

BECANS BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT REPORT

Volume 1, Number 35, 2007

SOKOTO STATE

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SYNOPSIS

SOKOTO State scores 55.0 % on the business environment index. The state scores relatively higher on security followed by legal and regulatory services, business support and investment promotion. It performs relatively low on infrastructure and utilities benchmark.

The state scores 45.67% on infrastructure and utilities benchmark, performing relatively better on transportation than the other measures. Its Performance is relatively low on water supply, access to information and social infrastructure.

The state earns a total of 55.83% on the legal and regulatory services benchmark. It performs relatively better on business registration, land registration and property rights and tax administration. Key areas requiring priority attention include tax administration and commercial dispute resolution.

The state scores 55.25% on the business support and investment promotion benchmark. It performs relatively better on support for industrial cluster/layout/park, investment promotion services and entrepreneurship promotion. Its performance on access to finance is relatively low.

The state earns a total of 67.5% on the security benchmark. It scores relatively well on major and minor crimes, meaning lower incidence of crimes.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACGSF = Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund

ADR = Alternative Dispute Resolution

CAC = Corporate Affairs Commission

CAMA= Companies and Allied Matters Act

CBN = Central Bank of Nigeria

C of O = Certificate of Occupancy

FAR= Federal Account Revenue

IGR = Internally Generated Revenue

LGA = Local Government Area

LUA = Land Use Act

NACRDB = Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative and Rural Development Bank

NBS = National Bureau of Statistics

PHCN= Power Holding Company of Nigeria

PPP = Public-Private Partnership

SMEs = Small and Medium Enterprises

SMEEIS = Small and Medium Enterprises Equity Investment Scheme

1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Geopolitical profile

The state is located in the extreme north-western part of Nigeria. It lies between longitudes 4°8' E and 6°54'E and latitudes 12°N and 13°58'N. It has a population of 3,696,999 in 2006. It comprises 23 local government areas and covers a land area of 27,825 square kilometers.

1.2 Economic Potentials

The economic potentials include agriculture and solid mineral resources. About 85% of the state population is engaged in farming. Major agricultural commodities include millet, rice, maize, sorghum, onions, groundnuts, vegetables, Gum Arabic, among others. Some of the solid mineral resources include limestone, phosphate, gypsum, kaolin and iron ore.

1.3 Investment Climate, Policies and Institutions

The major economic policies are geared towards development of rural communities through agricultural production, afforestation and provision of incentives. Regarding agriculture, the state government is focused on irrigation, equipment leasing, fertilizer subsidy and extension services, provision of fishing equipment and establishment of fish ponds for fish breeding.

1.4 Budget profile

Internally generated revenue (IGR) accounted for 11.89% of total budgeted revenue in 2005. The per capita budgets in the two sectors of education and health were ₦803.00 and ₦406.00, respectively.

Table 1: Budget Profile, 2005

Budget Indicator	Amount (₦m)	Amount per capita (₦)
Federation Account Revenue (FAR)	21,446.93	5,797.47
Internally Generated Revenue (IGR)	2,893.74	782.09
Total budget	32,373.38	8,750.56
Capital budget to health	1,502.87	406.18
Capital budget to education	2,971.17	803.02

2.0 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT SCORECARD

The state scores 55.0% on the business environment index. The performance of the state across the benchmarks is as follows.

Table 2: Performance across the Benchmarks

Code	Benchmark	Actual score	Max. score	Percent score (%)
F	Infrastructure and utilities	13.7	30.0	45.67
R	Legal and regulatory services	16.75	30.0	55.83
B	Business support and investment promotion	11.05	20.0	55.25
S	Security	13.5	20.0	67.5
	Total	55.0	100.0	XXXXXXX

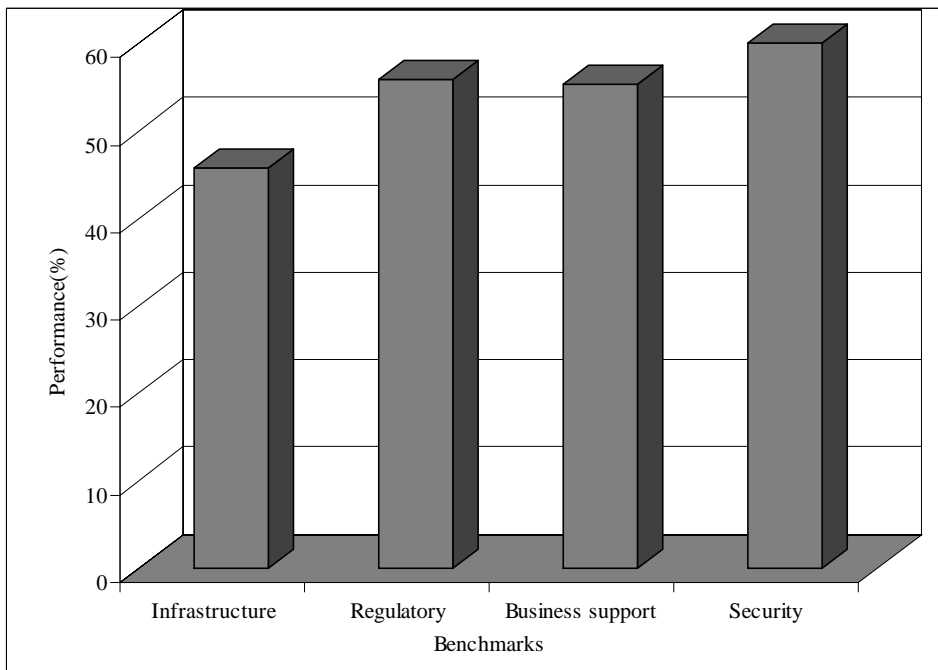


Figure 1: Performance across benchmarks

2.1 Infrastructure and Utilities

The state scores 45.67% on infrastructure and utilities.

2.1.1 Performance on the measures

Table 3: Scores on Measures under Infrastructure and Utilities

Code	Measure	Actual score	Max. score	Percent score (%)
F1	Energy	3.55	8.0	44.38
F2	Water supply	1.75	5.0	35.0
F3	Access to information	1.7	5.0	34.0
F4	Transportation	5.0	5.0	100.0
F5	Social infrastructure	1.7	7.0	24.29
	Total	13.7	30.0	XXXXXXXXXX

2.1.2 Performance on the indicators

Table 4: Values 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 of 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	1.15	2.0
F1.4	Evidence of availability of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006	1.4	2.0
	Subtotal (F1)	3.55	8.0
F2	Water supply		
F2.1	Evidence of public water supply	1.0	2.0
F2.2	Average price of 20 liters of water	0	2.0
F2.3	Proportion of firms' total water requirement obtained from private water supply	0.75	1.0
	Subtotal (F2)	1.75	5.0
F3	Access to information		
F3.1	Number of post offices per 100,000 of the population	0	1.0
F3.2	Tele-density of fixed lines	0.3	0.5
F3.3	Incidence of mobile phone ownership	0.0	0.5
F3.4	Availability of TV stations	0.7	1.0
F3.5	Availability of radio stations	0.7	1.0
F3.6	Availability of a functional website	0.0	1.0
	Subtotal (F3)	1.7	5.0

F4	Transportation		
F4.1	Average cost of per kilometer of intra-state road transportation	3	3.0
F4.2	Availability of airport	2	2.0
	Subtotal (F4)	5	5.0
F5	Social infrastructure		
F5.1	Primary school enrolment	0	1.0
F5.2	Pupil-teacher ratio	0	1.0
F5.3	Capital budget to education as ratio of total capital budget in 2005	0.75	1.0
F5.4	Capital budget to health as ratio of total capital budget in 2005	0.5	1.0
F5.5	Private sector rating of waste management	0.1	1.0
F5.6	Frequency of waste disposal	0.25	1.0
F5.7	Average monthly waste disposal levy	0.1	1.0
	Subtotal (F5)	1.7	7.0
	Total	13.70	30.0

F 1: Energy

F 1.1: Monthly/annual per capita electricity supply (kilowatts per capita): The estimated public power supply is 35,612.63kw for 2005, giving a per capita supply of 0.01kw. The state scores 0.5 out of 2.0.

F 1.2: Average hours of energy supplied by PHCN per 24-hour day: Evidence shows that public power supplies 2 to7 hours of electricity in a 24-hour day. The state scores 0.5 out of 2.0.

F 1.3: Difference between the actual price and the officially regulated price of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006: The survey shows that the difference between the actual price and the officially regulated price of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006 shows is 11% to 20% for petrol and kerosene and 1 to 10% for diesel. The state scores 1.15 out of 2.0.

F 1.4: Evidence of availability of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006: Petrol is available all the time while kerosene and diesel are available 50% of the time, giving the state 1.4 out of 2.0.

F 2: Water supply

F 2.1: Daily per capita public water supply: The daily per capita water supply is 11 litres. This gives the state a score of 1.0 out of 2.0.

F 2.2: Average price of 20 litres of private water supply: Average price of 20 litres of water is above ₦10.00 and the state scores 0 out of a maximum of 2.0.

F 2.3: Proportion of firms' total water requirement obtained from private water supply: The proportion of firms total daily water requirement obtained from private water supply is between 10-24%. This gives the state a score of 0.75 out of 1.0.

F 3: Access to information

F 3.1: Number of post offices per 100,000 of the population: The number of post offices is 12 and the number per 100,000 persons is 0.34. The state scores 0 out of 1.0.

F 3.2: Tele-density for allocated fixed lines (number of telephone lines per 1,000 persons): The total number of fixed telephone lines is 25,000 and the number per 1,000 persons is 6.76. The state scores 0.3 out of 0.5.

F 3.3: Incidence of mobile phone ownership: Incidence of ownership of mobile lines is 6.9%. The state scores 0 out of 1.0.

F 3.4: Availability of television stations: The state has one federal and one state-owned television station, giving the state a score of 0.7 out of 1.0.

F 3.5: Availability of radio stations: The state has one federal and one state-owned radio station operating, giving the state a score of 0.7 out of 1.0

F 3.6: Availability of functional website containing information: The state does not have a functional website, giving the state 0.0 out of 1.0.

F 4: Transportation

F 4.1: Average cost of transportation per kilometer of intra-state roads. Average cost per kilometer of intra-state road transportation in the last quarter of 2006 is below ₦5.00. This gives the state the full score of 3.0.

F 4.2: Availability of airport. The state has an airport and scores the maximum point of 2.0.

F 5: Social Infrastructure

F 5.1: Primary school enrolment rate: Primary school enrolment rate is 32.8, giving the state 0.0 out of 1.0.

F 5.2: Pupil-teacher ratio: Pupil-teacher is 61:1. This gives the state a score of 0 out of 1.0.

F 5.3: Capital budget to education as % of total capital budget in 2005: The capital budget for education as a percentage of total capital budgets in 2005 was 13.81. The state scores 0.75 out of 1.5.

F 5.4: Capital budget on health as % of total capital budget in 2005: The capital budget for health as a percentage of total capital budgets in 2005 was 6.99. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.5.

F 5.5: Private sector rating of waste management: Based on assessment of business and company executives, the state scores 0.1 out of 0.5.

F 5.6: Frequency of waste disposal service: The survey shows that frequency of waste disposal is fortnightly. This gives the state a score of 0.5 out of 1.0.

F 5.7: Average monthly waste disposal levy: The survey shows that average monthly waste disposal levy is between ₦501.00 and ₦1000.00. The state scores 0.1 out of 0.5.

2.2 Legal and Regulatory Services

The state scores a total of 55.83% on the benchmark.

2.2.1 Performance on the Measures

Table 5: Scores and Performance on Legal and Regulatory Services

Code	Measure	Actual score	Max. score	Percent score (%)
R1	Business registration	2.5	4.0	62.5
R2	Tax administration	5.5	10.0	55.0
R3	Commercial dispute resolution	3.0	6.0	50.0
R4	Land registration and property rights	5.75	10.0	57.5
	Total	16.75	30.0	XXXXXXX

2.2.2 Performance on the Indicators

Table 6: Values on Legal and Regulatory Indicators

Code	Indicators	Actual score	Max. 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	0.75	1.0
R1.2	Evidence that improperly registered business names are not given recognition	0.25	0.50
R1.3	Evidence of existence of a task force against the display of unregistered names by firms	0	0.50
R1.4	Existence of an office of the Corporate Affairs Commissions	0.5	0.50
R1.5	Evidence of publication of the activities of CAC branch	0.25	0.25
R1.6	Evidence that the CAC office branch has a service charter	0	0.25
R1.7	Availability of accessible on-line real-time service at the CAC branch office	0.5	0.50
R1.8	Duration for obtaining certificates of registration for business names after filing all papers	0.25	0.50
	Subtotal (R1)	2.5	4.0
R2	Tax administration		
R2.1	Evidence of database of taxable persons:	1.5	1.50
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	1.0	1.0
R2.4	Evidence of a tax appeal tribunal/revenue courts	0	1.50
R2.5	Evidence of one-stop shop for tax payment to state and local government	0	1.0
R2.6	Number of taxes paid by manufacturing firms	0.75	1.0
R2.7	Amount paid as business premises levy capital per annum	0.5	1.0
R2.8	Number of days between receipt of demand notice and enforcement of penalties	0	1.0
R2.9	Penalties for non payment of business premises levy are enforced	1.0	1.0
	Subtotal (R2)	5.5	10.0
R3	Commercial dispute resolution		
R3.1	Establishment of information systems on caseload and judicial statistics	0	2.0
R3.2	Average time (in weeks) between filing a business dispute in court and obtaining judgment	1.5	2.0

R3.3	Evidence on availability/establishment of formal alternative dispute resolution mechanism	1.5	2.0
	Subtotal (R3)	3.0	6.0
R4	Land registration and property rights		
R4.1	Availability and usability of a cadastral map of the state	0.5	1.0
R4.2	Evidence that the state has enacted a land tenure law to operationalize the Land Use Act	0.5	1.0
R4.3	Official cost (charge) of obtaining governor's consent relative to the price of land	1.0	1.0
R4.4	Time taken to obtain C of O (between submission of application forms and eventual granting of consent)	1.0	1.0
R4.5	Computerization of land transactions	0	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	0.5	1.0
R4.7	Time taken for obtaining the Governor's consent for transfer of rights of ownership of land	0.5	1.0
R4.8	Evidence of active support for and promotion of equipment leasing	1.0	1.0
R4.9	Evidence of laws that require mandatory subscription to insurance and mortgage contributions	0	1.0
R4.10	Evidence of effective protection of private property rights	0.75	1.0
	Subtotal (R4)	5.75	10.0
	Total	18.0	30.0

R 1: Business Registration

R 1.1: Cessation of business registration at the state's Ministry of Commerce since Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) and setting up of Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC). Evidence shows that the ministry of commerce has ceased registration of businesses and formally notifies the registrants to go to CAC. There is however, no evidence of transfer of business registration records to the CAC by the state Ministry of Commerce. The state scores 0.75 of 1.0.

R 1.2: Evidence that improperly registered business names are not given recognition. Evidence shows that the state's internal revenue board and related agencies accept only properly registered business names. There is however, no evidence that the business premises registry admits only properly registered names in the state. The state scores 0.25 out of 0.5.

R 1.3: Evidence of existence of a task force (or regulatory actions) against the display of unregistered names by firms: There is no evidence that the state has a task force on registration of businesses in the state. This gives 0.0 out of 0.5.

R 1.4: Existence of an office of the Corporate Affairs Commissions: The state has a CAC branch and the head of the CAC performs the function of assistant registrar general of the CAC. This gives the state the full score of 0.5.

R 1.5: Evidence of publication of the activities of CAC branch (leaflets, fliers, handbills, booklets and/or websites) from where information on how to access CAC services can be obtained and which are freely issued: The CAC publicizes its activities and in addition in the local languages. The state gets the full score of 0.25.

R 1.6: Evidence that the CAC office branch has a service charter: There is no evidence that the CAC has a service charter. The state scores 0 out of a maximum of 0.25.

1.7: Availability of accessible on-line real-time service through which names can be searched for and reserved at the CAC branch office: The CAC branch is online, giving the state the full score of 0.5.

R 1.8: Duration for obtaining certificates of registration for business names after filing all papers: The time taken from filing registration papers to obtaining certificate of business registration for private company is one day and less than one week for a limited liability company. On the average, it takes 4 days. This gives the state the maximum score of 0.5.

R 2: Tax Administration

R 2.1: Evidence of database of taxable persons and whether it is computerized: There is evidence of a database of taxable persons, which is computerized. The state scores the maximum point of 1.5.

R 2.2: Evidence of publication of tax notices and sending of tax assessment notice: Evidence shows publication of tax notices by sending private letters to individual tax payers. This gives the state a score of 0.75 out of 1.0.

R 2.3: Evidence of a mechanism for validation of tax paid to other tiers of government and other states in the federation: There is evidence of validation of taxes paid to other tiers of government. This gives a full score of 1.0.

R 2.4: Evidence of tax appeal tribunal: There is no evidence of tax appeal tribunal. The state scores 0.0 out of 1.5.

R 2.5: Evidence of one-stop shop for tax payment to the state and local governments: There is no evidence of a one-stop shop for payment of taxes and the state scores 0.0 out of a maximum of 1.0.

R 2.6: Number of taxes paid by manufacturing firm: There are 14 taxes paid by manufacturing firms and the state scores 0.75 out of 1.0.

R 2.7: Amount paid as business premises levy in the state capital per annum: The amount paid as businesses premises levy per annum is between ₦5000.00 and ₦10, 000.00. This gives the state 0.5 out of 1.0.

R 2.8: Number of days between receipt of demand notice and enforcement of penalties for none of business premises levy: The survey shows that the number of days between receipt of demand notice and enforcement of penalties is less than 30 days. The state scores 0.0 out of 1.0.

R 2.9: Enforcement of penalties for nonpayment of business premises: Penalties for nonpayment of business premises levy are enforced by government officials. This gives the state the full score of 1.0.

R 3: Commercial Dispute Resolution

R 3.1: Evidence of established information system on caseload of judges and judicial statistics. There is no evidence of establishment of information systems on case load and judicial statistics which contain time and efficiency of judges. The state scores 0 out of 2.0.

R 3.2: Average time (in weeks) between filing a business dispute in court and obtaining judgment. The time taken between filing a business dispute in a court and obtaining judgment is less than 6 months. The state scores 1.5 out of 2.0.

R 3.3: Evidence of availability of alternative dispute resolution: The state has alternative dispute resolution programme. However, there is no evidence of endorsement of the ADR activities by the state high courts and the state scores 0.75 out of 2.0.

R4: Land Registration and Property Rights

R 4.1: Availability and usability of cadastral map of the State: There is evidence of existence of cadastral map of the state updated less than 20 years ago. The state scores 0.75 out of 1.0.

R 4.2: Evidence that the state has enacted a land tenure law to operationalize the land use act: The laws of Sokoto State of Nigeria 1993 has provided land tenure law to operationalize the land use act 1978. The state scores 0.5 out of a maximum of 1.0.

R 4.3: Official cost (charge) of obtaining governor's consent relative to price of land: The official cost of obtaining governor's consent is 2%, giving the state the full score of 1.0.

R 4.4: Time taken to obtain C of O (between submission of application forms and eventual granting of consent): It takes less than 4 months after application to obtain a C of O. The state scores the maximum point of 1.0.

R 4.5: Computerization of land transactions: There is no evidence of computerization of land transactions, giving the state 0.0 out of 1.0.

R 4.6: Time taken to search the registry for confirmation of validity of title in the case of transfer of rights of ownership: The survey shows that it takes between 1-2 months. This gives the state a score of 0.5 out of 1.0.

R 4.7: Time taken for obtaining the Governor's consent for transfer of rights of ownership of land: The time taken to obtain Governor's consent for transfer of rights of ownership of land is 1-2 months. The score is 0.5 out of 1.0.

R 4.8: Evidence of active support for and promotion of equipment leasing: Evidence shows that the state supports equipment leasing in agriculture and scores full point of 1.0.

R 4.9: Evidence of a law that requires mandatory subscription to insurance and mortgages: There is no evidence of a law that requires mandatory subscription to insurance and mortgages. The state scores 0.0 out of 1.0.

R 1.10: Evidence of a law on protection of property rights. The state has laws on protection of property rights such as Land Tenure Law, Vol. II – 1069, Laws of Sokoto State (-property, Ch 14 page 1975). The state scores the maximum point of 1.0.

2.3 Business Support and Investment Promotion

The state scores 55.25% on the benchmark.

2.3.1 Performance on the measures

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

Code	Measure	Actual score	Max. score	Percent score (%)
B1	Entrepreneurship promotion	2.25	3.0	75.0
B2	Access to finance	2	8.0	25.0
B3	Investment promotion services	4.0	5.0	80.0
B4	Support for industrial cluster	1.8	2.0	90.0
B5	Public - private partnership	1.0	2.0	50.0
	Total	11.05	20.0	XXXXXXX

2.3.2 Performance on the Indicators

Table 8: Values on Business Support and Investment Promotion Indicators

Code	Indicator	Actual score	Max. score
B1	Entrepreneurship promotion		
B1.1	Existence of specific policies and/or institutions to promote entrepreneurship	2.25	3.0
	Subtotal (B1)	2.25	3.0
B2	Access to finance and credit		
B2.1	Number of companies in the state that have benefited from SMEEIS in 2005 relative to national average	0.5	1.5
B2.2	Relative number of bank branches as at May 2006	0	1.5
B2.3	Volume of NACRDB loans disbursed to agro-businesses as percent of state's agriculture budget in 2005	0	1.5
B2.4	Volume of ACGSF loans disbursed to agro-businesses as percent of state's agriculture budget in 2005	0	1.5
B2.5	Repayment rate of ACGSF loans for the period 2002-2005	1.5	2.0
	Subtotal (B2)	2.0	8.0
B3	Investment promotion services		
B3.1	Existence of special programmes/incentives that promote technology innovations	2.0	2.0
B3.2	Evidence of special incentives to promote linkages between large firms and SMEs	1.0	1.0

B3.3	Availability of published and up-to-date investment or business information guide	1.0	1.0
B3.4	Existence of up-to-date directory of business firms	0	1.0
	Subtotal (B3)	4.0	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	0.8	1.0
	Subtotal (B4)	1.8	2.0
B5	Public-Private partnership		
B5.1	Public-private partnership in security, infrastructure and utilities, credit provision, training and mentoring	1.0	2.0
	Subtotal (B5)	1.0	2.0
	Total	11.05	20.0

B 1: Entrepreneurship promotion

B 1.1: Existence of specific policies and/or institutions to promote entrepreneurship:

The state government has policies, budgets and entrepreneurship promotion centres but there is no evidence of awards to deserving entrepreneurs. The state scores 2.25 out of a maximum of 3.0.

B 2: Access to finance

B 2.1 Number of companies that benefited from SMEEIS in 2005 relative to national average:

Number of companies that benefited from SMEEIS as a percentage of national average in 2005 is 18.0. This gives the state a score of 0.5 out of 1.5.

B 2.2: Relative number of bank branches as at May 2006:

The relative number of banks as a percentage of national average as at May 2006 is 45. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.5.

B 2.3: NACRDB loans as percentage of capital budget to agriculture in 2005:

NACRDB loans as a percentage of capital budget to agriculture in 2005 was 8.40. The state scores 0.0 out of 1.5.

B 2.4: Volume of ACGSF loans disbursed to agro-businesses as a percentage of agriculture capital budget:

The volume of ACGSF loans disbursed to agro-businesses as a percentage of capital budget on agriculture in 2005 was 9.78. This gives the state a score of 0.0 out of 1.5.

B 2.5: *Repayment rate of ACGSF loans for the period, 2002-2005:* The repayment rate of ACGSF loans as at 2005 was 74.98%. The state scores 1.5 out of 2.0.

B 3: Investment promotion services

B 3.1: *Existence of special programmes/incentives that promote technological innovations:* There is evidence of special programmes in infrastructure, special concessions and tax incentives to support technological innovations. The Technology Business Incubation Centre is geared towards achieving such aims. The state scores the maximum point of 2.0.

B 3.2: *Evidence of special incentives to promote linkages between large firms and small and medium enterprises:* There is evidence of special incentives to promote linkages between large and small/medium enterprises. The state scores the maximum point of 1.0.

B 3.3: *Availability of published up-to-date investment or business information guide:* There is evidence that the state has up-to-date business/investor guide, giving the state the full score of 1.0

B 3.4: *Evidence and up-to-date directory of business firms:* There is a no directory of business guide, giving the state 0.0 out of 1.0.

B 4: Support for industrial cluster/layout/park

B 4.1: *Presence of an industrial cluster/layout/park:* The state has industrial cluster/layout/park and scores the maximum point of 1.0.

B 4.2: *Government infrastructure programme to support the industrial cluster/layout/park:* Evidence shows government support for industrial clusters, layouts and parks that include roads, power, security and water. The state scores 0.8 out of 1.0.

B 5: Public-Private partnership

B 5.1: *Public-private partnership in security, infrastructure and utilities, credit provision, training and mentoring:* The state is involved in public – private partnership in the areas of credit provision and infrastructure facilities. This gives the state 1.0 out of 2.0.

2.4 Security

The state scores a total of 67.5% on the benchmark.

2.4.1 Performance on the measures

Table 9: Scores on Measures under Security

Code	Measure	Actual score	Max. score	Percent score (%)
S1	Major crimes	9.0	12.0	75.0
S2	Minor crimes	3	3.0	100.0
S3	Police resources	0	2.0	0
S4	Perceptions on security	1.5	3.0	50.0
	Total	13.5	20.0	XXXXXXX

2.4.2. Performance on the Indicators

Table 10: Values on Security Indicators

Code	Indicator	¹ Actual score	Max. score
S1	Major crimes		
S1.1	Number of reported armed robbery cases per 100,000 persons	2.0	2.0
S1.2	Number of reported murder cases per 100,000 persons	2.0	2.0
S1.3	Number of reported rape cases per 100,000 persons	2.0	2.0
S1.4	Number of reported assault cases per 100,000 persons	1.0	2.0
S1.5	Number of reported burglary and theft cases (including motor vehicle snatching) per 100,000 persons	0	2.0
S1.6	Number of reported arson/vandalism cases per 100,000 persons	2.0	2.0
	Subtotal (S1)	9.0	12.0
S2	Minor crimes		
S2.1	Number of reported fraud (including forgery and counterfeiting and extortion) cases per 100,000 persons	3.0	3.0
	Subtotal (S2)	3.0	3.0

¹ Major and minor crimes are indexed on a negative scale, the higher the percent the smaller the incidence of major or minor crimes.

S3	Police coverage		
S3.1	Police-population ratio	0	2.0
	Subtotal (S3)	0	2.0
S4	Perceptions on security		
S4.1	Assessment of the conduciveness of security to business	0.75	1.5
S4.2	Rating of police performance	0.75	1.5
	Subtotal (S4)	1.5	3.0
	Total	13.5	20.0

S 1: Major crimes

S 1.1: Number of reported armed robbery cases per 100,000 persons: The state has 23 reported armed robbery cases in 2005. The number of cases per 100,000 of the population is 0.62. The state scores the maximum of 2.0.

S 1.2: Number of reported murder cases per 100,000 persons: The number of murder cases 100,000 persons is 0.7. This gives the maximum score of 2.0

S 1.3: Number of reported rape cases per 100,000 persons: The state has 21 reported rape cases in 2005. The number of cases per 100,000 of the population is 0.57, giving the state the maximum score of 2.0.

S 1.4: Number of reported assault cases per 100,000 persons: The number of rape cases per 100,000 persons is 3.0. The state scores 1.0 out of 2.0.

S 1.5: Number of reported burglary and theft cases (including motor vehicle snatching) per 100,000 persons: The number of assault cases per 100,000 persons is 12.85, giving the state 0 out of 2.0.

S 1.6: Number of reported arson/vandalism per 100,000 persons: The number of arson/vandalism cases per 100,000 persons is 0.38. The state scores the maximum point of 2.0.

S 2: Minor crimes

S 2.1: Number of reported fraud (including forgery, counterfeiting and extortion cases) per 100,000 persons: The state has 96 reported cases of fraud, extortion and forgery/counterfeiting in 2005. The number of cases per 100,000 persons is 2.60. The state scores the maximum point of 3.0.

S 3: Police coverage

S 3.1: *The number of combatant policemen per 1,000 of the population in 2005:* The state has 3,444 combatant policemen in 2005. The number of policemen per 1,000 persons is 0.93. This gives the state a score of 0 out of 2.0.

S 4: Perceptions on security

S 4.1: *Assessment of conduciveness of security to business environment:* Based on the assessment of business and company executives, the state scores 0.75 out of a maximum of 1.5.

S 4.2: *Rating of police performance:* Based on the assessment of business and company executives, the state scores 0.75 out of a maximum of 1.5.