

BECANS BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT REPORT

Volume 1, Number 27, 2007

NASARAWA STATE

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SYNOPSIS

NASARAWA STATE scores 39.15% on the business environment index. She scores relatively higher on infrastructure and security.

Infrastructure and Utilities: The state scores 43.83% on infrastructure and utilities, performing relatively better on transportation and access to information. The state performs relatively low on energy, water supply and social infrastructure.

Legal and Regulatory Environment. The state scores a total of 38.5% on legal and regulatory environment, performing relatively better on tax administration than the rest of the measures. It performs relatively low in the areas of tax administration.

Business Support and Investment Promotion: The state performs relatively low on business development support and investment promotion, scoring 27.25%. Relatively, the state performs better on support for industrial clusters/layouts/parks than the rest of the measures.

Security. The state scores a total of 45% on security, performing relatively better on police resource availability. It performs relatively low on crime prevention and public perception of security in the state.

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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 north central part of the country. It lies between latitude 7° and 9° N, and longitude 7° and 10° E. Based on the 2006 national census, the state has a population of 1,863,275. The land area is about 27,116.8 square kilometers. It comprises 13 local government areas.

1.2. Economic Potentials

Agriculture is the dominant economic sector. The major agricultural products include melon, rice, yams, sugar cane, cassava, groundnut and soya beans. Others are guinea corn, millet, beniseed, cashew, maize, mangoes, oranges, wheat, apples, acha, cotton, beans, palm products, plantain, as well as livestock, fisheries and forestry products.

The is endowed with rich minerals that include Beryl, Sapphire, Tourmaline, Quartz, Amethyst Garnet Topaz, Zircon, Tantalite, Cassiterite, Columbite, Ilmenite, Galena (lead), Iron Ore, Barytes, Feldspars, Limestone, Mica, Coaking coal, Talc, Clays, Glass sand, Dolomite/Marble, Salt and Chalcopyrite.

The state has tourism potentials. These include Farin Ruwa Waterfalls Wamba; the Doma Dam, Water Falls of Eggon Hill; Giza Crocodile Pond (Giza) and Akiri Warm Spring (Azara). Others are Hunki Ox-bow lake in (Awe), Lafia Spring Water (Assakio),. Captain Moloney Tomb (Hills) Keffi, Dying pits in Keffi and Lafia, Bakono Game Reserves (Nasarawa), Ara Rock (Nasarawa) Elongated Feruwa Lake at Assakio, Eggon Rolling Hills and Caves as well as Fefa Ruwa Lake, among others.

1.3. Investment Climate, Policies and Institutions

The industrial policy is anchored on promotion of industrial activities through the provision of investor friendly environment. The policy seeks to foster private sector participation, promote the development and utilization of indigenous technology and local raw materials and agro-based SMEs as well as the privatization of existing state owned enterprises.

1.4. Budget Profile

Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) accounted for 7.69% of total budgeted revenue in 2005. Per capital values of health and education capital budgets were ₦366.75 and ₦41005.38 in 2005 (Table 1).

Table 1: Budget Profile, 2005

Budget	Total value (₦m)	Per capita value (₦)*
Federal Accounts Revenue	16,476.00	8858.06
Internally Generated Revenue	1,371.80	737.53
Total Budget	26,618.00	14,310.75
Capital Budget to Health	682.15	366.75
Capital Budget to Education	1,870.00	1005.38

2.0 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT SCORECARD

The state scores 39.15% on the business environment index. The performance on various benchmarks is as follows.

Table 2: Performance across the Benchmarks

Benchmark	Actual Score	Maximum Score	Percentage Score
Infrastructure (F)	13.15	30.0	43.83
Legal and Regulatory (R)	11.55	30.0	38.50
Business Support and Investment Promotion (B)	5.45	20.0	27.25
Security (S)	9.0	20.0	45.0
Total	39.15	100.0	XXXXXXX

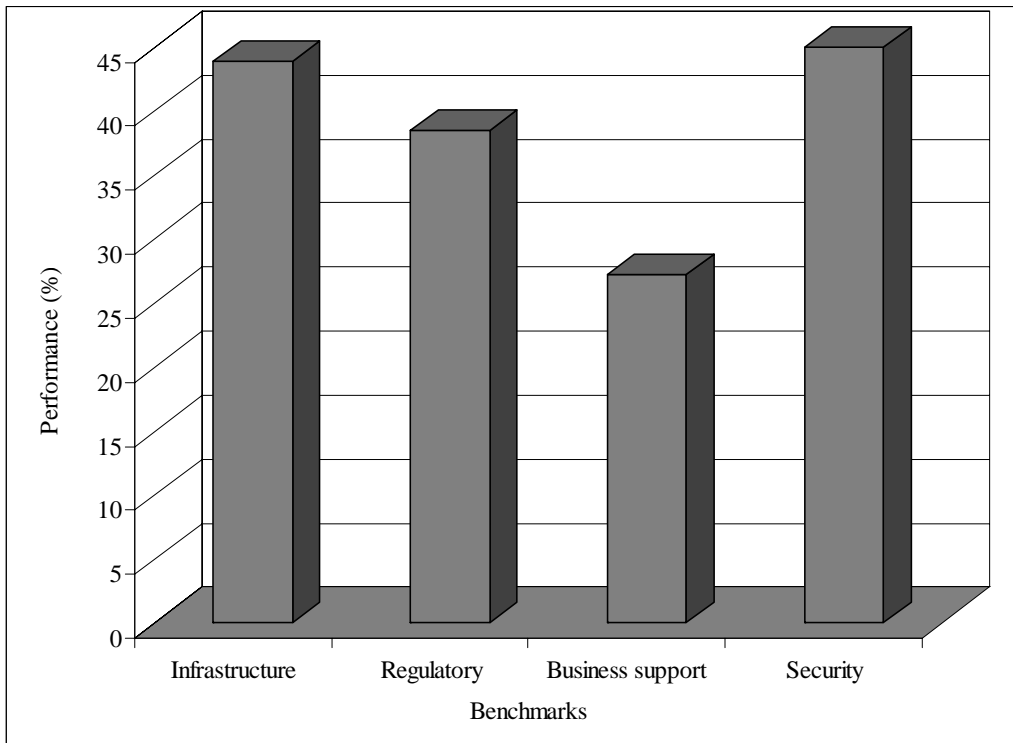


Figure 1: Performance across Benchmarks.

2.1 Infrastructure and Utilities

The state scored 43.83% on this benchmark. The details are summarized in tables 3 and 4.

2.1.1 Performance on the Measures

Table 3: Scores on the Measures under Infrastructure and Utilities

Measure	Actual Score	Maximum Score	Percentage Score
Energy	3.7	8.0	46.25
Water supply	0.5	5.0	10.0
Access to information	2.8	5.0	56.0
Transportation	3.0	5.0	60.0
Social infrastructure	3.15	7.0	45.0
Total	13.15	30.0	XXXXXXXXXXXX

2.1.2 Performance on the indicators

Table 4: Values on Infrastructure and Utilities Indicators

Indicator label	Indicator	Actual Score	Maximum 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 the actual price and the officially regulated price of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006	0.7	2.0
F1.4	Evidence of availability of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006	2.0	2.0
	Subtotal (F1)	3.7	8.0
	F2: Water supply		
F2.1	Daily per capita liters of water supply	0.5	2.0
F2.2	Average price of 20 liters of private water supply	0.0	2.0
F2.3	Proportion of firms' total daily water requirement obtained from private supply	0.0	1.0
	Subtotal (F2)	0.5	5.0
	F3: Access to information		
F3.1	Number of post offices per 100, 000 of the population	0.0	1.0
F3.2	Tele-density for fixed lines (number of telephone lines per 1000 persons)	0.3	0.5
F3.3	Incidence of mobile phone ownership	0.1	0.5
F3.4	Availability of local television stations	0.7	1.0
F3.5	Availability of radio stations	0.7	1.0
F3.6	Availability of functional website containing information	1.0	1.0
	Subtotal (F3)	2.8	5.0
	F4: Transportation		
F4.1	Average cost per kilometer of intra-state road transportation in the last quarter of 2006	3.0	3.0
F4.2	Availability of airport	0.0	2.0
	Subtotal (F4)	3.0	5.0

F5: Social infrastructure			
F5.1	Primary school enrolment rate	0.75	1.0
F5.2	Pupil-Teacher ratio	0.75	1.0
F5.3	Capital budget to education as a ratio of total capital budget in 2005	0.75	1.5
F5.4	Capital budget to education as a ratio of total capital budget in 2005	0.0	1.5
F5.5	Private sector rating of waste management	0.1	0.5
F5.6	Frequency of waste disposal services	0.5	1.0
F5.7	Average monthly waste disposal levy	0.3	0.5
Subtotal (F5)		3.15	7.0
Total		13.15	30.0

F1: Energy

F1.1: Annual per capita electricity supply (kilowatts per capita). With an estimated annual power supply of 58,896.80kw, the per capita power supply was 0.02 and the state scores 0.5 out of 2.0 points.

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

F1.3: Difference between the actual price and the officially regulated price of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006. The survey shows 11 - 20% price difference between the official prices and what the people pay for petrol and diesel, and more than 20% price difference for kerosene. The state scores 0.7 out of 2.0.

F1.4: Evidence of availability of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006. The survey shows that petrol, diesel and kerosene are available all the time, giving the state the maximum score of 2.0

F2: Water supply

F2.1: Daily per capita litres of water supply. Information gave per capita daily water supply of about 3 litres, giving the state 0.5 out of 2.0

F2.2: Average price of 20 litres of private water supply: The survey shows that water from water vendors sell at ₦10.00 and above for 20 litres. The state scores zero out of a maximum of 2.0.

F2.3: Proportion of firms' total daily water requirement obtained from private supply: The survey shows that business firms get 60 to 70% of their total water need through private supplies, giving the state a zero score out of 1.0.

F3: Access to information

F3.1: Number of post offices per 100, 000 persons: The state has 13 post offices, and dividing this by the state 2006 population figure gave the number of post offices per 100,000 as 0.7. The state scores zero out of 1.0.

F3.2: Tele-density for fixed lines (number of telephone lines per 1000 persons): The total number of allocated fixed lines is 10,284 fixed lines, and dividing this by the state 2006 population figure gave the number of lines per 1,000 as 5.52. The score is 0.3 out of 0.5.

F3.3: Incidence of mobile phone ownership: The incidence of mobile phone ownership was 21.3%. The state scores 0.1 out of 0.5.

F3.4: Availability of local television stations: There are federal and state television stations. The state scores 0.7 out of a maximum of 1.0.

F3.5: Availability of radio stations: There are federal and state radio stations. The state scores 0.7 out of a maximum of 1.0

F3.6: Availability of functional website containing information: A search through the internet showed that the state has a functional website, last updated on 1st March 2007. The state scores the maximum point of 1.0.

F4: Transportation

F4.1: Average cost per kilometer of intra-state road transportation in the last quarter: The survey showed that the average transport fare for intra-state road movement is ₦5.00 and below per kilometer. The state scores the maximum point of 3.0.

F4.2: Availability of airport: The state is yet to have an airport and scores zero out of 2.0.

F5: Social infrastructure

F5.1: Primary school enrolment rate: Primary school net enrolment for 2006 was 61.7%, giving the state a score of 0.75 out of 1.0.

F5.2: Pupil-Teacher ratio: Pupil-Teacher ratio is 38:1. The score is 0.75 out of 1.0.

F5.3: Capital budget to education as a ratio of total capital budget in 2005: The 2005 total capital budget was ₦13,106,554,000.00 while the capital budget to education was ₦1,870,000,000.00, representing 12.20% of total capital budget. The score is 0.75 out of a maximum of 1.5.

F5.4: Capital budget on health as a ratio of total capital budget in 2005: The 2005 total capital budget was ₦13,106,554,000.00 while the capital budget for health was ₦682,154,000.00, representing 4.18% of total capital budget. The state scores zero out of a maximum of 1.5.

F5.5: Private sector rating of waste management: The survey shows private sector rated waste management as fair, giving the state 0.1 out of 0.5 point.

F5.6: Frequency of waste disposal services: The score is 0.5 out of 1.0 point.

F5.7: Average monthly waste disposal levy: The average monthly levy paid by business firms for waste disposal ranged from ₦201.00 to ₦500.00. The state scores 0.3 out of a maximum of 0.5.

2.2 Legal and Regulatory Services

The state scores a total of 38.5% on the benchmark. The details are summarized in tables 5 and 6.

2.2.1 Performance on the Measures

Table 5: Scores on the Measures under Legal and Regulatory Services

Measure	Actual Score	Maximum Score	Percentage Score
Business registration	0.8	4.0	20.0
Tax administration	5.75	10.0	57.5
Contract enforcement/commercial disputes resolution	1.5	6.0	25.0
Land registration and property rights	3.5	10.0	35.0
Total	11.55	30.0	XXXXXXXXXXXX

2.2.2 Performance on the Indicators

Table 6: Values on Legal and Regulatory Services Indicators

Code	Indicator	¹ 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	0.0	0.5
R1.3	Evidence of existence of a task force (or regulatory actions) against the display of unregistered business names by firms	0.0	0.5
R1.4	Existence of an office of the Corporate Affairs Commission	0.3	0.5
R1.5	Evidence of publication of activities of the CAC branch (leaflets, fliers, hand bills, booklets and/or websites) from where information on how to access CAC services can be obtained and which are freely issued	0.0	0.25
R1.6	Evidence that the CAC branch office has a service charter	0.0	0.25
R1.7	Availability of accessible on-line real-time services through which names can be searched for and reserved at the CAC branch office	0.0	0.5

¹ 0% score does not necessarily imply that the state has zero units of the particular property or attribute. Also, 100% score does not necessarily imply that the state has full units of the particular property. Rather, the two extreme scores merely reflect the two extreme points of the measuring scale used to evaluate the performance of respective states on this property or attribute.

R1.8	Duration for obtaining certificate of registration for business names after filing all papers	0.0	0.5
	Subtotal (R1)	0.8	4.0
	R2: Tax administration		
R2.1	Evidence of database of taxable persons	1.5	1.5
R2.2	Evidence of publication of tax notices and sending of Tax Assessment Notices to registered tax payers in the last three years	1.0	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	0.0	1.5
R2.5	Evidence of one-stop shop for tax payment to state and local governments	0.0	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 for late payment of taxes by tax authorities	0.0	1.0
R2.9	Penalties for non payment of business premises are enforced	1.0	1.0
	Subtotal (R2)	5.75	10.0
	R3: Contract enforcement/commercial disputes resolution		
R3.1	Establishment of information systems on caseload and judicial statistics	0.0	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 of availability/establishment of formal Alternative Dispute Resolution	0.0	2.0
	Subtotal (R3)	1.5	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 operationalise the 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	0.75	1.0
R4.4	Time taken for obtaining C of O (between submission of application form and eventual granting of consent)	0.75	1.0
R4.5	Computerization of land transactions	0.0	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 of land	1.0	1.0

R4.7	Time taken for obtaining the Governor's consent for transfer of rights of ownership of land	0.0	1.0
R4.8	Evidence of active support for and promotion of equipment leasing	1.0	1.0
R4.9	Evidence of a law that requires mandatory subscription to insurance and mortgage contributors	0.0	1.0
R4.10	Evidence of effective protection of private property rights	0.0	1.0
	Subtotal (R4)	3.5	10.0
	Total Score	11.55	30.0

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: The state no longer registers business names and scores 0.5 out of 1.0.

R1.2: Evidence that improperly registered business names are not given recognition by the State: The study did not show that improperly registered business names are not given recognition by the government. The state scores zero out of 0.5.

R1.3: Evidence of existence of a task force (or regulatory actions) against the display of unregistered business names by firms: The state is yet to have a task force against display of unregistered business names. The state scores 0 out of 0.5.

R1.4: Existence of an office of the Corporate Affairs Commission: The state has a CAC Branch office, scoring 0.3 out of 0.5.

R1.5: Evidence of publication of activities of the 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: There were no publications of the CAC activities. The state scores 0 out of a maximum of 0.25.

R1.6: Evidence that the CAC branch office has a service charter: There was no evidence of a service charter at the CAC office. The state scores 0 out of 0.25.

R1.7: Availability of accessible on-line real-time services through which names can be searched for and reserved at the CAC branch office: There were no online-facilities at state CAC branch, giving the state 0.0 out of 0.5.

R1.8: Duration for obtaining certificate of registration for business names after filing all papers: The state scores 0 out of 0.5.

R2: Tax administration

R2.1: Evidence of database of taxable persons: The state has computerized database for taxable persons, giving her the maximum score of 1.5.

R2.2: Evidence of publication of tax notices and sending of Tax Assessment Notices to registered tax payers in the last three years: Tax notices/assessment forms were disseminated to tax payers through the press. The state scores the maximum point of 1.0.

R2.3: Evidence of a mechanism for validation of tax paid to other tiers of government and other states in the Federation: The state has mechanisms for validation of tax paid to other tiers of government and other states, giving the state the maximum score of 1.0.

R2.4: Evidence of a Tax Appeal Tribunal/Revenue Courts: There was no evidence of existence of tax appeal tribunal/court. The state scores 0 out of 1.5.

R2.5: Evidence of one-stop shop for tax payment to state and local governments: The survey did not show evidence of one-stop shop for tax payment, giving the state 0 out of 1.0.

R2.6: Number of taxes paid by manufacturing firms: The number of taxes paid by manufacturers was 15, 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: The business premises levy paid ranged from ₦5,000.00 to ₦10,000.00. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.0.

R2.8: Number of days between receipt of demand notice and enforcement of penalties for late payment of taxes by tax authorities: The survey showed that the number of days between receipt of demand notice and enforcement of penalties is below 30 days, giving the state 0 point of 1.0.

R2.9: Penalties for non payment of business premises are enforced: From the results of the survey, enforcement of penalties for non-payment of business premises is carried out by the state government. The state scores the maximum points of 1.0.

R3: Contract enforcement/commercial disputes resolution

R3.1: Establishment of information systems on caseload and judicial statistics: There was no evidence showing existence of caseload factor. The state scores 0 out of a maximum of 2.0.

R3.2: Average time (in weeks) between filing a business dispute in court and obtaining judgment: Available data show that the time spent from filing and obtaining judgment on business dispute is 11 to 26 weeks. The state scores 1.5 out of 2.0.

R3.3: Evidence of availability/establishment of formal Alternative Dispute Resolution: The survey shows that there is no ADR system in operation. The state scores 0 out of 2.0.

R4: Land registration and property rights

R4.1: Availability and usability of a cadastral Map of the State: The survey shows that the state does not yet have cadastral map for the towns and cities. The state scores 0 out of a maximum of 1.0.

R4.2: Evidence that the state has enacted a land tenure law to operationalise the Land Use Act. There is no evidence of a state land tenure law to complement the Land Use Act. The state scores 0 out of 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: The average cost of obtaining governor's consent is 3-5%. The state scores 0.75 out of 1.0.

R4.4: Time taken for obtaining C of O (between submission of application form and eventual granting of consent): The average length of time for obtaining C of O is 6 – 12 months, and the state scores 0.75 out of 1.0.

R4.5: Computerization of land transactions: Available data did not show evidence of computerization of land registry. The state scores zero out of a maximum of 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 of land: The time taken to search the registry and obtain confirmation of validity of transfer of ownership is less than 1 week. The state scores the maximum point of 1.0.

R4.7: Time taken for obtaining the governor's consent for transfer of rights of ownership of land: The length of time spent to obtain governor's consent for transfer of rights of ownership of land is more than two months. The state scores 0 out of 1.0.

R4.8: Evidence of active support for and promotion of equipment leasing: There was no evidence of active support for equipment leasing but the state ADP renders tractor hiring services to farmers, which is an example of support for equipment leasing. The state scores the maximum point of 1.0.

R4.9: Evidence of a law that requires mandatory subscription to insurance and mortgage contributors: There was no evidence of law requiring mandatory subscription to insurance and mortgage. The state scores 0 out of 1.0.

R4.10: Evidence of effective protection of private property rights: There was no evidence of effective protection of property rights, giving the state a score of zero out of 1.0.

2.3 Business Support and Investment Promotion

The state scores 27.25% on the benchmark. The details are summarized in tables 7 and 8.

2.3.1 Performance on the Measures

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

Measure	Actual Score	Maximum Score	Percentage Score
Entrepreneurship promotion	0.75	3.0	25.0
Access to finance and credit	2.0	8.0	25.0
Investment promotion services	1.0	5.0	20.0
Support for industrial clusters/layouts/parks	1.2	2.0	60.0
Public private partnership	0.5	2.0	25.0
Total	5.45	20.0	XXXXXXX

2.3.2 Performance on the Indicators

Table 8: Values on Indicators of Business Support and Investment Promotion

Indicator label	Indicator	Actual Score	Maximum Score
B1: Entrepreneurship promotion			
B1.1	Existence of specific policies and/or institutions to promote entrepreneurship	0.75	3.0
	Subtotal (B1)	0.75	3.0
B2: Access to finance and credit			
B2.1	Number of companies that benefited from SMEEIS in 2005 relative to national average	0.5	1.5
B2.2	Relative number of bank branches as at May 2006	0.0	1.5
B2.3	NACRDB loans as % of agriculture capital budget in 2005	0.0	1.5
B2.4	Volume of ACGSF loans disbursed to agro-businesses as % of agriculture capital budget in 2005	0.0	1.5
B2.5	Repayment of ACGSF loans	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	1.0	2.0
B3.2	Evidence of special incentives to promote linkages between large firms and small and medium enterprises	0.0	1.0
B3.3	Availability of published and up-to-date investment or business information guide to enlighten investors (base year 2004)	0.0	1.0
B3.4	Existence of published and up to date directory of business firms	0.0	1.0
	Subtotal (B3)	1.0	5.0
B4: Support for industrial clusters/layouts/parks			
B4.1	Is there an industrial cluster/layout/park	1.0	1.0
B4.2	Government infrastructure programmes to support the cluster/layout/park	0.2	1.0
	Subtotal (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
	Subtotal (B5)	0.5	2.0
Total		5.45	20.0

B1: Entrepreneurship promotion

B1.1: Existence of specific policies and/or institutions to promote entrepreneurship (business start-up and business growth): The state scores 0.75 out of 3.

B2: Access to finance and credit

B2.1: Number of companies that benefited from SMEEIS in 2005 relative to national average: Data obtained from the CBN show that the number of companies that benefited from SMEEIS was 17.45% of the national average. The score is 0.5 out of 1.5.

B2.2: Relative Number of bank branches as at May 2006: The number of bank branches is 23% of the national average. The state scores 0 out of 1.5.

B2.3: NACRDB loans as % of capital budget to agriculture in 2005: NACRDB loan was 10.9% of the capital budget to agriculture. The state scores 0 out of 1.5.

B2.4: Volume of ACGSF loans disbursed to agro-businesses as % of capital budget for agriculture in 2005: The ACGSF loan was 6.8% of the capital budget for agriculture. The state scores 0 out of 1.5.

B2.5: Repayment of ACGSF loans - percent repayment last year: Total ACGSF loan repayment rate for the period 2002-2005 was 73.28%. The state scores 1.5 out of 2.0.

B3: Investment promotion services

B3.1: Existence of special programmes/incentives that promote technology innovations: From the state's 2005 budget, there were provisions for industrial layout/cluster/park, Lafia; Technology Business Incubation Centre, Lafia; and construction of Lafia Modern Market. The state scores fully on infrastructure and obtains 1.0 out of 2.0.

B3.2: Evidence of special incentives to promote linkages between large firms and small and medium enterprises: The state is yet to put in place such special incentives that promote linkages and collaboration between the large firms and the SMEs. The state scores 0 out of a total of 1.0.

B3.3: Availability of published and up-to-date investment or business information guide to enlighten investors (base year 2004): There was no evidence of a publication on investment potentials and opportunities (Industrial Guide). However, there were some information on investment potentials and guides in the state's website. The state scores 0 out the maximum point of 1.0 since there was no published copy of the investment guide.

B3.4: Existence of published and up to date directory of business firms: There was no evidence of a directory of business establishments, giving the state zero out of 1.0.

B4: Support for industrial clusters/layouts/parks

B4.1: Existence of an industrial cluster/layout/park: From the 2005 budget, there are designated industrial parks/clusters/layouts. The state scores the maximum point of 1.0.

B4.2: Government infrastructure programmes to support the cluster/layout/park: Data from the 2005 budget show evidence of infrastructural budget provisions for industrial layouts. The state scores 0.2 points out of 1.0

B5: Public-Private partnership

B5.1: Public-Private partnership in security, infrastructure and utilities, credit provision, training and mentoring: The survey shows some public-private collaboration in infrastructure, giving the state 0.5 out of 2.0.

2.4 Security

The state scores a total of 45% on security.

2.4.1 Performance on the Measures

Table 9: Scores on the Measures under Security

Measure	Actual Score	Maximum Score	Percentage Score
Major crimes (crimes with violence)	4.0	12.0	33.33
Minor crimes (crimes without violence)	1.5	3.0	50.0
Police coverage	2.0	2.0	100
Perception of security	1.5	3.0	50.0
Total	9.0	20.0	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

2.4.2 Performance on the Indicators

Table 10: Values on Security Indicators

Indicator label	Indicator	² Actual Score	Maximum Score
	S1: Major crimes (crimes with violence)		
S1.1	Number of reported armed robbery cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons	0.0	2.0
S1.2	Number of reported murder cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons	1.0	2.0
S1.3	Number of reported rape cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons	1.0	2.0
S1.4	Number of reported assault cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons	0.0	2.0
S1.5	Number of reported burglary and theft cases (including motor vehicle snatching) in 2005 per 100,000 persons	0.0	2.0
S1.6	Number of reported arson/vandalism cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons	2.0	2.0
	Subtotal (S1)	4.0	12.0
	S2: Minor crimes (crimes without violence)		
S2.1	Number of reported fraud (including forgery and counterfeiting and extortion cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons	1.5	3.0
	Subtotal (S2)	1.5	3.0
	S3: Police coverage		
S3.1	Police-population in 2005 per 1,000 persons	2.0	2.0
	Subtotal (S3)	2.0	2.0
	S4: Perception of 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	8.5	20.0

² Major and minor crimes are indexed on a negative scale, the higher the percent the smaller the incidence of major or minor crimes.

S1: Major crimes (crimes with violence)

S1.1: Number of reported armed robbery cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons: The number of reported armed robbery cases is 141 and the population is 1,863,275. The number of reported cases per 100,000 persons is 7.57. The state scores 0 out of 2.0.

S1.2: Number of reported murder cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons: The number of reported murder cases is 85 and the population is 1,863,275. The number of reported murder cases per 100,000 persons is 4.56, giving the state 1.0 out of 2.0.

S1.3: Number of reported rape cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons: The number of reported rape cases is 43 and the population is 1,863,275. The number of reported murder cases per 100,000 persons is 2.31 and the state scores 1.0 out of 2.0

S1.4: Number of reported assault cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons: The number of reported assault cases is 135 and the population is 1,863,275. The number of reported cases per 100,000 persons is 7.25 and the state scores 0.0 out of 2.0.

S1.5: Number of reported burglary and theft cases (including motor vehicle snatching) reported/recorded in 2005 per 100,000 persons: Number of burglary/theft cases and motor vehicle theft/snatching in 2005 was 532 and population is 1,863,275. The number of reported cases per 100,000 persons is 28.55, giving the state 0.0 out of 2.0.

S1.6: Number of reported arson/vandalism cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons: The number of reported cases of arson/vandalism is 14 and the population is 1,863,275. The number of reported cases per 100,000 persons is 0.75 and the state scores the maximum point of 2.0.

S2: Minor crimes (crimes without violence)

S2.1: Number of reported fraud (including forgery and counterfeiting and extortion cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons: The number of reported fraud cases is 172 and the population is 1,863,275. The number of reported cases per 100,000 persons is 9.23 and the state scores 1.5 out of 3.0.

S3: Police coverage

S3.1: Police-population ratio in 2005 per 1,000 persons: The population of police is 7063; and the population is 1,863,275. The number of police per 1000 of the population is 3.79 and the state scores the maximum point of 2.0.

S4: Perception of security

S4.1: Assessment of the conduciveness of security to business: Based on rating by business/company executives, the state scores 0.75 out of a maximum of 1.5

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