

Doing Business in Nigeria 2010

Doing Business in Nigeria 2010 compares business regulations across all 36 states and the capital. The report focuses on state and national regulations that affect four stages in the life of a small to medium-size domestic firm: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, registering property and enforcing contracts.

The report finds that Nigerian states have been actively reforming to encourage business activity over the past two years -- 8 of 11 states previously benchmarked showed improvements in at least one of the areas measured. The report also identifies differences in state regulations and in the enforcement of national regulations that can enhance or constrain local business activity. If Nigeria adopted nationwide all of its states' best practices identified in this report it would rank 72nd out of 183 countries globally -- 53 places ahead of Nigeria's current position in the global *Doing Business 2010* report.

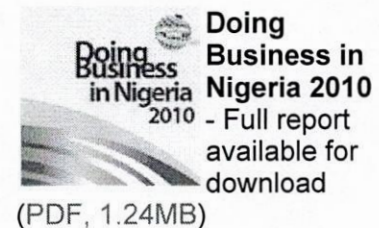
Main Findings:

- It is easiest to start and operate a business in Jigawa, Borno, and Gombe. Doing business is most difficult in Imo and Ogun.
- Kano made the most progress since 2008, with reforms in three out of four areas measured.
- In Abuja, the top-ranked city for starting a business, it takes 5 procedures and 22 days to register a business. By contrast, in Bayelsa an entrepreneur has to complete 6 additional procedures and wait one more month to register a business.
- Since the 2008 report, 5 of the 11 states measured cut the time to obtain construction permits by enforcing statutory time limits. For example, in Enugu, the building plan approval is now issued in 18 days, compared to 67 days in 2008.
- Delegating the governor's consent on property transfers could significantly speed-up the total time needed to register property cross the country, as evidenced in the 11 states that have implemented this practice. In Borno, where the governor delegated the consent to a Ministry of Lands official, it takes only two days while in Kebbi, where the governor signs off, it takes six months.
- Nigerian states have taken steps to address the backlog in the courts. Some states have modernized and updated civil procedure rules which has resulted in shorter times to resolve commercial disputes. Also, efforts have been made to broaden access to legal resolution and speed-up proceedings by setting up new Magistrates Courts in Kano.

Data snapshots

- **Select a city:**
- **Select a topic:**
- **Download data details:**
 - Starting a business
 - Dealing with construction permerr
 - Registering property
 - Enforcing contracts

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- ▶ *Doing Business in Nigeria 2008* (PDF, 560KB)

Simulate Reforms

How would a city's ranking change if it reformed? See the impact of reforms by using the ranking simulator (Excel, 65KB) to change indicator values. This exercise assumes that other cities don't reform.

Where is it easier to do business in Nigeria—and where not?

1	Jigawa (easiest)	11	Taraba	21	Edo	31	Ebonyi
2	Gombe	12	Sokoto*	22	Kaduna*	32	Abia*
3	Borno	13	Benue	23	Osun	33	Cross River*
4	Kebbi	14	Kwara	24	Ondo	34	Ekiti
5	Kogi	15	Plateau	25	Lagos*	35	Anambra*
6	Yobe	16	Niger	26	Oyo	36	Imo
7	Katsina	17	Abuja, FCT*	27	Rivers	37	Ogun*
8	Kano*	18	Nasarawa	28	Bayelsa		
9	Zamfara	19	Adamawa	29	Delta		
10	Bauchi*	20	Akwa Ibom	30	Enugu*		

*State included in *Doing Business in Nigeria 2008* report.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

Doing Business in Nigeria 2010 is the result of collaboration between the World Bank Investment Climate Team for Africa, the subnational *Doing Business* team and the UK Department for International Development (DFID). The Government of Germany, through the Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), and the Government of Switzerland, through the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), have also contributed to the report.

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Explore Economies in Nigeria

Data snapshots

This page shows summary *Doing Business 2010* data for the selected city in Nigeria. The first table shows its rank among **36 Nigerian states and in Abuja**. The other tables summarize the key indicators for starting a business, dealing with licenses, registering property, and enforcing contracts, benchmarked against regional and high-income economy (OECD) averages.

- **Select a city:**

Yobe

- **Select a topic:**

Note: Doing Business uses data from Lagos to calculate Nigeria's country rankings.

Nigeria - Yobe



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Ease of...	Rank among 37 cities in Nigeria	Top city in Nigeria
Doing Business	6	Jigawa
Starting a Business	13	FCT
Dealing with Construction Permits	22	Jigawa
Registering Property	5	Gombe
Enforcing Contracts	2	Katsina

Note: Click on topic name to view detailed information.

Starting a Business

The challenges of launching a business are shown below. Included are: the number of steps entrepreneurs can expect to go through to launch, the time it takes on average, and the cost and minimum capital required as a percentage of gross national income (GNI) per capita.

Resources:

Details

Indicator	Yobe	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD Average
Procedures (number)	8	9.4	5.7
Time (days)	38	45.6	13.0
Cost (% of income per capita)	61.9	99.7	4.7

Min. capital (% of income per capita)	0.0	144.7	15.5
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Dealing with Construction Permits

Shown below are the procedures, time, and costs to build a warehouse, including obtaining necessary licenses and permits, completing required notifications and inspections, and obtaining utility connections.

Resources:

Details

Indicator	Yobe	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD Average
Procedures (number)	18	17.3	15.1
Time (days)	65	260.5	157.0
Cost (% of income per capita)	475.7	1,955.6	56.1

Registering Property

The ease with which businesses can secure rights to property is shown below. Included are the number of steps, time, and cost involved in registering property.

Resources:

Details

Indicator	Yobe	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD Average
Procedures (number)	9	6.7	4.7
Time (days)	80	80.7	25.0
Cost (% of property value)	5.2	9.9	4.6

Enforcing Contracts

The ease or difficulty of enforcing commercial contracts is measured below. This is determined by following the evolution of a payment dispute and tracking the time, cost, and number of procedures involved from the moment a plaintiff files the lawsuit until actual payment.

Resources:

Details

Indicator	Yobe	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD Average
Procedures	40	39.2	30.6

(number)			
Time (days)	368	643.9	462.4
Cost (% of claim)	26.1	49.3	19.2

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Starting a Business

This topic identifies the bureaucratic and legal hurdles an entrepreneur must overcome to incorporate and register a new firm. It examines the procedures, time, and cost involved in launching a commercial or industrial firm with up to 50 employees and start-up capital of 10 times the economy's per-capita gross national income (GNI).

The table below shows the main indicators. They include:

- all procedures required to register a firm,
- average time spent during each procedure,
- official cost of each procedure, and
- the minimum capital required as a percentage of income per capita.

To see the **starting a business details** for a specific economy, use the dropdown box on the right or click on the links below. Click on column headers to **sort data**.

Region or Economy	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of income per capita)	Min. capital (% of income per capita)
Abia	9	33	67.8	0.0
Adamawa	7	44	74.7	0.0
Akwa Ibom	8	34	65.1	0.0
Anambra	9	39	84.4	0.0
Bauchi	10	36	64.9	0.0
Bayelsa	11	47	84.7	0.0
Benue	8	36	65.0	0.0
Borno	8	34	71.4	0.0
Cross River	9	47	103.7	0.0
Delta	9	51	84.4	0.0
Ebonyi	10	39	68.4	0.0
Edo	8	45	60.5	0.0
Ekiti	9	40	103.7	0.0
Enugu	9	34	67.5	0.0

State	Rank	Score	Score	Score
FCT	5	22	58.5	0.0
Gombe	8	24	66.2	0.0
Imo	10	39	85.9	0.0
Jigawa	7	35	81.2	0.0
Kaduna	9	31	69.5	0.0
Kano	9	38	77.8	0.0
Katsina	9	37	77.8	0.0
Kebbi	8	30	61.7	0.0
Kogi	8	28	61.8	0.0
Kwara	8	34	87.5	0.0
Lagos	8	31	77.0	0.0
Nasarawa	7	29	87.6	0.0
Niger	7	32	74.7	0.0
Ogun	10	40	90.9	0.0
Ondo	10	37	90.9	0.0
Osun	10	35	86.1	0.0
Oyo	9	31	110.2	0.0
Plateau	8	31	63.7	0.0
Rivers	10	38	71.7	0.0
Sokoto	9	31	103.7	0.0
Taraba	8	33	59.9	0.0
Yobe	8	38	61.9	0.0
Zamfara	8	36	71.5	0.0

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Dealing with Construction Permits

This topic tracks the procedures, time, and costs to build a warehouse, including obtaining necessary licenses and permits, completing required notifications and inspections, and obtaining utility connections.

The table below shows the main indicators. They include:

- all procedures to build a warehouse,
- average time spent during each procedure, and
- official cost of each procedure.

To see the **details** for a specific economy, use the dropdown box on the right or click on the links below. Click on column headers to **sort data**.

Region or Economy	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of income per capita)
Abia	16	79	718.1
Adamawa	11	69	395.1
Akwa Ibom	14	111	617.1
Anambra	16	99	574.3
Bauchi	11	59	564.2
Bayelsa	15	81	632.9
Benue	14	83	441.4
Borno	13	65	697.6
Cross River	14	138	187.4
Delta	16	97	392.4
Ebonyi	23	97	420.5
Edo	14	89	624.4
Ekiti	14	82	451.7
Enugu	16	88	1,509.1
FCT	17	98	950.0

Gombe	11	97	522.6
Imo	18	84	654.8
Jigawa	10	47	396.7
Kaduna	15	125	643.8
Kano	14	56	94.6
Katsina	16	70	435.5
Kebbi	13	68	445.2
Kogi	12	78	424.2
Kwara	13	52	473.7
Lagos	18	350	580.3
Nasarawa	16	86	512.2
Niger	12	66	584.3
Ogun	18	102	713.9
Ondo	17	71	428.4
Osun	14	84	278.9
Oyo	12	137	527.7
Plateau	15	84	551.9
Rivers	11	148	429.1
Sokoto	13	63	154.2
Taraba	15	84	464.6
Yobe	18	65	475.7
Zamfara	14	57	1,052.5

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Registering Property

This topic examines the steps, time, and cost involved in registering property, assuming a standardized case of an entrepreneur who wants to purchase land and a building that is already registered and free of title dispute.

The table below shows the main indicators, which include:

- number of procedures legally required to register property,
- time spent in completing the procedures, and
- the costs, such as fees, transfer taxes, stamp duties, and any other payment to the property registry, notaries, public agencies or lawyers. The cost is expressed as a percentage of the property value, assuming a property value of 50 times income per capita.

To see the **details** for a specific economy, use the dropdown box on the right or click on the links below. Click on column headers to **sort data**.

Region or Economy	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of property value)
Abia	13	106	18.5
Adamawa	13	120	12.2
Akwa Ibom	12	55	15.6
Anambra	13	212	15.4
Bauchi	10	77	11.1
Bayelsa	13	84	14.3
Benue	9	98	8.1
Borno	8	14	14.1
Cross River	13	70	15.0
Delta	13	76	25.7
Ebonyi	12	91	14.3
Edo	15	69	27.5
Ekiti	15	59	28.3
Enugu	12	72	11.2

State	1	2	3
FCT	10	51	13.0
Gombe	8	16	6.6
Imo	9	147	21.3
Jigawa	11	28	11.1
Kaduna	12	130	13.6
Kano	11	31	10.8
Katsina	11	33	11.0
Kebbi	9	195	12.0
Kogi	9	33	15.7
Kwara	8	78	20.9
Lagos	13	82	20.9
Nasarawa	11	102	13.7
Niger	11	86	15.4
Ogun	15	101	16.2
Ondo	16	62	33.6
Osun	14	93	22.2
Oyo	17	65	24.0
Plateau	9	66	17.6
Rivers	13	201	23.2
Sokoto	12	86	15.0
Taraba	12	22	8.2
Yobe	9	80	5.2
Zamfara	10	32	8.1

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Enforcing Contracts

This topic looks at the efficiency of contract enforcement by following the evolution of a sale of goods dispute and tracking the time, cost, and number of procedures involved from the moment the plaintiff files the lawsuit until actual payment.

The table below shows the three main indicators for enforcing contracts. They are:

- number of procedures from the moment the plaintiff files a lawsuit in court until the moment of payment,
- time in calendar days to resolve the dispute, and
- cost in court fees and attorney fees, where the use of attorneys is mandatory or common, expressed as a percentage of the debt value.

To see the **details** for a specific economy, use the dropdown box on the right or click on the links below. Click on column headers to **sort data**.

Region or Economy	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of claim)
Abia	40	464	47.6
Adamawa	40	729	40.5
Akwa Ibom	40	428	46.8
Anambra	40	600	42.6
Bauchi	40	455	27.4
Bayelsa	40	393	36.7
Benue	40	606	39.7
Borno	40	371	26.2
Cross River	40	835	52.8
Delta	40	492	37.1
Ebonyi	40	545	46.3
Edo	40	314	28.7
Ekiti	40	797	44.6
Enugu	40	670	45.4

State	Days	Cases	Score
FCT	40	381	42.9
Gombe	40	470	27.9
Imo	40	510	52.9
Jigawa	40	261	28.6
Kaduna	40	431	26.2
Kano	40	720	29.7
Katsina	40	285	26.0
Kebbi	40	356	26.2
Kogi	40	534	36.5
Kwara	40	774	30.0
Lagos	39	457	32.0
Nasarawa	40	275	36.4
Niger	40	1,130	26.5
Ogun	40	455	37.1
Ondo	40	382	31.4
Osun	40	438	30.7
Oyo	40	439	37.2
Plateau	40	498	34.6
Rivers	40	375	46.7
Sokoto	40	638	27.1
Taraba	40	327	52.6
Yobe	40	368	26.1
Zamfara	40	402	36.0

Note: The methodology for enforcing contracts was revised in *Doing Business 2008* in order to reflect a typical contractual dispute over the quality of goods. This report and dataset uses the *Doing Business 2007* methodology, which is based on a simple debt default. [Learn more...](#)