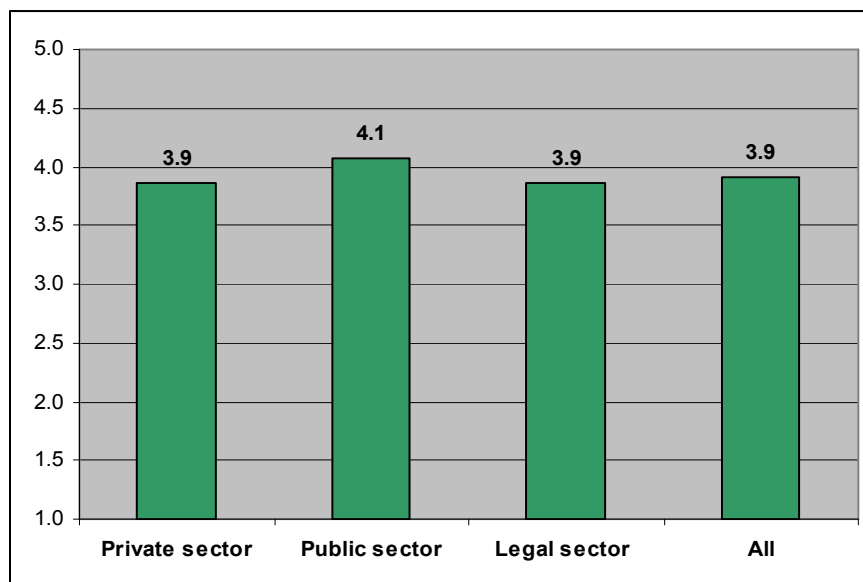


Figure 13: Ease of Access to Information by Sub-Group (rating points)

- As for the interpretations of business/commercial laws and regulations, the three groups “somewhat” agreed (with 3.6) that these are consistent and predictable.(figure 14)

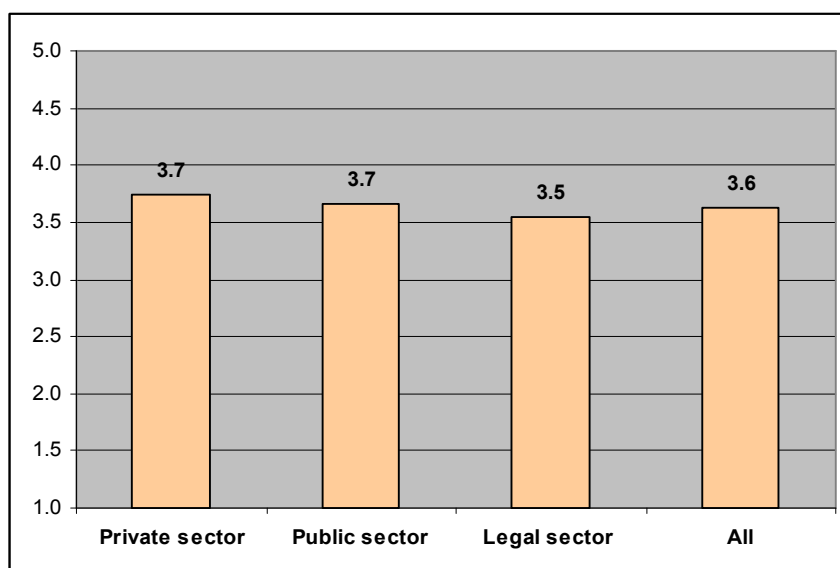


Figure 14: Consistency and Predictability of Interpretations of Laws by Sub-Group (rating points)

- Only Public sector respondents felt that people had to resort to courts to resolve business disputes (2.8 rating points). The others were almost neutral on the subject with 3.4 and 3.1 rating points among the Private and the Legal sectors respectively (figure 15).

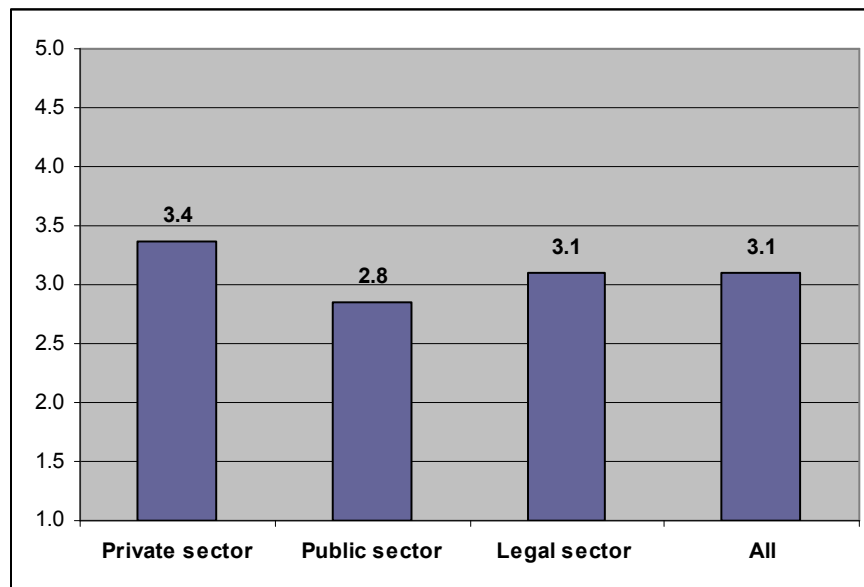


Figure 15: People's Rarity of Resorting to Courts by Sub-Group (rating points)

4.2.2 Importance and satisfaction rating

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 16). All ratings moved within a range of 4.1 to 4.5 for “importance” and a range of 2.9 to 3.6 for “satisfaction”. In other words, the respondents’ perception of the importance of all factors exceeded their satisfaction with these same factors. This might indicate a need for improving the current situation in an attempt to fill the gap between the two dimensions. The priority should be given to the most important factors having the lowest satisfaction ratings.

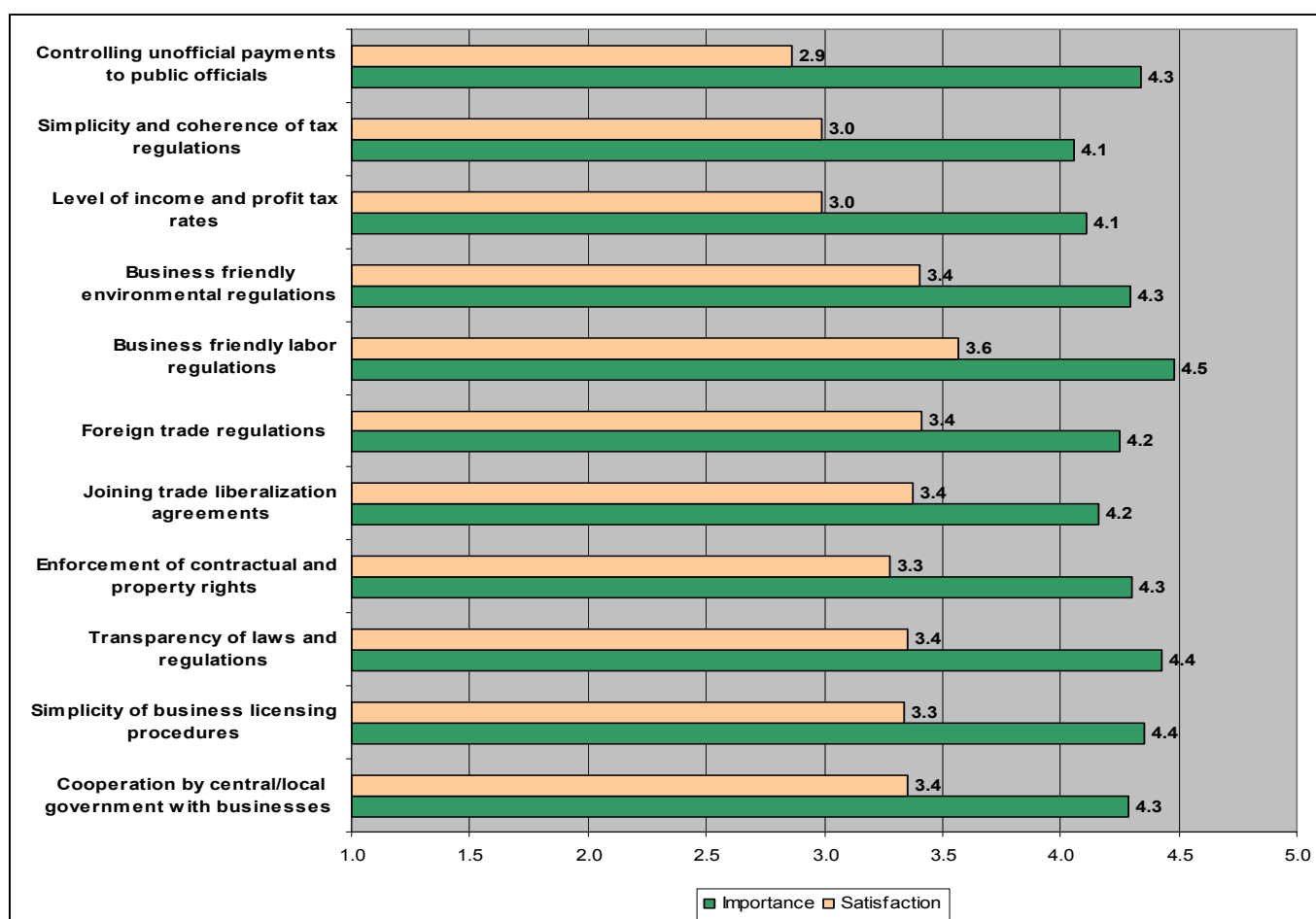


Figure 16: Factors Affecting Economic Growth and Development (importance/satisfaction ratings)

Indeed, all these factors were perceived to be important by respondents. For instance, the highest rating went to “Business-friendly labor regulations” with 4.5, while “Simplicity and coherence of tax regulations” held the lowest rating at 4.1. On the other hand, the interviewees were only “somewhat” satisfied with satisfaction ratings slightly greater than 3, with the exception of three factors: (a) “Level of income and profit tax rates” (3.0), (b) “Simplicity and coherence of tax regulations” (3.0), and “Controlling unofficial payments to public officials” (2.9). Therefore, these specific factors represent potential areas of intervention for policymakers in Tunisia and should be addressed in any probable reform efforts.

All three groups of surveyed subjects seemed to have similar perceptions of the various proposed factors with the Public sector registering more or less systematically higher importance and satisfaction ratings than the two other categories.

Finally, an analysis of average ratings showed an overall average gap of 1 rating point between total importance and satisfaction with the private sector registering a wider gap of 1.2 rating points. Figure 17 also shows the higher importance and satisfaction average ratings given by the Public sector.

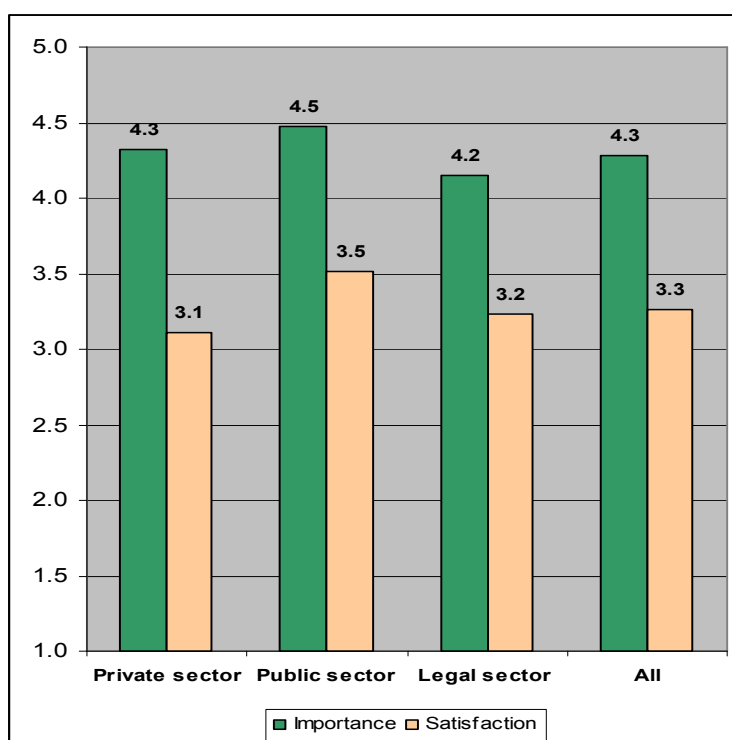


Figure 17: Factors Affecting Economic Growth and Development by Sub-Group (importance/satisfaction rating)

5 Competition in Tunisia

5.1 General Perceptions

5.1.1 Competition law's importance

Almost all the surveyed individuals considered Competition law as important for improving the competition climate in Tunisia (see annex). On a scale of 1 (Very low importance) to 5 (Very high importance) the overall average rating given by the respondents is equal to 4.4. Indeed, while competition law had the highest importance among the Public sector, the Private sector's respondents reported the relatively lowest rating in this regard.

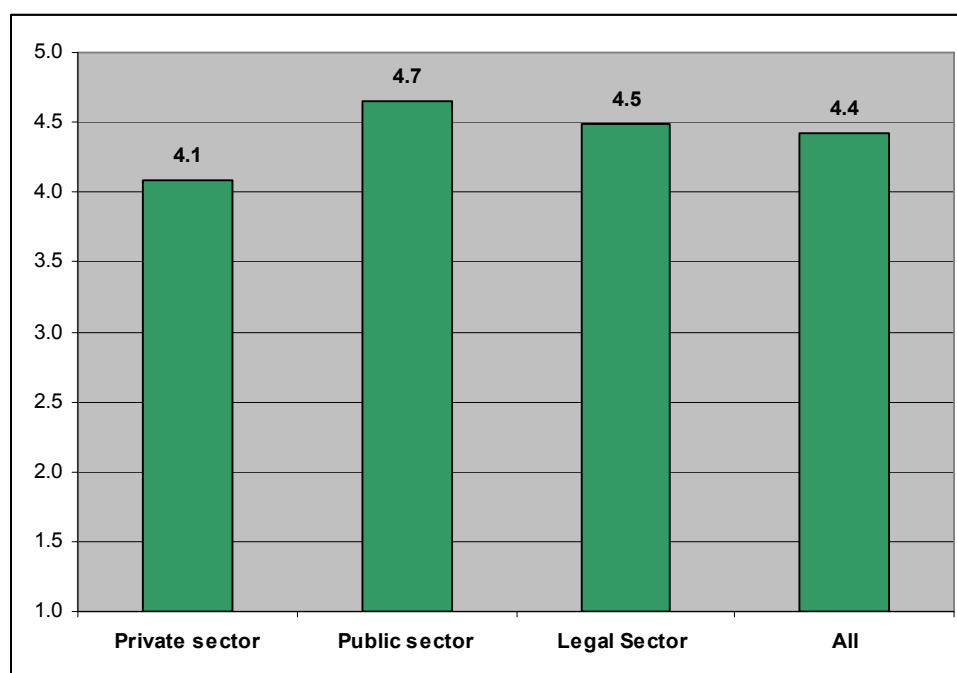


Figure 18: Competition Law Importance Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)

5.1.2 People's familiarity with competition laws and regulations

Respondents were asked to rate the familiarity of Tunisian people with competition laws and regulations on a scale of 1 (Strongly unfamiliar) to 5 (Strongly familiar). Almost 83.2% considered the Tunisian people to have either average or less than average familiarity (refer to annex).

According to figure 19 below, the three surveyed groups all seemed to agree in this regard with a somewhat lower rate among Private sector respondents (2.7 rating points).

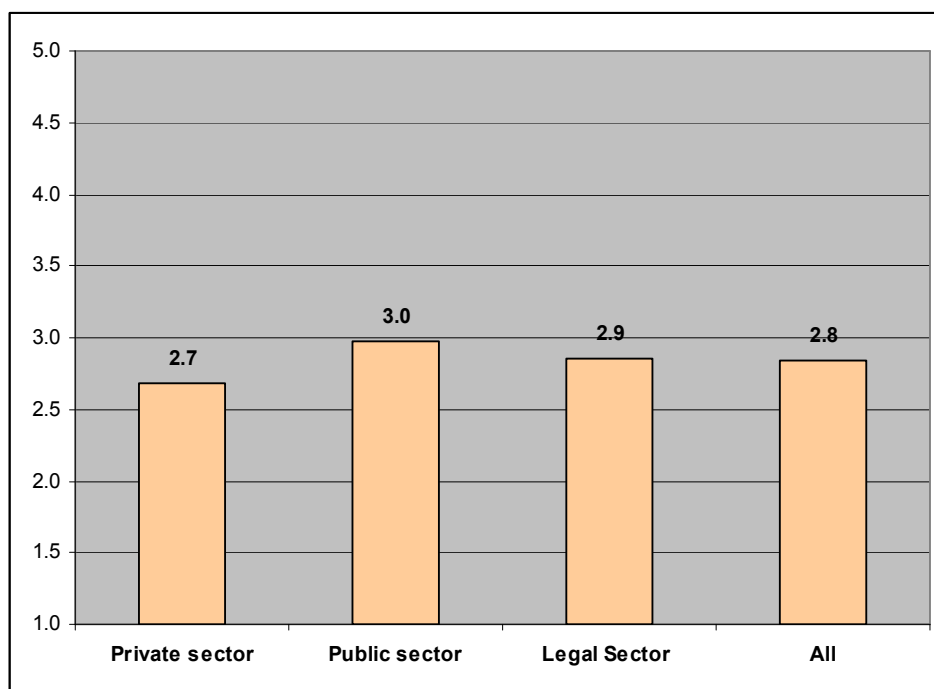


Figure 19: People’s Familiarity with Competition Law Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)

5.1.3 Respondents’ familiarity of competition laws and regulations

Similarly, respondents were asked to rate their own familiarity. Personal familiarity received varied ratings and did not reveal any specific trends. 15.4% reported being “Strongly familiar” (annex). The overall rating was slightly above average (with 3.8). The personal familiarity rate revolved around 4.1 and 3.9 among both Public and Legal sectors respectively; however, the Private sector’s respondents reported to be “somewhat familiar” in this regard with 3.4 rating points (figure 20).

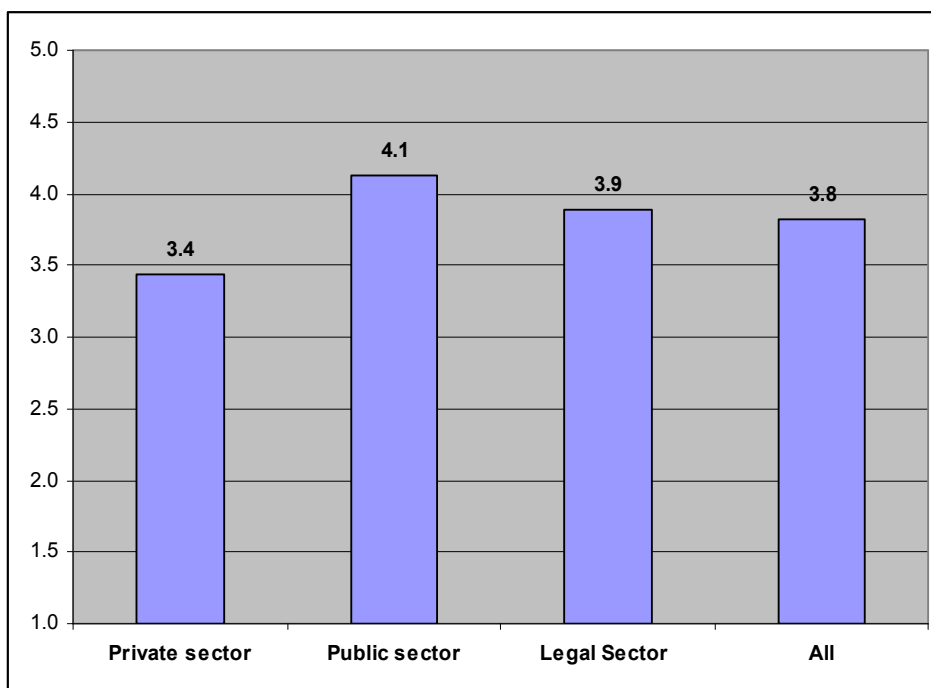


Figure 20: Respondents’ Familiarity with Competition Law Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)

5.1.4 Enforcement of competition laws and regulations

When asked about the enforcement of competition laws and regulations, 77.4% of the respondents reported they were either “often” or “always” enforced (figure 21). Although the enforcement rate (i.e. often and always enforced) is systematically high across all the three profiles, it is higher among Public and Legal sectors’ respondents (with 85.7% and 81.4% respectively) than Private sector respondents (63.4%).

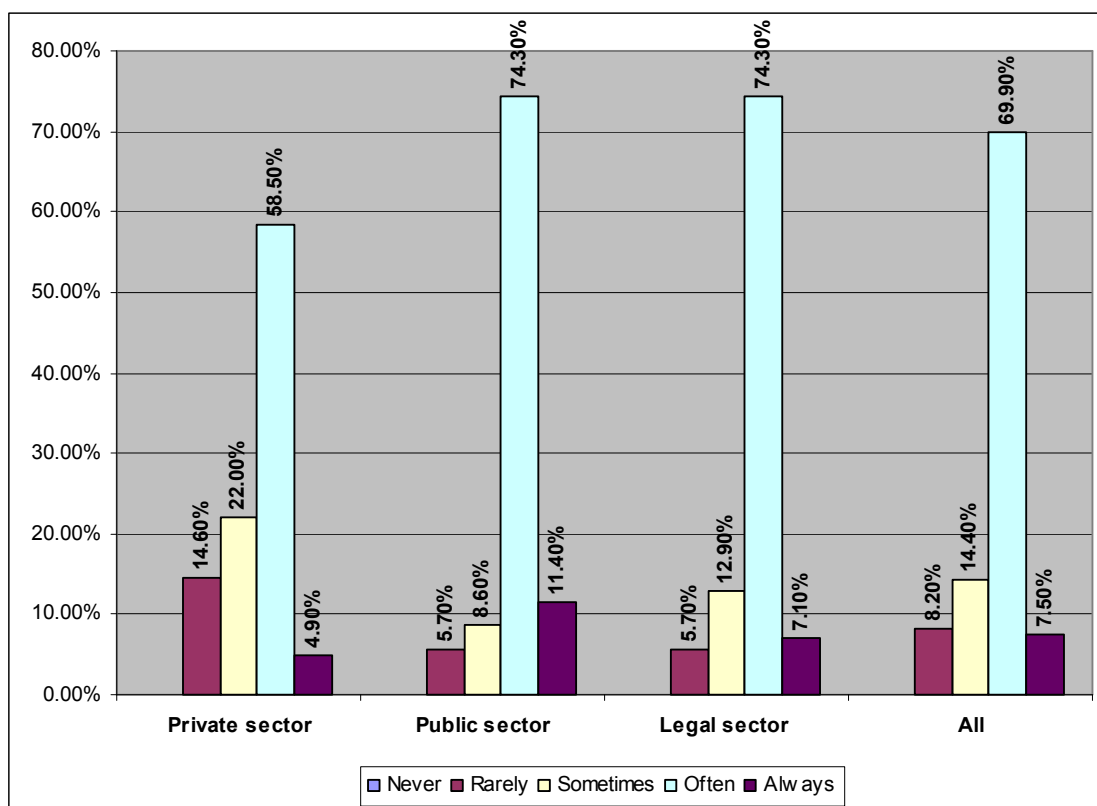


Figure 21: Enforcement of Competition Law Perception by Sub-Group (percent)

5.2 Evaluation of Public Institutions

5.2.1 Competition Council

Respondents were asked to evaluate the Competition Council. According to the figure below, all satisfaction ratings moved within a narrow range between 2.7 and 3.5. In other words, the surveyed sample was on average satisfied. The highest rating was given to “Technical competence” while “Speed of reaching decisions” received the lowest.

However, some discrepancies were registered between the three sub-groups. Public sector’s respondents gave systematically the highest rating points for all factors except the “Human and financial resources” (with slightly less than 3.0). On the other hand, the respondents within the Private sector were not as satisfied. In fact, they were rather dissatisfied.

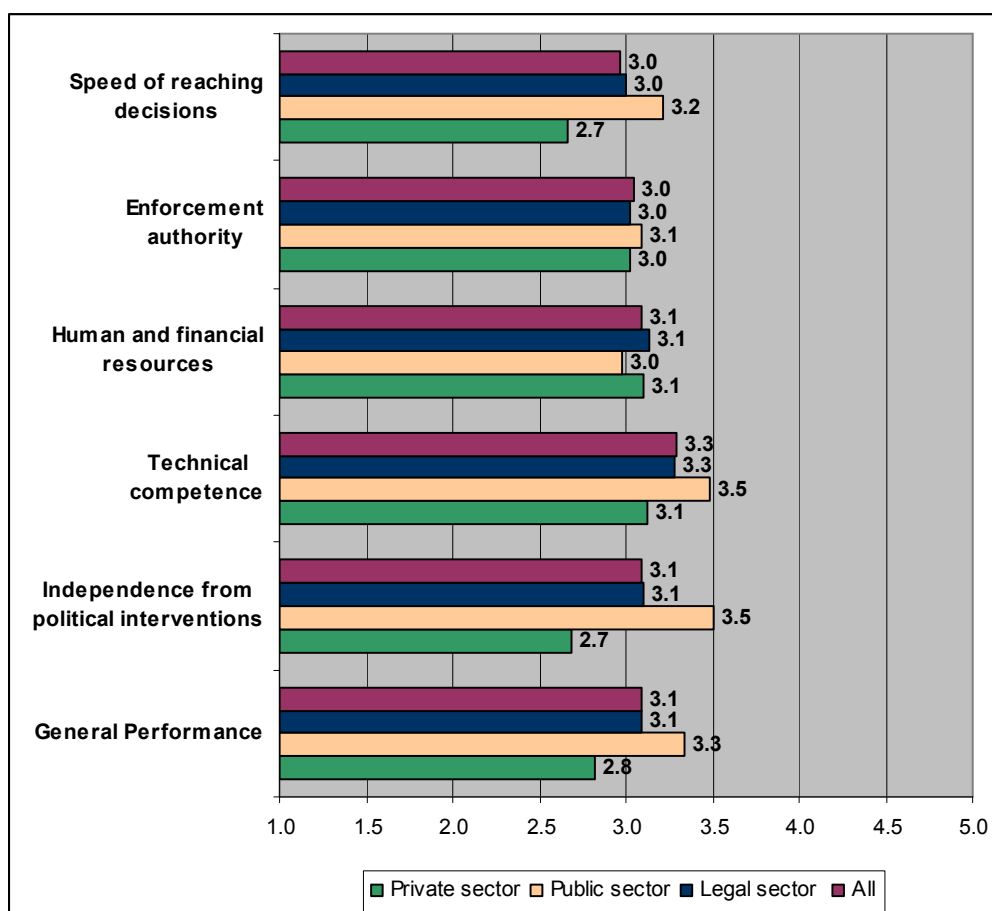


Figure 22: Evaluation of the Competition Council by Sub-Group (satisfaction rating)

5.2.2 General Directorate for Competition and Economic Surveys

When asked about evaluating the General Directorate for Competition and Economic Surveys, the surveyed sample was slightly satisfied. Once again the Public sector tended to be the more satisfied (ratings moved within a range of 3.3 to 3.7) with the exception of the factor “Human and financial resources” (around 3.0). All items received the lowest satisfaction rates among the Private sector respondents. In fact, these results could reflect a real need for further support to the General Directorate that should be addressed by policymakers.

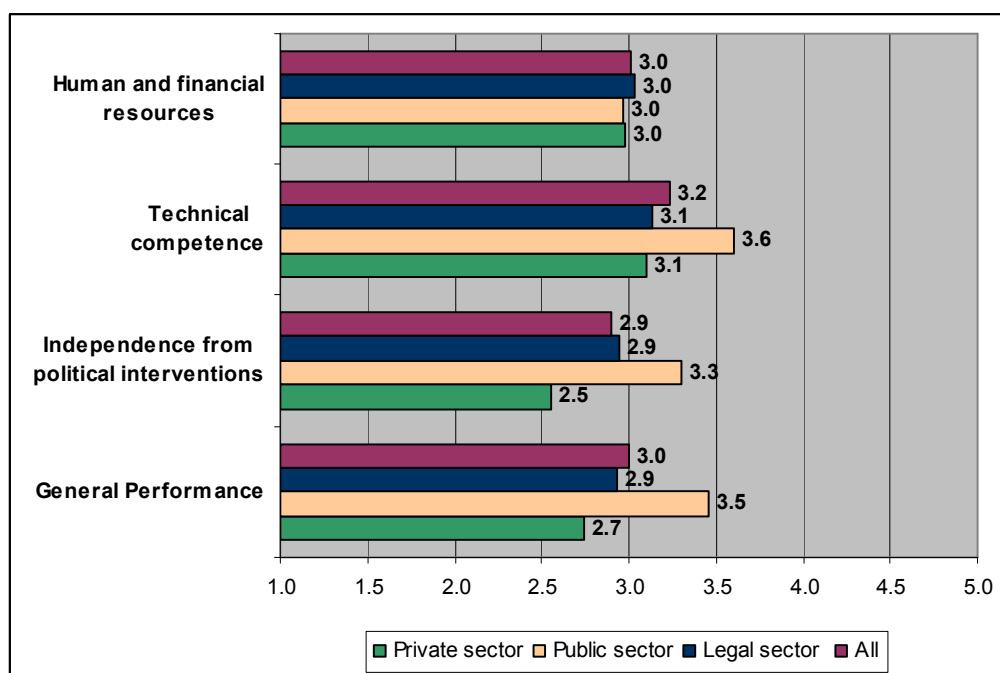


Figure 23: Evaluation of the General Directorate for Competition and Economic Surveys by Sub-Group (satisfaction rating)

5.2.3 Tunisian government and economic downturns

The respondents were unanimous in believing that the Government does not tend to relax competition rules during economic downturns and they all agreed that they indeed should not be relaxed.

5.3 Effectiveness and Satisfaction Ratings

Respondents were also asked to give effectiveness and satisfaction ratings to a variety of factors pertaining to competition law and policy. The results revealed interesting insights (figure 24). All ratings moved within a range of 3.6 to 4.2 for “effectiveness” and a range of 3.1 to 3.6 for “satisfaction”. In other words, the respondents’ perception of the importance of all factors clearly exceeded their satisfaction with these same factors.

Indeed, all these factors were perceived to be effective by respondents. For instance, the highest rating went to “Consideration of the interests of consumers groups by policymakers” with 4.2, while “Prohibition of exclusive agencies” held the lowest rating at 3.6. On the other hand, the interviewees were only “somewhat” satisfied with satisfaction ratings slightly greater than 3. The factors had the lowest two ratings were the “Clarity and transparency of procedures pertaining to mergers/acquisitions” and “Access to market information” with 3.1 each. Therefore, these two

factors represent potential areas of intervention for policymakers in Tunisia and should be addressed in any probable reform efforts.

Moreover, either the level of effectiveness or the one of satisfaction increased as the respondents' highest educational level decreased, as shown in the figure 25, with systematically higher ratings for effectiveness.

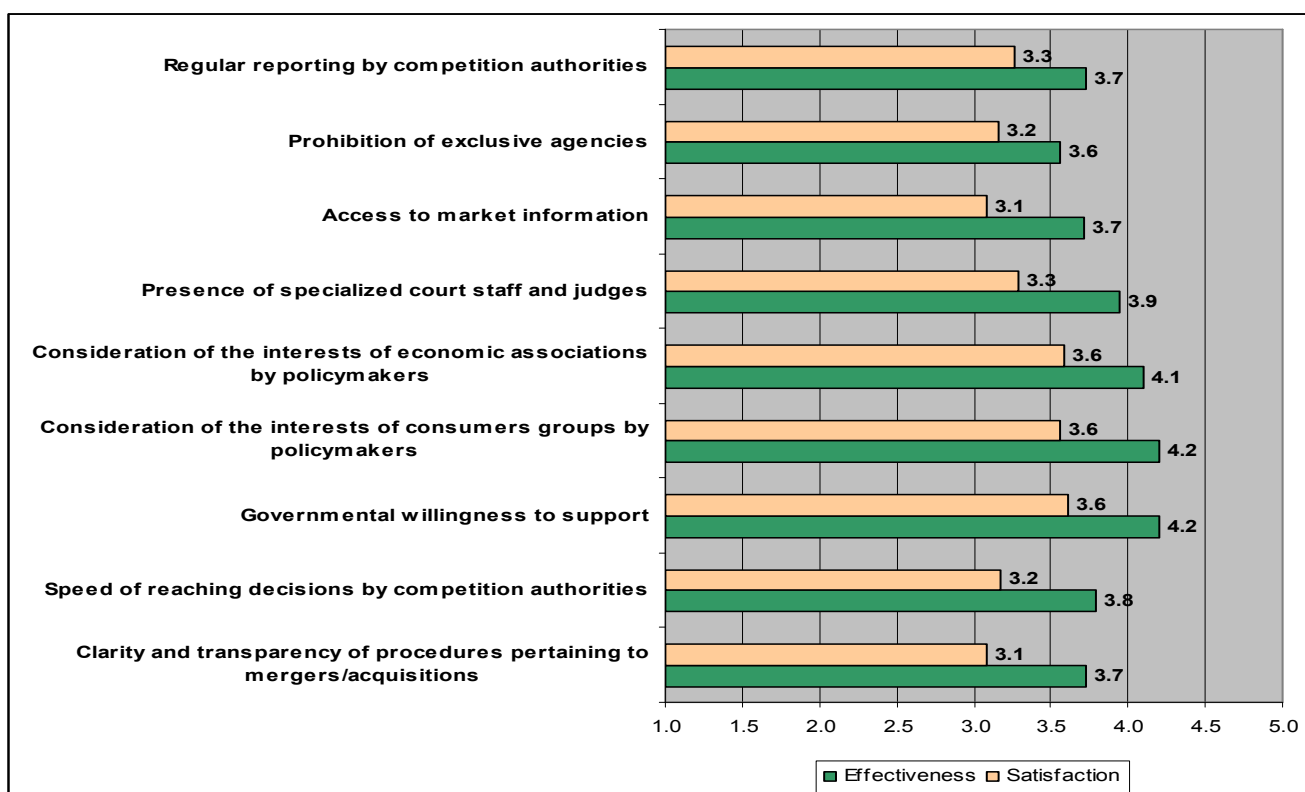


Figure 24: Factors Pertaining to Competition (effectiveness/satisfaction rating)

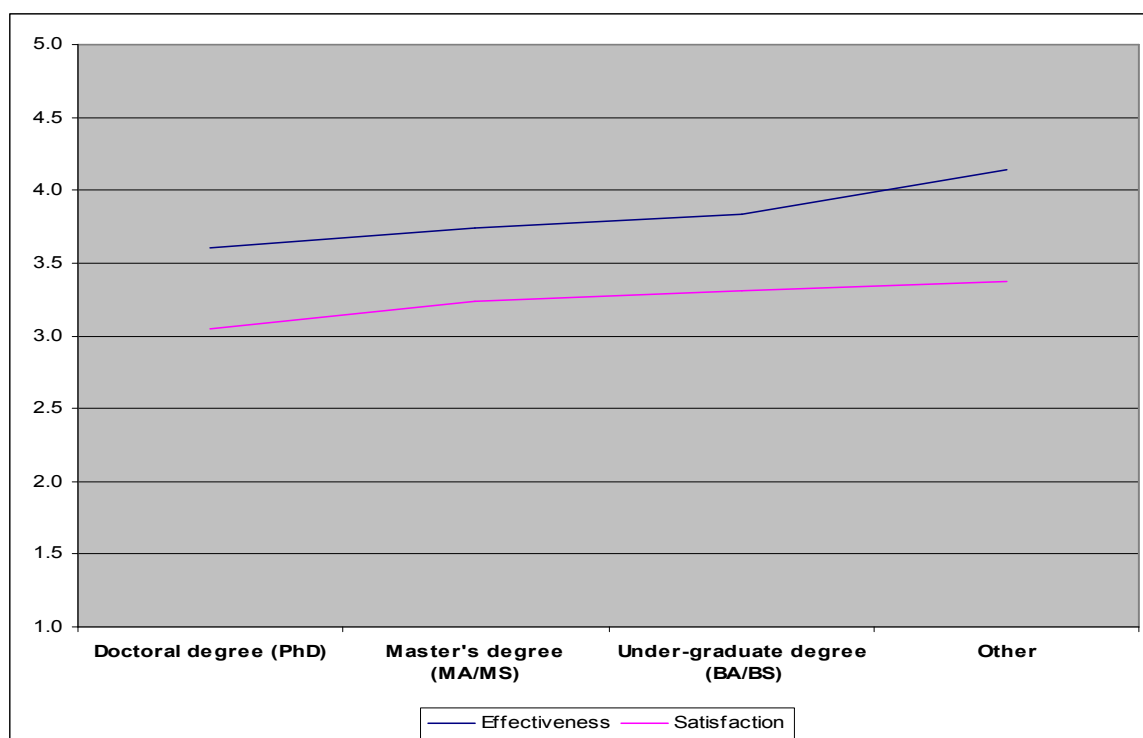


Figure 25: Factors Pertaining to Competition by Highest Educational Level Achieved (effectiveness/satisfaction rating)

5.4 Anti-Competitive Practices

The analysis concerning business restrictive practices is largely based on limited and indirect evidence. A question asking respondents to rate their agreement/disagreement with the reality of a number of anti-competitive practices in the Tunisian economy on a scale of one (strongly disagree) to five (strongly agree) revealed the magnitude of the gaps in perceptions between the Public sector and the two other sectors.

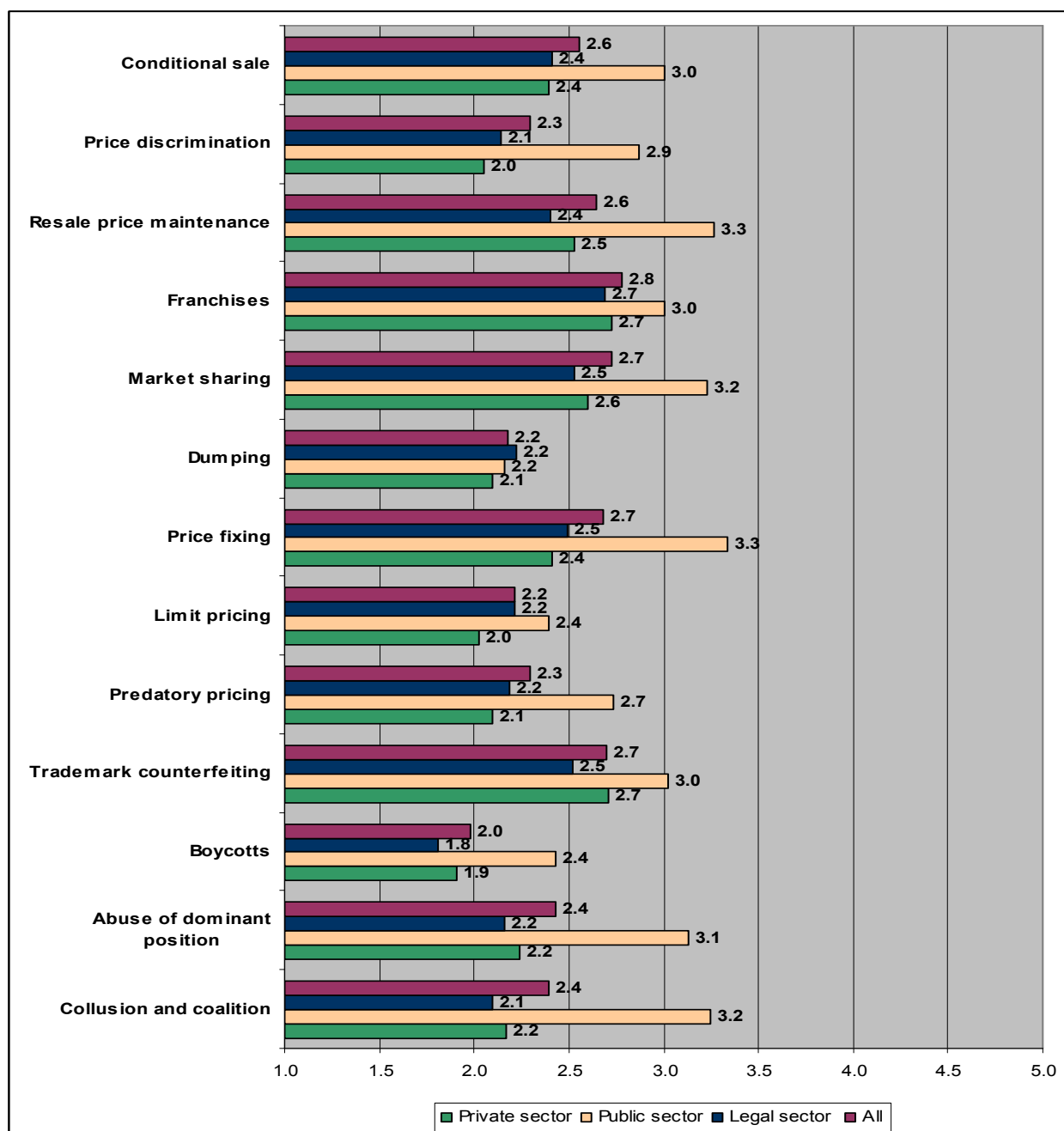


Figure 26: Anti-Competitive Practices Abundance Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)

The 13 practices all received relatively low ratings, in other words respondents denied more or less the existence of practices that inhibit competition in Tunisia. The lowest reported practice was “Boycotts” (2.0) while the highest one was “Franchises” (2.8). However when comparing the

three sub-groups, it can be pointed out that the Public sector reported the highest ratings for all practices (with 8 over 13 practices having ratings equal to or greater than 3) except “Dumping”.

5.5 Assessment of Competition

5.5.1 Degree of competition in specific markets

Respondents were asked to assess the current degree of competition in specific markets and to suggest what they considered to be the optimal degree in this regard. These results revealed interesting insights (figure 27). All ratings moved within a range of 1.4 to 3.3 for “current degree perceived” and a range of 3.8 to 4.7 for “optimal degree desired”. In other words, these different markets were not perceived to be competitive by the respondents and could afford more competition.

It is noteworthy to mention that no major discrepancies in perceptions were registered between the three sub-groups in this regard.

Overall, the surveyed sample considered the level of competition in the Tunisian economy to be less than average with 2.6 average rating points. Indeed, the two sectors of “Electricity and Gas” and “Water” received the lowest rating points with 1.4 for each one. On the other hand, the “Trade” sector was reported to be the most competitive with 3.3. Finally, only four markets received more than average ratings, although none of these markets were perceived to have “high” degrees of competition.

As for the “optimal degree desired”, the desired degrees of competition for all markets were considerably higher than average. Once again the two sectors of “Electricity and Gas” and “Water” received the lowest ratings with 3.8. However, the optimal degrees of competition for the other 11 markets were more than “high”.

As a result, the figure 28 shows also that the percentage change in ratings between the “current degree” and the “optimal degree” moved within a range of 42% (for Trade) to 180% (Electricity and Gas).

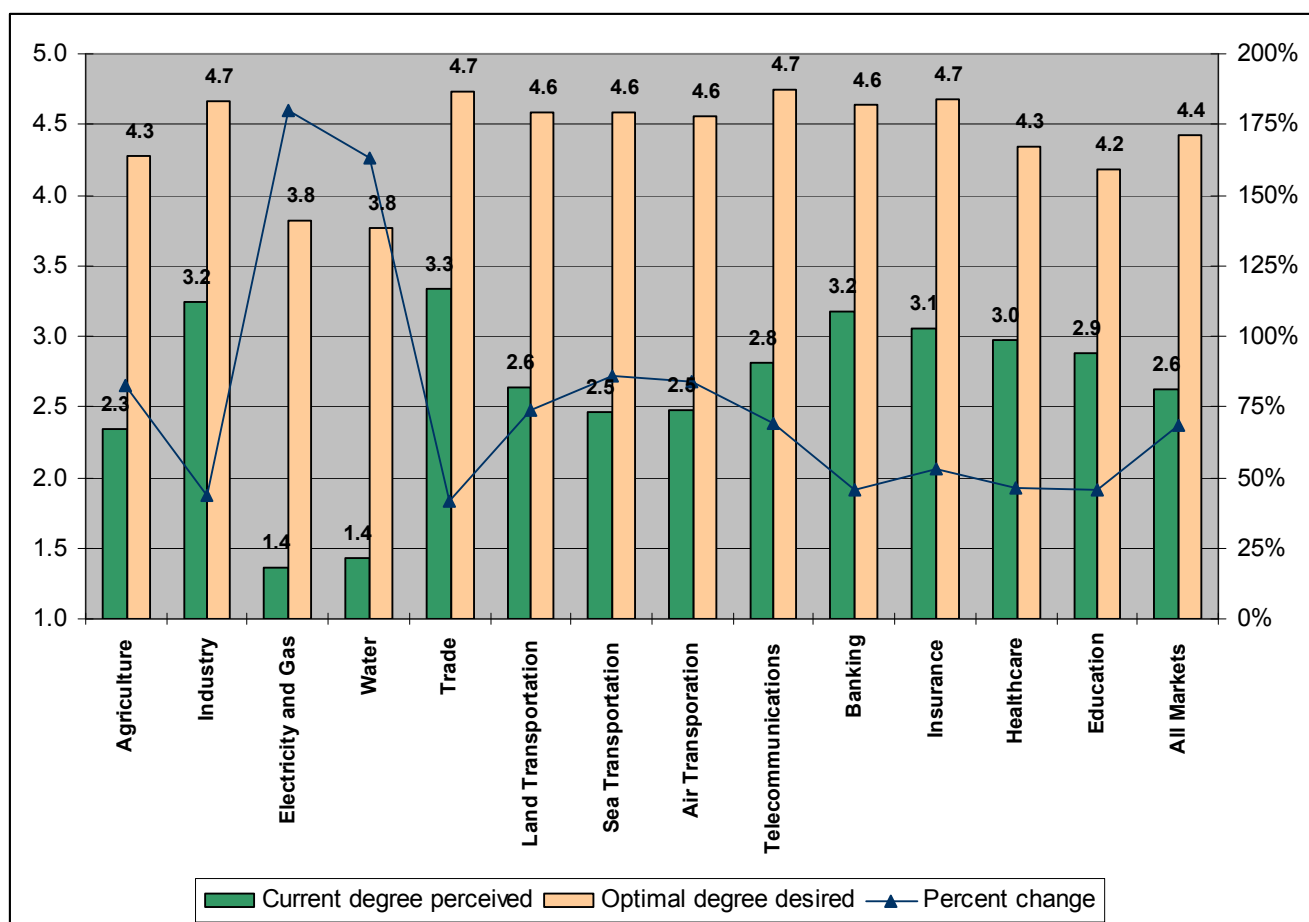


Figure 27: Markets Degree of Competition Perception (rating points)

5.5.2 Degree of competition in professional occupations

Respondents were asked to assess the current degree of competition regarding a variety of professional occupations (Doctors, Lawyers, Engineers, Pharmacists, and Accountants). As shown in figure 28 below, the ratings of the entire surveyed sample were similar. The five occupations all received average competition ratings; i.e. they moved within a range of 3.0 to 3.5.

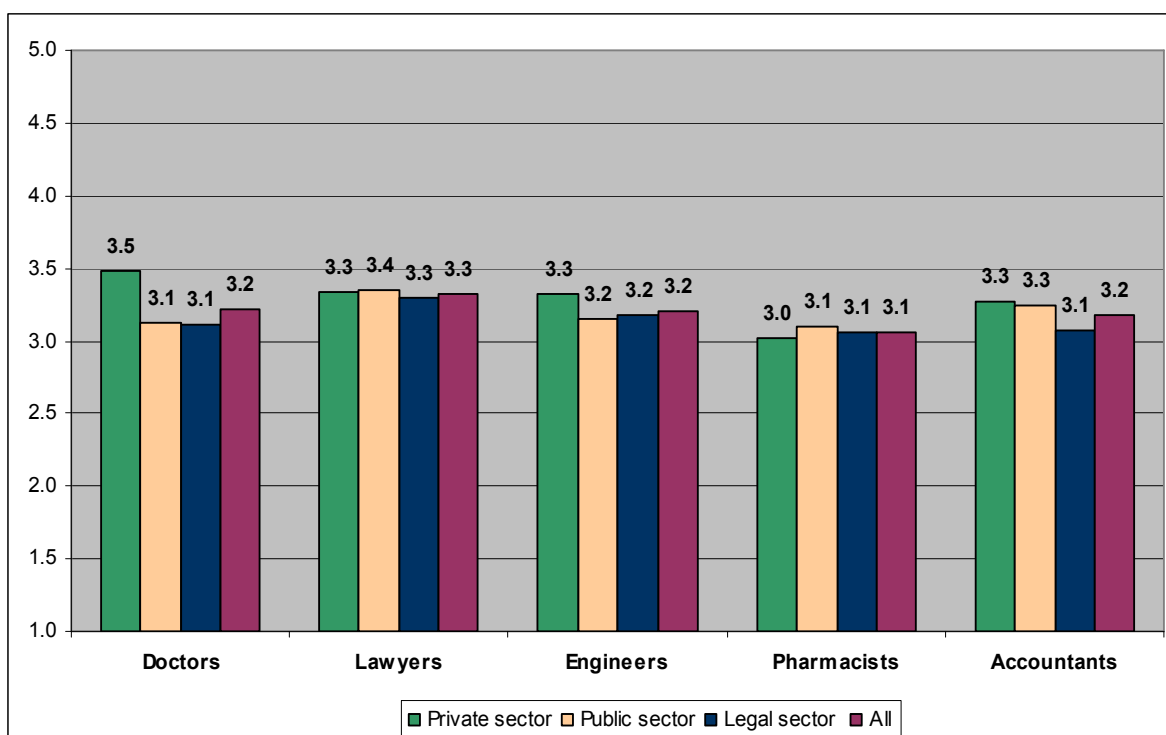


Figure 28: Professional Occupations Degree of Competition Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)

5.5.3 Degree of competitive conditions

Respondents were asked to rate their perceptions regarding the current degree of a few conditions conducive to competition in the Tunisian economy in general. The reported ratings were similar across the three sub-groups. Overall, the ratings indicated an average degree for the four conditions. While the “Ease to market access” held the highest score with 3.7, the “Number of suppliers” received the lowest rating of 3.1. In fact, this asserts what was previously reported regarding the current degree of competition in the markets. Finally, it can be pointed out that the Legal sector gave systematically the lowest ratings for all conditions, except for “Ease of market access”.

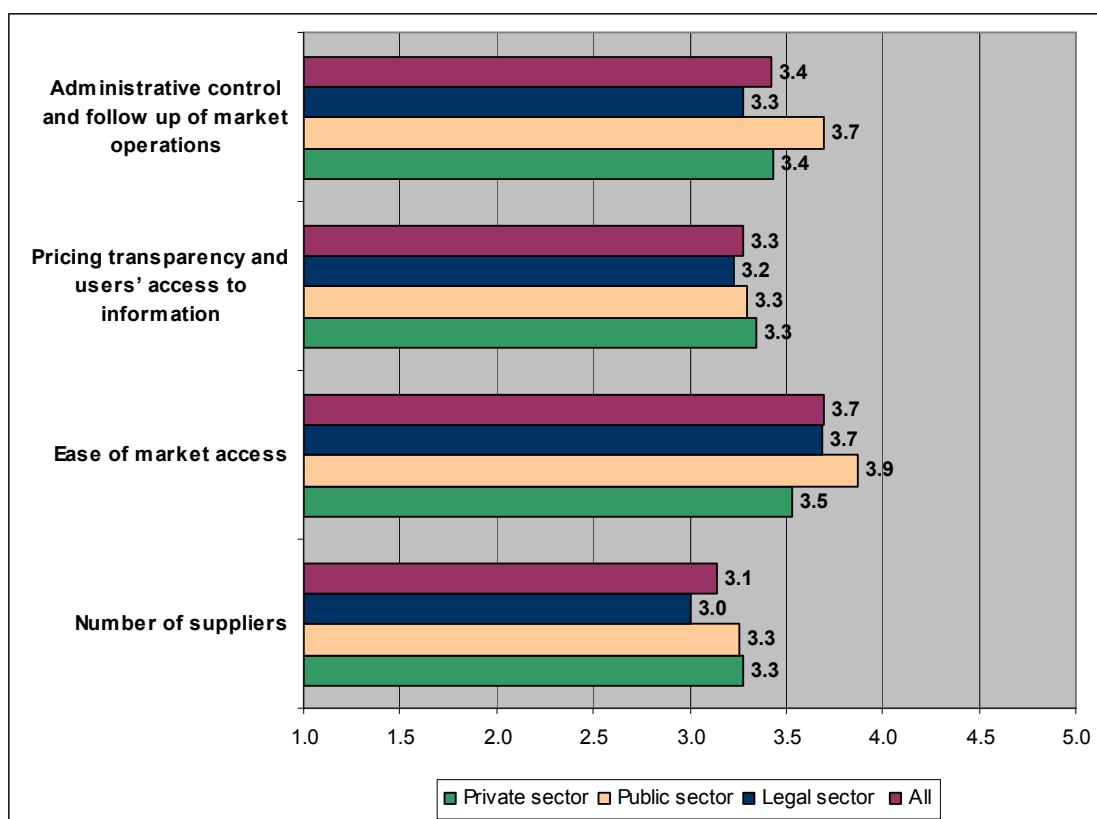


Figure 29: Degree of Competitive Conditions Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)

5.6 Potential Measures and Reforms

5.6.1 Impact on competition enhancement

The three sub-groups reported that the “Acceleration of the privatization process” and the “Liberalization of external financial transactions” would have a significant effect on competition enhancement in the Tunisian economy with 4.4 overall rating for each measure (figure 30). It comes as quite a surprise that the Private sector seemed to be the less “liberal” since it gave the lowest ratings for both measures with 4.2 rating points.

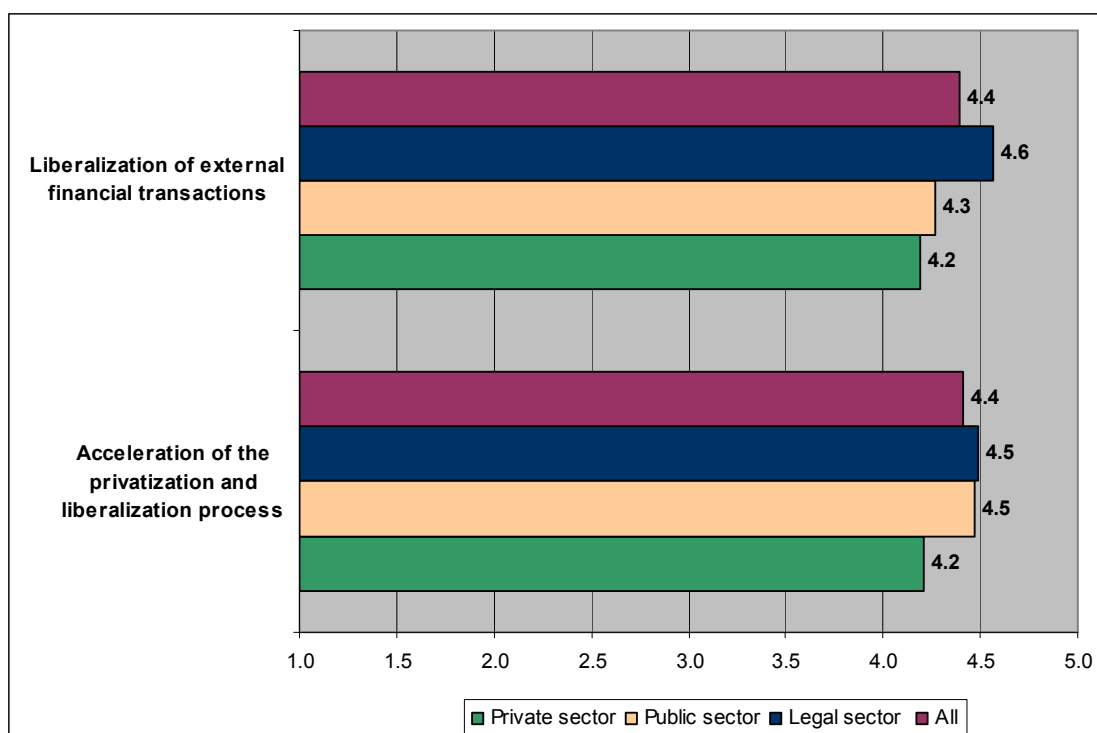


Figure 30: Measures' Effects on Competition Enhancement Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)

5.6.2 Reform priorities

In light of what has been mentioned, it comes as no surprise that the five proposed reform actions in the questionnaire all received high priority ratings. The three surveyed groups seemed to have similar perceptions for the variety of measures, even though the Private sector systematically gave the lowest ratings. The top priority perceived was to “Impose fines on infringers” while “Impose jail sentences/mandatory dissolution on infringers/establishments” received the lowest priority rating (mainly because this last measure was given the lowest rating among the Private sector with 3.5 – which is the lowest rating given to a measure in this part). On the other hand, the top priority for the Public sector was “Training of enforcement staff” (4.6 – which is the highest rating in this part) which could reflect a real need for technically competent civil servants and require further specialization of some judges and lawyers in competition law.

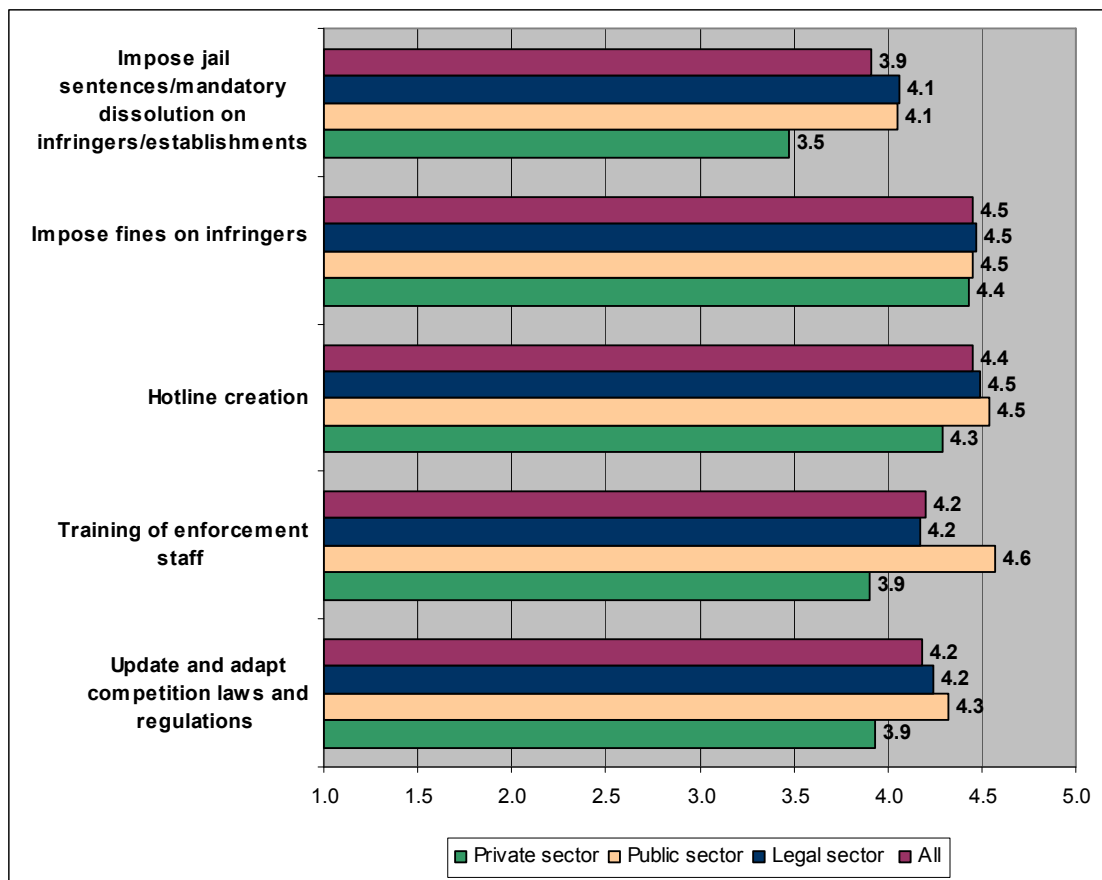


Figure 31: Reforms Priority Perception by Sub-Group (rating points)

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 the following points of strength:

- Business/commercial laws and regulations are business-friendly;
- Business/commercial laws as well as competition law are enforced;
- Access to information on business/commercial laws is easy;
- The government is willing to support a climate of competition.

As for potential areas of improvement, the three groups identified the following – although the dissatisfaction level was not high:

- A weak familiarity with business/commercial laws and regulations on one hand and with competition laws and regulations on the other;
- A dissatisfaction with the degree of control over unofficial payments to public officials;
- A lack of simplicity and coherence in tax regulations;
- A dissatisfaction with the level of income and profit tax rates;
- A lack of speed in reaching decisions by the Competition council;
- A low level of technical and financial resources at the General Directorate for Competition and Economic Surveys;
- A lack of clarity and transparency in the procedures pertaining to mergers/acquisitions;
- A difficulty in getting access to market information;
- A low degree of competition in the Tunisian economy (although it varies among different markets).

7 Annex

1. *Questionnaire – Tunisia (English)*
2. *Questionnaire – Tunisia (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
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)



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. Master's 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 1. Private Sector
(do not ask the interviewee, for 2. Public Sector
coding purposes only) 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 – Competition in Tunisia

4.1. In your opinion, how important is Competition Law for improving the competition climate in Tunisia?

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

4.2. To what extent do you think are people in your country familiar or unfamiliar with competition laws and regulations?

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

4.3. To what extent are you familiar with competition laws and regulations?

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

4.4. In your opinion, how often are competition laws and regulations enforced in Tunisia?

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

4.5. Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the competition council

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

Show Card #3

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

	Factors pertaining to this structure	Code
4.5.1	General Performance	___/
4.5.2	Independence from political interventions	___/
4.5.3	Technical competence	___/
4.5.4	Human and financial resources	___/
4.5.5	Enforcement authority	___/
4.5.6	Speed of reaching decisions	

4.6. Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the *General Directorate for Competition and Economic Surveys*

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

Show Card #3

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

	Factors pertaining to this structure	Code
4.6.1	General Performance	___/
4.6.2	Independence from political interventions	___/
4.6.3	Technical competence	___/
4.6.4	Human and financial resources	___/

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).

4.7. To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting competition?

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

Show Card #6

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

4.8. 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 Competition Law/Policy	4.7. Effectiveness	4.8. Satisfaction
1	Clarity and transparency of procedures pertaining to mergers/acquisitions	___/	___/
2	Speed of reaching decisions by competition authorities	___/	___/
3	Governmental 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	Access to market information	___/	___/
8	Prohibition of exclusive agencies	___/	___/
9	Regular reporting by competition authorities	___/	___/

4.9. To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following practices are common in the Tunisian economy?

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

Show Card #1

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

	Common Practices	Code
4.9.1	Collusion and coalition	___/
4.9.2	Abuse of dominant position	___/
4.9.3	Boycotts	___/
4.9.4	Trademark counterfeiting	___/
4.9.5	Predatory pricing	___/
4.9.6	Limit pricing	___/
4.9.7	Price fixing	___/
4.9.8	Dumping	___/
4.9.9	Market sharing	___/
4.9.10	Franchises	___/
4.9.11	Resale price maintenance	___/
4.9.12	Price discrimination	___/
4.9.13	Conditional sale	___/

4.10. Please assess the current degree of competition on each of the following markets?

4.11. In your opinion, what should the degree of competition be on each of the following markets?

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

Show Card #9

<i>Very low</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Low</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Average</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>High</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Very high</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>No Answer or don't know</i>	<i>6</i>

Markets	4.10. Current Degree	4.11. Desired Degree
1 Agriculture	___/	___/
2 Industry	___/	___/
3 Electricity and Gas	___/	___/
4 Water	___/	___/
5 Trade	___/	___/
6 Transportation (land)	___/	___/
7 Transportation (sea)	___/	___/
8 Transportation (air)	___/	___/
9 Telecommunications	___/	___/
10 Banking	___/	___/
11 Insurance	___/	___/
12 Healthcare	___/	___/
13 Education	___/	___/

4.12. Please assess the current degree of competition regarding on each of these professional occupations?

	Factors pertaining to this structure	Code
4.12.1	Doctors	___/
4.12.2	Lawyers	___/
4.12.3	Engineers	___/
4.12.4	Pharmacists	___/
4.12.5	Accountants	___/

4.13 In your opinion, what would be the effect of the following measures regarding the competition enhancement in the Tunisian economy?

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

Show Card #9

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

	Measures	Code
4.13.1	Acceleration of the privatization and liberalization process	___/
4.13.2	Liberalization of external financial transactions	___/

4.14. Please assess the current degree of the following conditions conducive to competition on the Tunisian markets?

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

Show Card #9

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

	Factors pertaining to this structure	Code
4.14.1	Number of suppliers	___/
4.14.2	Ease of market access	___/
4.14.3	Pricing transparency and users' access to information	___/
4.14.4	Administrative control and follow up of market operations	___/

4.15. To what extent do you agree or disagree that the Tunisian government tends to relax competition rules during economic downturns?

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree
6. No Answer or don't know

4.16. Do you believe they should be relaxed?

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree
6. No Answer or don't know

4.17. Please give a priority rating to the following improvement measures?

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

Show Card #7

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

	Measures	Code
4.17.1	Update and adapt competition laws and regulations	___/
4.17.2	Training of enforcement staff	___/
4.17.3	Hotline creation	___/
4.17.4	Impose fines on infringers	___/
4.17.5	Impose jail sentences/mandatory dissolution on infringers/establishments	___/

Section 5: General comments

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.



مشروع تعزيز القوانين التجارية في دول الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا بالتعاون مع وزارة التجارة والصناعات التقليدية

تونس

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 مركزية 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 أفريقيا" 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.

وقد اختيرت قوانين وسياسات المنافسة كموضوع للدراسة التي تجري في تونس بالتعاون مع الجهات الرسمية المعنية.

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 تجاوبكم مع استطلاع الرأي هذا يشكل 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.



بدعم من مبادرة الشراكة الشرق أوسطية



القسم الأول: معلومات عامة حول الاستثمار - المحقق

- 1-1 رمز البلد: _____ 2-1 رقم الإستمارة 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 الإستمارة):

القسم الثاني: معلومات حول المستطلع

- 1-2 اسم الشخص المستطلع: _____
- 2-2 المنصب: _____
- 3-2 الجنس: 1. ذكر 2. انثى
- 4-2 العنوان: _____
- أ. المدينة: _____ ،
- ب. الشارع: _____
- ج. رقم الهاتف الثابت: _____ د. رقم الهاتف الخليوي: _____
- ه. 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	إجازة (LLB/BA/BS)
4	غيره				



7-2 الجنسية:

1	تونسي	2	غيره، حدد	3	قطاع مشترك (خاص وعام)
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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 أنّ ثقافة القانون والأنظمة معمة ومحترمة في بلدكم ؟

1	غير معمة إطلاقاً	2	نادراً ما هي معمة	3	معمة أحياناً
4	معمة إلى حد كبير	5	معمة 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 حدّ ما
4	إلى حدّ كبير	5	اطلاع تام	6	لا جواب

3-3 إلى أي مدى تعتبرون أنّ القوانين التجارية مشجّعة للأعمال في بلدكم؟

1	غير مشجّعة إطلاقاً	2	غير مشجّعة إلى حدّ ما	3	حيادية
4	مشجّعة إلى حدّ ما	5	مشجّعة 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 تماما، الرجاء تحديد مدى موافقتك أو عدم موافقتك على المقولات التالية:

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

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

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

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

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

القسم الرابع : قانون المنافسة في تونس

1-4 برأيكم، ما مدى أهمية قوانين المنافسة في تعزيز المناخ التنافسي في تونس؟

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 اطلاع الناس في تونس على قوانين المنافسة؟

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

3-4 ما مدى اطلاعكم شخصياً على قوانين المنافسة؟

1	غير مطلع على الإطلاق	2	قليل الاطلاع	3	متوسط الاطلاع
4	مطلع إلى حد كبير	5	مطلع بشكل كامل	6	لا جواب / لا يعلم

4-4 ما هو مدى نفاذ وتطبيق قوانين المنافسة في تونس ؟

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

5-4 على سلم من 1 الى 5، حيث 1= غير راض إطلاقاً و 5 = راض تماماً، الرجاء تحديد مستوى رضاكم بالنسبة لبعض الجوانب المتعلقة بمجلس المنافسة في تونس:

بعض الجوانب المتعلقة بمجلس المنافسة	غير راض إطلاقاً	راض قليلاً	راض	راض كثيراً	راض تماماً	لا جواب/ لا يعلم
5-4 الأداء العام	1	2	3	4	5	6
1						
5-4 الاستقلال عن التدخلات السياسية	1	2	3	4	5	6
2						
5-4 الكفاءة المهنية	1	2	3	4	5	6
3						
5-4 الموارد البشرية والمالية	1	2	3	4	5	6
4						
5-4 سلطة الانفاذ والتطبيق	1	2	3	4	5	6
5						
5-4 سرعة اجراءات التقاضي	1	2	3	4	5	6
6						

6-4 على سلم من 1 الى 5، حيث 1= غير راض إطلاقاً و 5 = راض تماماً، الرجاء تحديد مستوى رضاكم بالنسبة لبعض الجوانب المتعلقة بالإدارة العامة للمنافسة والأبحاث الاقتصادية في تونس:

بعض الجوانب المتعلقة بالمديرية العامة للمنافسة والدراسات الاقتصادية	غير راض إطلاقاً	راض قليلاً	راض	راض كثيراً	راض تماماً	لا جواب/ لا يعلم
6-4 الأداء العام	1	2	3	4	5	6
1						
6-4 الاستقلال عن التدخلات السياسية	1	2	3	4	5	6
2						
6-4 الكفاءة المهنية	1	2	3	4	5	6
3						
6-4 الموارد البشرية والمالية	1	2	3	4	5	6
4						



7-4 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 وتشجيع المنافسة. ويرجى تدوين هذا التقييم لكل عامل من العوامل على حدة قبل الانتقال إلى العامل التالي (أي ملء الجدول بشكل افقي).

العوامل المتعلقة بقانون المنافسة/سياسات المنافسة	فعالية متدنية جداً	فعالية متدنية	فعالية متوسطة	فعالية عالية	فعالية عالية جداً	لا جواب/ لا يعلم
1. وضوح وشفافية الإجراءات المتعلقة بعمليات الدمج والتملك	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. السرعة في اتخاذ القرارات من جانب السلطات المعنية بالمنافسة	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. الدعم الحكومي	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. احترام واضعي السياسات وصناع القرار لمصالح المستهلكين	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. احترام واضعي السياسات وصناع القرار لمصالح الهيئات الاقتصادية	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. وجود قضاة وخبراء متخصصين في مجال المنافسة	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. سهولة الحصول على المعلومات عن الأسواق	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. حظر الوكالات الحصرية	1	2	3	4	5	6
9. اعداد تقارير منتظمة من جانب السلطات المعنية بالمنافسة	1	2	3	4	5	6
10. دور الهيئات التعديلية	1	2	3	4	5	6

8-4 على سلم من 1 الى 5، حيث 1=غير راض إطلاقاً و 5 = راض تماماً، يرجى تقييم درجة رضاكم عن لعوامل المدرجة في الجدول أدناه لجهة تعزيز وتشجيع المنافسة. يرجى تدوين هذا التقييم لكل عامل من العوامل على حدة قبل الانتقال إلى العامل التالي (أي ملء الجدول بشكل افقي).

العوامل المتعلقة بقانون المنافسة/سياسات المنافسة	غير راض اطلاقاً	راض قليلاً	راض	راض كثيراً	راض تماماً	لا جواب/ لا يعلم
1. وضوح وشفافية الإجراءات المتعلقة بعمليات الدمج والتملك	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. السرعة في اتخاذ القرارات من جانب السلطات المعنية بالمنافسة	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. الدعم الحكومي	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. احترام واضعي السياسات وصناع القرار لمصالح المستهلكين	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. احترام واضعي السياسات وصناع القرار لمصالح الهيئات الاقتصادية	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. وجود قضاة وخبراء متخصصين في مجال المنافسة	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. سهولة الحصول على المعلومات عن الأسواق	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. حظر الوكالات الحصرية	1	2	3	4	5	6
9. اعداد تقارير منتظمة من جانب السلطات المعنية بالمنافسة	1	2	3	4	5	6

9-4 على سلم من 1 الى 5، حيث 1=لا أوافق بتاتاً و 5=أوافق تماماً، الرجاء تحديد درجة موافقتكم أو عدم موافقتكم على أن الممارسات المدرجة في الجدول أدناه هي شائعة في الإقتصاد التونسي؟

الممارسات الشائعة	لا أوافق بتاتاً	لا أوافق	لا هذا ولا ذاك	أوافق	أوافق تماماً	لا جواب أو لا يعلم
1-9-4 تواطؤ وتفاهم بين الشركات Collusion and coalition	1	2	3	4	5	6
2-9-4 إساءة استعمال الشركات لموقعها المهيمن Abuse of dominant position	1	2	3	4	5	6
3-9-4 المقاطعة والامتناع عن البيع Boycotts	1	2	3	4	5	6
4-9-4 تقليد العلامات التجارية Trademark counterfeiting	1	2	3	4	5	6
5-9-4 الإفراط المؤقت في تخفيض الأسعار Predatory pricing	1	2	3	4	5	6
6-9-4 البيع بأسعار دون الكلفة Limit pricing	1	2	3	4	5	6
7-9-4 توافق على توحيد الأسعار Price fixing	1	2	3	4	5	6
8-9-4 الإغراق Dumping	1	2	3	4	5	6
9-9-4 تقاسم الأسواق Market sharing	1	2	3	4	5	6
10-9-4 الامتيازات Franchises	1	2	3	4	5	6
11-9-4 التحكم بأسعار البيع عبر الموزعين Resale price maintenance	1	2	3	4	5	6

6	5	4	3	2	1	Price ... تمييز في الأسعار بحسب نوعية الزبائن، والمواقع الجغرافية، ... discrimination	12-9-4
6	5	4	3	2	1	Conditional sale البيع المربوط لسلة من المنتجات والخدمات	13-9-4

10-4 الرجاء تقييم مستوى المنافسة الموجود حالياً في كل من القطاعات الواردة في الجدول أدناه:

القطاع	ضئيلة جداً	ضئيلة	متوسطة	مرتفعة	مرتفعة جداً	لا جواب أو لا يعلم
1. الزراعة	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. الصناعة	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. الكهرباء والغاز	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. المياه	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. التجارة	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. النقل (البري)	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. النقل (البحري)	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. النقل (الجوي)	1	2	3	4	5	6
9. الاتصالات	1	2	3	4	5	6
10. المصارف	1	2	3	4	5	6
11. التأمين	1	2	3	4	5	6
12. الصحة	1	2	3	4	5	6
13. التعليم	1	2	3	4	5	6

11-4 برأيكم، ما هو مستوى المنافسة الذي ينبغي أن يكون موجوداً في كل من القطاعات الواردة في الجدول أدناه؟

القطاع	ضئيلة جداً	ضئيلة	متوسطة	مرتفعة	مرتفعة جداً	لا جواب أو لا يعلم
1. الزراعة	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. الصناعة	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. الكهرباء والغاز	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. المياه	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. التجارة	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. النقل (البري)	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. النقل (البحري)	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. النقل (الجوي)	1	2	3	4	5	6
9. الاتصالات	1	2	3	4	5	6
10. المصارف	1	2	3	4	5	6
11. التأمين	1	2	3	4	5	6
12. الصحة	1	2	3	4	5	6
13. التعليم	1	2	3	4	5	6

12-4 برأيكم، ما مدى توفر المنافسة في المهن الحرة التالية؟

المهن الحرة	ضئيلة جداً	ضئيلة	متوسطة	مرتفعة	مرتفعة جداً	لا جواب أو لا يعلم
1-12-4 الأطباء	1	2	3	4	5	6
2-12-4 المحامون	1	2	3	4	5	6
3-12-4 المهندسون	1	2	3	4	5	6
4-12-4 الصيادلة	1	2	3	4	5	6
5-12-4 المحاسبون	1	2	3	4	5	6



13-4 برأيكم، ما مدى تأثير الإجراءات التالية على تعزيز المنافسة؟

المهنة الحرة	ضئيلة جداً	ضئيلة	متوسطة	مرتفعة	مرتفعة جداً	لا جواب أو لا يعلم
1-13-4 تسريع الخصخصة والتحرير	1	2	3	4	5	6
2-13-4 تحرير العمليات المالية الخارجية	1	2	3	4	5	6

14-4 برأيكم، ما مدى توفر مستلزمات المنافسة في السوق التونسي الحالي لجهة كل من العوامل التالية:

المهنة الحرة	ضئيلة جداً	ضئيلة	متوسطة	مرتفعة	مرتفعة جداً	لا جواب أو لا يعلم
1-14-4 تعدد العارضين	1	2	3	4	5	6
2-14-4 حرية التوريد/ سهولة النفاذ للأنشطة الاقتصادية	1	2	3	4	5	6
3-14-4 إعلان الأسعار وشروط البيع ومدى القدرة على مقارنة العروض واختيار أفضلها	1	2	3	4	5	6
4-14-4 وجود مراقبة ومتابعة إدارية لسير السوق	1	2	3	4	5	6

15-4 إلى أي مدى توافقون أو لا توافقون على أن الحكومة التونسية تتجه نحو التراخي في تطبيق قواعد المنافسة خلال فترة التراجع الاقتصادي؟

1 لا أوافق بتاتا	2 لا أوافق	3 لا هذا ولا ذاك (محايد)
4 أوافق	5 أوافق تماما	6 لا جواب/ لا يعلم

16-4 إلى أي مدى تعتقدون أنه ينبغي على الحكومة التراخي في تطبيق هذه القواعد خلال فترة التراجع الاقتصادي؟

1 لا أوافق بتاتا	2 لا أوافق	3 لا هذا ولا ذاك (محايد)
4 أوافق	5 أوافق تماما	6 لا جواب/ لا يعلم

17-4 كيف تقيمون درجة الأولوية بالنسبة لبعض إجراءات التحسين؟

الإجراءات	أولوية دنيا	أولوية دون المتوسط	أولوية متوسطة	أولوية عالية	أولوية قصوى	لا جواب أو لا يعلم
1-17-4 تحديث وتكييف قوانين وأنظمة المنافسة	1	2	3	4	5	6
2-17-4 تدريب مسؤولي تطبيق القانون	1	2	3	4	5	6
3-17-4 إنشاء خط ساخن فعال للتبليغ عن الممارسات المخلة بالمنافسة	1	2	3	4	5	6
4-17-4 فرض غرامات إضافية على المخالفين بقوانين المنافسة	1	2	3	4	5	6
5-17-4 فرض عقوبة السجن على المخالفين/ الإقفال القسري للمؤسسات المخالفة	1	2	3	4	5	6

القسم الخامس : ملاحظات عامة

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.



Section 1: Profile of the Respondents

<i>Q2_3 Gender</i>		
No Answer	0.00	
Male	116.00	70.3%
Female	49.00	29.7%
Total Answers	165.00	100.0%

<i>Q2_5 Age of Respondent:</i>		
No Answer	17	
less than 24	0	0.0%
[25-34]	39	26.4%
[35-44]	54	36.5%
[45-54]	42	28.4%
55 and above	13	8.8%
Total Answers	148	100.0%

<i>Q2_6 Highest educational level achieved</i>		
No Answer	17	
Doctoral degree (PhD)	11	7.4%
Post-graduate degree(MA/MS)	52	35.1%
Under-graduate degree (BA/BS)	75	50.7%
Other	10	6.8%
Total Answers	148	100.0%

<i>Q2_7 Nationality:</i>		
No Answer	0	
Tunisian	165	100.0%
Other, specify:	0	0.0%
Total Answers	165	100.0%

<i>Q2_9_s Years of experience</i>		
No Answer	0.00	
[1-5] years	29.00	17.6%
[6-10] years	14.00	8.5%
[11-15] years	20.00	12.1%
more than 15 years	37.00	22.4%
No Answer	65.00	39.4%
Total Answers	165.00	100.0%

<i>Q2_10 Type of economic sector</i>		
No Answer	0	
Private sector	106	64.2%
Public sector	46	27.9%
Semi-public	13	7.9%
Other (NGOs, etc.), specify:	0	0.0%
Total Answers	165	100.0%

<i>Q2_11 Sector</i>		
No Answer	0	
Private sector	45	27.3%
Public sector	40	24.2%
Legal Sector	80	48.5%
Total Answers	165	100.0%

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 Answer	2	
Strongly disrespected	4	2.5%
Quite disrespected	12	7.4%
Somewhat respected	35	21.5%
Quite respected	90	55.2%
Strongly respected	22	13.5%
Total Answers	163	100.0%

<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 Answer	1	
Strongly unfamiliar	3	1.8%
Quite unfamiliar	34	20.7%
Neither	99	60.4%
Quite familiar	22	13.4%
Strongly familiar	6	3.7%
Total Answers	164	100.0%

<i>Q3_3 Do you consider your country's Business/Commercial laws to be business-friendly?</i>		
No Answer	2	
Very unfriendly	1	0.6%
Somewhat unfriendly	6	3.7%
Neutral	7	4.3%
Somewhat friendly	109	66.9%
Very friendly	40	24.5%
Total Answers	163	100.0%

<i>Q3_4 In your opinion, how often are Business/Commercial Laws and Regulations enforced.</i>		
No Answer	3	
Never	1	0.6%
Rarely	8	4.9%
Sometimes	13	8.0%
Often	117	72.2%
Always	23	14.2%
Total Answers	162	100.0%

<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 Answer	2	
Strongly disagree	4	2.5%
Disagree	10	6.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	15	9.2%
Agree	101	62.0%
Strongly agree	33	20.2%
Total Answers	163	100.0%

<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 Answer	6	
Strongly disagree	6	3.8%
Disagree	14	8.8%
Neither agree nor disagree	26	16.4%
Agree	100	62.9%
Strongly agree	13	8.2%
Total Answers	159	100.0%

<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 Answer	5	
Strongly disagree	3	1.9%
Disagree	4	2.5%
Neither agree nor disagree	12	7.5%
Agree	92	57.5%
Strongly agree	49	30.6%
Total Answers	160	100.0%

<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 Answer	7	
Strongly disagree	15	9.5%
Disagree	38	24.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	28	17.7%
Agree	69	43.7%
Strongly agree	8	5.1%
Total Answers	158	100.0%

<i>Q3_6_1 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development. Cooperation by central/local government with businesses</i>		
No Answer	14	
Very low importance	1	0.7%
Low importance	2	1.3%
Average importance	9	6.0%
High importance	80	53.0%
Very high importance	59	39.1%
Total Answers	151	100.0%

<i>Q3_6_2 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development. Simplicity of business licensing procedures</i>		
No Answer	9	
Very low importance	2	1.3%
Low importance	4	2.6%
Average importance	8	5.1%
High importance	65	41.7%
Very high importance	77	49.4%
Total Answers	156	100.0%

<i>Q3_6_3 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development. Transparency of laws and regulations</i>		
No Answer	5	
Very low importance	2	1.3%
Low importance	2	1.3%
Average importance	10	6.3%
High importance	58	36.3%
Very high importance	88	55.0%
Total Answers	160	100.0%

<i>Q3_6_4 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development. Enforcement of contractual and property rights</i>		
No Answer	2	
Very low importance	3	1.8%
Low importance	5	3.1%
Average importance	6	3.7%
High importance	75	46.0%
Very high importance	74	45.4%
Total Answers	163	100.0%

<i>Q3_6_5 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development. Joining trade liberalization agreements)</i>		
No Answer	7	
Very low importance	2	1.3%
Low importance	5	3.2%
Average importance	12	7.6%
High importance	85	53.8%
Very high importance	54	34.2%
Total Answers	158	100.0%

<i>Q3_6_6 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development. Foreign trade regulations</i>		
No Answer	7	
Very low importance	2	1.3%
Low importance	3	1.9%
Average importance	7	4.4%
High importance	88	55.7%
Very high importance	58	36.7%
Total Answers	158	100.0%

<i>Q3_6_7 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development. Business friendly labor regulations</i>		
No Answer	4	
Very low importance	0	0.0%
Low importance	3	1.9%
Average importance	8	5.0%
High importance	58	36.0%
Very high importance	92	57.1%
Total Answers	161	100.0%

<i>Q3_6_8 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development. Business friendly environmental regulations</i>		
No Answer	6	
Very low importance	0	0.0%
Low importance	5	3.1%
Average importance	19	11.9%
High importance	59	37.1%
Very high importance	76	47.8%
Total Answers	159	100.0%

<i>Q3_6_9 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development. Level of income and profit tax rates</i>		
No Answer	4	
Very low importance	1	0.6%
Low importance	3	1.9%
Average importance	15	9.3%
High importance	100	62.1%
Very high importance	42	26.1%
Total Answers	161	100.0%

<i>Q3_6_10 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development. Simplicity and coherence of tax regulations</i>		
No Answer	7	
Very low importance	2	1.3%
Low importance	3	1.9%
Average importance	22	13.9%
High importance	88	55.7%
Very high importance	43	27.2%
Total Answers	158	100.0%

<i>Q3_6_11 To what extent are these factors important for economic growth and development. Controlling unofficial payments to public officials</i>		
No Answer	9	
Very low importance	5	3.2%
Low importance	7	4.5%
Average importance	1	0.6%
High importance	60	38.5%
Very high importance	83	53.2%
Total Answers	156	100.0%

<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>		
No Answer	9	
Very low satisfaction	3	1.9%
Low satisfaction	16	10.3%
Average satisfaction	72	46.2%
High satisfaction	53	34.0%
Very high satisfaction	12	7.7%
Total Answers	156	100.0%

<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 Answer	4	
Very low satisfaction	5	3.1%
Low satisfaction	24	14.9%
Average satisfaction	63	39.1%
High satisfaction	50	31.1%
Very high satisfaction	19	11.8%
Total Answers	161	100.0%

<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 Answer	6	
Very low satisfaction	4	2.5%
Low satisfaction	12	7.5%
Average satisfaction	85	53.5%
High satisfaction	40	25.2%
Very high satisfaction	18	11.3%
Total Answers	159	100.0%

<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 Answer	2	
Very low satisfaction	8	4.9%
Low satisfaction	11	6.7%
Average satisfaction	88	54.0%
High satisfaction	40	24.5%
Very high satisfaction	16	9.8%
Total Answers	163	100.0%

<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 Answer	9	
Very low satisfaction	3	1.9%
Low satisfaction	15	9.6%
Average satisfaction	75	48.1%
High satisfaction	46	29.5%
Very high satisfaction	17	10.9%
Total Answers	156	100.0%

<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 Answer	7	
Very low satisfaction	1	0.6%
Low satisfaction	13	8.2%
Average satisfaction	80	50.6%
High satisfaction	48	30.4%
Very high satisfaction	16	10.1%
Total Answers	158	100.0%

<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 Answer	9	
Very low satisfaction	4	2.6%
Low satisfaction	14	9.0%
Average satisfaction	47	30.1%
High satisfaction	71	45.5%
Very high satisfaction	20	12.8%
Total Answers	156	100.0%

<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 Answer	6	
Very low satisfaction	3	1.9%
Low satisfaction	20	12.6%
Average satisfaction	62	39.0%
High satisfaction	58	36.5%
Very high satisfaction	16	10.1%
Total Answers	159	100.0%

<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 Answer	8	
Very low satisfaction	6	3.8%
Low satisfaction	33	21.0%
Average satisfaction	82	52.2%
High satisfaction	29	18.5%
Very high satisfaction	7	4.5%
Total Answers	157	100.0%

<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 Answer	8	
Very low satisfaction	11	7.0%
Low satisfaction	25	15.9%
Average satisfaction	83	52.9%
High satisfaction	31	19.7%
Very high satisfaction	7	4.5%
Total Answers	157	100.0%

<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 Answer	15	
Very low satisfaction	30	20.0%
Low satisfaction	19	12.7%
Average satisfaction	54	36.0%
High satisfaction	36	24.0%
Very high satisfaction	11	7.3%
Total Answers	150	100.0%

Section 3: Thematic Section

<i>Q4_1 In your opinion, how important is Competition Law for improving the competition climate in Tunisia.</i>		
No Answer	2	
Very low importance	1	0.6%
Low importance	7	4.3%
Average importance	19	11.7%
High importance	32	19.6%
Very high importance	104	63.8%
Total Answers	163	100.0%

<i>Q4_2 To what extent do you think are people in your country familiar or unfamiliar with competition laws and regulations?</i>		
No Answer	4	
Completely unfamiliar	6	3.7%
Quite unfamiliar	42	26.1%
Average familiarity	86	53.4%
Quite familiar	26	16.1%
Strongly familiar	1	0.6%
Total Answers	161	100.0%

<i>Q4_3 To what extent are you familiar with competition laws and regulations.</i>		
No Answer	3	
Completely unfamiliar	1	0.6%
Quite unfamiliar	9	5.6%
Average familiarity	33	20.4%
Quite familiar	94	58.0%
Strongly familiar	25	15.4%
Total Answers	162	100.0%

<i>Q4_4 In your opinion, how often are competition laws and regulations enforced in Tunisia.</i>		
No Answer	19	
Never	0	0.0%
Rarely	12	8.2%
Sometimes	21	14.4%
Often	102	69.9%
Always	11	7.5%
Total Answers	146	100.0%

<i>Q4_5_1 Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the competition council : General Performance</i>		
No Answer	12	
Very low satisfaction	3	2.0%
Low satisfaction	15	9.8%
Average satisfaction	105	68.6%
High satisfaction	26	17.0%
Very high satisfaction	4	2.6%
Total Answers	153	100.0%

<i>Q4_5_2 Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the competition council : Independence from political interventions</i>		
No Answer	18	
Very low satisfaction	11	7.5%
Low satisfaction	14	9.5%
Average satisfaction	86	58.5%
High satisfaction	23	15.6%
Very high satisfaction	13	8.8%
Total Answers	147	100.0%

<i>Q4_5_3 Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the competition council : Technical competence</i>		
No Answer	8	
Very low satisfaction	4	2.5%
Low satisfaction	12	7.6%
Average satisfaction	87	55.4%
High satisfaction	42	26.8%
Very high satisfaction	12	7.6%
Total Answers	157	100.0%

<i>Q4_5_4 Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the competition council : Human and financial resources</i>		
No Answer	13	
Very low satisfaction	8	5.3%
Low satisfaction	15	9.9%
Average satisfaction	89	58.6%
High satisfaction	36	23.7%
Very high satisfaction	4	2.6%
Total Answers	152	100.0%

<i>Q4_5_5 Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the competition council : Enforcement authority</i>		
No Answer	20	
Very low satisfaction	7	4.8%
Low satisfaction	17	11.7%
Average satisfaction	91	62.8%
High satisfaction	23	15.9%
Very high satisfaction	7	4.8%
Total Answers	145	100.0%

<i>Q4_5_6 Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the competition council : Speed of reaching decisions</i>		
No Answer	11	
Very low satisfaction	11	7.1%
Low satisfaction	20	13.0%
Average satisfaction	94	61.0%
High satisfaction	21	13.6%
Very high satisfaction	8	5.2%
Total Answers	154	100.0%

<i>Q4_6_1 Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the General Directorate for Competition and Economic Surveys : General Performance</i>		
No Answer	11	
Very low satisfaction	9	5.8%
Low satisfaction	14	9.1%
Average satisfaction	106	68.8%
High satisfaction	18	11.7%
Very high satisfaction	7	4.5%
Total Answers	154	100.0%

<i>Q4_6_2 Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the General Directorate for Competition and Economic Surveys :Independence from political interventions</i>		
No Answer	18	
Very low satisfaction	10	6.8%
Low satisfaction	23	15.6%
Average satisfaction	91	61.9%
High satisfaction	17	11.6%
Very high satisfaction	6	4.1%
Total Answers	147	100.0%

<i>Q4_6_3 Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the General Directorate for Competition and Economic Surveys : Technical competence</i>		
No Answer	10	
Very low satisfaction	5	3.2%
Low satisfaction	15	9.7%
Average satisfaction	84	54.2%
High satisfaction	41	26.5%
Very high satisfaction	10	6.5%
Total Answers	155	100.0%

<i>Q4_6_4 Please rate your degree of satisfaction regarding the General Directorate for Competition and Economic Surveys : Human and financial resources</i>		
No Answer	14	
Very low satisfaction	10	6.6%
Low satisfaction	22	14.6%
Average satisfaction	82	54.3%
High satisfaction	31	20.5%
Very high satisfaction	6	4.0%
Total Answers	151	100.0%

<i>Q4_7_1 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting competition. Clarity and transparency of procedures pertaining to mergers/acquisitions</i>		
No Answer	10	
Very low effectiveness	2	1.3%
Low effectiveness	6	3.9%
Average effectiveness	39	25.2%
High effectiveness	93	60.0%
Very high effectiveness	15	9.7%
Total Answers	155	100.0%

<i>Q4_7_2 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting competition. Speed of reaching decisions by competition authorities</i>		
No Answer	7	
Very low effectiveness	4	2.5%
Low effectiveness	6	3.8%
Average effectiveness	39	24.7%
High effectiveness	80	50.6%
Very high effectiveness	29	18.4%
Total Answers	158	100.0%

<i>Q4_7_3 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting competition. Governmental willingness to support</i>		
No Answer	14	
Very low effectiveness	0	0.0%
Low effectiveness	10	6.6%
Average effectiveness	22	14.6%
High effectiveness	47	31.1%
Very high effectiveness	72	47.7%
Total Answers	151	100.0%

<i>Q4_7_4 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting competition. Consideration of the interests of consumers groups by policymakers</i>		
No Answer	11	
Very low effectiveness	3	1.9%
Low effectiveness	8	5.2%
Average effectiveness	20	13.0%
High effectiveness	46	29.9%
Very high effectiveness	77	50.0%
Total Answers	154	100.0%

<i>Q4_7_5 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting competition. Consideration of the interests of economic associations by policymakers</i>		
No Answer	15	
Very low effectiveness	3	2.0%
Low effectiveness	10	6.7%
Average effectiveness	19	12.7%
High effectiveness	55	36.7%
Very high effectiveness	63	42.0%
Total Answers	150	100.0%

<i>Q4_7_6 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting competition. Presence of specialized court staff and judges</i>		
No Answer	11	
Very low effectiveness	2	1.3%
Low effectiveness	15	9.7%
Average effectiveness	20	13.0%
High effectiveness	69	44.8%
Very high effectiveness	48	31.2%
Total Answers	154	100.0%

<i>Q4_7_7 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting competition. Access to market information</i>		
No Answer	9	
Very low effectiveness	5	3.2%
Low effectiveness	17	10.9%
Average effectiveness	33	21.2%
High effectiveness	64	41.0%
Very high effectiveness	37	23.7%
Total Answers	156	100.0%

<i>Q4_7_8 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting competition. Prohibition of exclusive agencies</i>		
No Answer	20	
Very low effectiveness	5	3.4%
Low effectiveness	11	7.6%
Average effectiveness	38	26.2%
High effectiveness	80	55.2%
Very high effectiveness	11	7.6%
Total Answers	145	100.0%

<i>Q4_7_9 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting competition. Regular reporting by competition authorities</i>		
No Answer	12	
Very low effectiveness	5	3.3%
Low effectiveness	9	5.9%
Average effectiveness	29	19.0%
High effectiveness	90	58.8%
Very high effectiveness	20	13.1%
Total Answers	153	100.0%

<i>Q4_7_10 To what extent are the factors below effective in promoting competition. Role of الهيئات التعديلية</i>		
No Answer	12	
Very low effectiveness	3	2.0%
Low effectiveness	11	7.2%
Average effectiveness	39	25.5%
High effectiveness	90	58.8%
Very high effectiveness	10	6.5%
Total Answers	153	100.0%

<i>Q4_8_1 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Clarity and transparency of procedures pertaining to mergers/acquisitions</i>		
No Answer	12	
Very low satisfaction	5	3.3%
Low satisfaction	14	9.2%
Average satisfaction	101	66.0%
High satisfaction	30	19.6%
Very high satisfaction	3	2.0%
Total Answers	153	100.0%

<i>Q4_8_2 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Speed of reaching decisions by competition authorities</i>		
No Answer	15	
Very low satisfaction	4	2.7%
Low satisfaction	13	8.7%
Average satisfaction	90	60.0%
High satisfaction	38	25.3%
Very high satisfaction	5	3.3%
Total Answers	150	100.0%

<i>Q4_8_3 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Governmental willingness to support</i>		
No Answer	21	
Very low satisfaction	0	0.0%
Low satisfaction	15	10.4%
Average satisfaction	54	37.5%
High satisfaction	47	32.6%
Very high satisfaction	28	19.4%
Total Answers	144	100.0%

<i>Q4_8_4 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Consideration of the interests of consumers groups by policymakers</i>		
No Answer	12	
Very low satisfaction	5	3.3%
Low satisfaction	18	11.8%
Average satisfaction	44	28.8%
High satisfaction	59	38.6%
Very high satisfaction	27	17.6%
Total Answers	153	100.0%

<i>Q4_8_5 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Consideration of the interests of economic associations by policymakers</i>		
No Answer	17	
Very low satisfaction	3	2.0%
Low satisfaction	13	8.8%
Average satisfaction	48	32.4%
High satisfaction	63	42.6%
Very high satisfaction	21	14.2%
Total Answers	148	100.0%

<i>Q4_8_6 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Presence of specialized court staff and judges</i>		
No Answer	17	
Very low satisfaction	4	2.7%
Low satisfaction	21	14.2%
Average satisfaction	63	42.6%
High satisfaction	49	33.1%
Very high satisfaction	11	7.4%
Total Answers	148	100.0%

<i>Q4_8_7 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Access to market information</i>		
No Answer	13	
Very low satisfaction	11	7.2%
Low satisfaction	27	17.8%
Average satisfaction	63	41.4%
High satisfaction	40	26.3%
Very high satisfaction	11	7.2%
Total Answers	152	100.0%

<i>Q4_8_8 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Prohibition of exclusive agencies</i>		
No Answer	21	
Very low satisfaction	5	3.5%
Low satisfaction	18	12.5%
Average satisfaction	72	50.0%
High satisfaction	47	32.6%
Very high satisfaction	2	1.4%
Total Answers	144	100.0%

<i>Q4_8_9 What is your current degree of satisfaction with each of these factors? Regular reporting by competition authorities</i>		
No Answer	12	
Very low satisfaction	8	5.2%
Low satisfaction	14	9.2%
Average satisfaction	74	48.4%
High satisfaction	44	28.8%
Very high satisfaction	13	8.5%
Total Answers	153	100.0%

<i>Q4_9_1 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following practices are common in the Tunisian economy? Collusion and coalition</i>		
No Answer	12	
Strongly disagree	53	34.6%
Disagree	39	25.5%
Neither agree nor disagree	14	9.2%
Agree	42	27.5%
Strongly agree	5	3.3%
Total Answers	153	100.0%

<i>Q4_9_2 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following practices are common in the Tunisian economy? Abuse of dominant position</i>		
No Answer	10	
Strongly disagree	52	33.5%
Disagree	42	27.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	9	5.8%
Agree	47	30.3%
Strongly agree	5	3.2%
Total Answers	155	100.0%

<i>Q4_9_3 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following practices are common in the Tunisian economy? Boycotts</i>		
No Answer	16	
Strongly disagree	60	40.3%
Disagree	59	39.6%
Neither agree nor disagree	8	5.4%
Agree	17	11.4%
Strongly agree	5	3.4%
Total Answers	149	100.0%

<i>Q4_9_4 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following practices are common in the Tunisian economy? Trademark counterfeiting</i>		
No Answer	10	
Strongly disagree	25	16.1%
Disagree	63	40.6%
Neither agree nor disagree	11	7.1%
Agree	46	29.7%
Strongly agree	10	6.5%
Total Answers	155	100.0%

<i>Q4_9_5 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following practices are common in the Tunisian economy? Predatory pricing</i>		
No Answer	8	
Strongly disagree	25	15.9%
Disagree	88	56.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	17	10.8%
Agree	27	17.2%
Strongly agree	0	0.0%
Total Answers	157	100.0%

<i>Q4_9_6 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following practices are common in the Tunisian economy? Limit pricing</i>		
No Answer	12	
Strongly disagree	31	20.3%
Disagree	87	56.9%
Neither agree nor disagree	8	5.2%
Agree	26	17.0%
Strongly agree	1	0.7%
Total Answers	153	100.0%

<i>Q4_9_7 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following practices are common in the Tunisian economy? Price fixing</i>		
No Answer	8	
Strongly disagree	21	13.4%
Disagree	66	42.0%
Neither agree nor disagree	16	10.2%
Agree	50	31.8%
Strongly agree	4	2.5%
Total Answers	157	100.0%

<i>Q4_9_8 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following practices are common in the Tunisian economy? Dumping</i>		
No Answer	16	
Strongly disagree	30	20.1%
Disagree	81	54.4%
Neither agree nor disagree	22	14.8%
Agree	14	9.4%
Strongly agree	2	1.3%
Total Answers	149	100.0%

<i>Q4_9_9 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following practices are common in the Tunisian economy? Market sharing</i>		
No Answer	10	
Strongly disagree	16	10.3%
Disagree	71	45.8%
Neither agree nor disagree	19	12.3%
Agree	38	24.5%
Strongly agree	11	7.1%
Total Answers	155	100.0%

<i>Q4_9_10 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following practices are common in the Tunisian economy? Franchises</i>		
No Answer	13	
Strongly disagree	15	9.9%
Disagree	67	44.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	15	9.9%
Agree	47	30.9%
Strongly agree	8	5.3%
Total Answers	152	100.0%

<i>Q4_9_11 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following practices are common in the Tunisian economy? Resale price maintenance</i>		
No Answer	10	
Strongly disagree	26	16.8%
Disagree	61	39.4%
Neither agree nor disagree	18	11.6%
Agree	42	27.1%
Strongly agree	8	5.2%
Total Answers	155	100.0%

<i>Q4_9_12 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following practices are common in the Tunisian economy? Price discrimination</i>		
No Answer	6	
Strongly disagree	49	30.8%
Disagree	64	40.3%
Neither agree nor disagree	7	4.4%
Agree	28	17.6%
Strongly agree	11	6.9%
Total Answers	159	100.0%

<i>Q4_9_13 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following practices are common in the Tunisian economy? Conditional sale</i>		
No Answer	21	
Strongly disagree	23	16.0%
Disagree	68	47.2%
Neither agree nor disagree	13	9.0%
Agree	30	20.8%
Strongly agree	10	6.9%
Total Answers	144	100.0%

<i>Q4_10_1 Please assess the current degree of competition on each of the following markets. Agriculture</i>		
No Answer	8	
Very low	29	18.5%
Low	67	42.7%
Average	43	27.4%
High	15	9.6%
Very high	3	1.9%
Total Answers	157	100.0%

<i>Q4_10_2 Please assess the current degree of competition on each of the following markets. Industry</i>		
No Answer	8	
Very low	5	3.2%
Low	18	11.5%
Average	79	50.3%
High	45	28.7%
Very high	10	6.4%
Total Answers	157	100.0%

<i>Q4_10_3 Please assess the current degree of competition on each of the following markets. Electricity and Gas</i>		
No Answer	7	
Very low	125	79.1%
Low	15	9.5%
Average	13	8.2%
High	4	2.5%
Very high	1	0.6%
No Answer or don't know	0	0.0%
Total Answers	158	100.0%

<i>Q4_10_4 Please assess the current degree of competition on each of the following markets. Water</i>		
No Answer	10	
Very low	121	78.1%
Low	12	7.7%
Average	13	8.4%
High	7	4.5%
Very high	2	1.3%
Total Answers	155	100.0%

<i>Q4_10_5 Please assess the current degree of competition on each of the following markets. Trade</i>		
No Answer	5	
Very low	5	3.1%
Low	18	11.3%
Average	72	45.0%
High	48	30.0%
Very high	17	10.6%
Total Answers	160	100.0%

<i>Q4_10_6 Please assess the current degree of competition on each of the following markets. Transportation (land)</i>		
No Answer	6	
Very low	22	13.8%
Low	56	35.2%
Average	46	28.9%
High	28	17.6%
Very high	7	4.4%
Total Answers	159	100.0%

<i>Q4_10_7 Please assess the current degree of competition on each of the following markets. Transportation (sea)</i>		
No Answer	11	
Very low	22	14.3%
Low	66	42.9%
Average	42	27.3%
High	20	13.0%
Very high	4	2.6%
Total Answers	154	100.0%

<i>Q4_10_8 Please assess the current degree of competition on each of the following markets. Transportation (air)</i>		
No Answer	8	
Very low	24	15.3%
Low	65	41.4%
Average	42	26.8%
High	21	13.4%
Very high	5	3.2%
Total Answers	157	100.0%

<i>Q4_10_9 Please assess the current degree of competition on each of the following markets. Telecommunications</i>		
No Answer	5	
Very low	16	10.0%
Low	53	33.1%
Average	53	33.1%
High	22	13.8%
Very high	16	10.0%
Total Answers	160	100.0%

<i>Q4_10_10 Please assess the current degree of competition on each of the following markets. Banking</i>		
No Answer	5	
Very low	7	4.4%
Low	18	11.3%
Average	91	56.9%
High	27	16.9%
Very high	17	10.6%
Total Answers	160	100.0%

<i>Q4_10_11 Please assess the current degree of competition on each of the following markets. Insurance</i>		
No Answer	5	
Very low	9	5.6%
Low	21	13.1%
Average	93	58.1%
High	26	16.3%
Very high	11	6.9%
Total Answers	160	100.0%

<i>Q4_10_12 Please assess the current degree of competition on each of the following markets. Healthcare</i>		
No Answer	9	
Very low	5	3.2%
Low	32	20.5%
Average	89	57.1%
High	23	14.7%
Very high	7	4.5%
Total Answers	156	100.0%

<i>Q4_10_13 Please assess the current degree of competition on each of the following markets. Education</i>		
No Answer	7	
Very low	8	5.1%
Low	35	22.2%
Average	91	57.6%
High	17	10.8%
Very high	7	4.4%
Total Answers	158	100.0%

<i>Q4_11_1 In your opinion, what should the degree of competition be on each of the following markets? Agriculture</i>		
No Answer	10	
Very low	0	0.0%
Low	4	2.6%
Average	21	13.5%
High	59	38.1%
Very high	71	45.8%
Total Answers	155	100.0%

<i>Q4_11_2 In your opinion, what should the degree of competition be on each of the following markets? Industry</i>		
No Answer	7	
Very low	0	0.0%
Low	1	0.6%
Average	7	4.4%
High	37	23.4%
Very high	113	71.5%
Total Answers	158	100.0%
		0.0%

<i>Q4_11_3 In your opinion, what should the degree of competition be on each of the following markets? Electricity and Gas</i>		
No Answer	15	
Very low	3	2.0%
Low	6	4.0%
Average	24	16.0%
High	100	66.7%
Very high	17	11.3%
Total Answers	150	100.0%

<i>Q4_11_4 In your opinion, what should the degree of competition be on each of the following markets? Water</i>		
No Answer	9	
Very low	3	1.9%
Low	9	5.8%
Average	33	21.2%
High	87	55.8%
Very high	24	15.4%
Total Answers	156	100.0%

<i>Q4_11_5 In your opinion, what should the degree of competition be on each of the following markets? Trade</i>		
No Answer	10	
Very low	0	0.0%
Low	0	0.0%
Average	5	3.2%
High	31	20.0%
Very high	119	76.8%
Total Answers	155	100.0%

<i>Q4_11_6 In your opinion, what should the degree of competition be on each of the following markets? Transportation (land)</i>		
No Answer	8	
Very low	1	0.6%
Low	0	0.0%
Average	10	6.4%
High	42	26.8%
Very high	104	66.2%
Total Answers	157	100.0%
		0.0%

<i>Q4_11_7 In your opinion, what should the degree of competition be on each of the following markets? Transportation (sea)</i>		
No Answer	9	
Very low	0	0.0%
Low	1	0.6%
Average	11	7.1%
High	40	25.6%
Very high	104	66.7%
Total Answers	156	100.0%

<i>Q4_11_8 In your opinion, what should the degree of competition be on each of the following markets? Transportation (air)</i>		
No Answer	8	
Very low	1	0.6%
Low	1	0.6%
Average	11	7.0%
High	40	25.5%
Very high	104	66.2%
Total Answers	157	100.0%

<i>Q4_11_9 In your opinion, what should the degree of competition be on each of the following markets? Telecommunications</i>		
No Answer	8	
Very low	0	0.0%
Low	0	0.0%
Average	4	2.5%
High	32	20.4%
Very high	121	77.1%
Total Answers	157	100.0%

<i>Q4_11_10 In your opinion, what should the degree of competition be on each of the following markets? Banking</i>		
No Answer	7	
Very low	0	0.0%
Low	3	1.9%
Average	7	4.4%
High	34	21.5%
Very high	114	72.2%
Total Answers	158	100.0%

<i>Q4_11_11 In your opinion, what should the degree of competition be on each of the following markets? Insurance</i>		
No Answer	8	
Very low	0	0.0%
Low	0	0.0%
Average	7	4.5%
High	36	22.9%
Very high	114	72.6%
Total Answers	157	100.0%

<i>Q4_11_12 In your opinion, what should the degree of competition be on each of the following markets? Healthcare</i>		
No Answer	8	
Very low	1	0.6%
Low	7	4.5%
Average	15	9.6%
High	49	31.2%
Very high	85	54.1%
Total Answers	157	100.0%

<i>Q4_11_13 In your opinion, what should the degree of competition be on each of the following markets? Education</i>		
No Answer	7	
Very low	4	2.5%
Low	6	3.8%
Average	18	11.4%
High	60	38.0%
Very high	70	44.3%
Total Answers	158	100.0%

<i>Q4_12_1 lease assess the current degree of competition regarding on each of these professional occupations. Doctors</i>		
No Answer	5	
Very low	5	3.1%
Low	24	15.0%
Average	81	50.6%
High	32	20.0%
Very high	18	11.3%
Total Answers	160	100.0%

<i>Q4_12_2 lease assess the current degree of competition regarding on each of these professional occupations. Lawyers</i>		
No Answer	2	
Very low	5	3.1%
Low	22	13.5%
Average	77	47.2%
High	34	20.9%
Very high	25	15.3%
Total Answers	163	100.0%

<i>Q4_12_3 lease assess the current degree of competition regarding on each of these professional occupations. Engineers</i>		
No Answer	3	
Very low	4	2.5%
Low	23	14.2%
Average	85	52.5%
High	35	21.6%
Very high	15	9.3%
Total Answers	162	100.0%

<i>Q4_12_4 lease assess the current degree of competition regarding on each of these professional occupations. Pharmacists</i>		
No Answer	3	
Very low	13	8.0%
Low	25	15.4%
Average	78	48.1%
High	31	19.1%
Very high	15	9.3%
Total Answers	162	100.0%

<i>Q4_12_5 lease assess the current degree of competition regarding on each of these professional occupations. Accountants</i>		
No Answer	4	
Very low	8	5.0%
Low	17	10.6%
Average	92	57.1%
High	27	16.8%
Very high	17	10.6%
Total Answers	161	100.0%
		0.0%

<i>Q4_13_1 In your opinion, what would be the effect of the following measures regarding the competition enhancement in the Tunisian economy. Acceleration of the privatization and liberalization process</i>		
No Answer	11	
Very low	0	0.0%
Low	4	2.6%
Average	19	12.3%
High	41	26.6%
Very high	90	58.4%
Total Answers	154	100.0%

<i>Q4_13_2 In your opinion, what would be the effect of the following measures regarding the competition enhancement in the Tunisian economy. Liberalization of external financial transactions</i>		
No Answer	12	
Very low	0	0.0%
Low	4	2.6%
Average	19	12.4%
High	43	28.1%
Very high	87	56.9%
Total Answers	153	100.0%

<i>Q4_14_1 Please assess the current degree of the following competitive conditions on the Tunisian markets. Number of suppliers</i>		
No Answer	7	
Very low	1	0.6%
Low	36	22.8%
Average	72	45.6%
High	38	24.1%
Very high	11	7.0%
Total Answers	158	100.0%

<i>Q4_14_2 Please assess the current degree of the following competitive conditions on the Tunisian markets. Ease of market access</i>		
No Answer	6	
Very low	2	1.3%
Low	6	3.8%
Average	55	34.6%
High	72	45.3%
Very high	24	15.1%
Total Answers	159	100.0%

<i>Q4_14_3 Please assess the current degree of the following competitive conditions on the Tunisian markets. Pricing transparency and users' access to information</i>		
No Answer	8	
Very low	2	1.3%
Low	19	12.1%
Average	78	49.7%
High	50	31.8%
Very high	8	5.1%
Total Answers	157	100.0%

<i>Q4_14_4 Please assess the current degree of the following competitive conditions on the Tunisian markets. Administrative control and follow up of market operations</i>		
No Answer	7	
Very low	2	1.3%
Low	18	11.4%
Average	63	39.9%
High	61	38.6%
Very high	14	8.9%
Total Answers	158	100.0%

<i>Q4_15 To what extent do you agree or disagree that the Tunisian government tends to relax competition rules during economic downturns.</i>		
No Answer	11	
Strongly disagree	101	65.6%
Disagree	28	18.2%
Neither agree nor disagree	12	7.8%
Agree	9	5.8%
Strongly agree	4	2.6%
Total Answers	154	100.0%

<i>Q4_16 Do you believe they should be relaxed?</i>		
No Answer	13	
Strongly disagree	100	65.8%
Disagree	23	15.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	9	5.9%
Agree	15	9.9%
Strongly agree	5	3.3%
Total Answers	152	100.0%

<i>Q4_17_1 Please give a priority rating to the following improvement measures. Update and adapt competition laws and regulations:</i>		
No Answer	5	
Very low priority	2	1.3%
Low priority	3	1.9%
Average priority	18	11.3%
High priority	78	48.8%
Very high priority	59	36.9%
Total Answers	160	100.0%

<i>Q4_17_2 Please give a priority rating to the following improvement measures. Training of enforcement staff</i>		
No Answer	5	
Very low priority	2	1.3%
Low priority	6	3.8%
Average priority	15	9.4%
High priority	71	44.4%
Very high priority	66	41.3%
Total Answers	160	100.0%

<i>Q4_17_3 Please give a priority rating to the following improvement measures. Hotline creation</i>		
No Answer	9	
Very low priority	3	1.9%
Low priority	3	1.9%
Average priority	11	7.1%
High priority	43	27.6%
Very high priority	96	61.5%
Total Answers	156	100.0%

<i>Q4_17_4 Please give a priority rating to the following improvement measures. Impose fines on infringers</i>		
No Answer	4	
Very low priority	1	0.6%
Low priority	3	1.9%
Average priority	21	13.0%
High priority	33	20.5%
Very high priority	103	64.0%
Total Answers	161	100.0%

<i>Q4_17_5 Please give a priority rating to the following improvement measures. Impose jail sentences/mandatory dissolution on infringers/establishments</i>		
No Answer	8	
Very low priority	15	9.6%
Low priority	11	7.0%
Average priority	18	11.5%
High priority	42	26.8%
Very high priority	71	45.2%
Total Answers	157	100.0%