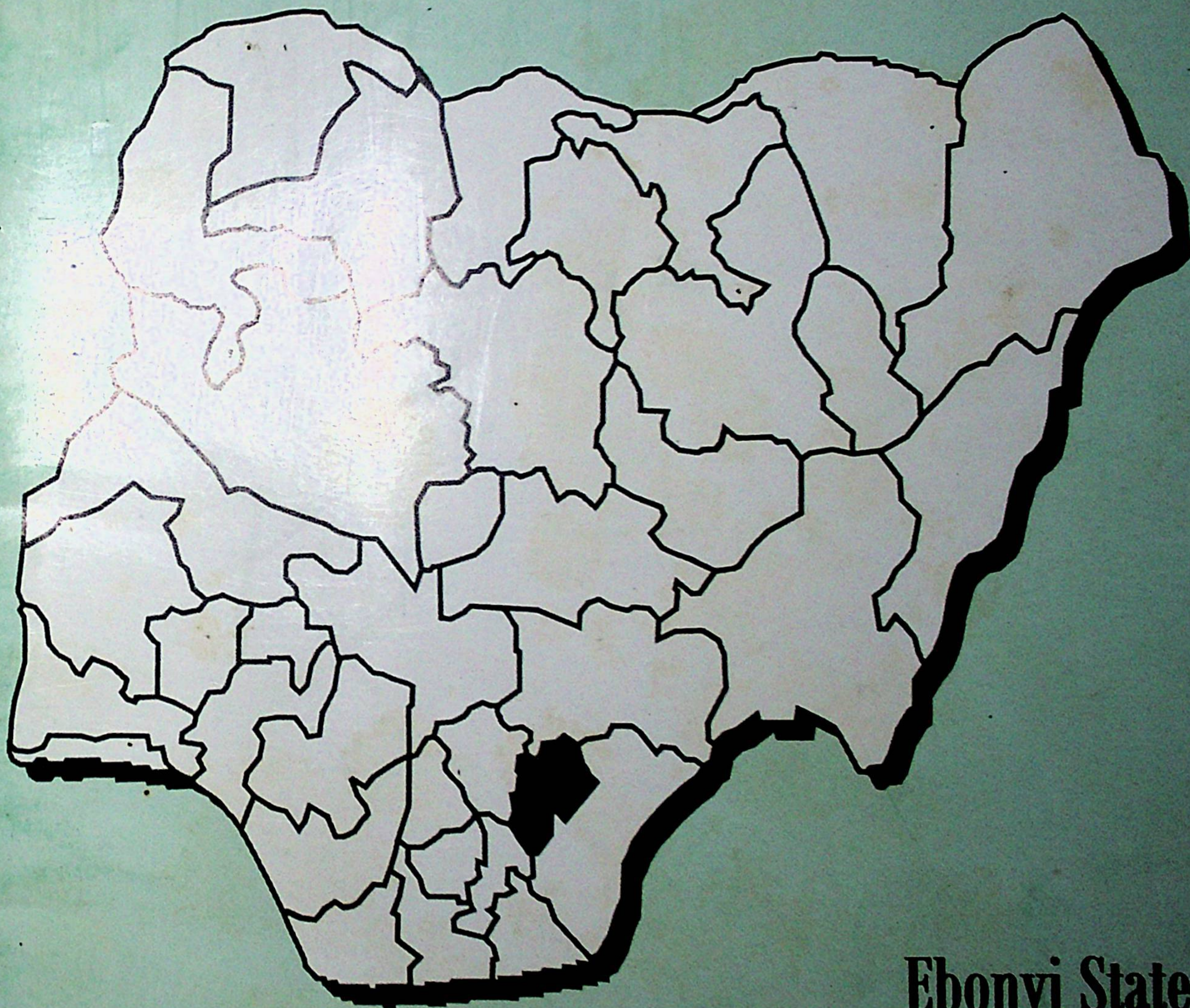


BECANS BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT REPORT

Vol. 1, No. 12, 2007



Ebonyi 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.

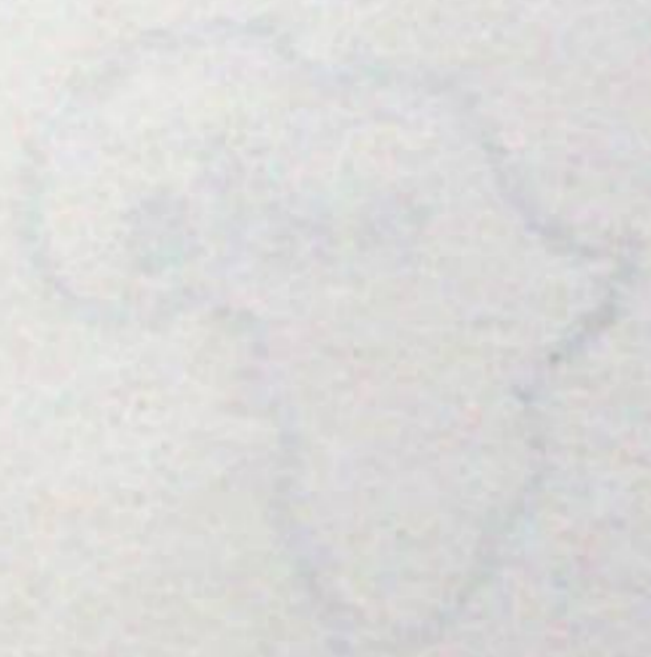
This Report is based on research methodology described in the Synthesis Report (Vol., No. 1) of the Business Environment Report Series.

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EBONYI STATE



AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED ECONOMICS

In collaboration with



National Planning Commission



Central Bank of Nigeria

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SYNOPSIS

EBONYI State scores 41.80% on the business environment index. Among the four benchmarks, it scores highest on security and lowest on business support and investment promotion.

The state scores 40.33% on infrastructure and utilities. It performs relatively better on social infrastructure and lower on water supply, transportation and access to information.

It scores 41.67% on legal and regulatory services. The least performance/score under this benchmark is on land registration and property rights, while the highest performance is on business registration.

The state's score on business support and investment promotion is 38.50%. Under this benchmark, the state performs relatively better on support for industrial clusters and investment promotion services and low on access to finance and credit.

The score on security is 47.5%. It performs relatively low on incidence of major crimes, but relatively better on police coverage.

Country Profile

SYNOPSIS

Ernst & Young scores 41.30% on the business environment index. Among the four parameters, it scores highest on security and lowest on business support and investment promotion.

The state scores 40.33% on infrastructure and utilities. It performs relatively better on social infrastructure, such as power and water supply, transportation and access to information.

If scores are high on legal and regulatory services, the best performance is on the protection of intellectual property and property rights, while the highest performance is on business support.

The country scores 35.30% on business support and investment promotion. In this domain, the state performs relatively better on support to industrial clusters and investment promotion services and low on access to finance and credit.

The state performs relatively low on incidence of major crimes, but relatively better on police coverage.

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1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Geopolitical Profile

Ebonyi state is located within the south eastern part of the country. It lies between longitude 7° 30' and 8° 30' east and latitude 5° 4' and 6° 45' north. It has a land area of 5,935 square kilometers with a population of 2,173,501 (2006 census). The state is comprised of 13 local government areas.

1.2. Economic Potentials

The state is endowed with agriculture and mineral resources. The major agricultural products include yam, maize, rice, poultry and small ruminants. Trade and commerce are predominant, but agribusiness is almost nonexistent except the 'old' rice processing industry which dots some parts of the state. The state has solid mineral deposits, but has done little or nothing to explore and exploit them. Nevertheless, the large deposits of granite and graphite stones in many local government areas support the quarry industry though the organization of the industry is poor.

1.3 Investment Climate Policies and Institutions

The state has several economic policies and programmes aimed at improving the quality of its manpower base and attracting prospective investors. For example, the introduction of free and compulsory primary and secondary education for all, and the HiPACT programme through which over 200 indigenes of the state have benefited from overseas scholarship in tertiary institutions. The state has numerous unexploited mineral resources, and government gives tax rebate to prospective investors.

1.4. Budget Profile:

Internally generated revenue accounted for 3.03% of total budgeted revenue in 2005. Health capital budget and education capital budget in 2005 were ₦300.66 and ₦1062.72 respectively on per capita basis (Table 1).

Table 1: Budget Profile, 2005

Budget Indicator	Total Value(N m)	Per Capita Value(N)
Federation Account Revenue	16991.58	7830.32
Internally Generated Revenue	530.09	6908.14
Total budget	21174.44	9757.80
Capital Health Budget	652.49	300.66
Capital Education Budget	2284.38	1062.71

2.0 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT SCORECARD

The state scores a total 41.8% on the business environment index. The performance of the state across the benchmark is as follows.

Table 2: Performance across the Benchmarks

Code	Benchmark	Actual Score	Maximum Score	Percentage
F	Infrastructure and Utilities	12.1	30.0	40.33
R	Legal and Regulatory Services	12.5	30.0	41.67
B	Business Support and Investment Promotion	7.7	20.0	38.50
S	Security	9.5	20.0	47.50
	Total	41.8	100.0	XXXXXXX

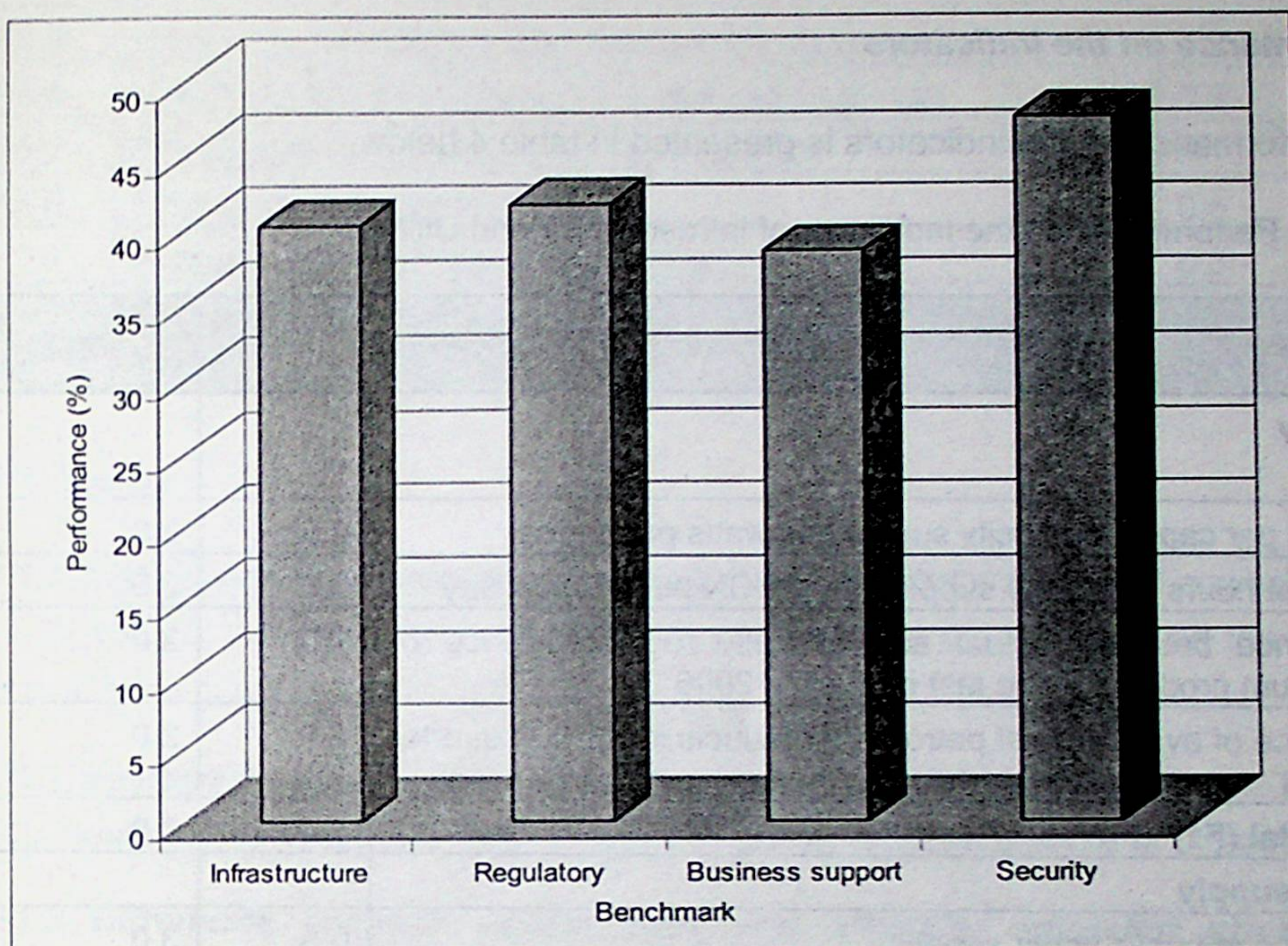


Figure 1: Performance on the Benchmarks

2.1 Infrastructure and Utilities

The state scores 40.33% on infrastructure and utilities.

2.1.1 Performance on the Measures

The state's performance on infrastructure and utility measure is shown in table 3 below

Table 3: State's Performance on the Measures

Code	Measure	Actual Score	Max. score	Percentage score
F1	Energy	4.20	8.0	52.50
F2	Water supply	0.75	5.0	15.00
F3	Access to information	2.00	5.0	40.00
F4	Transportation	1.00	5.0	20.00
F5	Social infrastructure	4.15	7.0	59.28
	Total	12.10	30.0	XXXXXXXXXXXX

2.1.2 Performance on the Indicators

The state's performance on the indicators is presented in table 4 below.

Table 4: State's Performance on the Indicators of Infrastructure and Utilities

Code	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 energy supplied by PHCN per 24 hour day	0.5	2.0
F1.3	Difference between actual and officially regulated price of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006	1.5	2.0
F1.4	Evidence of availability of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006	1.7	2.0
	Sub total (F1)	4.20	8.0
F2	Water supply		
F2.1	Evidence of public water supply	0.5	3.0
F2.2	Average price of 20 liters of water	0.0	2.0
F2.3	Proportion of firms' total water requirement obtained from private water supply	0.25	1.0
	Sub total (F2)	0.75	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 of fixed lines -(number of telephone lines per 1,000 persons)	0.5	0.5
F3.3	Incidence of mobile phone ownership	0.1	0.5
F3.4	Availability of TV stations	0.7	1.0
F3.5	Availability of radio stations	0.7	1.0
F3.6	Availability of a functional website	0.0	1.0
	Sub total (F3)	2.00	5.0
F4	Transportation		
F4.1	Average cost of per kilometer of intra-state road transportation in the last quarter of 2006	1.0	3.0
F4.2	Availability of airport.	0.0	2.0
	Sub total (F4)	1.00	5.0
F5	Social infrastructure		
F5.1	Primary school enrolment rate	0.75	1.0
F5.2	Pupil-teacher ratio	0.5	1.0

F5.3	Capital to education as % of total capital budget	1.5	1.5
F5.4	Capital budget to health as % of total capital budget	0.5	1.5
F5.5	Private sector rating of waste management	0.1	0.5
F5.6	Frequency of waste disposal	0.5	1.0
F5.7	Average monthly waste disposal levy	0.3	0.5
	Sub total (F5)	4.15	7.0
	Total	12.10	30.0

F1 Energy

F1.1 Annual per capita electricity supply: With an estimated annual power/electricity supply of 38,159.76, the per capita power supply is approximately 0.02Kw and the state scores 0.5 out of 2.0.

F1.2 Average hours of public electricity supply per 24 hour day: Public power supplies 2 to 7 hours of electricity per 24 hour day. This gives the state a score of 0.5 out of 2.0.

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

F1.4 Evidence of availability of petroleum products in the last quarter of 2006: Petrol and diesel are available all the time, while kerosene is available for 50% of the time, giving the state a score of 1.7 out of 2.0.

F2: Water Supply

F2.1 Daily per capita litres of water supply: Available evidence shows that there is 3.90 litres of public water per capita per day giving the state a score of 0.5 out of 2.0.

F2.2 Price of private water supply: Private water is sold at an average price of ₦20.00 per 20 litre gallon. The state scores zero out of 2.0

F2.3 Proportion of firm's daily water requirement obtained from private supply: Business firms obtain 40 to 59% of their daily water supply from private sources. The state scores 0.25 out of 1.0

F3 Access to Information

F3.1 Number of post offices per 100,000 of the population: There are eight post offices and this translates to 0.37 post offices per 100,000 persons. The state scores zero out of 1.0

F3.2 Tele-density for fixed lines (number of telephone lines per 1,000 persons): The number of allocated fixed lines is 19,080, giving 8.78 fixed lines per 1,000 persons. The state gets the maximum score of 0.5.

F3.3 Incidence of mobile phone ownership: There is 15.9% incidence of mobile phone ownership and this gives the state a score of 0.1 out of 0.5.

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

F3.5 Number of radio Stations: There are federal and state radio stations giving a score of 0.7 out of 1.0

F3.6 Availability of functional website containing information: There is no evidence of a functional website, and the state scores zero out of 1.0

F4 Transportation

F4.1 Average cost per kilometer of intra state road transportation in the last quarter. The average transport fare per kilometer of intra state road movement is between ₦11.00 and ₦15.00. This gives the state a score of 1.0 out of 3.0

F4.2 Availability of airport. Ebonyi state has no airport. It is served by the nearby Enugu airport, about 60km from Abakiliki the state capital. The state scores zero out of 2.0.

F5: Social infrastructure

5.1 Primary school enrolment rate: The net primary school enrolment rate is 75.3%. The state scores 0.75 out of 1.0.

F5.2 Pupil teacher Ratio: Pupil teacher ratio is 44:1 and the state scores of 0.5 out of 1.0

F5.3 Capital budget for education as a ratio of total capital budget in 2005: Analysis of 2005 budget shows that capital budget on education represented 22.10% of the total capital budget, giving the state the maximum score of 1.5.

F5.4 Capital budget to health as percent of total capital budget in 2005: In 2005, 6.31% of the total capital budget was allocated to health and the state scores 0.5 out of 1.5.

F5.5 Private Sector rating of waste management: Business operators rated waste management as fair. The state scores 0.1 out of 0.5.

F5.6 Frequency of waste disposal: Collection of waste is done fortnightly. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.0

F5.7 Average monthly waste disposal levy: Average monthly waste disposal levy range between ₦201.00 and ₦500.00. The state scores 0.3 out of 0.5.

2.2 Legal and Regulatory Services

The state scores a total of 41.67% on the benchmark.

2.2.1 Performance on the measures

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

Table 5: Performance on the Benchmark Measures

Code	Measure	Actual Score	Max. Score	Percent Score
R1	Business Registration	2.50	4.0	62.50
R2	Tax Administration	4.25	10.0	42.50
R3	Commercial dispute Resolution	3.00	6.0	50.00
R4	Land Registration and Property Rights	2.75	10.0	27.50
	Total	12.5	30.0	XXXXXXXXXXXX

2.2.2. Performance on the Indicators

Details of the state's performance on the benchmark indicators are given in table 6 as follows:

Table 6: Values on Legal and Regulatory Services Indicators

Code	Indicator	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	0.75	1.0
R1.2	Evidence that improperly registered business names are not given recognition	0.5	0.5
R1.3	Evidence of existence of a task force against the display of unregistered names by firms	0.0	0.5
R1.4	Existence of an office of the Corporate Affairs Commissions.	0.5	0.5
R1.5	Evidence of publication of the activities of CAC branch :	0.25	0.25
R1.6	Evidence that the CAC office branch has a service charter	0.0	0.25
R1.7	Availability of accessible on-line service at the CAC branch office	0.0	0.5
R1.8	Duration for obtaining certificates of registration for business names after filing all papers	0.5	0.5
	Sub total (R1)	2.5	4
R2	Tax administration		
R2.1	Evidence of database of taxable persons:	1.0	1.5
R2.2	Evidence of publication of the tax notices and sending of tax assessment notices to registered tax payers in the last three years	0.75	1.0
R2.3	Evidence of a mechanism for validation of tax paid to other tiers of government and other states in the federation	0.0	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 government	0.0	1.0
R2.6	Number of taxes paid by manufacturing firms	0.5	1.0
R2.7	Amount paid as business premises levy per annum	1.0	1.0
R2.8	Number of days between receipt of demand notice and enforcement of penalties	0.5	1.0
R2.9	Penalty for non payment of bus premises (Amount paid as business premises levy per annum)	0.5	1.0
	Sub total (R2)	4.25	10.0

R3	Commercial dispute 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 on availability/establishment of formal alternative dispute resolution	1.5	2.0
	Sub total (R3)	3.0	6.0
R4	Land registration and property rights		
R4.1	Availability and usability of a cadastral map of the state	0.0	1.0
R4.2	Evidence that the state has enacted a land tenure law to effectuate 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	0.5	1.0
R4.4	Time taken to obtain C of O (between submission of application forms and eventual granting of consent)	0.75	1.0
R4.5	Computerization of land transactions.	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	1.0
R4.10	Evidence of effective protection of private property rights	0.0	1.0
	Sub total	2.75	10.0
	Total	12.50	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: Ebonyi state does not register business names. Only the CAC does the registration. The state scores 0.75 out of 1.0

R1.2 Evidence that improperly registered business names are not given recognition in the state: Only properly registered business names are recognized as tax payers and the registry admits only businesses registered by CAC. This gives the state the maximum score of 0.5

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

R1.4 Existence of CAC office in the state: There is a CAC office. Though new, it is functional with an appointed deputy registrar. This gives the state the maximum score of 0.5

R1.5 Evidence of publication activities of CAC branch (Leaflets and flyers, handbills, booklets, and/or websites) from where information on how to access CAC services can be obtained and which are freely issued: There is evidence of publication of CAC branch activities including booklets and flyers. The state scores the maximum point of 0.25.

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

R1.7 Availability of accessible on-line real time services through which names can be searched and reserved at the CAC branch office: There are no facilities for online real time services from the CAC branch office. The state scores zero out of 0.5.

R1.8 Duration for obtaining certificate of registration after filling all forms: It takes only one day after completing the necessary forms. This gives the state the maximum score of 0.5.

R2 Tax administration

R2.1 Evidence of database of taxable persons: There is evidence of manually compiled data base of taxable persons. This gives the state a score of 1.0 out of 1.5.

R2.2 Evidence of publication of tax notices and sending tax assessment notices: There are sample evidences of tax notices that were sent to tax payers. The state scores 0.75 out of 1.0

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

R2.4 Evidence of a tax appeal tribunal/revenue court: There is no evidence of existence of tax appeal tribunal/court, giving the state zero out of 1.5.

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

R2.6 Number of taxes paid by manufacturing firms: Manufacturing firms/enterprises pay 20 different taxes. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.0

R2.7 Amount paid as business premises levy in the state capital per annum: Firms pay less than ₦5000.00 as business premises levy. The state scores the maximum point of 1.0.

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

R2.9 Penalty for non payment of business premises are enforced: -Government appointed independent tax consultants enforce the penalty on non payment of business premises levy. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.0.

R3 Contract enforcement

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

R3.2 Time taken between filing a business dispute and obtaining judgment. It takes between 13 and 26 weeks. The state scores 1.5 out of 2.0.

R3.3 Evidence of availability/establishment of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism: There are two main ADRs. But, there is no evidence of referrals of cases from the high courts to any of the ADRs or their upholding judgments of ADR. The state scores 1.5 out of 2.0.

R4 Land registration and property rights:

R4.1 Availability of cadastral map of the state: There is no cadastral map. Hence, the state scores zero out of 1.0

R4.2: Evidence that the state has enacted a land law to effectuate the land use act: There is no evidence of a land law to effectuate the land use act. The state scores zero 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 of the state: The official cost of obtaining the governor's consent is 5 to 10% of the value of the land. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.0

R4.4 Time taken to obtain C of O between (submission of application and eventual granting of consent): It takes between 6 and 2 months to obtain C of O. The state scores 0.75 out of 1.0.

R4.5 Computerization of land transactions: Land transactions are still manually operated. The state scores zero out of 1.0

R.4.6 Time taken to search the registry for confirmation of validity of title: It takes more than two months to search the registry for confirmation of validity of title. The state scores 0.0 out of 1.0

R4.7 Time taken to obtain governor's consent for transfer of right of ownership of land: Business operators noted that it takes between 1 and 2 months to obtain the governor's consent for transfer of ownership. The state scores 0.5 out of 1.0

R4.8 Evidence of active support for equipment leasing: There is evidence of tractor hiring services. The state scores the maximum point of 1.0.

R4.9 Evidence of law that requires mandatory subscription to insurance and mortgage contributors: There is evidence of law requiring mandatory subscription to insurance and mortgage. The state scores zero out of the 1.0.

R4.10 Evidence of effective protection of private property rights: There is no law on effective protection of private property rights. The state scores zero out of 1.0.

2.3 Business Support and Investment Promotion

The state scores 38.50% on this benchmark.

2.3.1 Performance on the Measures

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

Table 7: Performance on Business Support and Investment Promotion Measures

B	Measure	Actual Score	Maximum Score	Percentage
B1	Entrepreneurship promotion	1.50	3.0	50.00
B2	Access to finance	1.00	8.0	12.50
B3	Investment promotion services	3.00	5.0	60.00
B4	Support for industrial clusters/layouts	1.20	2.0	60.00
B5	Public Private Partnership	1.00	2.0	50.00
	Total	7.70	20.0	XXXXXXX

2.3.2 Performance on the Indicators

Details of state's performance on the indicators are shown in the table 8.

Table 8: Performance on the Business Support and Investment Promotion Indicators

Code	Indicator	Actual score	Maximum score
B1	Entrepreneurship promotion		
B1.1	Existence of specific policies and/or institutions to promote entrepreneurship	1.5	3.0
	Sub total (B1)	1.5	3.0
B2	Access to finance		
B2.1	Number of companies that benefited from SMEEIS in 2005 relative to national average	0.0	1.5
B2.2	Relative number of bank branches as at May 2006	0.0	1.5
B2.3	Volume of NACRDB loans disbursed to agro-businesses as percent of agriculture capital budget in 2005	0.0	1.5
B2.4	Volume of ACGSF loans disbursed to agro-businesses as percent of agriculture capital budget in 2005	0.0	1.5
B2.5	Repayment rate of ACGSF loans for the period, 2002-2005	1.0	2.0
	Subtotal (B2)	1.0	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 SMEs	0.0	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
	Sub total (B3)	3.0	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	0.2	1.0
	Sub total (B4)	1.2	2.0
B5	Public private partnership		
B5.1	Public private partnership in security, infrastructure and utilities, credit provision, training and mentoring	1.0	2.0
	Sub total (B5)	1.0	2.0
	Total	7.7	20.0

B1. Entrepreneurship promotion

B1.1 Existence of Specific policies and Institutions to promote entrepreneurship development: There is evidence of deliberate government effort to promote entrepreneurship development. The state scores 1.5 out of 3.0

B2 Access to finance

B2.1 Number of companies that benefited from SMEEIS: No company or business enterprise has benefited from SMEEIS. The state scores zero out of 1.5.

B2.2 Relative number of bank branches as at May 2006: There are 21 bank branches representing 24% of the national average. The state scores zero out of 1.5.

B2.3 NACRDB loan as a percentage of agriculture capital budget in 2005. NACRDB loan constituted 6.5% of agriculture capital budget in 2005. The state scores zero out of 1.5.

B2.4 Volume of ACGSF loan disbursed to agribusinesses as a percentage of capital budgets to agriculture in 2005: ACGSF loan constituted 2.69% of agriculture capital budget in 2005. The state scores zero out of 1.5.

B2.5 Percent Repayment of ACGSF loan (2002-2005): Total ACGSF loan repayment rate for the period 2002 to 2005 was 44.41%. The state scores 1.0 out of 2.0.

B3: Investment promotion services**B3.1 Existence of special programme/incentives that promote technology innovation:**

Available evidence shows instances of site clearing, rural road constructions and electrification as incentives to promote technology innovation. The state scores 1.0 out of 2.0

B3.2 Evidence of special incentives to promote linkages between large firms and small and medium enterprises: There is no incentive to promote linkage between large and small/medium firms. The state scores zero out of 1.0.

B3.3 Availability of published and up to date investment or business information guide: There is evidence of published and up-to-date investment guide. This gives the state the maximum score of 1.0.

B3.4 Existence of published and up to date directory of business firms: There is a published and up-to-date directory of business firms. The state scores the maximum point of 1.0.

B4: Support for industrial cluster/layout/park

B4.1 Is there an industrial cluster: There is evidence of existence of an industrial cluster/layout/park in Abakiliki. The state scores the maximum point of 1.0.

B4.2 Government infrastructure programme to support cluster/layout/park: There is evidence of provision of infrastructure (roads) to support the cluster/layout/park, and the state scores 0.2 out of 5.0

B5: Public private partnership

B5.1 Public private partnership in security, infrastructure and utilities, credit and mentorship: There is evidence of public-private collaborations, giving the state a score of 1.0 out of 2.0.

2.4 Security

The state scores 47.5% on the benchmark.

2.4.1 Performance on the Measures:

The performance on the security measures is given in table 9.

Table 9: Performance on the Measures of Security

Code	Measure	Actual Score	Maximum Score	Percentage score
S1	Major crimes	3.0	12.0	25.0
S2	Minor crimes	3.0	3.0	100.0
S3	Police coverage	2.0	2.0	100.0
S4	Perceptions of security	1.5	3.0	50.0
	Total	9.5	20.0	XXXXXXX

2.4.2 Performance on the Indicators

The performance on the indicators is given in table 10 as follows:

Table 10: Performance on the Security Indicators

Code	Indicator	¹ Actual score	Maximum score
S1	Major crimes		
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	2.0	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	0.0	2.0
	Sub total (S1)	3.0	12.0

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

S2	Minor crimes		
S2.1	Number of reported fraud (including forgery and counterfeiting and extortion) cases per 100,000 persons	3.0	3.0
	Sub total S2)	3.0	3.0
S3	Police coverage		
S3.1	Police: population ratio	2.0	2.0
	Sub total (S3)	2.0	2.0
S4	Perceptions on security		
S4.1	Assessment of the conduciveness of security to business	0.75	1.5
S4.2	Rating of police performance.	0.75	1.5
	Sub total S4)	1.5	3.0
	Total	9.5	20.0

S1. Major Crimes

S1.1 Number of reported armed robbery cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons: There was no data on reported armed robbery cases in 2005. The state scores zero out of 2.0

S1.2 Number of reported murder cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons: There were 59 reported murder cases. The number of cases per 100,000 persons is 2.71. The state scores 1.0 out of 2.0

S1.3 Number of reported rape cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons: There were 33 reported rape cases. The number of cases per 100,000 persons is 1.52. The state scores the maximum point of 2.0.

S1.4 number of reported assault cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons: There were a total of 583 reported cases of assault in 2005. The number of cases per 100,000 persons is 26.82. The state scores zero out of 2.0.

S1.5 Number of reported burglary and theft cases (including motor vehicle snatching) in 2005 per 100,000 persons: There were 557 reported burglary/theft cases in 2005. The number of cases per 100,000 persons is 26.63. The state scores zero out of 2.0

S1.6 Number of reported arson/vandalism cases in 2005 per 100,000 persons: There was no data on the number of reported arson cases. The state scores zero out of 2.0

S2 Minor crimes

S2.1 Reported cases of fraud (including forgery, counterfeiting, and extortion) in 2005 per 100,000 persons: There were 104 reported fraud cases. The number of cases per 100,000 persons is 4.78. The state scores the maximum point of 3.0.

S3. Police coverage

S3.1 Police-population ratio in 2005 per 1000 persons: The number of combatant policemen in 2005 is 4023. The number of policemen per 1,000 persons is 1.85. The state scores the maximum point of 2.0.

S4: Perception of security services

S4.1: Assessment of the security: Conduciveness of business environment in terms of security is assessed as good. The state scores 0.75 out of 1.5.

S4.2: Rating of police performance: Police performance is rated as efficient and the state scores 0.75 out of 1.5.