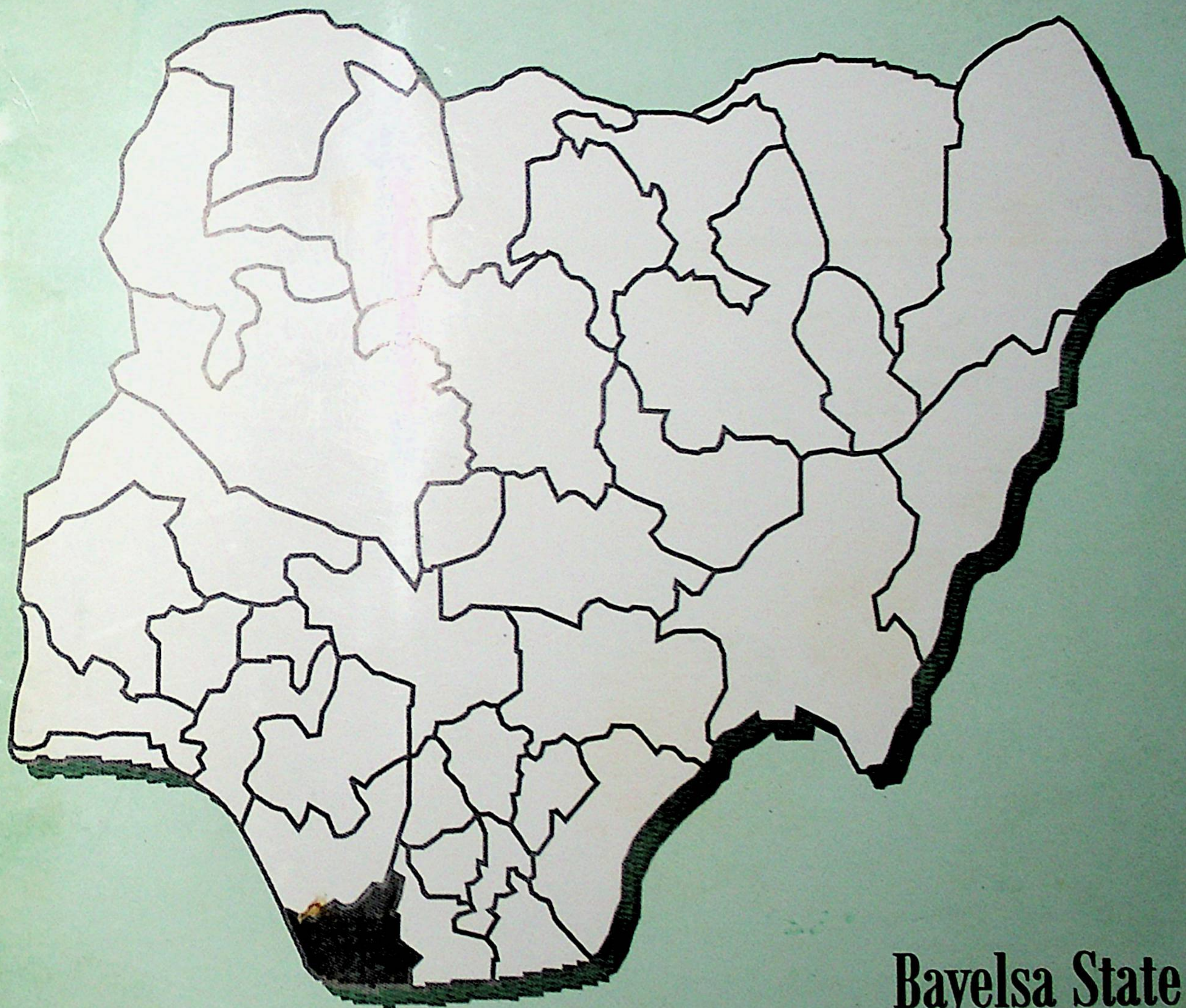


BECANS BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT REPORT

Vol. 1, No. 7, 2007



Bayelsa State



AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED ECONOMICS

Business Environment Reports (BERs) disseminate the results and findings of research and analyses of the conditions for private enterprise and doing business across Nigerian states. The report series is aimed at providing the scientific evidence base for constructive dialogue between state governments, private sector and civil society. The series intends to stimulate policy advocacy and greater attention to the critical role of state governments in promoting competitive private enterprise. The reports would be updated on a regular basis to reflect new developments and changing performance of the business environment across Nigerian states.

This Report is based on research methodology described in the Synthesis Report (Vol., No. 1) of the Business Environment Report Series.

Business Environment Reports are research outcomes only. The findings, conclusions and interpretations do not necessarily represent the official views and policies of African Institute for Applied Economics or any of BECANS collaborating institutions.

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National Planning Commission



Central Bank of Nigeria

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Volume 1, Number 1, 2015
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In collaboration with



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SYNOPSIS

BAYELSA State scores a total of 48.65% on the business environment index.

The state scores 48.0% on infrastructure and utilities. It performs relatively better on water supply, access to information and social infrastructure, and relatively low on energy and transport.

It scores 41.67% on legal and regulatory services. It performs relatively better on tax administration. The state's performance on business registration, commercial dispute resolution and land registration is relatively low.

The state scores 46.25% on business support and investment promotion. The state performs relatively higher on investment promotion, public-private partnership and in entrepreneurship promotion. It performs relatively low on accesses to credit and finance and support for industrial cluster/layout/park.

The state scores a total of 62.50% on the security. It scores very well on minor crimes as well as on police resources, while performing relatively low on public perception of security.

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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

LGA = Local Government Area

FAR= Federal Account Revenue

IGR = Internally Generated Revenue

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

Bayelsa State was created out of the old Rivers State on the 1st day of October, 1996. It is a coastal state located in the heart of the Niger Delta within latitudes 4° 51' and 5° 23' north and longitudes 5° 22' and 6° 45' east. The state has 8 local government areas. The population of Bayelsa State is 1,703,358 in 2006. It has a land of 9,059 square kilometers.

1.2 Economic Potentials

Although the state is a major producer of petroleum in Nigeria, agriculture is the mainstay of the state economy. The main occupations of the people are farming, fishing, raffia palm tapping and local gin distillery, lumbering, canoe carving, hunting, weaving and gathering of oil palm fruits, snails etc. The major food crops include cassava, yam, cocoyam, plantain/banana, maize, rice, fruits and vegetables. It has some tourism potential with its beaches, cultural festivals, artifacts and rich colonial history. Bayesla State is a major oil and gas producing area, contributing over 30% of Nigeria's crude oil production.

1.3 Investment Climate Policies and Institutions

Government policies in key sectors of agriculture, industry, trade and commerce and SMEs emphasize development of physical infrastructure like roads and electricity. Some incentives provided by the state government include facilitation of land acquisition, infrastructural support for industries, advisory services and financial intermediation and training for SMEs. Key areas of investment in the state include oil and gas, agricultural production and agro-based industries (oil palm and palm products, rice, banana and plantain, coconut, sugar-cane, poultry, fishery), salt production and tourism.

1.4 Budget Profile

Federal allocation revenue accounted for 98.73% of total budgeted revenue in 2005. The federal allocation revenue (FAR) and internally generated revenue (IGR) per capita were ₦5,036.93 and ₦791.61, respectively. Capital budgets for health and education were 4.20% and 8.18% of total budget with per capita budgets of ₦1, 944.12 and ₦3,792.94, respectively out of a total budget per capita of ₦46,344.33 (Table 1).

Table 1: Budget Profile, 2005

Item	Total (N) m	Amount per capita (N)
Federation Account Revenue	104,955.28	5036.93
Internally generated revenue	1,345.73	791.61
Total budget	78,786.21	46,344.83
Capital budget to health	3,305.00	1,944.12
Capital budget to education	6,448.00	3,792.94

2.0 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT SCORECARD

The state has aggregate score of 48.65% on the business environment index. The scores across the benchmarks are summarized in table 2 and figure 1.

Table 2: Scores across the Benchmarks

Code	Benchmark	Actual Score	Max. score	Percent score
F	Infrastructure and utilities	14.40	30.0	48.0
R	Legal and regulatory services	12.5	30.0	41.67
B	Business support and investment promotion	9.25	20.0	46.25
S	Security	12.50	20.0	62.50
	Total	48.65	100.00	XXXXXXX

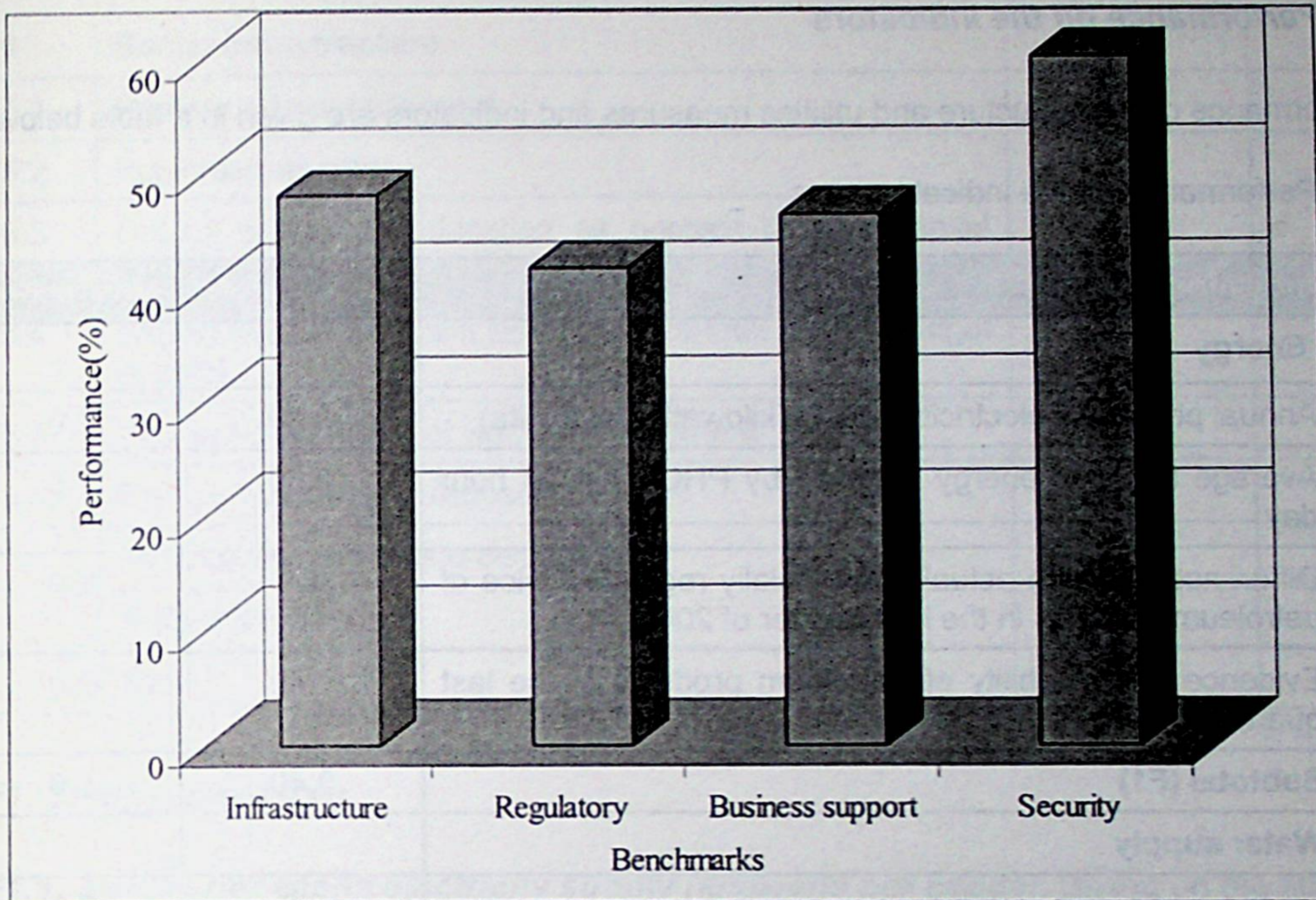


Figure 1: Performance across benchmarks.

2.1 Infrastructure and Utilities

The state scores a total of 48.0% on infrastructure and utilities. Details are contained in tables 3 and 4.

2.1.1 Performance on the measures

Table 3: Performance on the measures in the Infrastructure and Utilities Benchmark

Code	Measure	Actual score	Max. score	Percent score
F1	Energy	3.40	8.0	42.5
F2	Water supply	4.25	5.0	85.0
F3	Access to information	2.40	5.0	48.0
F4	Transportation	1.0	5.0	20.0
F5	Social infrastructure	3.35	7.0	47.86
	Total	14.40	30.0	XXXXXXXXXXXX

2.1.2 Performance on the indicators

The performance on infrastructure and utilities measures and indicators are given in a table below.

Table 4: Performance on the Indicators

Code	Indicator	Actual score	Max. score
F1:	Energy		
F1.1	Annual per capita electricity supply (kilowatts per capita)	0.50	2.0
F1.2	Average hours of energy supplied by PHCN per 24 hour day	0.50	2.0
F1.3	Difference between actual and officially regulated price of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006	1.0	2.0
F1.4	Evidence of availability of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006	1.40	2.0
	Subtotal (F1)	3.40	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	2.0	2.0
F2.3	Proportion of firms' total water requirement obtained from private water supply	0.25	1.0
	Subtotal (F2)	4.25	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 allocated fixed lines	0.50	0.50
F3.3	Incidence of mobile phone ownership	0.10	0.50
F3.4	Availability of TV stations	0.40	1.0
F3.5	Availability of radio stations	0.40	1.0
F3.6	Availability of a functional website	1.0	1.0
	Subtotal (F3)	2.40	5.0
F4	Transportation		
F4.1	Average cost of per kilometer of intra-state road transportation	1.0	3.0
F4.2	Availability of airport	0	2.0
	Subtotal (F4)	1.0	5.0

F5	Social infrastructure		
F5.1	Primary school enrolment	0.75	1.0
F5.2	Pupil-teacher ratio	0	1.0
F5.3	Capital budget to education as percent of total capital budget in 2005	0.75	1.50
F5.4	Capital budget to health as percent of total capital budget in 2005	0.50	1.50
F5.5	Private sector rating of waste management	0.30	0.50
F5.6	Frequency of waste disposal	0.75	1.0
F5.7	Average monthly waste disposal levy	0.30	0.50
	Subtotal (F5)	3.35	7.0
	Total	14.40	30.0

F1: Energy indicators

F1.1: Annual per capita electricity supply (kilowatts per capita): Based on the state's 2006 population figure, the per capita daily public power supply ranges from 0.01-0.02kw. The state scores 0.5 out of a maximum of 2.0.

F1.2: Average hours of energy supplied by PHCN per 24-hour day: Survey shows that public power supply is 2 to 7 hours out of 24 hours in a day. The state scores 0.5 out of 2.0.

F1.3: Difference between actual and officially regulated price of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006: There were differences between actual and officially regulated prices of petrol, kerosene and diesel which ranges from 11 to 20%. The state scores 1.0 out of a maximum of 2.0.

F1.4: Evidence of availability of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006: Survey shows that petrol was available all the time while kerosene and diesel were available only 50% of the time, giving the state a score of 1.40 out of 2.0.

F2: Water supply indicators

F2.1: Evidence of public water supply: Daily per capita public water supply was above 20 litres, giving the state the maximum score of 2.0.

F2.2: Average price of a 20-litre container of water. The survey shows that private water supply costs about ₦5.00 per 20 litres. The state scores the maximum points of 2.0.

F2.3: Proportion of firms' total water requirement obtained from private water supply:

The proportion of total water requirement obtained from private water supply was 40-59%. The state scores 0.25 out of a maximum of 1.0.

F3: Indicators of access to information

F3.1: Number of post offices per 100,000 of the population: The state had a total of 5 post offices as at 2006. Based on the 2006 population for the state, the number of post offices per 100,000 persons was 0.29, giving the state zero out of 1.0.

F3.2: Tele-density for allocated fixed lines (number of allocated telephone lines per 1,000 persons): The number of fixed telephone lines in the state is 27,000. The number of lines per 1,000 of the population is 15.85. The state scores the maximum point of 0.50.

F3.3: Incidence of mobile phone ownership: The incidence of mobile phones in 2006 was 26.7%. The state scores 0.1 out of 0.5.

F3.4: Availability of television stations: There state has NTA television station in Yenagoa. The state scores 0.4 out of 1.

F3.5: Availability of radio stations: There is one state radio station, giving the state 0.40 out of 1.0.

F3.6: Availability of functional website containing information on the state: There was evidence that the state has a current website. The state scores the maximum points of 1.0.

F4: Transportation indicators

F4.1: Average cost per kilometer of intra-state road transportation in the last quarter. The survey shows that cost of intra-state transportation ranges from ₦11.00 to ₦15.00, giving the state 1.0 out of 3.0.

F4.2: Availability of airport. The state has no airport. It is however served by the neighboring Port Harcourt airport. The state scores 0 out of 2.0.

F5: Indicators of social infrastructure

F5.1: Primary school enrolment rate: From NBS records, the primary school net enrolment in 2006 was 72.2%, giving the state 0.75 out of 1.0.

F5.2: Pupil-Teacher ratio: From NBS records, the state total primary enrolment in 2006 was 480,245 and the number of teachers was 5,147, giving pupil-teacher ratio of 93:1. The state scores 0 out of 1.0.

F5.3: Capital budget to education as % of total capital budget in 2005: The capital budget for education was 13.4% of the total capital budget, giving the state 0.75 out of 1.50.

F5.4: Capital budget to health as % total capital budget in 2005: Health capital budget was 6.87% of the total capital budget, giving the state a score of 0.50 out of 1.50.

F5.5: Private sector rating of waste management: The private sector rated waste management in the state to be good, giving the state 0.3 out 0.5.

F5.6: Frequency of waste disposal service: The survey shows that waste is disposed weekly. The state scores 0.75 out of 1.0.

F5.7: Average monthly waste disposal levy: The average cost paid for waste disposal by businesses ranges from ₦201.00 to ₦500.00/month. The state scores 0.3 out of 0.5.

2.2 Legal and Regulatory Services

The state has aggregate score of 41.67 percent legal and regulatory services. Details are contained in tables 5 and 6.

2.2.1 Performance across the measures

Table 5: Performance on the measures under legal and regulatory services benchmark

Code	Measure	Actual score	Max. score	Percent score
R1	Business registration	0.50	4.0	12.50
R2	Tax administration	5.50	10.0	55.0
R3	Commercial dispute resolution	1.0	6.0	16.67
R4	Land registration and property rights	5.50	10.0	55.0
	Total	12.50	30.0	XXXXXXXXXXXX

2.2.2 Performance on the indicators

Table 6: Performance on the indicators

Code	Indicator	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	1.0
R1.2	Evidence that improperly registered business names are not given recognition by the state	0	0.50
R1.3	Evidence of existence of a task force against the display of unregistered names by firms	0.50	0.50
R1.4	Existence of an office of the Corporate Affairs Commissions	0	0.50
R1.5	Evidence of publication of the activities of CAC branch	0	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	0.50
R1.8	Duration for obtaining certificates of registration for business names after filing all papers	0	0.50
	Subtotal (R1)	0.50	4.0
R2	Tax administration		
R2.1	Evidence of database of taxable persons	1.0	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 in the state capital 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	Penalties for nonpayment of business premises levy are enforced	1.0	1.0
	Subtotal (R2)	5.50	10.0
R3	Commercial dispute resolution		
R3.1	Establishment of information systems on caseload and judicial statistics	1.0	2.0
R3.2	Average time (in weeks) between filing a business dispute in court and obtaining judgment	0	2.0
R3.3	Evidence on availability/establishment of formal alternative dispute resolution	0	2.0
	Subtotal (R3)	1.0	6.0
R4	Land registration and property rights		
R4.1	Availability and usability of a cadastral map of the state	0.50	1.0
R4.2	Evidence that the state has enacted a land tenure law to operationalize the Land Use Act	1.0	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 to obtain C of O (between submission of application forms and eventual granting of consent)	0.50	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	0.50	1.0
R4.7	Time taken for obtaining the governor's consent for transfer of rights of ownership of land	0.50	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)	5.50	10.0
	Total	12.50	30.0

R1: Business registration indicators

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: There was no evidence that only the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) registers businesses as there is no state CAC office. The state scores 0 out of a maximum of 1.0.

R1.2: Evidence that improperly registered business names are not given recognition by the state: There was no evidence that improperly registered business names are not given recognition by the state. The state scores 0 out of a maximum of 0.5.

R1.3: Evidence of existence of a task force (or regulatory actions) against the display of unregistered names by firms: There was evidence of existence of a task force against the display of unregistered business names by firms. The state gets the maximum score of 0.5.

R1.4: Existence of an office of the Corporate Affairs Commissions: There is no CAC branch office in the state. The state scores 0 out of 0.5.

R1.5: 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: There was no evidence of a booklet from where information on how to access CAC services can be obtained as there is no CAC office. The state scores 0 out of 0.25.

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

R1.7: Availability of accessible on-line real-time service through which names can be searched for and reserved at the CAC branch office in the state: There was no evidence that the CAC branch is on-line. The state scores 0 out of a maximum of 0.5.

R1.8: Duration for obtaining certificates of registration for business names after filing all papers: There was evidence that it takes over 5 working days to obtain a certificate of business registration from the nearest branch in Port Harcourt. The state scores 0 out of 0.5.

R2: Indicators of tax administration

R2.1: Evidence of database of taxable persons: There was evidence that the tax database is manually compiled. The state scores 1.0 out of 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: There was evidence that the tax office sends letters and assessment notices to tax payers. The state scores 0.75 out 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: There was evidence of a mechanism for the validation of taxes paid to other tiers of government and other states of the federation. The state scores the maximum point of 1.0.

R2.4: Evidence of a Tax Appeal Tribunal/Revenue Courts: There is no evidence that the state has a tax tribunal/revenue court. The state scores 0 out of 1.5.

R2.5: Evidence of one-stop shop for tax payment to state and local government: There was no evidence of one-stop shop for the payment of taxes. The state scores 0 out of 1.0.

R2.6: Number of taxes paid by manufacturing firms: The total number of taxes paid by manufacturing firms is 20. The state scores 0.75 out of 1.0.

R2.7: Amount paid as business premises levy in the state capital per annum: The survey shows that the amount of business premises paid per annum ranges from ₦5,000.00 to ₦10,000.00. The score is 0.5 out of 1.0.

R2.8: Number of days between receipt of demand notice and enforcement of penalties: The survey shows that it takes 30-90 days between receipt of demand notice and enforcement of penalties, giving the state 0.5 out of 1.0.

R2.9: Enforcement of penalties for nonpayment of business premises: The survey shows that state government officials enforce collection of penalties for nonpayment of business premises levy. The state scores the maximum point of 1.0.

R3: Indicators of commercial dispute resolution

R3.1: Establishment of information systems on caseload and judicial statistics: There was evidence of a case load factor of the judges but it does not contain details of time, cost and efficiency measures for judges. The state scores 1.0 out of 2.0.

R3.2: Average time (in weeks) between filing a business dispute in court and obtaining judgment: There was evidence that it takes over 52 weeks between filing a business dispute in court and obtaining judgment. The state scores 0 out of 2.0.

R3.3: Evidence on availability/establishment of formal alternative dispute resolution (ADR): There is no evidence of the establishment of formal ADR mechanism. The state scores 0.0 out of 2.0.

R4: Indicators of land registration and property rights

R4.1: Availability and usability of a cadastral map of the state: There is evidence of an up-to-date cadastral map of the state capital. The state scores 0.50 out of a maximum of 1.0.

R4.2: Evidence that the state has enacted a land tenure law to operationalize the Land Use Act: There was evidence of a gazetted land tenure law in place, which provides for land reform. The state scores the maximum 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 official cost ranges between 3% and 5% of the cost of the land. The state scores 0.75 out of a maximum of 1.0.

R4.4: Time taken to obtain C of O (between submission of application forms and eventual granting of consent): Survey shows that it takes 13 to 18 months to obtain a C of O even though in some cases, it can be take less time. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.0.

R4.5: Computerization of land transactions: There was no evidence that land transactions have been computerized. Transactions are done manually. The state scores 0 out 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: From the survey, it takes 1-2 months to search the registry for confirmation of validity of title, giving the state 0.5 out of 1.0.

R4.7: Time taken for obtaining the governor's consent for transfer of rights of ownership of land: The survey shows that it takes 1-2 months to obtain the governor's consent for transfer of rights of ownership of land. The state obtains 0.5 out of 1.0.

R4.8: Evidence of active support for and promotion of equipment leasing: There was evidence of government support for and promotion of equipment leasing. The maximum score of 1.0 is obtained.

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

R4.10: Evidence of effective protection of private property rights: There is evidence of law protecting private property in the gazette. The state scores 0.75 out of a maximum of 1.0.

2.3 Business Support and Investment Promotion

The state has aggregate score of 46.25% on the business support and investment promotion benchmark. The details are contained in tables 7 and 8.

2.3.1 Performance across the measures

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

Code	Measure	Actual score	Max. score	Percent score
B1	Entrepreneurship promotion	2.25	3.0	75.0
B2	Access to finance	0	8.0	0
B3	Investment promotion service	5.0	5.0	100.0
B4	Support for industrial clusters/layouts/parks	0	2.0	0
B5	Public private partnership	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	9.25	20.0	

2.3.2 Performance on the indicators

Table 8: Performance on the 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		
B2.1	Number of companies that benefited from SMEEIS in 2005 relative to national average	0	1.50
B2.2	Relative number of bank branches as at May 2006	0	1.50
B2.3	Volume of NACRDB loans disbursed to agro-businesses as percent of agriculture capital budget in 2005	0	1.50
B2.4	Volume of ACGSF loans disbursed to agro-businesses as percent of agriculture capital budget in 2005	0	1.50
B2.5	Repayment rate of ACGSF loans for the period, 2002-2005	0	2.0
	Subtotal (B2)	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	1.0	1.0
	Subtotal (B3)	5.0	5.0
B4	Support for industrial cluster		
B4.1	Presence of an industrial cluster/layout/park	0	1.0
B4.2	Government's infrastructure programmes to support the cluster/layout/park	0	1.0
	Subtotal (B4)	0	2.0

B5	Public-Private partnership		
B5.1	Public-Private partnership in security, infrastructure and utilities, credit provision, training and mentoring	2.0	2.0
	Subtotal (B5)	2.0	2.0
	Total	9.25	20.0

B1: Entrepreneurship promotion indicators

B1.1: Existence of specific policies and/or institutions to promote entrepreneurship (business start-up and business growth): There was evidence of a special budget allocation in the 2005 estimates, policy on the number of beneficiaries to entrepreneurship and existence of an agency for entrepreneurial development services. The state scores 2.25 out of 3.0.

B2: Indicators of access to finance

B2.1: Number of companies that have benefited from SMEEIS in 2005 relative to national average: Data showed that no companies (from inception to December 2006) had access to SMEEIS relative to the national average. The state scores 0 out of a total of 1.5.

B2.2: Relative number of bank branches as at May 2006: The total number of commercial banks branches was 21, and the number of banks branches as a percentage of National average was 24. The state scores 0 out of a maximum of 1.5.

B2.3: NACRDB loans as percent of agriculture capital budget in 2005: The amount of NACRDB loans disbursed to the state in 2005 was ₦39,222,372.81. NACRDB loans as percent of agriculture capital budget in 2005 was 5.31, and the state scores 0 out of 1.5.

B2.4: Volume of ACGSF loans disbursed to agro-businesses as percent of agriculture budget in 2005: The volume of ACGSF loans as a percentage of agriculture capital budget in 2005 was 1.72%, and the state scores 0 out of a total of 1.5.

B2.5: Repayment rate of ACGSF loans for the period, 2002-2005: The repayment rate for the period 2002 to 2005 was 0.0%. The state scores 0 out of 2.0.

B3: Indicators of investment promotion services

B3.1: Existence of special programmes/incentives that promote technology innovations: There was evidence of infrastructure provision, tax incentives and effort at special concessions as contained in the guide to investors. The state gets the maximum 2.0.

B3.2: Evidence of special incentives to promote linkages between large firms and small and medium enterprises: There was evidence of special incentives as contained in the investors' guide. The state gets the maximum 1.0.

B3.3: Availability of published and up-to-date investment or business information guide to enlighten investors (base year 2004): There was evidence of an up-to-date copy of investment guide. The state earns maximum 1.0.

B3.4: Existence of up-to-date directory of business firms: There was evidence of the existence of an up-to-date directory of business firms. The state gets the maximum 1.0.

B4: Indicators of support for industrial cluster/layout/park

B4.1: Presence of an industrial cluster/layout/park: There was no evidence of industrial layout/cluster/park. The state scores 0 out of 1.0.

B4.2: Government's infrastructure programmes to support the cluster/layout/park: There was no evidence of infrastructure programme as there are no layouts. The state scores 0 out of 1.0.

B5: Indicator of public-private partnership

B5.1: Public-Private partnership in security, infrastructure and utilities, credit provision, training and mentoring: There was evidence of public-private partnership in the provision of infrastructure, credit, security and training and mentoring. The state earns the maximum 2.0.

2.4 Security

The state has aggregate score of 62.50% on security benchmark. The details are contained in tables 9 and 10.

2.4.1 Performance on the measures

Table 9: Performance on the Measures under Security Benchmark

Code	Measure	Actual score	Max. score	Percent score
S1	Major crimes	6.0	12.0	50.0
S2	Minor crimes	3.0	3.0	100.0
S3	Police coverage	2.0	2.0	100.0
S4	Perceptions on security	1.50	3.0	50.0
	Total	12.50	20.0	XXXXXXXXXX

2.4.2 Performance on the indicators

Table 10: Values on the Indicators of Security

Code	Indicator	Actual score	Max. score
S1	Major crimes		
S1.1	Number of reported armed robber 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	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	0	2.0
	Subtotal (S1)	6.0	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
S3	Police coverage		
S3.1	Police-population ratio in 2005 per 1,000 persons	2.0	2.0
	Subtotal (S3)	2.0	2.0
S4	Perceptions on security		
S4.1	Assessment of the conduciveness of security to business	0.75	1.50
S4.2	Rating of police	0.75	1.50
	Subtotal (S4)	1.50	3.0
	Total	12.50	20.0

S1: Major crimes

S1.1: Number of reported armed robber cases per 100,000 persons: The number of reported cases is 27 and the state population is 1,703,358. The number of cases per 100,000 persons is 1.59. The state scores the maximum point of 2.0.

S1.2: Number of reported murder cases per 100,000 persons: The number of reported cases is 31 and the state population is 1,703,358. The number of cases per 100,000 persons is 1.82, giving the state the full score of 2.0.

S1.3: Number of reported rape cases per 100,000 persons: The number of reported cases is 31 and the state population is 1,703,358. The number of cases per 100,000 persons is 1.82. The state scores the maximum 2.0.

S1.4: Number of reported assault cases per 100,000 persons: The number of reported cases is 190 and the state population is 1,703,358. The number of cases per 100,000 persons is 11.15. The state scores 0 out of 2.0

S1.5: Number of reported burglary and theft cases (including motor vehicle snatching) per 100,000 persons: The number of reported cases is 362 and the state population is 1,703,358. The number of cases per 100,000 persons is 21.25, giving the state zero out of 2.0

S1.6: Number of reported arson/vandalism cases per 100,000 persons: The number of reported cases is 105 and the state population is 1,703,358. The number of cases per 100,000 persons is 6.16 and the state scores 0 out of 2.0.

S2: Minor crimes

S2.1: Number of reported fraud (including forgery and counterfeiting and extortion) cases per 100,000 persons: The number of reported fraud cases is 5 and the state population is 1,703,358. The number of cases per 100,000 persons is 0.29, giving the state the maximum score of 3.0.

S3: Police coverage

S3.1: Police-population ratio in 2005 per 1,000 persons: The police population in 2005 is 3,267 and the state population is 1,703,358. The number of police personnel per 1,000 persons is 1.91, giving the state the full score of 2.0.

S4: Perceptions on security

S4.1: Assessment of the conduciveness of security to business: 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.

23. Minor crimes

23.1. Number of reported fraud (including forgery and counterfeiting) and other cases per 1,000 persons. The number of reported road cases in 2012 and the state population is 1,000,000. The number of cases per 100,000 persons is 0.29. The state the number is 0.30.

24. Police performance

24.1. Police performance index in 2012 per 1,000 persons. The police performance index is 0.25. The number of police personnel is 1,000. The number of police personnel per 1,000 persons is 0.25. The state the full score is 0.30.

24. Police performance on security

24.2. Assessment of the conductiveness of security to business. Based on assessment by business and company executives, the state score is 0.25 out of 1.0.

24.3. Rating of police performance based on assessment by business and company executives, the state score is 0.15 out of 1.0.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES COLLABORATING ON BECANS

National Planning Commission (NPC)

Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN)

Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN)

Nigerian Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (NASME)

Nigeria Economic Summit Group Ltd/Gte (NESG)

Human Rights Law Services (HURILAWS)

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