

BECANS BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT REPORT

Volume 1, Number 28, 2007

NIGER STATE

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AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED ECONOMICS

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SYNOPSIS

NIGER STATE scores 55.35% on the business environment index. Among the four benchmarks, it scores relatively high on security, and low on legal and regulatory services and business support and investment promotion.

The state scores 58% on infrastructure and utilities. It performs relatively better on transportation and low on access to information, energy and social infrastructure.

It scores relatively low (35%) on legal and regulatory services. The score on contract enforcement/commercial dispute resolution is lowest, followed by land registration and property rights. However, the state performed relatively better on business registration.

The score on business development support and investment promotion is 44.75%. It performs relatively better on entrepreneurship promotion and low on public - private partnership and investment promotion services.

The score on security is 92.50%. It scores relatively high on police coverage.

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1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Geopolitical Profile

Niger state is located in North Central part of the country. It covers a land area of 83,266,779 square kilometers and has a population 3,950,249, by the 2006 census. It has 25 local government areas.

1.2 Economic Potentials

The state is endowed with abundant natural resources most of which are yet to be exploited. The state's water resources are vast, supporting three hydro-electric power dams namely Kainji; Shiroro; and Jebba. Major agricultural products include sorghum, maize, rice, millet, cowpea, yam, cassava, sweet potatoes, groundnut, cotton, etc. Cattle rearing and fish farming are also major features of the state's economy. The mineral deposits include gold, kyanite, kaolin, graphite, ball clays, feldspar, marble, dolomite, manganese, lead and copper, asbestos, silica sand etc.

1.3 Investment Climate, Policies and Institutions

The state's policy is aimed at improving its business climate which promotes private sector investment. This includes the continuous review of existing legal and administrative practices and procedures in the state that hinder the growth of industrial and commercial ventures, in addition to the provision of various incentives, including tax relief.

1.4 Budget Profile

Internally generated revenue accounted for 7.91% of the total budgeted revenue in 2005. Health capital budget per capita and education capital budget per capita were N276.96 and N767.28 respectively, as shown in the table 1.

Table 1: Budget Profile 2005

| Budget Indicator | Amount (₦ m) | Per Capita Value (₦) |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Federation Account Revenue | 22,404.93 | 8,868.06 |
| Internally Generated Revenue | 1,925.46 | 487.46 |
| Total Budget | 362976.53 | 91,889.25 |
| Capital budget for Health | 1,090.00 | 276.96 |
| Capital budget for education | 2,991.24 | 767.28 |

2.0 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT SCORECARD

The state scores 55.35% on the business environment index. The performance across the benchmarks is given in table 2 and figure 1.

Table 2: Performance across the Benchmarks

| Code | Benchmark | Actual Score | Maximum | Percentage |
|------|---|--------------|------------|----------------|
| F | Infrastructure and Utilities | 17.40 | 30 | 58.00 |
| R | Legal and Regulatory Services | 10.50 | 30 | 35.00 |
| B | Business Development Support and Investment Promotion | 8.95 | 20 | 44.75 |
| S | Security | 18.50 | 20 | 92.50 |
| | Total | 55.35 | 100 | XXXXXXX |

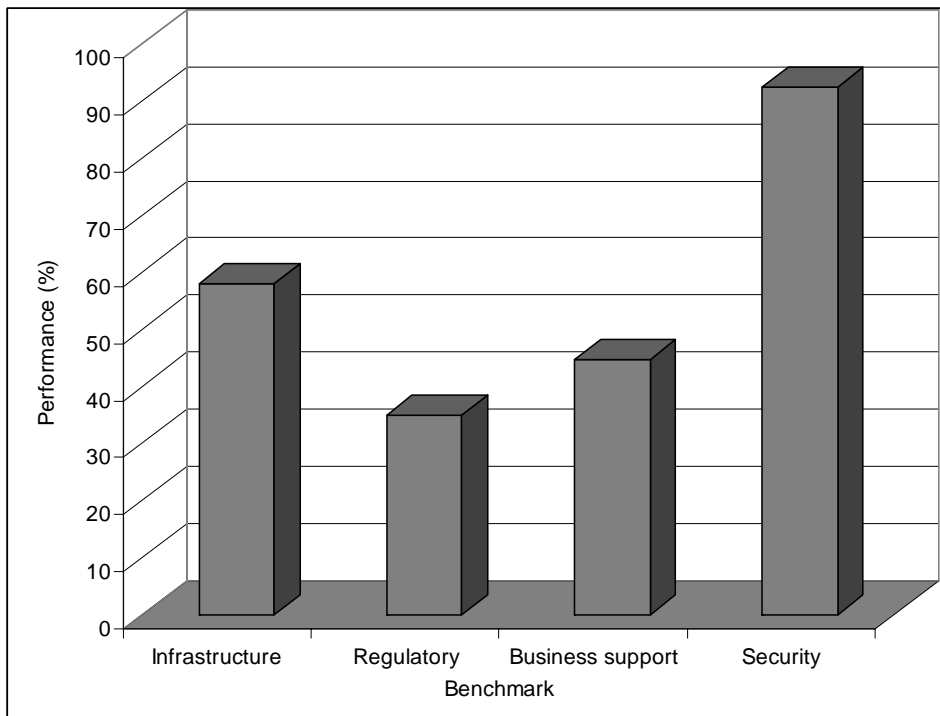


Figure 1: Performance of the State on the Benchmarks

2.1 Infrastructure and Utilities.

The state scores 58% on infrastructure and utilities. The details are summarized in tables 3 and 4.

2.1.1 Performance on the Measures

Performance on the respective measures of infrastructure is shown in table 3.

Table 3: Scores on the Measures under Infrastructure and Utilities

| Code | Measure | Actual Score | Maximum score | Percentage score |
|------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| F1 | Energy | 3.9 | 8.0 | 48.75 |
| F2 | Water supply | 3.5 | 5.0 | 70.00 |
| F3 | Access to information | 2.3 | 5.0 | 46.00 |
| F4 | Transportation | 4.0 | 5.0 | 80.00 |
| F5 | Social infrastructure | 3.7 | 7.0 | 52.00 |
| | Total | 17.4 | 30.0 | XXXXXXXXXX |

2.1.2 Performance on the indicators

The performance on infrastructure and Utilities indicators is shown in table 4.

Table 4: Performance on Infrastructure and Utilities Indicators

| Code | Indicator | Actual score | Max. score |
|-----------|--|--------------|------------|
| F1 | Energy | | |
| F1.1 | Annual per capita electricity supply (kilowatts per capita) | 0.5 | 2.0 |
| F1.2 | Average hours public electricity supply per 24 hour day | 0.5 | 2.0 |
| F1.3 | Difference between actual and officially regulated price of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| F1.4 | Evidence of availability of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| | Sub total (F1) | 3.9 | 8.0 |
| F2 | Water supply | | |
| F2.1 | Evidence of public water supply | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| F2.2 | Average price of 20 liters of water | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| F2.3 | Proportion of firms' total water requirement obtained from private water supply | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| | Sub total (F2) | 3.5 | 5.0 |
| F3 | Access to information | | |
| F3.1 | Number of post offices per 100,000 of the population | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| F3.2 | Teledensity of fixed lines | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| F3.3 | Incidence of mobile phone ownership | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| F3.4 | Availability of TV stations | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| F3.5 | Availability of radio stations | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| F3.6 | Availability of a functional website | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| | Sub total (F3) | 2.3 | 5.0 |
| F4 | Transportation | | |
| F4.1 | Average cost of per kilometer of intra-state road transportation in the last quarter of 2006 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| F4.2 | Availability of airport | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| | Sub total (F4) | 4 | 5.0 |
| F5 | Social infrastructure | | |
| F5.1 | Primary school enrolment rate | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| F5.2 | Pupil-teacher ratio | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| F5.3 | Capital budget to education as % of total capital budget. | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| F5.4 | Capital budget to health as % of total capital budget. | 0.5 | 1.5 |

| | | | |
|------|---|-------------|------------|
| F5.5 | Private sector rating of waste management | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| F5.6 | Frequency of waste disposal | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| F5.7 | Average monthly waste disposal levy | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| | Sub total (F5) | 3.7 | 7.0 |
| | Total | 17.4 | 30 |

F1: Energy indicators

F1.1 Annual per capita electricity supply: With an estimated annual power supply of 80,314.38kw, the per capita power supply is 0.02Kw and the state scores 0.5 out of 2.0.

F1.2 Average hours of public electricity supply per 24 hour day: Evidence shows that public power supplies 2 to 7 hours of electricity per 24 hour day. The state scores 0.5 out of 2.0.

F1.3 Difference between actual price and officially regulated price of petroleum products the last quarter of 2006: There is 1 to 10% price difference between the official prices and what the people pay for petrol, kerosene and diesel. The state scores 1.5 out of 2.0.

F1.4 Evidence of availability of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006: The survey shows that petrol is available all the time, while both kerosene and diesel are available only 50% of the time, giving the state 1.4 out of 2.0.

F2: Water supply indicators

F2.1 Daily per capita litres of water supply: The state scores the maximum point of 2.0.

F2.2 Average Price of 20 litres of private water supply: Private water supply is sold at an average price of ₦10.00 per 20 liters. The state scores 1.0 out of 2.0.

F2.3 Proportion of Firm's daily water requirement obtained from private supply: Business firms obtain 25 to 39% of their daily water supply from private sources. The state scores 0.5 out of a maximum of 1.0.

F3: Access to information indicators

F3.1 Number of post offices per 100,000 of the population: There are 24 post offices, giving 0.61 post offices per 100,000 persons. The state scores zero out of 1.0.

F3.2 Tele-density of fixed lines: There are 37,500 fixed telephone lines. This gives 9.49 fixed telephone lines per 1,000 persons. The state scores the maximum point of 0.5.

F3.3 Incidence of mobile phone ownership: The incidence of mobile phone ownership is 25.20%, and the state scores 0.1 out of 0.5.

F3.4 Number Television Stations: There are federal and state television stations. The state scores 0.7 out of 1.0.

F3.5 Number of Radio Stations: There are federal, state and private radio stations. This gives the state the maximum score of 1.0.

F3.6 Availability of functional website: The state has no functional website, and scores zero out of 1.0.

F4: Transportation indicators

F4.1 Average cost per kilometer of intra state road transportation in the last quarter: The average transport fare per kilometer for intra-state road movement is between ₦6.00 and ₦10.00, giving the state 2.0 out of 3.0.

F4.2 Availability of Airport: The state has an airport and scores the maximum point of 2.0.

F5: Social infrastructure indicators

F5.1 Primary school enrolment rate: The net primary school enrolment for in 2005 is 58.8%. This gives the state a score of 0.5 out of 1.0.

F5.2 Pupil-teacher Ratio: The pupil-teacher ratio in 2005 is 25:1 and the state scores the maximum point of 1.0.

F5.3 Capital budget to Education as a percent of total capital budget in 2005: Evidence shows that 15.77% of total capital budget in 2005 was allocated to education. The state scores 1.0 out of 1.5.

F5.4 Capital budget to health as a percent of total capital budget in 2005: Evidence shows that 5.75% of the total capital budget was allocated to health, giving the state a score of 0.5 out of 1.5.

F5.5 Private Sector rating of waste management: Business operators rated waste management as fair. This gives the state a score of 0.1 out of 0.5

F5.6 Frequency of waste disposal: The survey shows that wastes are disposed fortnightly. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.0.

F5.7 Average monthly waste disposal levy: Average waste disposal levy ranges between ₦501.00 and ₦1000.00. The state scores 0.1 out of 0.5.

2.2 Legal and Regulatory Services

The state scored a total of 35% on the benchmark.

2.2.1 Performance on the respective measures:

The state's performance on the benchmark measures is shown in table 5.

Table 5: Performance on Legal and Regulatory Services Measures.

| Code | Measure | Actual Score | Maximum Score | Percentage score |
|------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| R1 | Business registration | 2.25 | 4.0 | 56.25 |
| R2 | Tax administration | 4.5 | 10.0 | 45.00 |
| R3 | Commercial dispute resolution | 1.0 | 6.0 | 16.67 |
| R4 | Land registration and property rights | 2.75 | 10.0 | 27.50 |
| | Total | 10.50 | 30.0 | XXXXXXXX |

2.2.2 Performance on the Indicators

The performance of the state on legal and regulatory services indicators is shown in table 6.

Table 6: Performance on the Benchmark Indicators

| Code | Indicators | Actual score | Maximum score |
|-----------|---|--------------|---------------|
| R1 | Business registration | | |
| R1.1 | Cessation of registration of business names at the State Ministry of Commerce since the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) and setting up of CAC | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| R1.2 | Evidence that improperly registered business names are not given recognition. | 0.25 | 0.5 |
| R1.3 | Evidence of existence of a task force against the display of unregistered names by firms | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| R1.4 | Existence of an office of the Corporate Affairs Commissions | 0.5 | 0.5 |

| | | | |
|-------------|--|-------------|------------|
| R1.5 | Evidence of publication of the activities of CAC branch : | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| Ri.6 | Evidence that the CAC office branch has a service charter | 0.0 | 0.25 |
| R1.7 | Availability of accessible on-line service at the CAC branch office | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| R1.8 | Duration for obtaining certificates of registration for business names after filing all papers | 0.25 | 0.5 |
| | Sub total (R1) | 2.25 | 4 |
| R2 | Tax administration | | |
| R2.1 | Evidence of database of taxable persons: | 1.00 | 1.5 |
| R2.2 | Evidence of publication of the tax notices and sending of tax assessment notices to registered tax payers in the last three years | 0.75 | 1.0 |
| R2.3 | Evidence of a mechanism for validation of tax paid to other tiers of government and other states in the federation | 0.00 | 1.0 |
| R2.4 | Evidence of a Tax Appeal Tribunal/Revenue Courts | 0.50 | 1.5 |
| R2.5 | Evidence of one-stop shop for tax payment to state and local government | 0.00 | 1.0 |
| R2.6 | Number of taxes paid by manufacturing firms. | 0.75 | 1.0 |
| R2.7 | Amount paid as business premises levy per annum | 0.50 | 1.0 |
| R2.8 | Number of days between receipt of demand notice and enforcement of penalties | 0.50 | 1.0 |
| R2.9 | Penalty for non payment of bus premises (Amount paid as business premises levy per annum) | 0.50 | 1.0 |
| | Sub total (R2) | 4.5 | 10 |
| R3 | Commercial dispute resolution | | |
| R3.1 | Establishment of information systems on caseload and judicial statistics | 0.00 | 2.0 |
| R3.2 | Average time (in weeks) between filing a business dispute in court and obtaining judgment | 1.00 | 2.0 |
| R3.3 | Evidence on availability/establishment of formal alternative dispute resolution | 0.00 | 2.0 |
| | Sub total (R3) | 1.00 | 6.0 |
| R4 | Land registration and property rights | | |
| R4.1 | Availability and usability of a cadastral map of the state | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| R4.2 | Evidence that the state has enacted a land tenure law to effectuate Land Use Act | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| R4.3 | Official cost (charge) of obtaining governor's consent relative to the price of land in the highest profile business area in the state capital | 0.50 | 1.0 |
| R4.4 | Time taken to obtain C of O (between submission of application forms and eventual granting of consent) | 0.75 | 1.0 |
| R4.5 | Computerization of land transactions | 0.00 | 1.0 |

| | | | |
|-------|--|--------------|-----------|
| R4.6 | Time taken to search the registry for confirmation of validity of title in the case of transfer of rights of ownership | 0.50 | 1.0 |
| R4.7 | Time taken for obtaining the governor's consent for transfer of rights of ownership of land | 0.00 | 1.0 |
| R4.8 | Evidence of active support for and promotion of equipment leasing. | 1.00 | 1.0 |
| R4.9 | Evidence of laws that require mandatory subscription to insurance and mortgage contributions | 0.00 | 1.0 |
| R4.10 | Evidence of effective protection of private property rights | 0.00 | 1.0 |
| | Sub total (R4) | 2.75 | 10 |
| | Total | 10.50 | 30 |

R1: Business registration indicators

R1.1 Cessation of registration of business names since the setting up of CAC. Evidence shows that the state does not register business names. Only the CAC does. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.0.

R1.2 Evidence that improperly registered business names are not given recognition in the state: Only business names registered by CAC are recognized in the state's business registry. This gives the state a score of 0.25 of 0.5.

R1.3 Existence of a taskforce or regulatory action against the display of unregistered business names: There is no evidence of a taskforce against the display of unregistered business names. The state scores zero out of 0.5.

R1.4 Existence of CAC office in the state: There is a CAC office with a Deputy Registrar in charge. This gives the state the maximum point 0.5.

R1.5 Evidence of publication activities of CAC branch: There are booklets and flyers (publications) that contain the activities of the CAC branch, giving the state the maximum score of 0.25.

R1.6 Evidence that the CAC branch has a service charter: There is no evidence of a service charter and the state scores zero out of 0.25.

R1.7 Availability of accessible on-line real time services: There is online service in the CAC branch office. The state scores the maximum point of 0.5.

R1.8 Duration for obtaining certificate of registration after filling all forms: It takes 1-2 days after completing the necessary forms to obtain the certificate of registration. This gives the state the maximum scores of 0.5.

R2: Tax administration indicators

R2.1 Evidence of database of taxable persons in the state: Evidence shows that database of taxable persons is manually compiled. The state scores 1.0 out of 1.5.

R2.2 Evidence of publication of tax notices and sending tax assessment notices: There is evidence that tax notices are sent to tax payers. But no evidence of press release of these tax notices. The state scores 0.75 out of 1.0.

R2.3 Evidence of mechanism for validation of tax paid to other tiers of government: There is no evidence of mechanism for validation of tax paid to other tiers of government. The state scores zero out of 1.0.

R2.4 Evidence of a tax appeal tribunal/Revenue court: There is a tax appeal tribunal/revenue court. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.5.

R2.5 Evidence of one stop shop for tax payment to state and LGA: There is no evidence of one-stop shop for tax payment, and the state scores zero out of 1.0.

R2.6 Number of taxes paid by manufacturing firms: Manufacturing firms/enterprises pay 14 different taxes, giving the state a score of 0.75 out of 1.0.

R2.7 Amount paid as business premises levy in the state capital per annum: Firms pay between ₦5000.00 and ₦10,000.00 per annum as business premises levy. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.0.

R2.8 Number of days between the receipt of demand notice and enforcement of penalties for non payment of business premises levy: It takes between 30 and 90 days to enforce penalty for non payment of business premises levy after receipt of demand notice. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.0.

R2.9 Penalty for non payment of business premises are enforced: The survey shows that enforcement of penalties is by government appointed independent tax consultants. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.0.

R3: Commercial dispute resolution indicators

R3.1 Establishment of information system on caseload and judicial statistics: There is no evidence of establishment of information on case load of judges and judicial statistics. The state scores zero out of 2.0.

R3.2 Estimate in weeks of the time lag between filing a business dispute and obtaining judgment: The survey shows that it takes about one year (48-52 weeks) to obtain judgment. This gives the state a score of 1.0 out of 2.0.

R3.3 Evidence of availability/establishment of alternative dispute resolution mechanism: There is no ADR and the state scores 0 out of 2.0.

R4: Land registration and property rights indicators

R4.1 Availability of cadastral map of the state: Available cadastral map was produced in 1974 (over 20 years ago). The state scores zero out of 1.0.

R4.2: Evidence that the state has enacted a land law to complement the land use act: There is no evidence of state land laws enacted to complement the national land use act. The state scores zero out of 1.0.

4.3 Official cost/charge of obtaining governor's consent relative to the price of land in the highest profile business area of the state: Evidence shows that the official charge of obtaining governor's consent is 6% of the value of the land. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.0.

R4.4 Time taken to obtain C of O between (submission of application and eventual granting of consent): It takes between 6 to 12months to obtain C of O after obtaining consent. The state scores 0.75 out of 1.0.

R4.5Computerization of land transactions: Land transactions in the state are manually done. The state scores zero out of 1.0.

R4.6 Time taken to search the registry for confirmation of validity of title: It takes between one and two months to search the registry for confirmation of validity of title. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.0.

R4.7Time taken to obtain governor's consent for transfer of right of ownership of land: It takes more than two months to obtain governor's consent for transfer of right of ownership. The state scores 0.0 out of 1.0.

R4.8 Evidence of active support for equipment leasing: There are evidences of active support for equipment leasing. The state scores the maximum point of 1.0.

R4.9 Evidence of law that requires mandatory subscription to insurance and mortgage contributors: There is no evidence of a law that requires mandatory subscription to insurance and mortgage. The state scores zero out of 1.0.

R410 Evidence of effective protection of private property rights: There is no evidence of a law on effective protection of private property rights. The state scores zero out of 1.0.

2.3 Business Development Support and Investment Promotion

The state scores 44.75% on the benchmark.

2.3.1 Performance on the Measures

The state's performance on the benchmark measures is shown in table 7.

Table 7: Scores on Measures under Business Support and Investment Promotion

| Code | Measure | Actual score | Max. score | Percentage score |
|------|---|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| B1 | Entrepreneurship promotion | 2.25 | 3.0 | 75.00 |
| B2 | Access to finance | 3.50 | 8.0 | 43.75 |
| B3 | Investment promotion services | 1.50 | 5.0 | 30.00 |
| B4 | Support for industrial clusters/layouts/parks | 1.20 | 2.0 | 60.00 |
| B5 | Public-private participation | 0.5 | 2.0 | 25.00 |
| | Total | 8.95 | 20.0 | XXXXXXX |

2.3.2 Performance on the Indicators

The details of the state's performance on the benchmark indicators are given in the table 8.

Table 8: Performance on the Indicators

| Code | Indicator | Actual score | Maximum score |
|-----------|---|--------------|---------------|
| B1 | Entrepreneurship promotion | | |
| B1.1 | Existence of specific policies and/or institutions to promote entrepreneurship (business start-up and business growth). | 2.25 | 3.0 |
| | Sub total (B1) | 2.25 | 3.0 |

| | | | |
|-----------|--|-------------|-------------|
| B2 | Access to finance and credit | | |
| B2.1 | Number of companies that have benefited from SMEEIS in 2005 relative to national average | 0.00 | 1.5 |
| B2.2 | Relative number of bank branches as at May 2006 | 0.50 | 1.5 |
| B2.3 | Volume of NACRDB loan disbursed to agro businesses as percent agriculture capital budget in 2005 | 1.00 | 1.5 |
| B2.4 | Volume of ACGSF loans disbursed to agro-businesses as percent of agriculture capital budget in 2005 | 0.50 | 1.5 |
| B2.5 | Repayment rate of ACGSF loans for the period, 2002-2005 | 1.50 | 2.0 |
| | Sub total (B2) | 3.50 | 8.0 |
| B3 | Investment promotion services | | |
| B3.1 | Existence of special programmes/incentives that promote technology innovations | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| B3.2 | Evidence of special incentives to promote linkages between large firms and SMEs | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| B3.3 | Availability of published and up-to-date investment or business information guide | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| B3.4 | Existence of up-to-date directory of business firms. | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Sub total (B3) | 1.5 | 5.0 |
| B4 | Support for industrial cluster/layout/park | | |
| B4.1 | Presence of an industrial cluster/layout/park | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| B4.2 | Government's infrastructure programmes to support the cluster/layout/park | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| | Sub total (B4) | 1.2 | 2.0 |
| B5 | Public-private partnership | | |
| B5.1 | Public private partnership in security, infrastructure and utilities, credit provision, training and mentoring | 0.5 | 2.0 |
| | Sub total (B5) | 0.5 | 2.0 |
| | Total | 8.95 | 20.0 |

B1: Entrepreneurship promotion indicators

B1.1 Existence of specific policies and/or institutions to promote entrepreneurship:

There are special budget allocations for promotion of entrepreneurship in the state. The state scores 2.25 out of 3.0.

B2.1 Number of companies that benefited from SMEEIS: Evidence shows that no enterprise or company in the state has had access to SMEEIS facilities. The state scores zero out of 1.5.

B2.2 Relative number of bank branches as at May 2006: As at May 2006, the total number of commercial bank branches operating in Niger state is 59, representing 67% of the national average. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.5.

B2.3 NACRDB loan as a percentage of agriculture capital budget in 2005. NACRDB loan disbursed to beneficiaries was ₦161059503.52 in 2005, representing 51.55% of the capital budget to. The state scores 1.0 out of 1.5.

B2.4 Volume of ACGSF loan disbursed to agribusinesses as a percentage of agriculture capital budget in 2005: The volume of ACGSF loan disbursed to Agribusinesses in 2005 stood at ₦92539000.00, representing 29.62% of the capital budget for agriculture. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.5

B2.5 Percent Repayment of ACGSF loan (2002-2005): The ACGSF's loan repayment rate for the period was 62.67%, giving the state a score of 1.5 out of 2.0

B3: Investment Promotion Services indicators

B3.1 Existence of special programme/incentives that promote technology innovation: No evidence of special programme/incentive to promote technology innovation. The state scores 0.0 out of 3.0.

B3.2 Evidence of special incentives to promote linkages between large firms and small and medium enterprises: There are no evidences of incentives to promote linkages between large and small/medium firms. The state cores zero out of 1.0.

B3.3 Availability of published and up to date investment or business information guide: There is evidence of published (undated) investment guide termed investment opportunities in Niger state. This gives the state a score of 0.5 out of 1.0.

B3.4 Existence of published and up to date directory of business firms: The survey shows that there is a published and up to date directory of business firms, giving the state the maximum score of 1.0.

B4: Support for industrial cluster/layout/park indicators

B4.1 Existence of an industrial cluster/layout/park: There is evidence of an industrial estate located in Bida. The state scores the maximum point of 1.0.

B4.2 Government infrastructure programme to support cluster/layout/park: There is evidence of provision of roads at Bida Industrial Estate. The state scores 0.2 out of 1.0

B5 Public-Private Partnerships

B5.1 Public private partnership in security, infrastructure and utilities, credit and mentorship: There is evidence of public-private collaborations in the provision of infrastructure. The state scores 0.5 out of 2.0.

2.4 Security

The state scores a total of 92.5% on the benchmark.

2.4.2 Performance on the Measures

The state's performance on the measures is shown in table 9 below.

Table 9: Scores on Measures under the Security Benchmark

| Code | Measure | Actual Score | Maximum Score | Percentage |
|------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| S1 | Major crimes | 12 | 12.0 | 100 |
| S2 | Minor crimes | 3 | 3.0 | 100 |
| S3 | Police coverage | 2 | 2.0 | 100 |
| S4 | Perceptions of security | 1.5 | 3.0 | 50 |
| | Total | 18.5 | 20.0 | XXXXXXX |

2.4.3 Performance on the indicators.

Table 10: Values on Security Indicators

| Code | Indicator | Actual score | Maximum score |
|-----------|---|--------------|---------------|
| S1 | Major crimes | | |
| S1.1 | Number of reported armed robber cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| S1.2 | Number of reported murder cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| S1.3 | Number of rape cases reported/recorded | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| S1.4 | Number of reported assault cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| S1.5 | Number of reported burglary and theft cases (including motor vehicle snatching) in 2005 per 100,000 persons | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| S1.6 | Number of reported arson/vandalism cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| | Sub total (S1) | 12.0 | 12.0 |

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------|-------------|
| S2 | Minor crimes | | |
| S2.1 | Number of reported fraud (including forgery and counterfeiting and extortion) cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| | Sub total (S2) | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| S3 | Police coverage | | |
| S3.1 | Police: population ratio | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| | Sub total (S3) | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| S4 | Perceptions on security and safety | | |
| S4.1 | Assessment of the conduciveness of security | 0.75 | 1.5 |
| S4.2 | Rating of police performance | 0.75 | 1.5 |
| | Sub total (S4) | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| | Total | 18.5 | 20.0 |

S 1 major crime

S1.1 Number of reported armed robbery cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons: There are 49 reported armed robbery cases in 2005. The number of cases per 100,000 persons is 1.24. The state scores the maximum point of 2.0.

S1.2 Number of reported murder cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons: There are 58 reported murder cases in 2005. The number of cases per 100,000 persons is 1.47, and the state scores the maximum point of 2.0.

S1.3 Number of reported rape cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons: There were a total of 28 reported rape cases in 2005. This represents 0.71 cases per 100,000 persons, giving the state the maximum score of 2.0.

S1.4 number of reported assault cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons: There were a total of 79 reported cases of assault in 2005. This gives 2.0 cases per 100,000 persons. The state gets the maximum score of 2.0.

S1.5 Number of reported burglary and theft cases (including motor vehicle snatching) reported in 2005 per 100,000 persons: The number of reported burglary cases is 7, and the number of cases per 100,000 persons is 0.18. The state scores the maximum point of 2.0.

S1.6 Number of reported arson/vandalism cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons: There are 18 arson cases recorded in 2005. This gives 0.46 cases per 100,000 persons. This state gets the maximum score of 2.0.

S2 Minor Crime

S2.1 Number of reported fraud cases (including forgery, counterfeiting, and extortion) in 2005 per 100,000 persons: There are 142 reported fraud cases in 2005, giving 3.59 cases per 100,000 persons. The state scores the maximum point of 3.0.

S3 Police coverage

S3.1 Police-population ratio in 2005 per 1,000 persons: There were 7,771 combatant policemen in 2005. This represents 1.97 policemen per 1,000 persons, giving the state the maximum score of 2.0.

S4 Perceptions of security

S4.1: Assessment of the security: Based on assessment by business and company executives, the state scores 0.75 out of 1.5

S4.2: Rating of police performance: Based on assessment by business and company executives, the state scores 0.75 out of 1.5.