

Indonesia Report on the ASEAN Competition Business Perception Index (ACBPI)

Contents

I. Introduction	2
II. Country Index and Major Insights.....	3
III. Conclusions	6
Annex	7
Survey Questionnaire (English)	7
Survey Questionnaire (Bahasa).....	11
Datasheet.....	15

I. Introduction

The ASEAN Competition Business Perception Index (ACBPI) country survey is a critical initiative under the ASEAN Competition Action Plan (ACAP) 2025 aimed at fostering a competition-aware ASEAN region. By measuring business awareness, understanding, and perceptions of competition policy and law every five years, the ACBPI provides insights to inform and enhance the advocacy, enforcement, and compliance strategies of competition authorities. The survey highlights the importance of balancing enforcement with promoting a "competition culture" among businesses, particularly in young or emerging competition regimes. It also serves as a tool for competition authorities to address misconceptions, improve engagement with the business community, and prioritize resources for effective advocacy and policy-making, thereby supporting the broader competition agenda and ensuring public accountability.

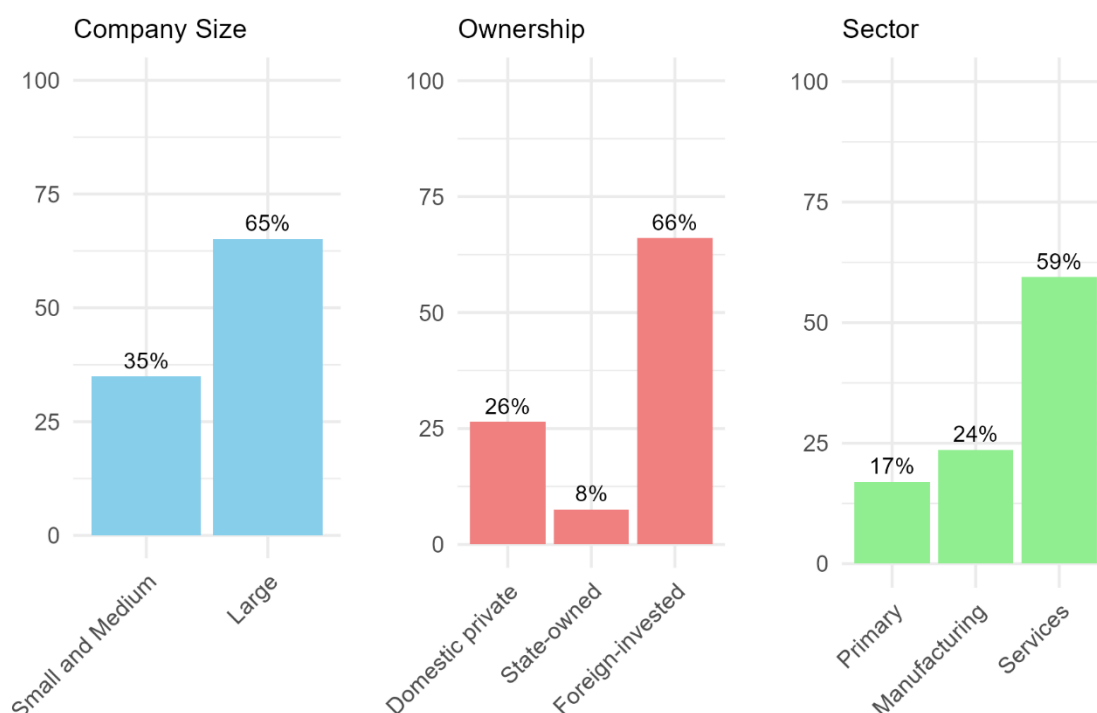


Figure 1 Sample Size by Company Size, Ownership, and Sector

The survey engaged a total of 106 respondents, representing a wide spectrum of companies across the country. These respondents were carefully selected to ensure comprehensive representation of various demographic parameters. Regarding company size, 35% of respondents were classified as Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), while 65% were categorized as large enterprises. In terms of ownership, the sample included 26% domestic private companies, 8% state-owned enterprises, and 66% foreign-invested firms. By industry or sector, 17% of respondents operated in the primary sector, while 24% were involved in manufacturing, and 59% represented the services sector (Figure 1).

The survey was conducted by The Indonesia Competition Commission (ICC), using online questionnaires over a period of [time period, e.g., two months], from [start date] to [end date]. Measures were taken to ensure accuracy and reliability, including screening for incomplete or inaccurate responses from companies to maintain the integrity of the survey results.

II. Country Index and Major Insights

COUNTRY INDEX

The total country score, representing the overall awareness, understanding, and perception of competition policy and law among businesses, is calculated to be **80.23%**. This score reflects the level of engagement and knowledge businesses have regarding competition regulations and practices in the country. While this indicates a moderate level of awareness, there is still room for improvement in specific areas to ensure a more competitive business environment. Overall, the competition business perceptions in the country can be considered **Positive**.

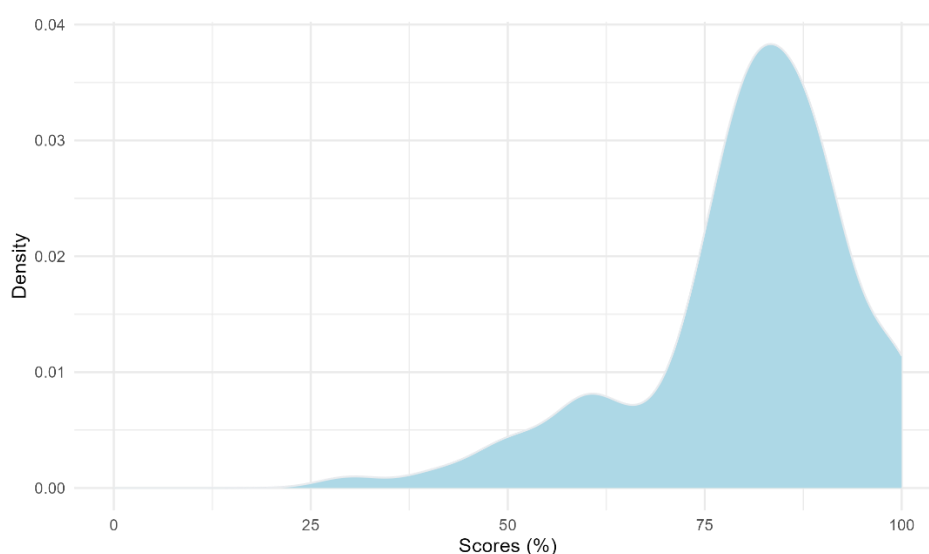


Figure 2 Indonesia Competition Business Perception Scores Distribution

The density distribution in Figure 2 reveals that the majority of respondents scored within the range of **75% to 85%**, which indicates that competition business perceptions in the country can generally be considered **positive**. This high-scoring cluster suggests that most businesses exhibit strong awareness, understanding, and perceptions of competition policies and practices. Such results may reflect effective advocacy efforts or familiarity with core regulations among businesses.

However, there is a smaller group of respondents scoring below **50%**, where competition business perceptions are classified as **negative**. This indicates gaps in awareness or understanding, particularly among certain business segments, such as smaller enterprises or less regulated sectors, that may have limited access to information or resources.

For respondents scoring between **50% and 75%**, competition business perceptions are deemed **moderate**, suggesting a middle ground where some understanding exists but can be improved with targeted outreach or education. Overall, while the country achieves a generally positive perception of competition, addressing the lower-scoring groups remains critical to ensuring a more inclusive and robust competitive business environment.

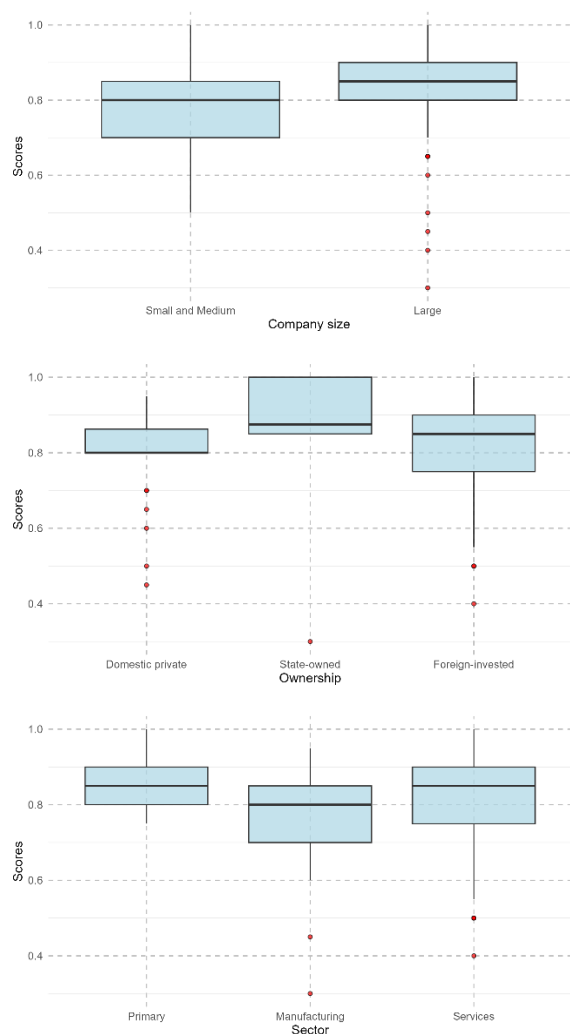


Figure 3 Scores by Company Size, Ownership, and Sector

The results presented in **Figure 3** highlight variations in scores based on company size, ownership, and sector. Larger companies tend to score higher, with a median score closer to 0.85, compared to small and medium companies, whose median score is slightly lower at approximately 0.8. Larger companies also exhibit less variability in their scores, suggesting more consistent awareness, understanding, and perceptions of competition policies. In contrast, smaller companies display a wider range of scores, indicating potential gaps in knowledge or compliance.

When comparing ownership, state-owned enterprises (SOEs) show the highest median scores, nearing 0.9, with consistent results and minimal variability. Foreign-invested companies also perform well but exhibit slightly lower median scores and greater variability. Domestic private companies, however, have the lowest median scores, closer to 0.8, with some outliers scoring significantly lower. This suggests that SOEs and foreign-invested companies may have better access to resources or greater familiarity with regulatory frameworks, while domestic private companies may require additional outreach and capacity-building efforts.

Across sectors, the services and primary sectors show similar median scores of approximately 0.85, indicating higher awareness and understanding of competition policies. Meanwhile, the manufacturing sector shows a slightly lower median score, closer to 0.8, with greater variability in scores. This suggests that the manufacturing sector may require targeted advocacy efforts to bridge gaps in awareness and compliance.

Table 1 presents the scores for the indicators and sub-indicators of the ASEAN Competition Business Perception Index in Indonesia. The table is divided into three main categories: Awareness, Understanding, and Perceptions, with each category providing insight into the level of recognition, comprehension, and attitude toward competition law and policy in the country.

Table 1 Indicators and Sub-Indicators Scores

Indicators and Sub-Indicators	Score	Score (in %)
A. Awareness	2.82	67.30
A1. Competition law (National)	0.91	90.57
A2. Competition authority (National)	1.60	80.19
A3. Relevant regional initiatives (Regional)	0.31	31.13
B. Understanding	3.08	80.98
B1. Anticompetitive practices	1.31	65.57
B2. Applicability of the law	0.93	93.40
B3. Penalties and sanctions	0.84	83.96
C. Perceptions	7.15	89.39
C1. Degree of competition and negative impacts of anticompetitive practices	1.94	97.17
C2. Impacts of e-commerce	1.50	75.00
C3. Importance of having a strong and effective competition regime at the national level	1.89	94.34
C4. Need for regional coordination in competition policy and law	1.82	91.04

The Awareness category has an overall score of 67.30%, indicating a moderate level of awareness among respondents. Within this category, the sub-indicator *National Competition Law* (A1) stands out with a high score of 90.57%, suggesting a strong awareness of the existence and importance of competition laws in Indonesia. Similarly, *National Competition Authority* (A2) scores 80.19%, reflecting a good level of recognition of the authority responsible for enforcing competition laws. However, *Relevant Regional Initiatives* (A3) scores notably lower at 31.13%, indicating that there is relatively limited awareness of regional initiatives and collaborations in the field of competition law and policy.

In the Understanding category, the total score is 80.98%, reflecting a generally positive understanding of competition-related matters. *Anticompetitive Practices* (B1) receives a score of 65.57%, indicating that while respondents have a moderate understanding of practices that harm competition, this area could benefit from further clarification. On the other hand, *Applicability of the Law* (B2) scores 93.40%, signaling a high level of understanding regarding the practical application of competition laws in various sectors. *Penalties and Sanctions* (B3) follows closely with a score of 83.96%, demonstrating a solid understanding of the legal consequences of violating competition laws.

The Perceptions category shows the highest overall score of 89.39%, reflecting a very positive perception of competition law and its impact. Among the sub-indicators, *Degree of Competition*

and Negative Impacts of Anticompetitive Practices (C1) receives an exceptionally high score of 97.17%, illustrating that respondents widely perceive healthy competition as crucial and recognize the significant negative impacts of anticompetitive practices. *Impacts of E-commerce* (C2) scores 75.00%, showing that e-commerce's role in competition is acknowledged, although the recognition is not as strong as the perception of traditional competition issues. Furthermore, *Importance of Having a Strong and Effective Competition Regime at the National Level* (C3) scores 94.34%, emphasizing the strong belief in the necessity of a robust national competition regime. Lastly, *Need for Regional Coordination in Competition Policy and Law* (C4) scores 91.04%, indicating a widespread perception of the importance of regional cooperation in competition policy across the ASEAN region.

III. Conclusions

The country score of **80.23%** highlights a generally positive perception of competition policies and laws among businesses in Indonesia. The majority of respondents scored within the range of **75% to 85%**, indicating strong awareness, understanding, and perceptions of competition policies. This result reflects effective advocacy efforts and familiarity with regulatory frameworks among most businesses. However, a smaller group scoring below **50%** highlights significant gaps in awareness and understanding, particularly among smaller enterprises and less regulated sectors. Addressing these gaps is essential for creating a more inclusive and competitive business environment.

Analysis by company size, ownership, and sector shows notable disparities. Larger companies, state-owned enterprises (SOEs), and businesses in the services and primary sectors demonstrate higher scores, reflecting consistent awareness and understanding. Conversely, smaller companies, domestic private enterprises, and the manufacturing sector tend to score lower. Furthermore, the findings suggest that while there is a generally high level of awareness and understanding regarding national competition laws and policies, there are areas for improvement. The lower awareness of regional initiatives and anticompetitive practices points to a need for further education and outreach, especially among smaller businesses or those in less regulated sectors. The high perception scores, particularly regarding the importance of national competition regimes and regional cooperation, reflect a strong belief in the value of competition laws for fostering a competitive market.

These findings highlight the need for practical engagement strategies, such as real-world case studies, tailored outreach, and capacity-building programs, to strengthen the link between these dimensions. A holistic advocacy approach is critical to fostering a more comprehensive competition culture across all business segments. By addressing these areas, the country can further improve its score and ensure broader engagement and compliance with competition policies.

Annex

Survey Questionnaire (English)

ASEAN COMPETITION BUSINESS PERCEPTIONS INDEX (ACBPI)

Thank you very much for agreeing to participate in this survey, undertaken within the framework of the ASEAN Competition Business Perceptions Index (ACBPI) – an important initiative under the ASEAN Competition Action Plan (ACP) 2025!

The purpose of the survey is to gauge the level of awareness and understanding of the business community about national and regional competition regimes in ASEAN, as well as to understand business perspectives on relevant issues, in order to better design advocacy and awareness-raising activities on relevant topics which are tailor-made to business needs. You are therefore requested to keep your responses neutral and truthful at best, to allow for objective assessment and interpretation of results.

It would not take more than 10 minutes of your time to respond the entire questionnaire. You are kindly requested to respond to all the questions in the Survey Sheet, for your answer to be recorded as Valid.

Confidentiality and Data Protection: We maintain strict standards of confidentiality and data protection, in line with applicable laws and regulations. This means your data will be reported anonymously and your answers will not be reported in any way that would allow you to be identified.

During the course of the survey, however, there might be a need for our staff to contact you again for verifying your responses. If you are comfortable with being re-contacted, please leave your identification and contact details, which would be used only for this purpose. Your data would not be revealed under any circumstances to the public, shared with third parties or used for any other purposes without your express consent.

Contact Details (Optional):

Company name:	
Address:	
Telephone:	
Email:	

Company Information:

Company size	1. Small and Medium (<i>could be divided based on the number of employees – in accordance with the national classification system of each AMS</i>)
	2. Large
Ownership	1. Domestic private
	2. State-owned
	3. Foreign-invested
Sector	1. Primary
	2. Manufacturing
	3. Services

Indicators, Sub-Indicators& Questions ¹	Response	Score	Percentage points
A. Awareness			
A1. Competition law (National)			
1. Are you aware of the existence of the laws and or regulations that stipulate competition among businesses in your country?.	a. Yes b. No	1 0	10%
A2. Competition authority (National)			
2. Have you heard about the [<i>name of the competition authority of the surveying country</i>] before participating in this survey?	a. Yes b. No	1 0	5%
3. Are you aware of the tasks and duties of the [<i>name of the competition authority of the surveying country</i>] before participating in this survey?	a. Yes b. No	1 0	5%
A3. Relevant regional initiatives (Regional)			
4. Are you aware of any regional activities on competition policy and law in ASEAN before participating in this survey?	a. Yes b. No	1 0	10%

¹ Where the survey is to take place online or to be filled in directly onsite, the two last columns ('Score' and 'Percentage points') as well as all heading and sub-heading rows related to 'Indicators' and 'Sub-Indicators' should be removed. Only the Questions and Responses remain in the Survey Sheet.

B. Understanding <i>(The correct answers and scoring for this part should be based on the substantive provisions of respective ASEAN Member States' competition law)</i>			
B1. Anticompetitive practices			
5. Do you think it is appropriate for business competitors to fix the selling and buying prices in order to gain more profits?	a. Yes b. No	0 1	5%
6. Do you think it is appropriate to discuss prospective bids with other bidders so that every company has a chance to get tenders from time to time?	a. Yes b. No	0 1	5%
B2. Applicability of the law			
7. Do you think all companies should comply with the competition laws and or regulations in your country, regardless of their forms of incorporation, ownership and the industry/sector they are operating in?	a. Yes b. No	1 0	10%
B3. Penalties and sanctions			
8. Are you aware that companies violating the provisions of the competition laws and or regulations would be subject to severe penalties and sanctions?	a. Yes b. No	1 0	10%
C. Perceptions			
C1. Degree of competition and negative impacts of anticompetitive practices			
9. Do you think it is important that companies compete fairly in the market?	a. Yes b. No	1 0	5%
10. Are you aware of the negative impacts of anticompetitive practices on consumers and market competition?	a. Yes b. No	1 0	5%
C2. Impacts of e-commerce			
11. Do you think the rapid development of e-commerce and emergence of new business models has altered the landscape of competition in your sector?	a. Yes b. No	1 0	5%
12. Do you feel the current laws and/or regulations on competition in your country needs to be improved / amended to tackle competition issues in e-commerce ?	a. Yes b. No	1 0	5%

C3. Importance of having a strong and effective competition regime at the national level			
13. Do you think it is important to have a powerful and independent authority to enforce the competition laws and regulations of your country?	a. Yes b. No	1 0	5%
14. Should the competition authority proactively reach out to the business community, providing necessary counsel and raising awareness, in addition to enforcement works?	a. Yes b. No	1 0	5%
C4. Need for regional coordination in competition policy and law			
15. Do you think ASEAN Member States' competition laws should be more aligned to promote business across borders and to facilitate the handling of cross-border competition cases?	a. Yes b. No	1 0	5%
16. Do you think having a formal agreement on competition to handle cross-border competition issues would improve ASEAN integration?	a. Yes b. No	1 0	5%
TOTAL (10 Indicators)			Max 100%

Survey Questionnaire (Bahasa)

The 2nd ASEAN Competition Business Perception Index (ACBPI)

Identitas Responden:

Nama perusahaan:	
Alamat:	
Telepon:	
Email:	

Informasi perusahaan:

Ukuran perusahaan	1. Skala Kecil dan Menengah (<i>dapat dibagi berdasarkan jumlah karyawan – sesuai dengan sistem klasifikasi nasional</i>)
	2. Skala Besar
Kepemilikan	1. Swasta Domestik
	2. Badan Usaha Milik negara
	3. Penanaman Modal Asing
Sektor	1. Primer
	2. Manufaktur
	3. Jasa

Indikator, Sub-Indikator & Pertanyaan	Jawaban	Skor	Persentase Poin
A. Kesadaran			
A1. Hukum Persaingan Usaha (Nasional)			
1. Apakah Anda mengetahui adanya undang-undang dan atau peraturan yang mengatur persaingan usaha di negara Anda?	a. Ya b. Tidak	1 0	10%
A2. Otoritas persaingan (Nasional)			
2. Pernahkah Anda mendengar tentang Komisi Pengawas Persaingan Usaha sebelum berpartisipasi dalam survei ini?	a. Ya b. Tidak	1 0	5%
3. Apakah Anda mengetahui tugas dan kewajiban Komisi Pengawas Persaingan Usahan sebelum berpartisipasi dalam survei ini?	a. Ya b. Tidak	1 0	5%
A3. Inisiatif regional yang relevan (Regional)			
4. Apakah Anda mengetahui aktivitas regional tentang kebijakan dan hukum persaingan di ASEAN sebelum berpartisipasi dalam survei ini?	a. Ya b. Tidak	1 0	10%
B. Pemahaman <i>(Jawaban yang benar dan penilaian untuk bagian ini harus didasarkan pada ketentuan substantif dari masing-masing undang-undang persaingan negara anggota ASEAN)</i>			
B1. Praktik antipersaingan			
5. Menurut Anda, apakah pantas bagi para pelaku bisnis untuk bersama-sama menetapkan harga jual dan harga beli untuk mendapatkan lebih banyak keuntungan?	a. Ya b. Tidak	0 1	5%
6. Menurut Anda, apakah tepat untuk mendiskusikan penawaran tender dengan peserta tender lainnya sehingga setiap perusahaan memiliki kesempatan untuk mendapatkan tender secara bergantian?	a. Ya b. Tidak	0 1	5%
B2. Penerapan hukum			
7. Apakah menurut Anda semua perusahaan harus mematuhi undang-undang dan atau peraturan persaingan di negara Anda, terlepas dari bentuk pendirian, kepemilikan, dan industri/sector tempat mereka beroperasi?	a. Ya b. Tidak	1 0	10%
B3. Hukuman dan sanksi			

8. Tahukah Anda bahwa perusahaan yang melanggar ketentuan undang-undang dan atau peraturan persaingan usaha akan dikenakan sanksi dan denda yang berat?	a. Ya b. Tidak	1 0	10%
C. Persepsi			
C1. Tingkat persaingan dan dampak negatif dari praktik antipersaingan			
9. Apakah menurut Anda penting bagi perusahaan untuk bersaing secara adil di pasar?	a. Ya b. Tidak	1 0	5%
10. Apakah Anda menyadari dampak negatif dari praktik antipersaingan terhadap konsumen dan persaingan pasar?	a. Ya b. Tidak	1 0	5%
C2. Dampak e-commerce			
11. Apakah menurut Anda perkembangan pesat e-commerce dan munculnya model bisnis baru telah mengubah lanskap persaingan di sektor Anda?	a. Ya b. Tidak	1 0	5%
12. Apakah Anda merasa undang-undang dan/atau peraturan saat ini tentang persaingan di negara Anda perlu diperbaiki / diubah untuk mengatasi masalah persaingan di e-commerce?	a. Ya b. Tidak	1 0	5%
C3. Pentingnya memiliki rezim persaingan yang kuat dan efektif di tingkat nasional			
13. Menurut Anda, apakah penting untuk memiliki otoritas yang kuat dan independen untuk menegakkan undang-undang dan peraturan persaingan di negara Anda?	a. Ya b. Tidak	1 0	5%
14. Apakah otoritas persaingan perlu secara proaktif menjangkau komunitas pelaku usaha untuk memberikan konsultasi dan sosialisasi untuk meningkatkan kesadaran akan Undang-Undang Persaingan Usaha, selain pekerjaan penegakan hukum?	a. Ya b. Tidak	1 0	5%
C4. Perlunya koordinasi regional dalam kebijakan dan hukum persaingan			
15. Menurut Anda, apakah diperlukan penyalarsan Undang-undang persaingan usaha di Negara-negara Anggota ASEAN agar dapat mempromosikan persaingan sehat lintas batas dan memfasilitasi penanganan kasus persaingan lintas batas?	a. Ya b. Tidak	1 0	5%

16. Menurut Anda, apakah memiliki kesepakatan formal terkait penanganan isu persaingan lintas batas akan meningkatkan integrasi ASEAN?	a. Ya b. Tidak	1 0	5%
TOTAL (10 Indikator)			Max 100%

Datasheet

N o.	Company Information			Questions																Sub-Indicators									Indicators				S c o r e s
	Company Size	Own ershi p	Sectors	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	C3	C4	A	B	C	
1	Large	State-owned	Primary	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	8	0.9
2	Large	Domestic private	Primary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	0	4	4	6	0.9
3	Large	Domestic private	Services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	1	4	4	5	0.85
4	Large	State-owned	Manufacturing	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	7	0.85
5	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	8	0.9
6	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	7	0.55
7	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	8	0.85
8	Large	Domestic private	Manufacturing	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	4	7	0.8
9	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Primary	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	3	3	8	0.8
10	Large	Domestic private	Services	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	8	0.8
11	Large	Foreign-invested	Primary	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	8	0.9
12	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	4	3	7	0.9
13	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	8	1

1 4	Small and Medium	Foreign- invested	Services	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	8	0.8	
1 5	Small and Medium	Foreign- invested	Services	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	2	7	0.8 5
1 6	Large	Foreign- invested	Primary	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	0	3	4	5	0.7 5
1 7	Large	State- owned	Primary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	8	1	
1 8	Small and Medium	Foreign- invested	Manufac- turing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	8	0.6
1 9	Small and Medium	Foreign- invested	Services	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	8	0.9	
2 0	Small and Medium	Foreign- invested	Services	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	8	0.8	
2 1	Small and Medium	Foreign- invested	Primary	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	7	0.8 5	
2 2	Large	State- owned	Services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	8	1	
2 3	Large	Domestic private	Primary	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	8	0.9	
2 4	Large	State- owned	Services	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	8	0.8 5	
2 5	Small and Medium	Foreign- invested	Primary	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	3	3	8	0.8	
2 6	Large	State- owned	Services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	8	1	
2 7	Small and Medium	Foreign- invested	Services	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	4	2	8	0.8 5	
2 8	Small and Medium	Foreign- invested	Services	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	8	0.9	
2 9	Small and Medium	Foreign- invested	Services	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	7	0.5	

30	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Primary	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	4	2	6	0.8
31	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	8	0.6
32	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	8	0.5
33	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	3	0	6	0.55
34	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	3	8	0.95
35	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Manufacturing	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	3	4	5	0.75
36	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	7	0.7
37	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	3	8	0.95
38	Large	Domestic private	Manufacturing	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	8	0.9
39	Large	Foreign-invested	Primary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	8	1
40	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	8	0.9
41	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	7	0.85
42	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Primary	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	2	7	0.85
43	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	2	2	6	0.6
44	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	8	1
45	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	4	4	6	0.9

46	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	8	0.6	
47	Large	Domestic private	Manufacturing	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	3	4	6	0.8
48	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	0.75	
49	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	8	0.9	
50	Large	Domestic private	Services	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	6	0.5	
51	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	8	0.85	
52	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	4	8	0.75	
53	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	8	0.85		
54	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	2	4	1	7	0.75
55	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	7	0.75	
56	Large	Domestic private	Manufacturing	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	4	7	0.85	
57	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	7	0.75	
58	Small and Medium	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	8	0.8	
59	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	8	0.9	
60	Large	Domestic private	Manufacturing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	7	0.95	
61	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	8	1	

6 2	Large	State-owned	Services	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	7	0.8 5	
6 3	Large	Domestic private	Services	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	7	0.8	
6 4	Large	Foreign-invested	Primary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	7	0.9 5	
6 5	Large	Domestic private	Manufacturing	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	2	2	1	3	7	0.6 5	
6 6	Large	Domestic private	Manufacturing	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	7	0.8	
6 7	Large	Foreign-invested	Primary	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	7	0.8 5	
6 8	Large	Domestic private	Manufacturing	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	8	0.7	
6 9	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	8	0.9	
7 0	Large	Domestic private	Manufacturing	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	3	3	6	0.7	
7 1	Large	Domestic private	Manufacturing	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	7	0.8	
7 2	Small and Medium	Domestic private	Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	8	0.6	
7 3	Large	Domestic private	Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	6	0.4 5	
7 4	Large	Foreign-invested	Manufacturing	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	2	4	3	6	0.8 5
7 5	Large	Domestic private	Manufacturing	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	3	4	6	0.8
7 6	Large	Domestic private	Services	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	8	0.9	
7 7	Large	Domestic private	Manufacturing	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	7	0.8

78	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	8	0.8	
79	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	3	3	6	0.75
80	Large	Domestic private	Primary	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	3	4	6	0.8
81	Large	Domestic private	Services	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	8	0.9	
82	Large	Domestic private	Manufacturing	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	7	0.8
83	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	8	0.75
84	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	7	0.75
85	Large	Foreign-invested	Primary	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	8	0.85	
86	Large	Domestic private	Manufacturing	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	7	0.85
87	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	7	0.95
88	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	8	1	
89	Large	Foreign-invested	Manufacturing	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	6	0.65
90	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	3	4	0.4
91	Large	Foreign-invested	Manufacturing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	4	4	6	0.9
92	Large	State-owned	Manufacturing	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0.3	
93	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	7	0.85

94	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	8	0.85	
95	Large	Domestic private	Manufacturing	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	3	4	6	0.8
96	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	0	3	8	0.6	
97	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	7	0.65	
98	Large	Foreign-invested	Primary	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	7	0.85
99	Large	Foreign-invested	Manufacturing	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	7	0.8
100	Large	Domestic private	Primary	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	7	0.8
101	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	7	0.8	
102	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	3	4	6	0.8
103	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	8	0.85	
104	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	8	1	
105	Large	Domestic private	Services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	4	6	0.9
106	Large	Foreign-invested	Services	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	8	0.75	

