

Republic of Tunisia

Ministry of Economy, Finance and Investment Tunisian Institute for Competitiveness and Quantitative Studies

Annual Competitiveness Survey on the business climate and competitiveness 2019

Main results of the business climate

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Thanks

The Tunisian Institute of Competitiveness and Quantitative Studies would like to thank all those who contributed to the success of the annual survey on competitiveness, in particular, the business leaders who answered the questionnaire for the warm welcome they reserved to our investigators. The responses collected served as a basis for analyzing the business climate and the company's competitiveness for 2019 and identifying the main shortcomings that need to be remedied in order to improve the business environment.

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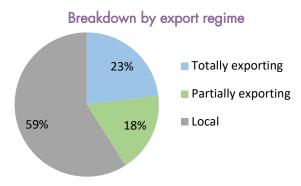
Introduction

In an increasingly competitive environment both nationally and internationally, a favorable business climate characterized by a developed financial system, a solid basic infrastructure, an efficient judicial system, a workforce that meets the needs of the companies, an administration attentive and serving the economic sectors... etc. is needed to improve the competitiveness of businesses and stimulate economic growth. Therefore, a continuous assessment of the perception that business leaders have on different areas of the business environment helps enlightening decision-makers on the scope of the reforms undertaken and the actions to be taken in order to revive investment and create jobs.

In this document and on the basis of the 2019 survey, we present the summary of the results relating to the business climate in these different components, as well as the results detailed in a graphics book in the appendix.

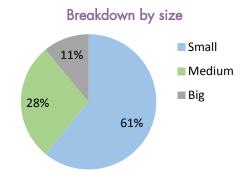
I- Presentation of the sample

The 2019 survey, whose fieldwork took place during the months of November and December 2019, targeted 1,200 private companies operating in industry and services and spread in all the regions of Tunisia. The response rate reached is 90%, i.e. 1,077 who responded by direct interview, including 59% operating only on the local market against 18% partially exporting and 23% totally exporting.

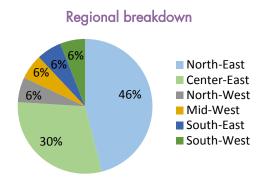


The sectoral distribution of responding companies is made up of 42% of companies operating in the services and 58% in the industry.

In terms of size, small businesses cover 61% of the sample compared to 28% and 11% respectively for medium and large businesses.



In terms of regional distribution, the majority of the interviewed companies, i.e. 82%, are located on the coast (46% in the North-East, 30% in the Center-East and 6% in the South East) and 18% are scattered in the West.



II- Main results of business climate

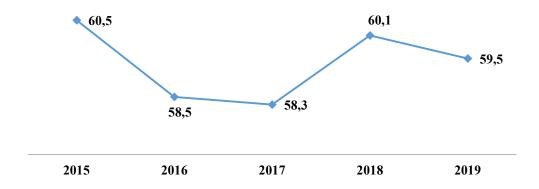
The perception that business leaders have on several regulatory and institutional areas allows assessing their satisfaction with the environment in which they operate. The more favorable this environment is, the more entrepreneurs expand their activities, hire more, pay their taxes, etc.

Thereby, we present in the next part the main results of this survey related to the institutional and regulatory business environment.

A drop in the Business Climate Perception Indicator

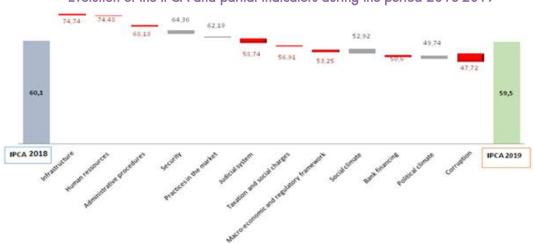
After the improvement recorded in 2018, the IPCA business climate perception indicator of 2019 fell to 59.5, which means less satisfaction with the business climate. Remember that this synthetic indicator varies from 0 to 100 and that, the closer it is to 100, the best the business climate is perceived.





The diagram below analyzes the evolution of the IPCA in 2019 compared to 2018 by observing the evolution of these different components, namely: infrastructure, human resources, administrative procedures, judicial system, macroeconomic and regulatory framework, taxation and social charges, bank financing, market practices, corruption, security situation, social climate and political climate.

Each domain is represented by a green colored column for rising values and red for falling values. This diagram helps to determine which areas have contributed positively and which have contributed negatively to the evolution of the IPCA. It shows that 8 out of 12 areas are responsible for the marked drop in the IPCA in 2019, the most important of which are: corruption, the judicial system, the macroeconomic and regulatory framework, bank financing and administrative procedures.

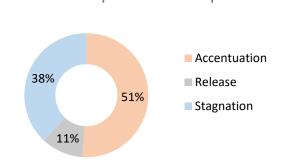


Evolution of the IPCA and partial indicators during the period 2018-2019

Corruption: the main constraint in the business climate

Corruption, whose indicator has shown the biggest drop from 52.8 to 47.7, was positioned as the main cause of the deterioration in the perception of the business climate in 2019.

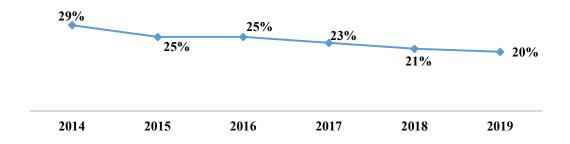
This decline suggests that despite the measures taken by decision-makers, business leaders have an increasingly negative perception of the evolution of this phenomenon within the institutional framework, tending more towards its amplification than its relaxation.



Evolution of corruption in 2019 compared to 2018

This paradoxical situation is further obvious in terms of practices given that the percentage of companies declaring having been forced to pay bribes continues its downward trend that began in 2014, dropping from 29% to 20% in 2019.

Companies solicited to give bribes or gifts during their transactions with the various public structures



This decline in terms of practices is especially obvious in companies dealing with customs and, secondly, with the public procurement with percentages falling respectively from 36% in 2014 to 20% in 2019 for the customs and from 15% in 2014 to only 7% in 2019 for the public procurement. This result suggests that the effort made in terms of digitization in customs¹ and the public procurement² is starting to bear fruit.

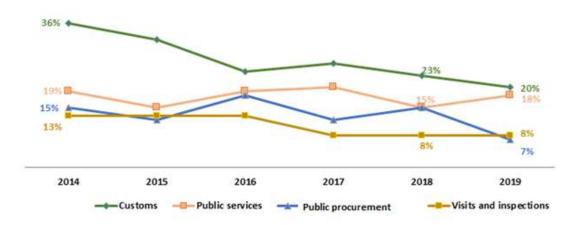
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¹ - Granting of export visa and Certificate of Conformity for Export via the TradeNet platform managing the "One-stop-shop for Foreign Trade and Transport".

⁻ Total dematerialization of the "Cautioned bonds" which represents a method of payment for import duties and taxes (article 130 of the customs code). This dematerialization would prevent the operator from having to move to his bank to submit the application and obtain this document, as well as its physical deposit with customs.

² Tunisia On line E-Procurement System (Tuneps)

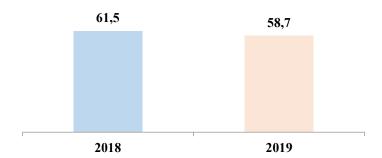
Companies forced to pay bribes during their transactions with various public structures



The judicial system: a heavy constraint on the business climate

Having recorded a decrease of 2.8 points, this indicator reflects less satisfaction with the current judicial system.

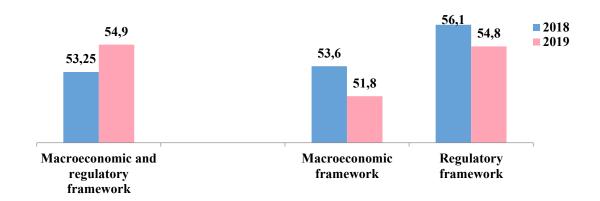
Evolution of the partial indicator "Judicial system"



Macroeconomic and regulatory framework: persisting impediments

The partial indicator relating to the macroeconomic and regulatory framework continues its downward trend, going from 56.3 in 2017 to 54.9 in 2018 then to 53.25 in 2019. This deterioration reflects the persistence of macroeconomic and regulatory problems that have contributed on the continued depreciation of the dinar and rising prices, causing the disruption of supply to companies. As such, half of the respondents said that the depreciation of the Dinar disrupted their procurement process in 2019. This frequency rises to 25% when it comes to price increases.

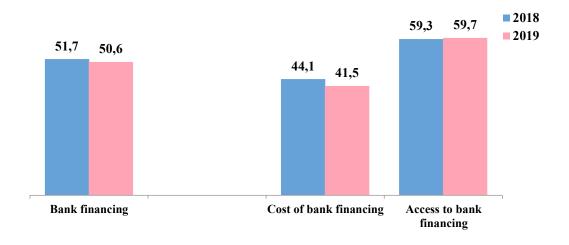
Evolution of the partial indicator "Macroeconomic and regulatory framework" 2018-2019



Bank financing: One of the three main constraints of the business climate

The partial indicator relating to bank financing recorded a decrease of 1.1 points between 2018 and 2019. This decrease is mainly attributed to the accentuation of the "Cost of bank financing" which indicator fell by 2.6 points.





These results are comparable to the percentage of companies having identified the interest rate as the main difficulty encountered in terms of bank financing, which has continued to increase over the years, rising from 57% in 2009 to 83% in 2019. This can be explained by the rise in the key interest rate on several times. On the other hand, the percentage of those who have identified the guarantee rate as a difficulty experienced a certain release.

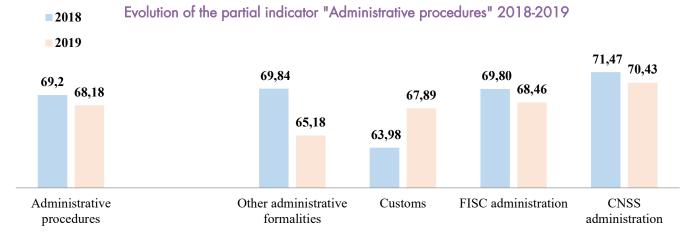
Main difficulties encountered in terms of bank financing



Administrative procedures: A heavy task for business leaders

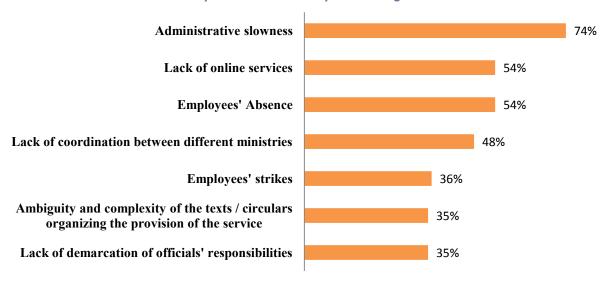
Although administrative procedures appear relatively well perceived with an indicator of 68.18, this indicator hides shortcomings since each procedure corresponds to the journey that a business manager must take to complete his file.

The perception of business leaders on administrative procedures focused on four types of procedures: those related to "Customs", "Tax administration", "Social administration" (CNSS) and "Other administrative formalities". The investigations about these different types of procedures show that only "Customs procedures" have seen an improvement in their perception and that the indicator relating to "Other administrative formalities" (authorizations, inspections... etc.) is the one that showed the biggest drop, going from 69.84 to 65.18.



Asked about the hassles encountered in their dealings with the administration, three quarters of business leaders mention administrative slowness, followed by the lack of online services (54%) and the absence of employees (54%).





Infrastructure: several shortcomings, particularly in transport

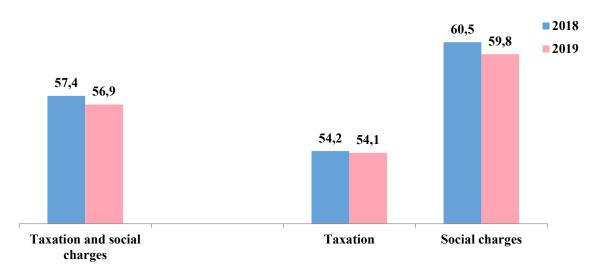
The partial indicator for "Infrastructure" decreased slightly from 75.6 to 74.7 indicating less satisfaction with infrastructure in general. This drop is explained by the increasingly negative perception of "Electricity" which indicator has shown the most significant drop from 72.19 to 67.89. This is understandable given the increase in "Electricity costs" since June 2019 which ranges between 12 and 15%.

Moreover, despite the slight improvement in the "Transport infrastructure" perception, it remains a weak link that deserves more attention from the authorities.

Composite indicators	2018	2019	Variation
Electricity	72,19	67,89	-4,3
Sanitation	77,20	75,98	-1,22
Telecommunications	79,73	78,57	-1,16
Water	82,14	81,29	-0,85
Access to land	81,60	82,19	0,59
Means of transport	68,69	70,14	1,45
Infrastructure of transport	53,71	55,63	1,92

Taxation and social charges: A slight drop in the appreciation of business leaders of this partial indicator

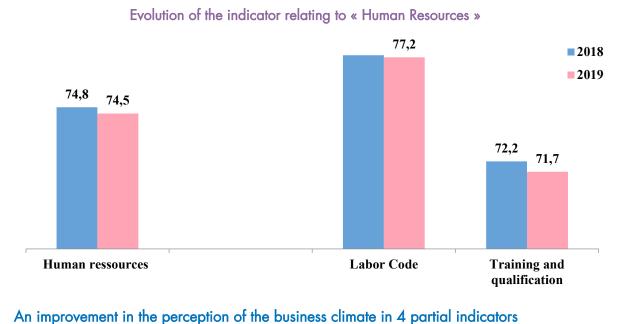
Dropping from 57.4 to 56.9, this indicator contributed to the deterioration of the IPCA for the year 2019. This decrease is due to a lower satisfaction of business leaders with "Social charges".



Evolution of the indicator relating to "Taxation and social charges"

Human resources: Partial indicator down

The "Human Resources" indicator which includes the perception that business leaders have on "Training and qualification" and on the "Labor Law" showed the smallest drop compared to the previous year.



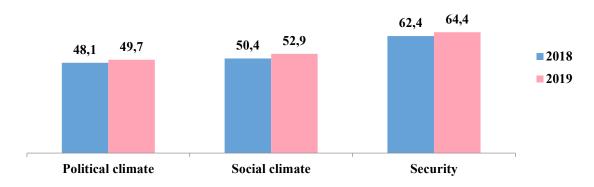
Four areas saw an improvement in their partial indicator in 2019 compared to 2018. These are "social climate", "security", "political climate" and "practices in the market".

Concerning the "social climate", this area was favorably perceived with a partial indicator rising to 52.9 against 50.4 in 2018, reflecting a relative relaxation of social tension in the country.

The perception of "security" has improved substantially from 62.4 in 2018 to 64.4 in 2019, reflecting the great efforts made by the security apparatus and the national army against terrorism and all kinds of crime.

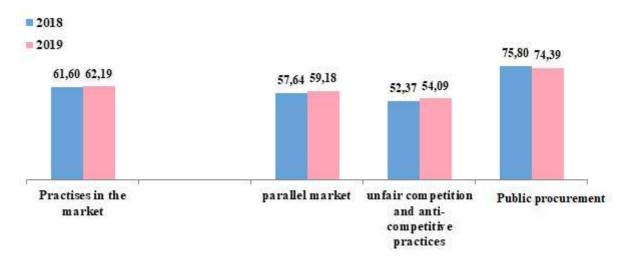
In the same context, the "political climate" continues to ease but the value of its partial indicator still remains below average (48.1 in 2018 and 49.7 in 2019), reflecting the persistence of tensions on the political scene.

Evolution of partial indicators "Political climate", "Social climate" and "Security" 2018-2019



Finally and concerning the partial indicator relating to "practices in the market", a timid improvement was recorded in the "unfair competition and anti-competitive practices" and in the "parallel market" while the "public procurement" saw its partial indicator fall by 1.41 points.

Evolution of the partial indicator "Practices in the market" 2018-2019



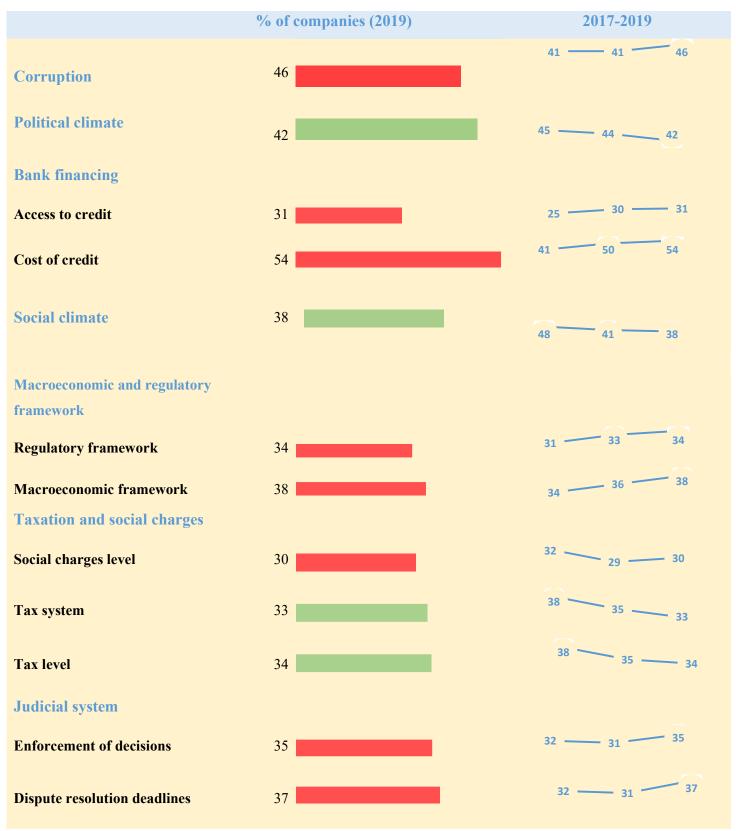
To conclude and for more details, see the graphics in the statistical annex below.

Statistical Annex

1077 Companies : Response rate = 90%

Major constraint by business sector Industry Services	Number 625 452	42% Industry Services
Small companies [6-49] Medium companies [50-199] Big companies [200 and +[Number 657 302 118	11% ■ Small ■ Medium ■ Big
By export regime Totally exporting Partially exporting Local	Number 248 194 635	23% Totally exporting Partially exporting Local
By region North-East Center-East North-West Mid-West	Number 495 323 65 65	North-East Center-East North-West Mid-West South-East South-West

Companies considering the areas of the business environment as a major constraint



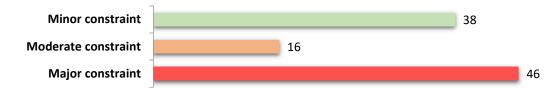
Practices in the market	% of companies (2019)	2017-2019
Public procurement	19	23 17 19
Parallel market	36	42 36 36
Unfair Competition and Anti- Competitive Practices	40	45 —— 41 —— 40
Security	25	26 ————————————————————————————————————
Administrative procedures		
Social administration	18	20 —— 19 —— 18
Customs deadlines	21	24 25 21
FISC administration	21	24 19 21
Paperwork	22	19 —— 17 —— 22
Customs procedures	26	26 ————————————————————————————————————
Customs costs	27	26 ————————————————————————————————————
Human resources		
Flexible hours	11	11 8 11
Hiring	13	17 18 13
Dismissal	15	19 16 15
Higher education graduates	17	13 13 17
Professional graduates	18	17 16 18

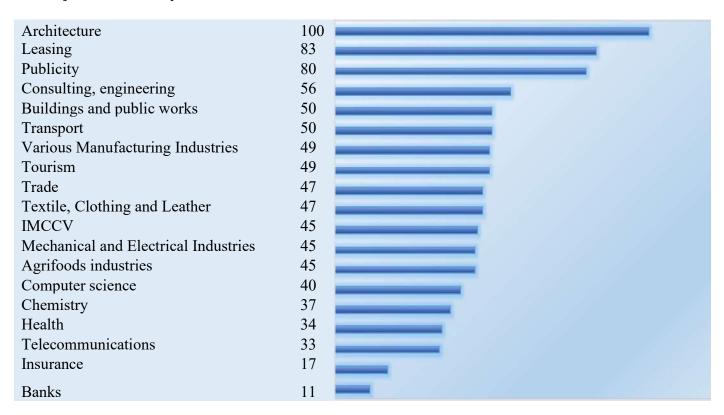
Basic infrastructure	% of companies (2019)	2017-2019
Postal services	8	10(8)
Premises and buildings	10	12 10
Phone	11	13 10 11
Land issues	11	15 12 11
Water	12	15 12 12
Developed industrial land	13	15 13 13
Sanitation	18	19 18 18
Internet	21	22 18 21
Means of transport	21	18 —— 19 —— 21
Electricity	25	25 19 25
Transport infrastructure	35	29 —— 35 —— 35

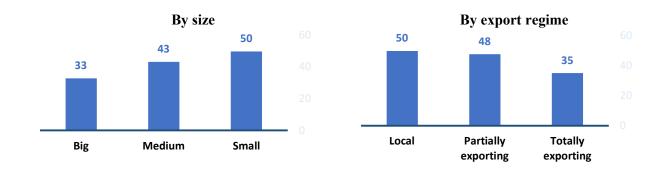


Corruption (in %)

Companies considering Corruption as a constraint





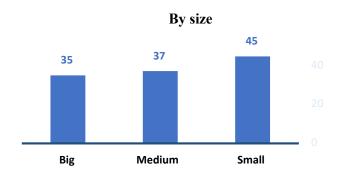


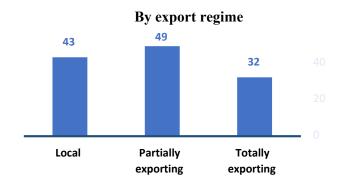
Political climate (in%)

Companies considering Political climate as a constraint



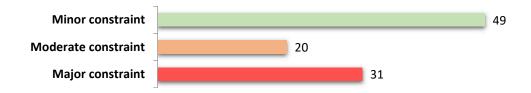
Architecture	100	
Publicity	60	
Buildings and public works	51	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	50	
IMCCV	50	
Insurance	50	
Consulting, engineering	50	
Trade	45	
Tourism	45	
Health	39	
Various Manufacturing Industries	38	
Agrifoods industries	36	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	36	
Chemistry	35	
Leasing	33	
Computer science	33	
Transport	28	
Telecommunications	22	
Banks	11	



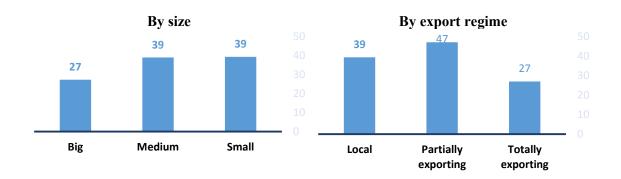


Bank financing: Access to credit (in%)

Companies considering Access to credit as a constraint

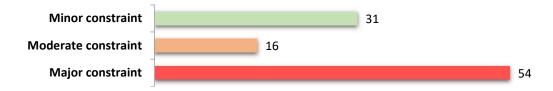


Agrifoods industries	45	
Publicity	40	
Trade	37	
IMCCV	36	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	36	
Buildings and public works	36	
Tourism	35	
Transport	30	
Chemistry	29	
Various Manufacturing Industries	27	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	26	
Telecommunications	22	
Health	17	
Banks	17	
Leasing	17	
Consulting, engineering	15	
Computer science	14	

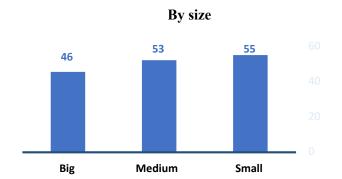


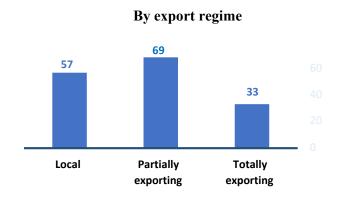
Bank Financing: Cost of credit (in%)

Companies considering Cost of credit as a constraint



	0.0	
Leasing	83	
Publicity	80	
Agrifoods industries	67	
Health	62	
IMCCV	61	
Trade	59	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	58	
Tourism	58	
Various Manufacturing Industries	58	
Buildings and public works	57	
Chemistry	53	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	46	
Transport	45	
Architecture	40	
Telecommunications	33	
Banks	33	
Consulting, engineering	27	
Computer science	24	
Insurance	20	
	= 0	

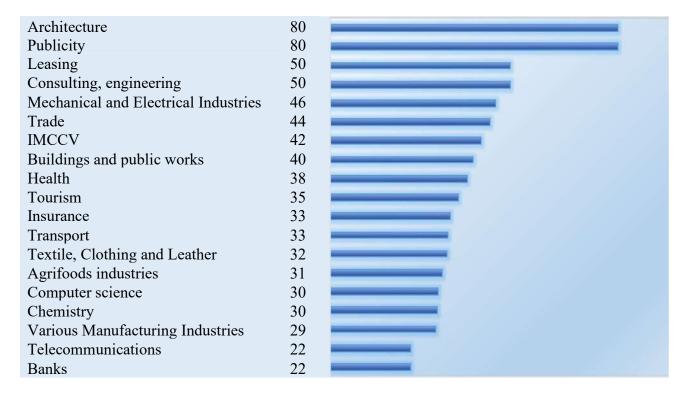


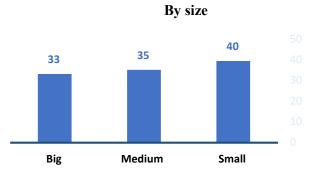


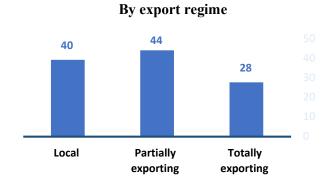
Social climate (in%)

Companies considering Social climate as a constraint







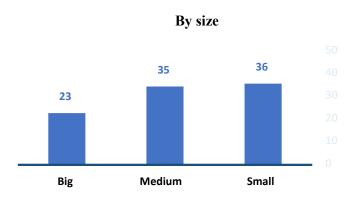


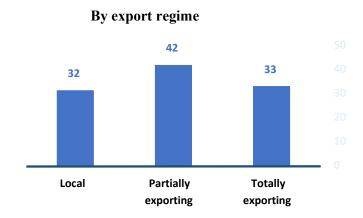
Macroeconomic and regulatory framework: Regulatory framework (in%)

Companies considering the Regulatory framework as a constraint



Architecture	60	
	60	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	42	
Chemistry	41	
IMCCV	41	
Trade	40	
Publicity	40	
Consulting, engineering	38	
Computer science	38	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	34	
Leasing	33	
Insurance	33	
Transport	30	
Agrifoods industries	29	
Various Manufacturing Industries	28	
Tourism	26	
Buildings and public works	26	
Health	20	
Telecommunications	11	
Banks	11	





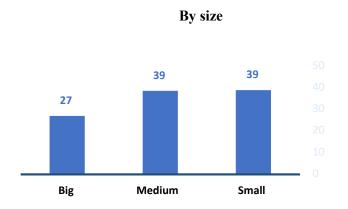
Macroeconomic and regulatory framework: Macroeconomic framework (in%)

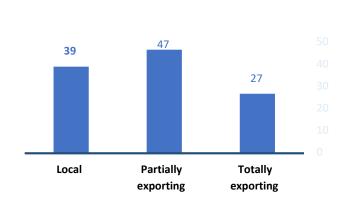
Companies considering the Macroeconomic framework as a constraint



Major constraint by sector

Mechanical and Electrical Industries	80	
Publicity	55	
Tourism	47	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	47	
Various Manufacturing Industries	40	
Agrifoods industries	35	
Chemistry	35	
Telecommunications	35	
Leasing	34	
Transport	34	
Consulting, engineering	33	
Health	33	
Buildings and public works	32	
Computer science	31	
Insurance	30	
Banks	29	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	26	
Publicity	17	
Tourism	11	



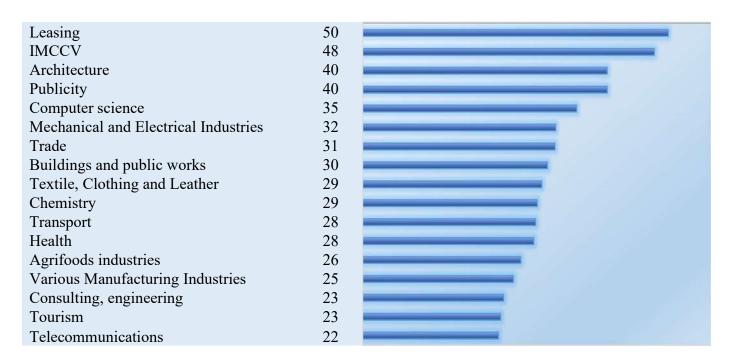


By export regime

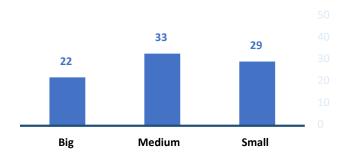
Taxation and social charges: Social charges level (in%)

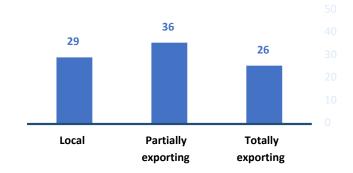
Companies considering the Level of social charges as a constraint





By size By export regime

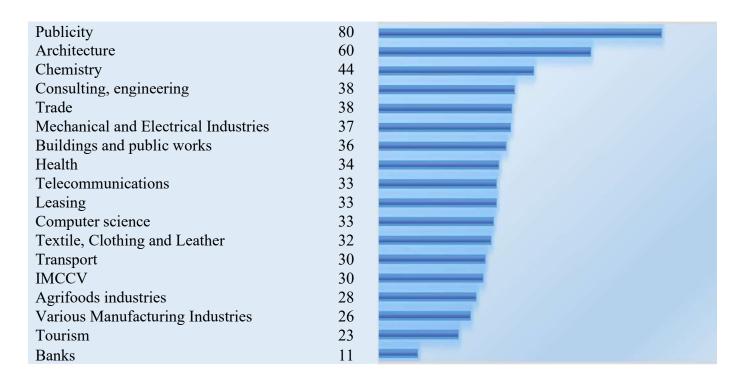


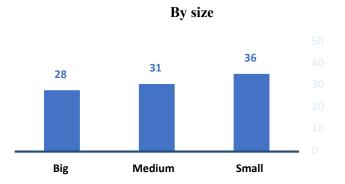


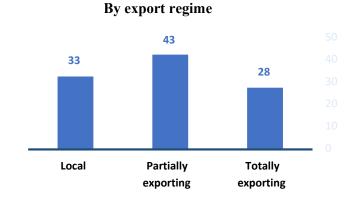
Taxation and social charges: Tax system (in%)

Companies considering the Tax system as a constraint





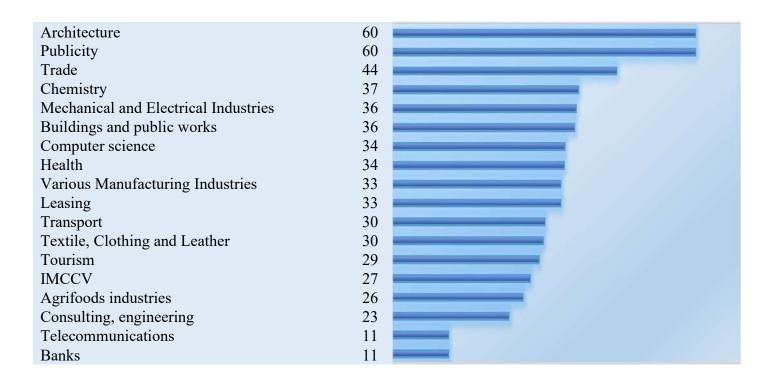


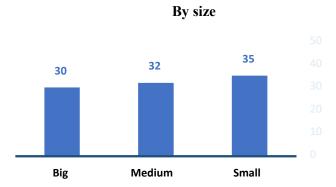


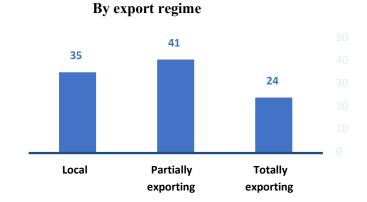
Taxation and social charges: Tax level (in%)

Companies considering the Taxation level as a constraint



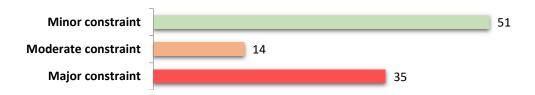


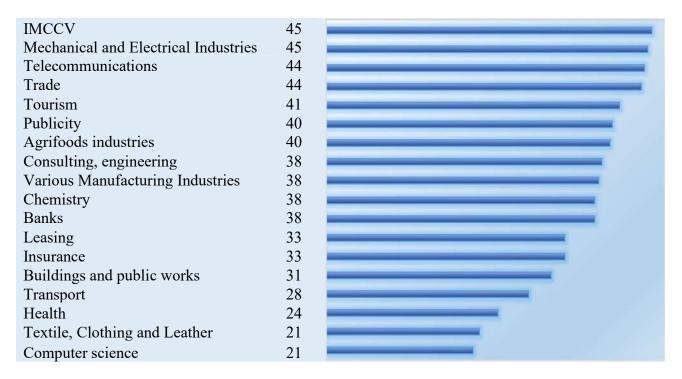




Judicial system: Enforcement of decisions (in%)

Companies considering the Decisions application as a constraint

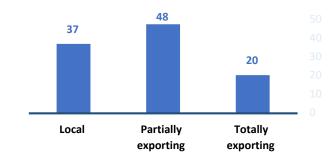




By size

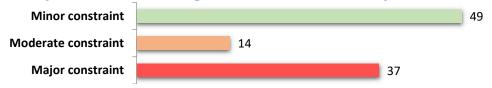
37 33 36 40 30 20 10 0 C Small

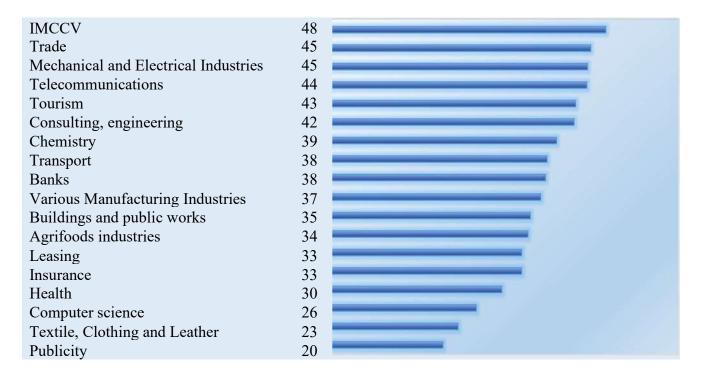
By export regime

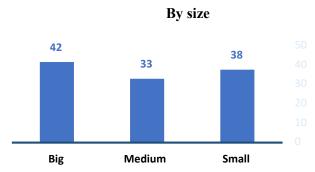


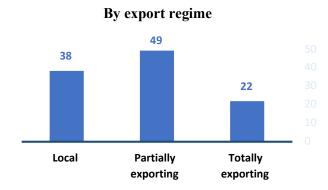
Judicial system: Deadlines for dispute resolution (in%)

Companies considering the Deadlines for dispute resolution as a constraint



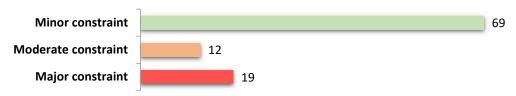




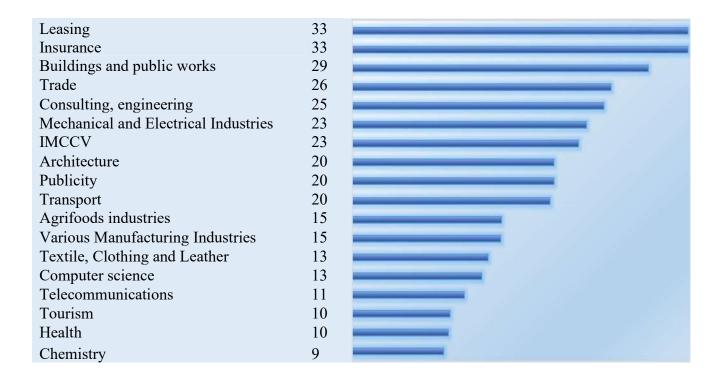


Practices in the market: Public procurement (in%)

Companies considering Public procurement as a constraint



Major constraint by sector



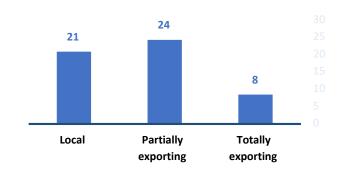
13 20 20 10 10 0

Small

Medium

Big

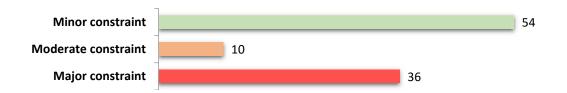
By size



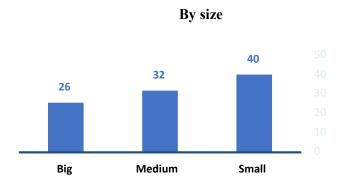
By export regime

Practices in the market: Parallel market (in%)

Companies considering the Parallel market as a constraint



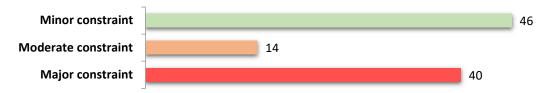
Trade	53	
Various Manufacturing Industries	46	
Transport	45	
Agrifoods industries	44	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	40	
Chemistry	38	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	34	
Tourism	34	
Buildings and public works	29	
Consulting, engineering	25	
IMCCV	24	
Architecture	20	
Publicity	20	
Computer science	18	
Banks	17	
Leasing	17	
Telecommunications	11	
Health	7	



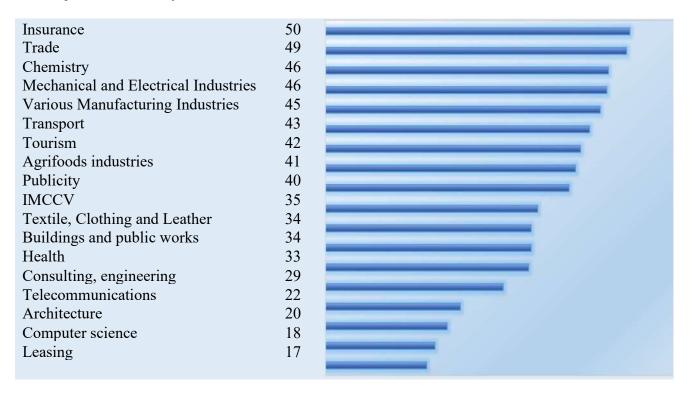


Practices in the market: Unfair competition and anti-competitive practices (in%)

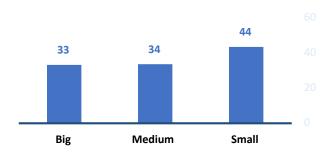
Companies considering unfair competition and anti-competitive practices as a constraint



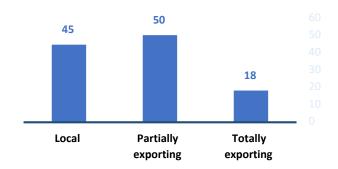
Major constraint by sector



By size

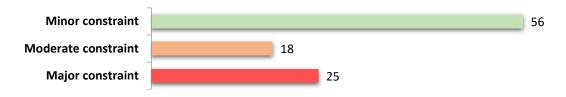


By export regime

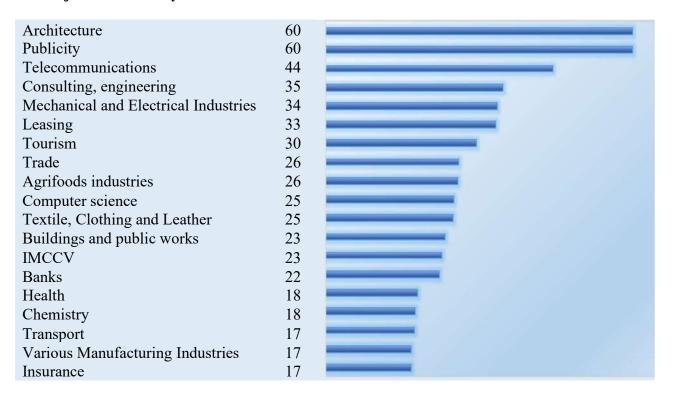


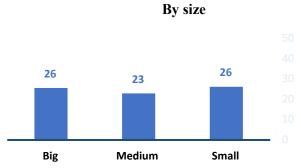
Security (in%)

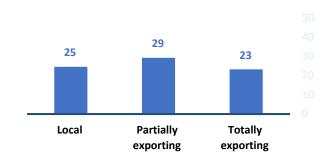
Companies considering Security as a constraint



Major constraint by sector



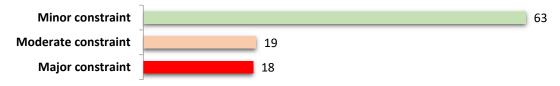


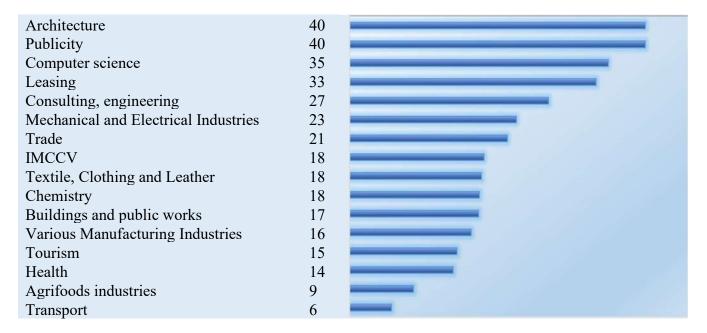


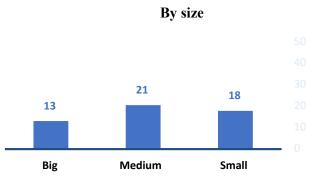
By export regime

Administrative procedures: Social administration (in%)

Companies considering the Social administration as a constraint



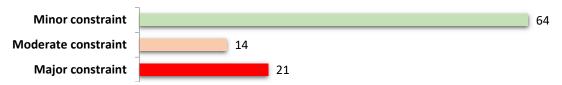


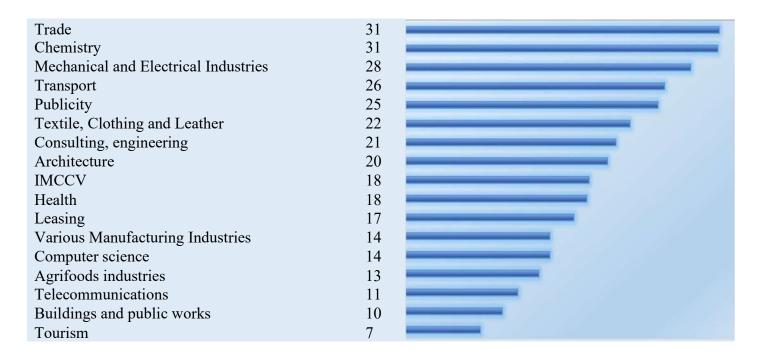


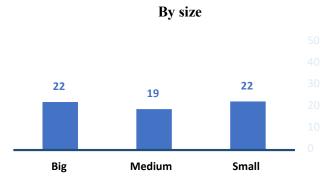


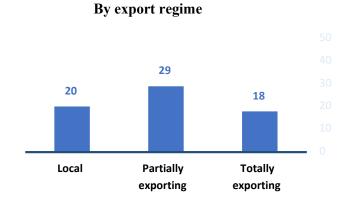
Administrative procedures: Customs deadlines (in%)

Companies considering the Customs delays as a constraint



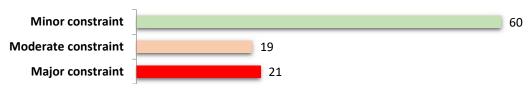




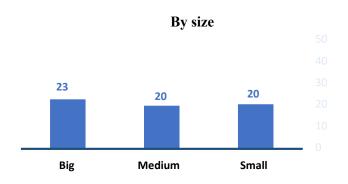


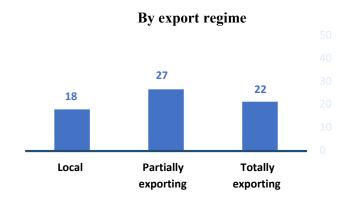
Administrative procedures: Fiscal administration (in%)

Companies considering the fiscal administration as a constraint



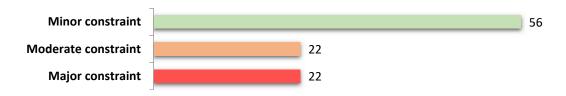
Leasing	50	
Consulting, engineering	31	
Chemistry	28	
Trade	23	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	23	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	23	
Various Manufacturing Industries	21	
Architecture	20	
Publicity	20	
Buildings and public works	20	
Computer science	20	
Transport	19	
IMCCV	18	
Agrifoods industries	17	
Health	16	
Telecommunications	11	
Tourism	6	



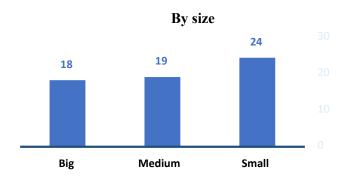


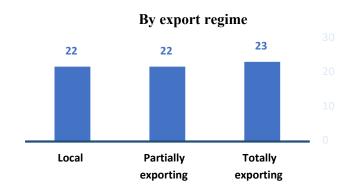
Administrative procedures: Paperwork (business creation, authorization, inspection) in%

Companies considering the Administrative formalities as a constraint



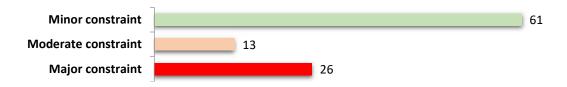
Leasing	50	
Architecture	40	
Computer science	34	
Insurance	33	
Buildings and public works	31	
Consulting, engineering	27	
Agrifoods industries	27	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	25	
IMCCV	25	
Various Manufacturing Industries	24	
Trade	23	
Chemistry	22	
Publicity	20	
Tourism	19	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	15	
Transport	14	
Health	10	



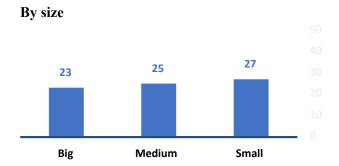


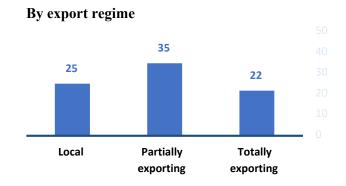
Administrative procedures: Customs procedures (in%)

Companies considering the Customs procedures as a constraint



Chemistry	39	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	35	
Transport	33	
Leasing	33	
Trade	33	
IMCCV	33	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	25	
Consulting, engineering	25	
Publicity	25	
Telecommunications	22	
Health	21	
Architecture	20	
Various Manufacturing Industries	19	
Computer science	17	
Agrifoods industries	17	
Buildings and public works	14	
Tourism	13	

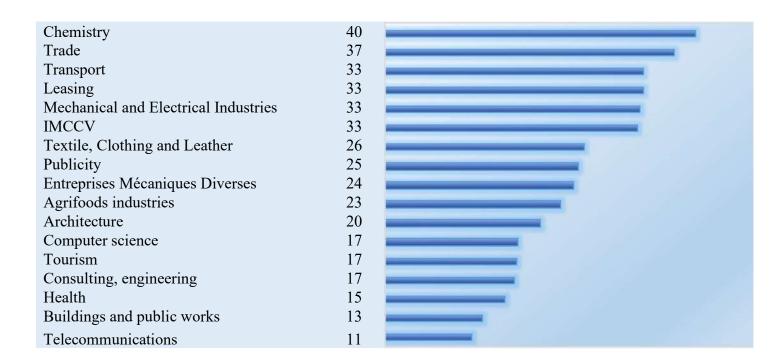


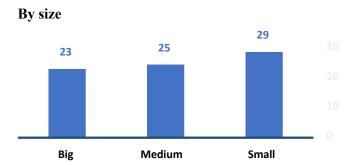


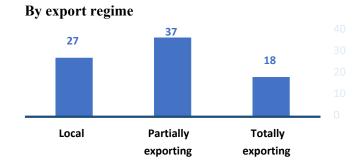
Administrative procedures: Customs costs (in%)

Companies considering the Customs costs as a constraint



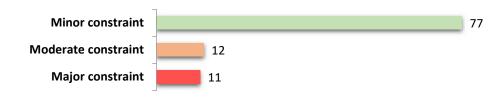




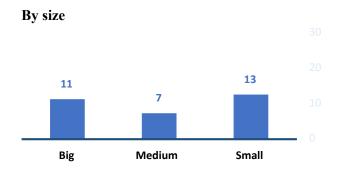


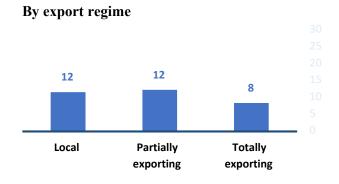
Human Resources: Flexible hours (in%)

Companies considering Flexible hours as a constraint



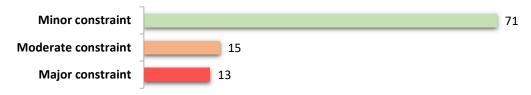
Publicity	20	
Leasing	17	
IMCCV	16	
Agrifoods industries	16	
Transport	15	
Computer science	15	
Various Manufacturing Industries	12	
Buildings and public works	12	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	11	
Banks	11	
Health	10	
Trade	10	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	9	
Tourism	8	
Consulting, engineering	8	
Chemistry	7	

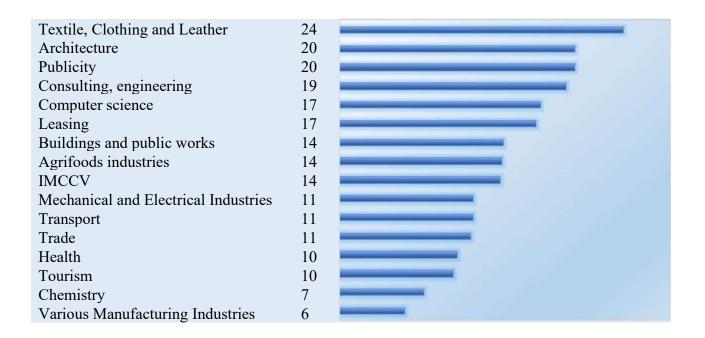


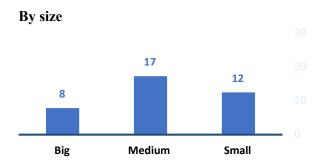


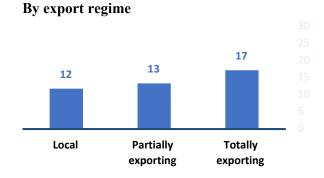
Human Resources: Hiring (in%)

Companies considering Hiring as a constraint



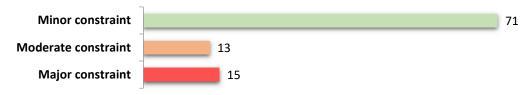




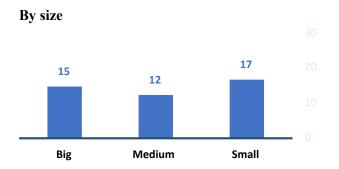


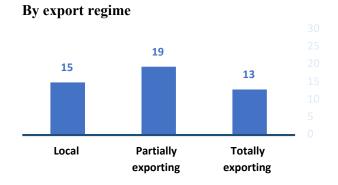
Human Resources: Dismissal (in%)

Companies considering Dismissal as a constraint



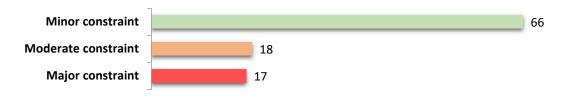
Banks	22	
IMCCV	20	
Architecture	20	
Consulting, engineering	19	
Various Manufacturing Industries	18	
Health	18	
Agrifoods industries	17	
Leasing	17	
Insurance	17	
Buildings and public works	16	
Tourism	16	
Chemistry	16	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	16	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	15	
Computer science	15	
Transport	11	
Trade	11	
Telecommunications	11	



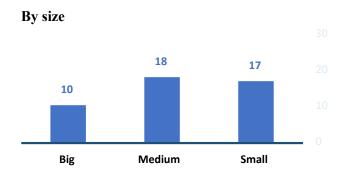


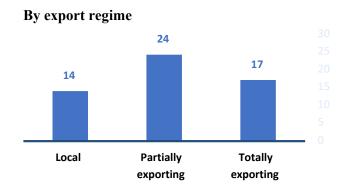
Human Resources: Higher education graduates (in%)

Companies considering Higher education graduates as a constraint



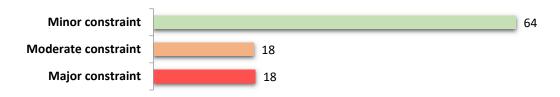
Publicity	40	
Various Manufacturing Industries	29	
IMCCV	25	
Computer science	22	
Tourism	21	
Architecture	20	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	20	
Consulting, engineering	19	
Trade	17	
Insurance	17	
Agrifoods industries	16	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	14	
Chemistry	12	
Health	12	
Telecommunications	11	
Banks	11	
Transport	10	
Buildings and public works	7	



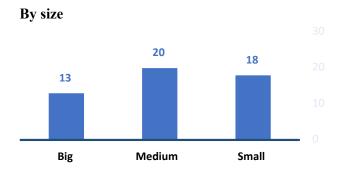


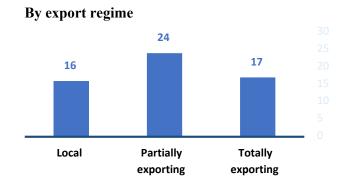
Human Resources: Professional graduates (in%)

Companies considering Professional graduates as a constraint



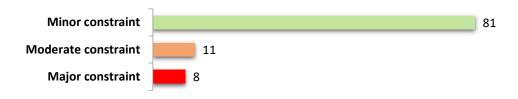
Textile, Clothing and Leather	33	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	33	
Trade	28	
Various Manufacturing Industries	15	
Buildings and public works	15	
Tourism	12	
IMCCV	11	
Health	10	
Agrifoods industries	9	
Chemistry	7	
Computer science	7	
Consulting, engineering	7	
Transport	1	
Banks	1	
Publicity	1	



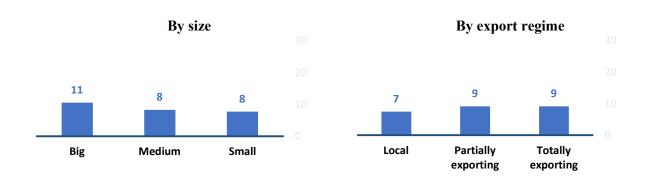


Basic infrastructure: Postal services (in%)

Companies considering the Post services as a constraint



Architecture	20	
Publicity	20	
IMCCV	16	
Various Manufacturing Industries	15	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	11	
Telecommunications	11	
Chemistry	9	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	9	
Computer science	7	
Trade	7	
Buildings and public works	6	
Transport	6	
Agrifoods industries	5	
Tourism	5	
Health	4	
Consulting, engineering	4	

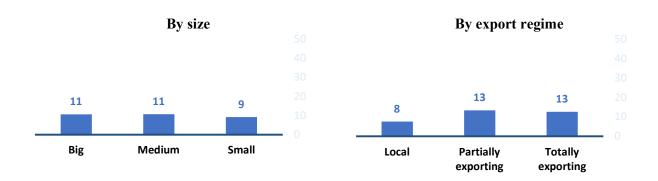


Basic infrastructure: Premises and buildings (in%)

Companies considering the Premises and buildings as a constraint



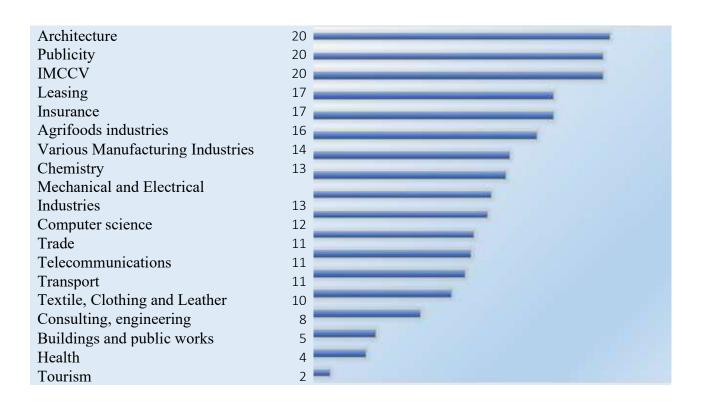
Publicity	20	
Insurance	17	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	17	
Consulting, engineering	15	
Various Manufacturing Industries	14	
Trade	12	
Telecommunications	11	
Computer science	10	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	10	
Agrifoods industries	9	
Chemistry	7	
Buildings and public works	7	
Transport	6	
Health	4	
Tourism	3	
IMCCV	2	

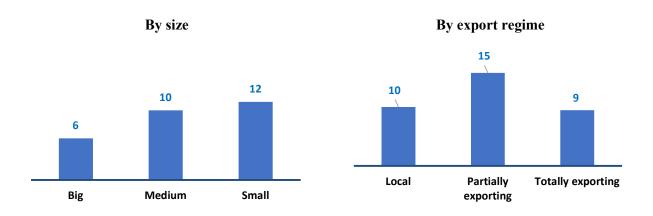


Basic infrastructure : Phone (in%)

Companies considering the Telephone as a constraint





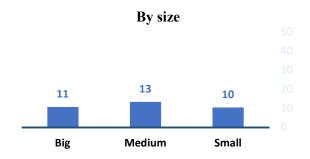


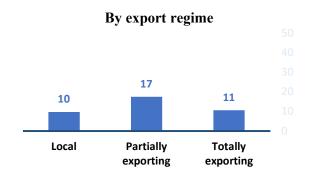
Basic infrastructure: Land issues (in%)

Companies considering the Land issues as a constraint



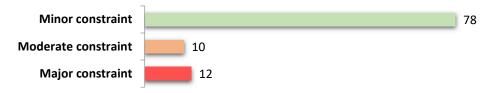
Leasing	17	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	15	
Chemistry	14	
Buildings and public works	14	
Various Manufacturing Industries	14	
Trade	14	
Banks	13	
Agrifoods industries	12	
Consulting, engineering	12	
IMCCV	11	
Telecommunications	11	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	10	
Tourism	8	
Health	6	
Transport	4	
Computer science	3	

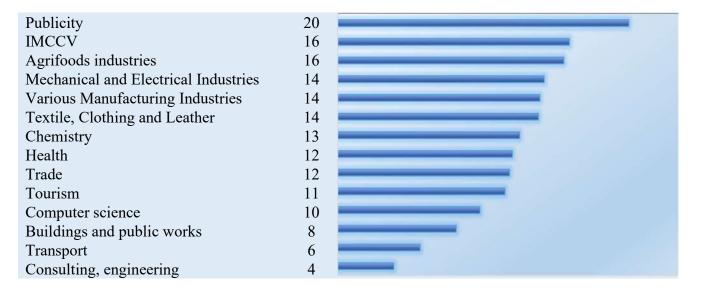


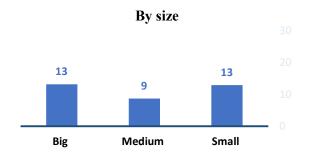


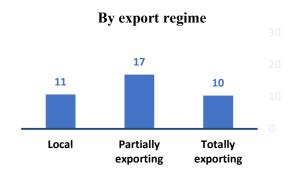
Basic infrastructure: Water (in%)

Companies considering Water as a constraint



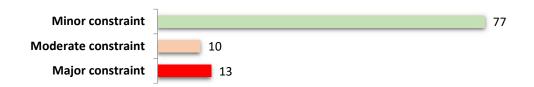




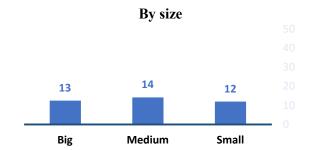


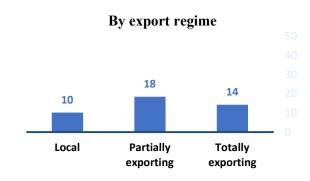
Basic infrastructure: Developed industrial land (in%)

Companies considering the Developed industrial land as a constraint



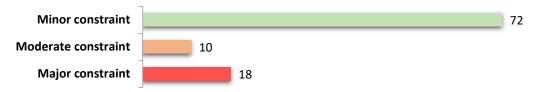
Various Manufacturing Industries	22	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	21	
Agrifoods industries	21	
Architecture	20	
Trade	14	
Chemistry	14	
Buildings and public works	13	
Telecommunications	11	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	11	
IMCCV	9	
Consulting, engineering	8	
Computer science	5	
Health	4	
Transport	4	
Tourism	2	



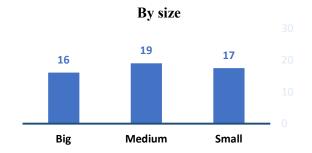


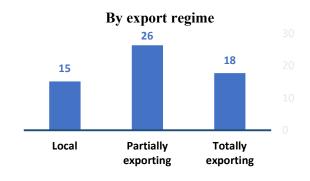
Basic infrastructure : Sanitation (in%)

Companies considering the Sanitation as a constraint



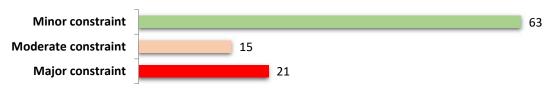
Agrifoods industries	38	
Various Manufacturing Industries	27	
IMCCV	25	
Health	24	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	22	
Publicity	20	
Transport	19	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	18	
Trade	15	
Chemistry	14	
Tourism	11	
Banks	11	
Computer science	10	
Consulting, engineering	8	
Buildings and public works	6	



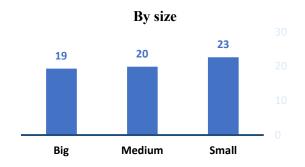


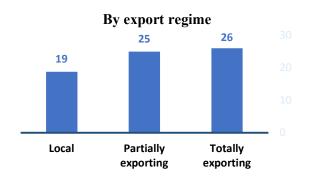
Basic infrastructure: Internet (en%)

Companies considering the Internet as a constraint



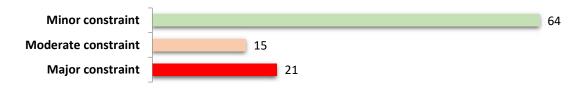
Architecture	40	
Computer science	34	
Consulting, engineering	27	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	25	
Chemistry	25	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	24	
Trade	23	
Agrifoods industries	22	
Telecommunications	22	
Transport	21	
Various Manufacturing Industries	21	
Publicity	20	
Tourism	19	
Leasing	17	
Insurance	17	
IMCCV	16	
Health	12	
Buildings and public works	12	



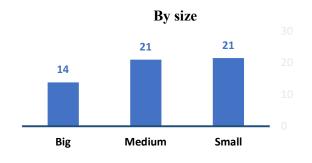


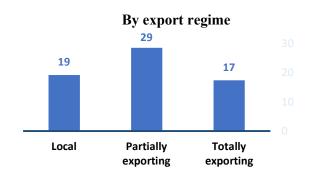
Basic infrastructure: Means of transport (in%)

Companies considering the Means of transport as a constraint



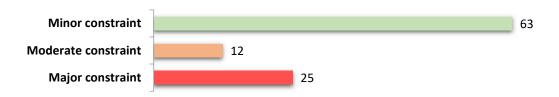
Agrifoods industries	41	
Architecture	40	
Leasing	33	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	28	
IMCCV	27	
Various Manufacturing Industries	23	
Consulting, engineering	21	
Computer science	21	
Transport	20	
Insurance	20	
Publicity	20	
Trade	20	
Chemistry	20	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	17	
Buildings and public works	15	
Tourism	13	
Telecommunications	13	
Health	8	



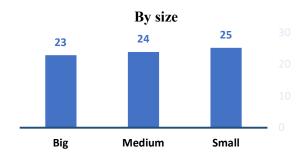


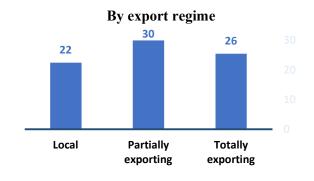
Basic infrastructure : Electricity (in%)

Companies considering Electricity as a constraint



IMCCV	34	
Computer science	32	
Various Manufacturing Industries	30	
Health	30	
Chemistry	28	
Agrifoods industries	28	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	27	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	27	
Trade	26	
Telecommunications	22	
Publicity	20	
Tourism	19	
Transport	17	
Leasing	17	
Consulting, engineering	12	
Buildings and public works	10	



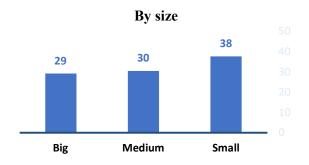


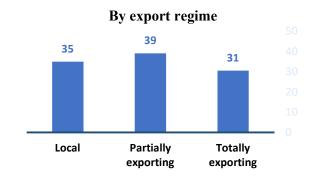
Basic infrastructure : Transport infrastructure (in %)

Companies considering the Transport infrastructure as a constraint



Publicity	60	
Transport	47 🚃	
Computer science	46	
Architecture	40	
Agrifoods industries	40	
IMCCV	39	
Consulting, engineering	38	
Buildings and public works	38	
Mechanical and Electrical Industries	38	
Trade	34	
Various Manufacturing Industries	34	
Leasing	33	
Tourism	32	
Textile, Clothing and Leather	29	
Chemistry	29	
Health	28	
Insurance	17	
Telecommunications	11	





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