

Economy Profile  
Nigeria

# Doing Business 2020

Comparing Business  
Regulation in  
**190** Economies



WORLD BANK GROUP

## Economy Profile of Nigeria

*Doing Business 2020 Indicators  
(in order of appearance in the document)*

<b>Starting a business</b>	Procedures, time, cost and paid-in minimum capital to start a limited liability company
<b>Dealing with construction permits</b>	Procedures, time and cost to complete all formalities to build a warehouse and the quality control and safety mechanisms in the construction permitting system
<b>Getting electricity</b>	Procedures, time and cost to get connected to the electrical grid, and the reliability of the electricity supply and the transparency of tariffs
<b>Registering property</b>	Procedures, time and cost to transfer a property and the quality of the land administration system
<b>Getting credit</b>	Movable collateral laws and credit information systems
<b>Protecting minority investors</b>	Minority shareholders' rights in related-party transactions and in corporate governance
<b>Paying taxes</b>	Payments, time, total tax and contribution rate for a firm to comply with all tax regulations as well as postfiling processes
<b>Trading across borders</b>	Time and cost to export the product of comparative advantage and import auto parts
<b>Enforcing contracts</b>	Time and cost to resolve a commercial dispute and the quality of judicial processes
<b>Resolving insolvency</b>	Time, cost, outcome and recovery rate for a commercial insolvency and the strength of the legal framework for insolvency
<b>Employing workers</b>	Flexibility in employment regulation and redundancy cost

## About Doing Business

The *Doing Business* project provides objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement across 190 economies and selected cities at the subnational and regional level.

The *Doing Business* project, launched in 2002, looks at domestic small and medium-size companies and measures the regulations applying to them through their life cycle.

*Doing Business* captures several important dimensions of the regulatory environment as it applies to local firms. It provides quantitative indicators on regulation for starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency. *Doing Business* also measures features of employing workers. Although *Doing Business* does not present rankings of economies on the employing workers indicators or include the topic in the aggregate ease of doing business score or ranking on the ease of doing business, it does present the data for these indicators.

By gathering and analyzing comprehensive quantitative data to compare business regulation environments across economies and over time, *Doing Business* encourages economies to compete towards more efficient regulation; offers measurable benchmarks for reform; and serves as a resource for academics, journalists, private sector researchers and others interested in the business climate of each economy.

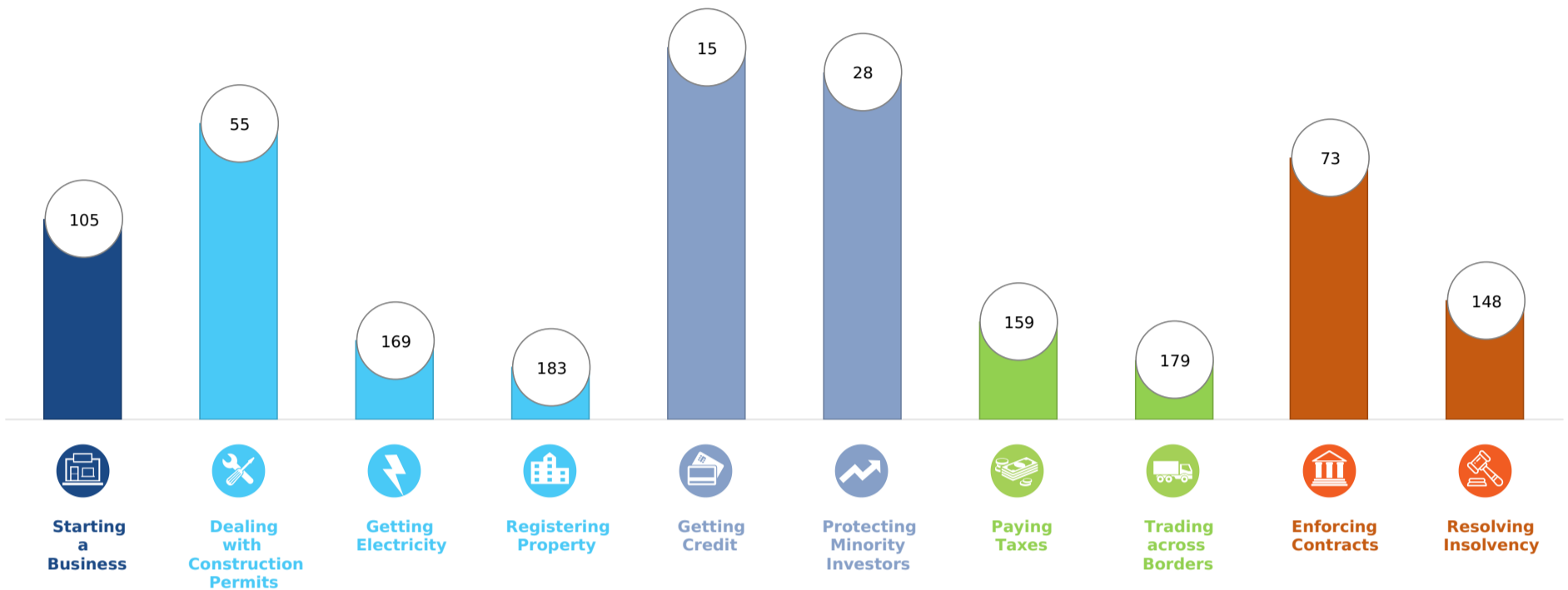
In addition, *Doing Business* offers detailed [subnational studies](#), which exhaustively cover business regulation and reform in different cities and regions within a nation. These studies provide data on the ease of doing business, rank each location, and recommend reforms to improve performance in each of the indicator areas. Selected cities can compare their business regulations with other cities in the economy or region and with the 190 economies that *Doing Business* has ranked.

The first *Doing Business* study, published in 2003, covered 5 indicator sets and 133 economies. This year's study covers 11 indicator sets and 190 economies. Most indicator sets refer to a case scenario in the largest business city of each economy, except for 11 economies that have a population of more than 100 million as of 2013 (Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the United States) where *Doing Business* also collected data for the second largest business city. The data for these 11 economies are a population-weighted average for the 2 largest business cities. The project has benefited from feedback from governments, academics, practitioners and reviewers. The initial goal remains: to provide an objective basis for understanding and improving the regulatory environment for business around the world.

To learn more about *Doing Business* please visit [doingbusiness.org](http://doingbusiness.org)

<p>Ease of Doing Business in <b>Nigeria</b></p>	<b>Region</b> Sub-Saharan Africa	<b>DB RANK</b> 131	<b>DB SCORE</b> 56.9
	<b>Income Category</b> Lower middle income		
	<b>Population</b> 195,874,740		
	<b>City Covered</b> Lagos, Kano		

Rankings on Doing Business topics - Nigeria



Topic Scores



<b>Starting a Business</b> (rank) 105 Score of starting a business (0-100) 86.2 Procedures (number) 7 Time (days) 7 Cost (number) 26.1 Paid-in min. capital (% of income per capita) 0.0
<b>Dealing with Construction Permits</b> (rank) 55 Score of dealing with construction permits (0-100) 73.6 Procedures (number) 15 Time (days) 105 Cost (% of warehouse value) 4.0 Building quality control index (0-15) 11.8
<b>Getting Electricity</b> (rank) 169 Score of getting electricity (0-100) 47.4 Procedures (number) 7 Time (days) 110 Cost (% of income per capita) 296.4 Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff index (0-8) 0
<b>Registering Property</b> (rank) 183 Score of registering property (0-100) 29.5 Procedures (number) 12 Time (days) 92 Cost (% of property value) 11.3 Quality of the land administration index (0-30) 8.0

<b>Getting Credit</b> (rank) 15 Score of getting credit (0-100) 85.0 Strength of legal rights index (0-12) 9 Depth of credit information index (0-8) 8 Credit registry coverage (% of adults) 4.8 Credit bureau coverage (% of adults) 13.9
<b>Protecting Minority Investors</b> (rank) 28 Score of protecting minority investors (0-100) 72.0 Extent of disclosure index (0-10) 7.0 Extent of director liability index (0-10) 7.0 Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10) 7.0 Extent of shareholder rights index (0-6) 4.0 Extent of ownership and control index (0-7) 5.0 Extent of corporate transparency index (0-7) 6.0
<b>Paying Taxes</b> (rank) 159 Score of paying taxes (0-100) 53.7 Payments (number per year) 48 Time (hours per year) 343 Total tax and contribution rate (% of profit) 34.8 Postfiling index (0-100) 47.5

<b>Trading across Borders</b> (rank) 179 Score of trading across borders (0-100) 29.2 <i>Time to export</i> Documentary compliance (hours) 74 Border compliance (hours) 128 <i>Cost to export</i> Documentary compliance (USD) 250 Border compliance (USD) 786 <i>Time to export</i> Documentary compliance (hours) 120 Border compliance (hours) 242 <i>Cost to export</i> Documentary compliance (USD) 564 Border compliance (USD) 1,077
<b>Enforcing Contracts</b> (rank) 73 Score of enforcing contracts (0-100) 61.5 Time (days) 399 Cost (% of claim value) 38.9 Quality of judicial processes index (0-18) 9.2
<b>Resolving Insolvency</b> (rank) 148 Score of resolving insolvency (0-100) 30.6 Recovery rate (cents on the dollar) 27.8 Time (years) 2.0 Cost (% of estate) 22.0 Outcome (0 as piecemeal sale and 1 as going concern) 0 Strength of insolvency framework index (0-16) 5.0

## Starting a Business

This topic measures the number of procedures, time, cost and paid-in minimum capital requirement for a small- to medium-sized limited liability company to start up and formally operate in each economy's largest business city.

To make the data comparable across 190 economies, *Doing Business* uses a standardized business that is 100% domestically owned, has start-up capital equivalent to 10 times the income per capita, engages in general industrial or commercial activities and employs between 10 and 50 people one month after the commencement of operations, all of whom are domestic nationals. Starting a Business considers two types of local limited liability companies that are identical in all aspects, except that one company is owned by 5 married women and the other by 5 married men. The ranking of economies on the ease of starting a business is determined by sorting their scores for starting a business. These scores are the simple average of the scores for each of the component indicators.

The most recent round of data collection for the project was completed in May 2019. [See the methodology for more information.](#)

What the indicators measure	Case study assumptions
<p><b>Procedures to legally start and formally operate a company (number)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preregistration (for example, name verification or reservation, notarization)</li> <li>• Registration in the economy's largest business city</li> <li>• Postregistration (for example, social security registration, company seal)</li> <li>• Obtaining approval from spouse to start a business or to leave the home to register the company</li> <li>• Obtaining any gender specific document for company registration and operation or national identification card</li> </ul>	<p>To make the data comparable across economies, several assumptions about the business and the procedures are used. It is assumed that any required information is readily available and that the entrepreneur will pay no bribes.</p>
<p><b>Time required to complete each procedure (calendar days)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not include time spent gathering information</li> <li>• Each procedure starts on a separate day (2 procedures cannot start on the same day)</li> <li>• Procedures fully completed online are recorded as ½ day</li> <li>• Procedure is considered completed once final document is received</li> <li>• No prior contact with officials</li> </ul>	<p><b>The business:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Is a limited liability company (or its legal equivalent). If there is more than one type of limited liability company in the economy, the limited liability form most common among domestic firms is chosen. Information on the most common form is obtained from incorporation lawyers or the statistical office.</li> <li>-Operates in the economy's largest business city. For 11 economies the data are also collected for the second largest business city.</li> <li>-Performs general industrial or commercial activities such as the production or sale to the public of goods or services. The business does not perform foreign trade activities and does not handle products subject to a special tax regime, for example, liquor or tobacco. It is not using heavily polluting production processes.</li> <li>-Does not qualify for investment incentives or any special benefits.</li> <li>-Is 100% domestically owned.</li> <li>-Has five business owners, none of whom is a legal entity. One business owner holds 30% of the company shares, two owners have 20% of shares each, and two owners have 15% of shares each.</li> <li>-Is managed by one local director.</li> <li>-Has between 10 and 50 employees one month after the commencement of operations, all of them domestic nationals.</li> <li>-Has start-up capital of 10 times income per capita.</li> <li>-Has an estimated turnover of at least 100 times income per capita.</li> <li>-Leases the commercial plant or offices and is not a proprietor of real estate.</li> <li>-Has an annual lease for the office space equivalent to one income per capita.</li> <li>-Is in an office space of approximately 929 square meters (10,000 square feet).</li> <li>-Has a company deed that is 10 pages long.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cost required to complete each procedure (% of income per capita)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Official costs only, no bribes</li> <li>• No professional fees unless services required by law or commonly used in practice</li> </ul>	<p><b>The owners:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Have reached the legal age of majority and are capable of making decisions as an adult. If there is no legal age of majority, they are assumed to be 30 years old.</li> <li>-Are in good health and have no criminal record.</li> <li>-Are married, the marriage is monogamous and registered with the authorities.</li> <li>-Where the answer differs according to the legal system applicable to the woman or man in question (as may be the case in economies where there is legal plurality), the answer used will be the one that applies to the majority of the population.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Paid-in minimum capital (% of income per capita)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds deposited in a bank or with third party before registration or up to 3 months after incorporation</li> </ul>	

Starting a Business - Lagos

Standardized Company

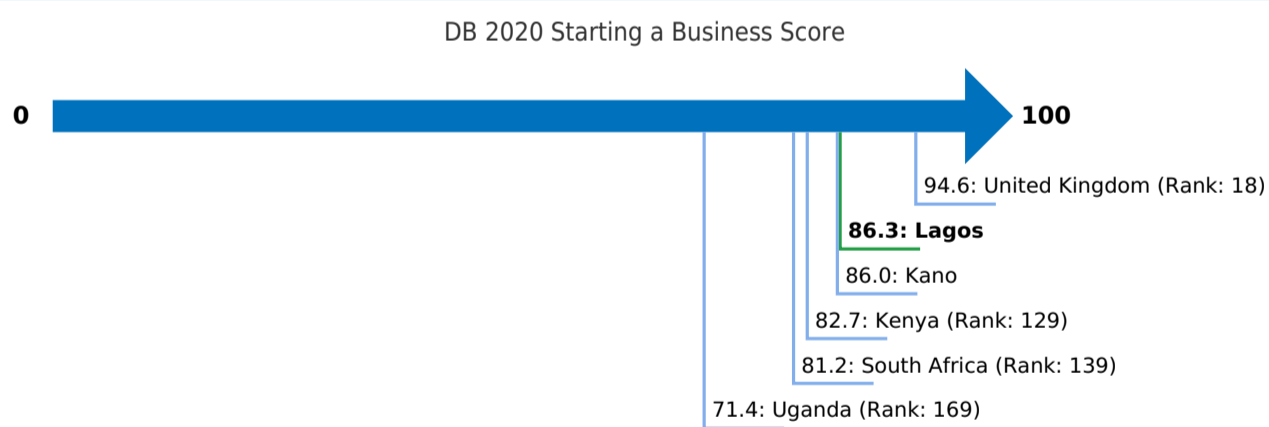
Legal form	Private Limited Liability Company
Paid-in minimum capital requirement	No minimum
City Covered	Lagos

Indicator	Lagos	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Procedure - Men (number)	7	7.4	4.9	1 (2 Economies)
Time - Men (days)	7	21.5	9.2	0.5 (New Zealand)
Cost - Men (% of income per capita)	26.2	36.3	3.0	0.0 (2 Economies)
Procedure - Women (number)	7	7.5	4.9	1 (2 Economies)
Time - Women (days)	7	21.6	9.2	0.5 (New Zealand)
Cost - Women (% of income per capita)	26.2	36.3	3.0	0.0 (2 Economies)
Paid-in min. capital (% of income per capita)	0.0	9.3	7.6	0.0 (120 Economies)

Figure - Starting a Business in Lagos - Score

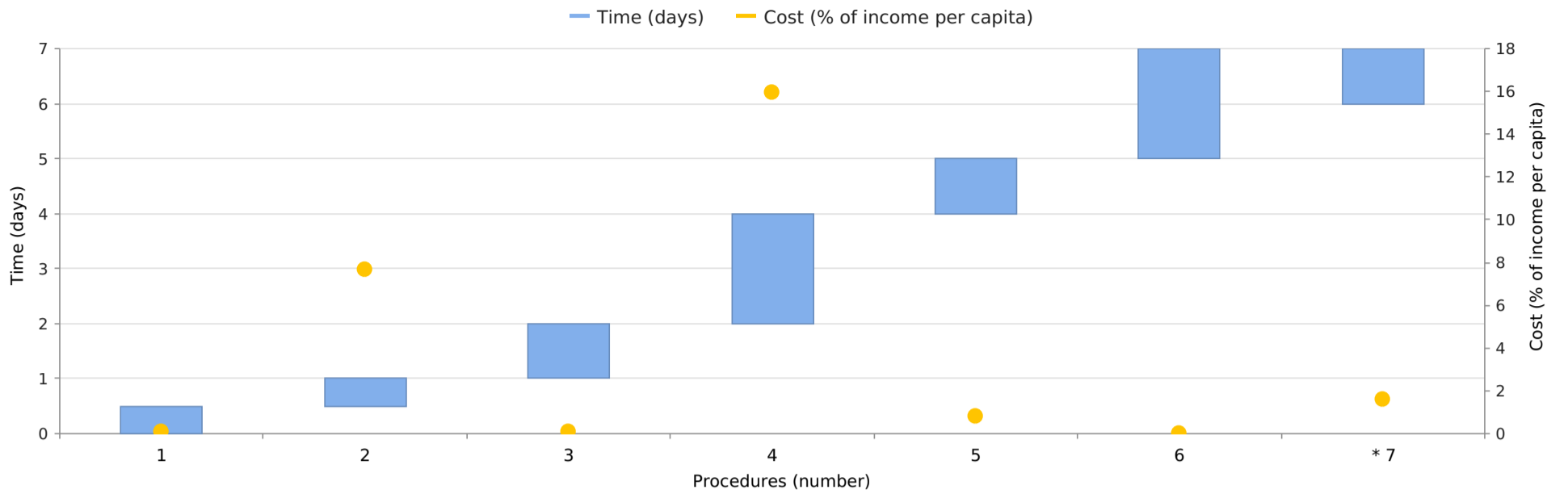


Figure - Starting a Business in Lagos and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of starting a business is determined by sorting their scores for starting a business. These scores are the simple average of the scores for each of the component indicators.

Figure - Starting a Business in Lagos - Procedure, Time and Cost



\*This symbol is shown beside procedure numbers that take place simultaneously with the previous procedure.

Note: Online procedures account for 0.5 days in the total time calculation. For economies that have a different procedure list for men and women, the graph shows the time for women. For more information on methodology, see the *Doing Business* website (<http://doingbusiness.org/en/methodology>). For details on the procedures reflected here, see the summary below.



## Details - Starting a Business in Lagos - Procedure, Time and Cost

No.	Procedures	Time to Complete	Associated Costs
1	<p><b>Reserve a unique company name</b>  <i>Agency</i> : Corporate Affairs Commission            The Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) online system was launched on February 2nd, 2015. This platform enables online unique name reservation as well as enabling filing the incorporation forms for the entire registration process. As of March 2017, the process of reserving the company name can only be made online at: <a href="http://services.cac.gov.ng/">http://services.cac.gov.ng/</a>.</p>	Less than one day (online procedure)	NGN 500 reservation fee
2	<p><b>Prepare the requisite incorporation documents and pay the stamp duty</b>  <i>Agency</i> : FIRS e-stamping portal            As of 2016, the possibility of e-stamping became available. As such, companies can complete the stamping online.</p> <p>To prepare the requisite incorporation documents, the business founders must complete the statutory forms, prepare and print the memorandum and articles of association, and have them stamped by the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) or online.</p> <p>The stamp duty payable on share capital (ad valorem) is 0.75% and NGN 500 for each additional copy of Memorandum and Articles of Association stamped.</p>	Less than one day (online procedure)	0.75% stamp duty paid on share capital + NGN 500 for each additional copy of Memorandum and Articles of Association stamped (2 copies)
3	<p><b>Sign the declaration of compliance before a Commissioner for Oaths or a Notary Public</b>  <i>Agency</i> : Notary Public or Commissioner of Oaths            The declaration by the barrister or solicitor engaged in the formation of the company may be sworn to before a Notary Public for a fee of NGN 4,000 - NGN 5,000 or at any of the recognized courts in the country (Magistrate Court, the State High Court, or the Federal High Court) before a Commissioner for Oaths for a small fee of NGN 500 usually chargeable by the respective courts.</p> <p>Entrepreneurs can also use the services of a CAC appointed lawyer.</p>	1 day	NGN 500 at the court or NGN 4,000 - NGN 5,000 with a Notary Public
4	<p><b>Register the company at the Corporate Affairs Commission, pay registration fees and receive the income tax and VAT registration number pay registration fees</b>  <i>Agency</i> : Corporate Affairs Commission            As of May 2017, companies now apply for company incorporation using form CAC 1.1. This new form replaced form CAC 4: Declaration of compliance, form CAC 2: Statement of share capital and return of allotment of shares, form CAC 7: Particulars of directors, and form CAC 2.1: Particulars of the company secretary. The registration is now done entirely online.</p> <p>Entrepreneurs need to submit the following documentation to register the company:</p> <p>(a) two copies of the stamped consolidated form (CAC Form 1.1);            (b) two copies of the stamped memorandum and articles of association of the company;            (c) form of identification of the directors and shareholders (drivers license or national ID or data page of international passport);            (d) Form of identification of the company secretary;            (e) Copy of name reservation of the company.</p> <p>The documents are uploaded via the platform <a href="http://docupload.cac.gov.ng">docupload.cac.gov.ng</a>.</p> <p>Incorporation fees are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration of private company: NGN 10,000 for a company whose nominal share capital is NGN 1,000,000 or less + NGN 5,000 for each subsequent NGN 1,000,000;</li> <li>• NGN 3,000 for certified true copy of memorandum and articles of association.</li> <li>• NGN 2,000 for certified true copy of form CAC 1.1</li> </ul> <p>Lawyers are usually hired to undertake the administrative incorporation procedures. On average, a lawyer will charge NGN 60,000 to handle the entire incorporation process in this state.</p> <p>Once the registration process is completed, a TIN is automatically generated and sent to one of the business founders by email. This number is the same for Income Tax and VAT.</p> <p>The payment of statutory filing fees can now be processed online through Remita, an electronic payment platform.</p>	2 days	see procedure details
5	<p><b>Make a company seal</b>  <i>Agency</i> : Sealmaker            Section 74 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) requires every company to have a common seal.</p>	1 day	NGN 4,000 - NGN 6,000



6	<p><b>Register for personal income tax PAYE</b>  <i>Agency</i> : State Tax Office  All employers shall register with the relevant state tax authority for income tax withholding.</p> <p>The PAYE Regulations of 2003 made pursuant to the Personal Income Tax Act provides that all employers are to register with the Lagos State Board of Internal Revenue Tax Office nearest to the registered company address for the purpose of remitting income tax deducted from their employees. The employer must within 6 months of commencing a business deduct tax from emoluments of employees and remit the amount deducted to any of the designated collecting banks.</p> <p>The registration requirements are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A copy of certificate of incorporation.</li> <li>2. List of staff and their annual salaries.</li> <li>3. Letter of application for registration.</li> <li>4. Corporate income tax and VAT tax reference number.</li> </ol> <p>Upon completion of registration, an Employer's Identification Number will be issued.</p> <p>An employer who fails or refuses to register commits an offence and is liable on conviction to pay a NGN 25,000 fine in addition to the payment of arrears of the tax due.</p>	2 days	no charge
⇒ 7	<p><b>Register business premises with the Lagos State Government and pay the business premises levy</b>  <i>Agency</i> : Bank  To register the company premises with the Lagos State Government, the entrepreneur heads to any nationalized commercial bank with some evidence of the business premises (utility bills, etc.) and pays the business premise levy to the account of the Lagos Inland Revenue Services (LIRS). The bank then issues a receipt bearing the Lagos State Government logo.</p> <p>Business premises in an urban area of Nigeria are required to be registered on the payment of a NGN 10,000 registration fee in the first year of registration (NGN 5,000 per annum as renewal registration fees in the subsequent years).</p> <p>For rural areas, the business premises registration fees is NGN 2,000 for the first year of registration (NGN 1,000 per annum as registration renewal fees for the subsequently years).</p>	1 day (simultaneous with previous procedure)	NGN 10,000

⇒ Takes place simultaneously with previous procedure.

Starting a Business - Kano

Standardized Company

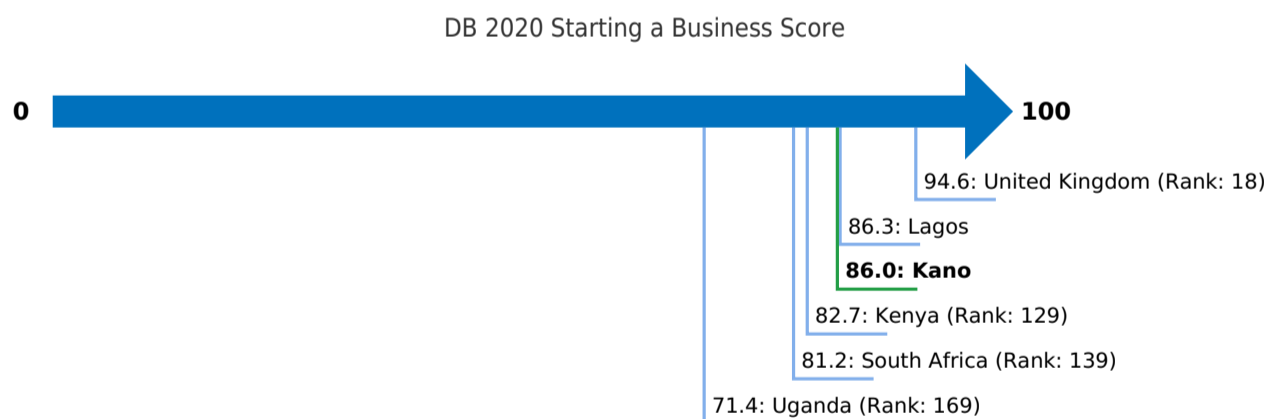
Legal form	Private Limited Liability Company
Paid-in minimum capital requirement	No minimum
City Covered	Kano

Indicator	Kano	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Procedure - Men (number)	7	7.4	4.9	1 (2 Economies)
Time - Men (days)	8	21.5	9.2	0.5 (New Zealand)
Cost - Men (% of income per capita)	26.1	36.3	3.0	0.0 (2 Economies)
Procedure - Women (number)	7	7.5	4.9	1 (2 Economies)
Time - Women (days)	8	21.6	9.2	0.5 (New Zealand)
Cost - Women (% of income per capita)	26.1	36.3	3.0	0.0 (2 Economies)
Paid-in min. capital (% of income per capita)	0.0	9.3	7.6	0.0 (120 Economies)

Figure - Starting a Business in Kano - Score

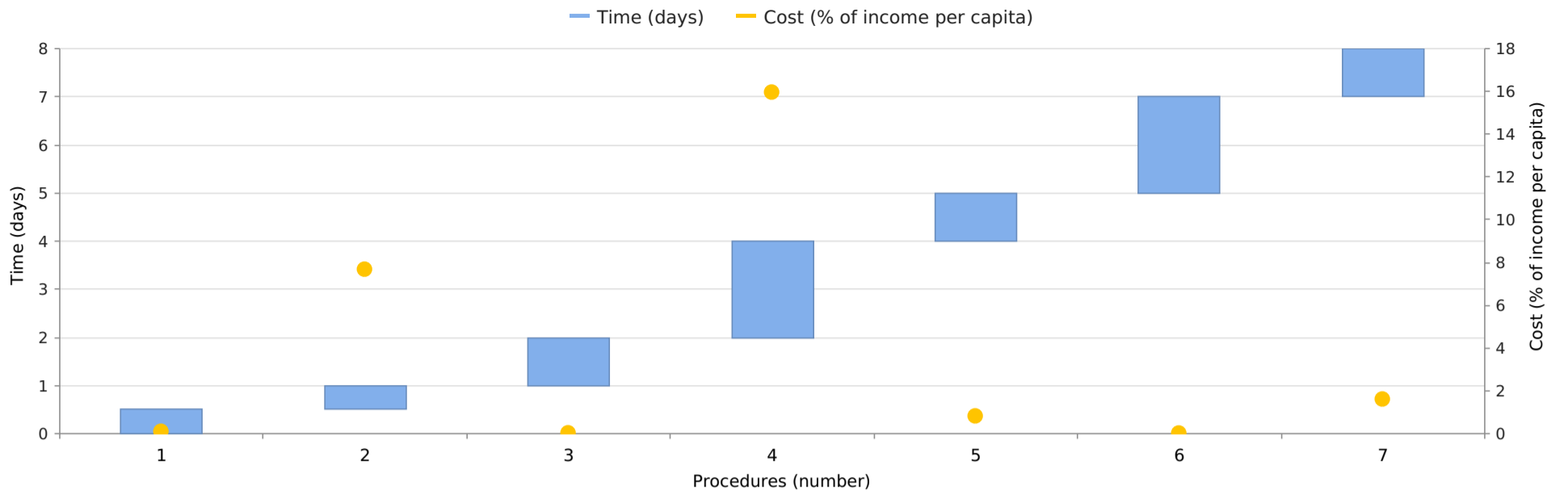


Figure - Starting a Business in Kano and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of starting a business is determined by sorting their scores for starting a business. These scores are the simple average of the scores for each of the component indicators.

Figure - Starting a Business in Kano - Procedure, Time and Cost



\*This symbol is shown beside procedure numbers that take place simultaneously with the previous procedure.

Note: Online procedures account for 0.5 days in the total time calculation. For economies that have a different procedure list for men and women, the graph shows the time for women. For more information on methodology, see the *Doing Business* website (<http://doingbusiness.org/en/methodology>). For details on the procedures reflected here, see the summary below.

## Details - Starting a Business in Kano - Procedure, Time and Cost

No.	Procedures	Time to Complete	Associated Costs
1	<p><b>Reserve a unique company name</b>  <i>Agency: Corporate Affairs Commission</i>            The Corporate Affairs Commission online system allows for online search of unique company names upon the purchase of an e-payment card for a flat fee of NGN 500 from an accredited bank. As of March 2017, the process of reserving the company name can only be made online at: <a href="http://services.cac.gov.ng/">http://services.cac.gov.ng/</a>.            The company's name reservation lasts 60 days but can be renewed for a similar period.</p>	Less than one day (online procedure)	NGN 500 reservation fee
2	<p><b>Prepare the requisite incorporation documents and pay the stamp duty</b>  <i>Agency: Stamp duty office</i>            As of 2016, the possibility of e-stamping became available. As such, companies can complete the stamping online.             This procedure involves the following tasks:            a. Preparing and printing the memorandum and articles of association;            b. Completing the requisite statutory forms;            c. Having the memorandum and articles of association stamped by the Federal Inland Revenue Service or online.             There is a stamp duty office on the same premises as the CAC.</p>	Less than one day (online procedure)	Stamp duty at 0.75% of share capital + NGN 1,000 for stamping of two extra copies of memorandum and articles of association (NGN 500 each)
3	<p><b>Sign the declaration of compliance before a Commissioner for Oaths or notary public</b>  <i>Agency: State High Court</i>            A declaration must be sworn by: (i) a barrister or solicitor engaged in the formation of the company or (ii) a person named in the memorandum and articles of association as a director or secretary of the company. This procedure can be done before a notary public or filed at the State or Federal High Court. The common practice is for this declaration to be sworn before a Commissioner of Oaths at the State High Court.</p>	1 day	NGN 50
4	<p><b>Register the company at the Corporate Affairs Commission</b>  <i>Agency: Corporate Affairs Commission</i>            As of May 2017, companies now apply for company incorporation using form CAC 1.1. This new form replaced form CAC 4: Declaration of compliance, form CAC 2: Statement of share capital and return of allotment of shares, form CAC 7: Particulars of directors, and form CAC 2.1: Particulars of the company secretary.             Entrepreneurs need to submit the following documentation to register the company:             (a) two copies of the stamped consolidated form (CAC Form 1.1);            (b) two copies of the stamped memorandum and articles of association of the company;            (c) form of identification of the directors and shareholders (drivers license or national ID or data page of international passport);            (d) Form of identification of the company secretary;            (e) Copy of name reservation of the company.             Incorporation fees are:            • Registration of private company/Increase in Share Capital above NGN 1 million and up to NGN 500 million: NGN 5,000.00 for every NGN 1 million share capital or part thereof;            • NGN 3,000 for certified true copy of memorandum and articles of association.            • NGN 2,000 for certified true copy of form CAC 1.1</p>	2 days	see procedure details
5	<p><b>Make a company seal</b>  <i>Agency: Private company</i>            Section 74 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) requires every company to have a common seal. It is also common in practice, especially because companies will generally have to register a deed or other official documents.</p>	1 day	NGN 5,000
6	<p><b>Register for personal income tax PAYE</b>  <i>Agency: State Tax Office</i>            The employers in the newly incorporated company are required to register with the relevant state tax authority for the purposes of deducting income tax from employees. Once an application is filed with a copy of the certificate of incorporation attached, a reference file is then opened for the company. There is no cost related to this registration.</p>	2 days	no charge
7	<p><b>Register business premises with Kano State Ministry of Commerce and pay the business premises levy</b>  <i>Agency: State Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Cooperatives and Tourism</i>            Following payment of the assessed registration fees for business premises permit into a designated government account, the State Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Cooperatives and Tourism issues a business premises permit to the new business.</p>	1 day	NGN 10,000

⇨ Takes place simultaneously with previous procedure.

## Dealing with Construction Permits

This topic tracks the procedures, time and cost to build a warehouse—including obtaining necessary the licenses and permits, submitting all required notifications, requesting and receiving all necessary inspections and obtaining utility connections. In addition, the Dealing with Construction Permits indicator measures the building quality control index, evaluating the quality of building regulations, the strength of quality control and safety mechanisms, liability and insurance regimes, and professional certification requirements. The most recent round of data collection was completed in May 2019. [See the methodology for more information](#)

### What the indicators measure

#### Procedures to legally build a warehouse (number)

- Submitting all relevant documents and obtaining all necessary clearances, licenses, permits and certificates
- Submitting all required notifications and receiving all necessary inspections
- Obtaining utility connections for water and sewerage
- Registering and selling the warehouse after its completion

#### Time required to complete each procedure (calendar days)

- Does not include time spent gathering information
- Each procedure starts on a separate day—though procedures that can be fully completed online are an exception to this rule
- Procedure is considered completed once final document is received
- No prior contact with officials

#### Cost required to complete each procedure (% of income per capita)

- Official costs only, no bribes

#### Building quality control index (0-15)

- Quality of building regulations (0-2)
- Quality control before construction (0-1)
- Quality control during construction (0-3)
- Quality control after construction (0-3)
- Liability and insurance regimes (0-2)
- Professional certifications (0-4)

### Case study assumptions

To make the data comparable across economies, several assumptions about the construction company, the warehouse project and the utility connections are used.

#### The construction company (BuildCo):

- Is a limited liability company (or its legal equivalent) and operates in the economy's largest business city. For 11 economies the data are also collected for the second largest business city.
- Is 100% domestically and privately owned; has five owners, none of whom is a legal entity. Has a licensed architect and a licensed engineer, both registered with the local association of architects or engineers. BuildCo is not assumed to have any other employees who are technical or licensed experts, such as geological or topographical experts.
- Owns the land on which the warehouse will be built and will sell the warehouse upon its completion.

#### The warehouse:

- Will be used for general storage activities, such as storage of books or stationery.
- Will have two stories, both above ground, with a total constructed area of approximately 1,300.6 square meters (14,000 square feet). Each floor will be 3 meters (9 feet, 10 inches) high and will be located on a land plot of approximately 929 square meters (10,000 square feet) that is 100% owned by BuildCo, and the warehouse is valued at 50 times income per capita.
- Will have complete architectural and technical plans prepared by a licensed architect. If preparation of the plans requires such steps as obtaining further documentation or getting prior approvals from external agencies, these are counted as procedures.
- Will take 30 weeks to construct (excluding all delays due to administrative and regulatory requirements).

#### The water and sewerage connections:

- Will be 150 meters (492 feet) from the existing water source and sewer tap. If there is no water delivery infrastructure in the economy, a borehole will be dug. If there is no sewerage infrastructure, a septic tank in the smallest size available will be installed or built.
- Will have an average water use of 662 liters (175 gallons) a day and an average wastewater flow of 568 liters (150 gallons) a day. Will have a peak water use of 1,325 liters (350 gallons) a day and a peak wastewater flow of 1,136 liters (300 gallons) a day.
- Will have a constant level of water demand and wastewater flow throughout the year; will be 1 inch in diameter for the water connection and 4 inches in diameter for the sewerage connection.

Dealing with Construction Permits - Lagos

Standardized Warehouse

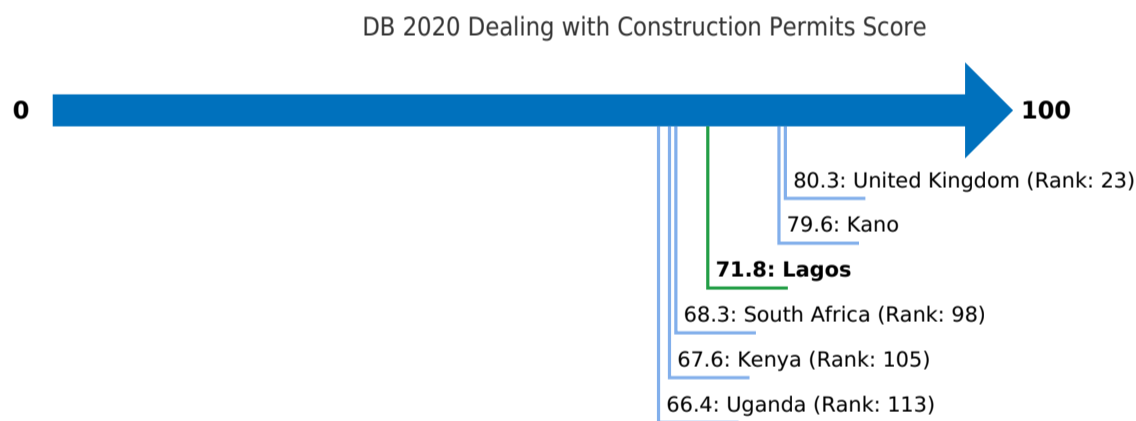
Estimated value of warehouse	NGN 31,365,220.70
City Covered	Lagos

Indicator	Lagos	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Procedures (number)	16	15.1	12.7	None in 2018/19
Time (days)	111	145.4	152.3	None in 2018/19
Cost (% of warehouse value)	4.8	8.9	1.5	None in 2018/19
Building quality control index (0-15)	12.0	8.9	11.6	15.0 (6 Economies)

Figure - Dealing with Construction Permits in Lagos - Score

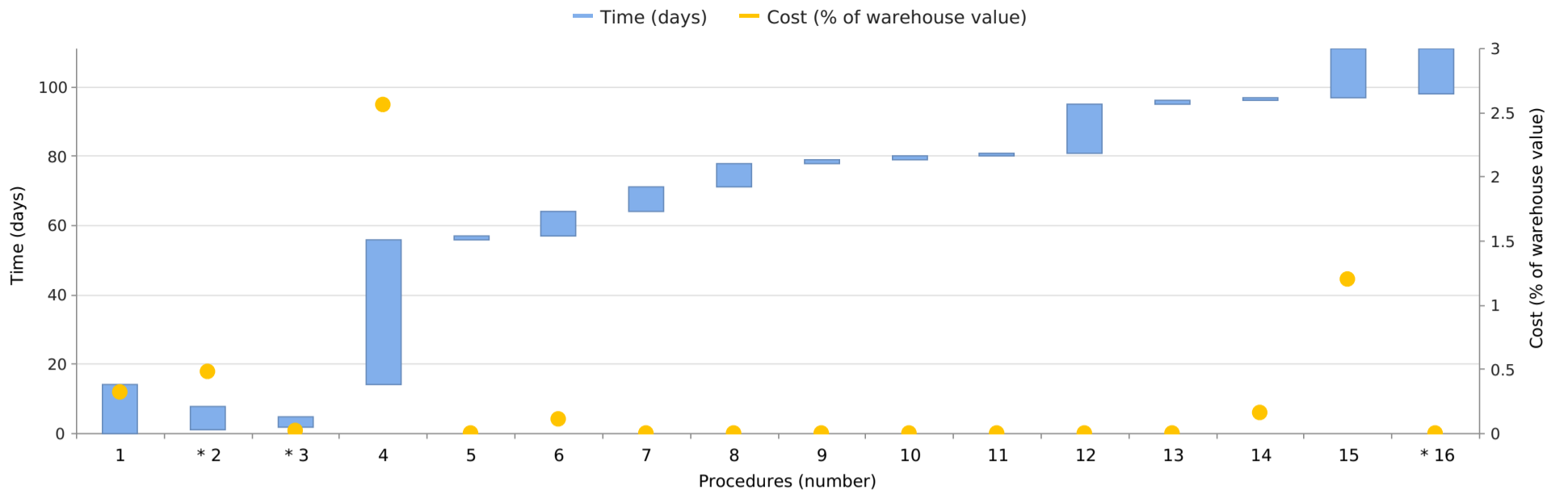


Figure - Dealing with Construction Permits in Lagos and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of dealing with construction permits is determined by sorting their scores for dealing with construction permits. These scores are the simple average of the scores for each of the component indicators.

Figure - Dealing with Construction Permits in Lagos - Procedure, Time and Cost

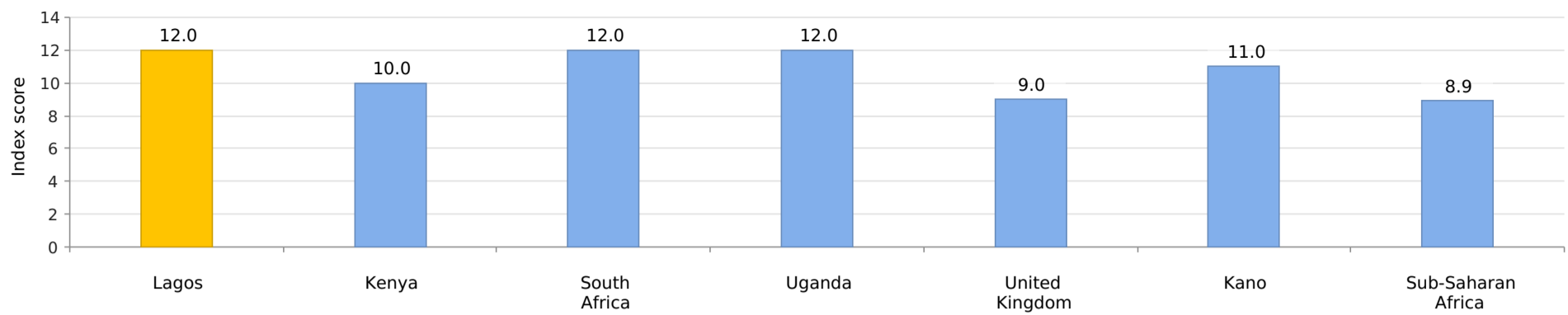


\*This symbol is shown beside procedure numbers that take place simultaneously with the previous procedure.

Note: Online procedures account for 0.5 days in the total time calculation. For economies that have a different procedure list for men and women, the graph shows the time for women. For more information on methodology, see the *Doing Business* website (<http://doingbusiness.org/en/methodology>). For details on the procedures reflected here, see the summary below.



Figure - Dealing with Construction Permits in Lagos and comparator economies - Measure of Quality



## Details - Dealing with Construction Permits in Lagos - Procedure, Time and Cost

No.	Procedures	Time to Complete	Associated Costs
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1	<p><b>Obtain soil investigation report</b>  <i>Agency: Private Company</i>            A soil investigation report is done by an expert for the stability of the foundation. While according to Law No 3 (implemented in August 2012), only 3-storey (or more) residential or office buildings would need such a report, it would also be needed for a commercial warehouse. Furthermore, depending on the location, sometimes a 2-storey building might require a soil analysis report.</p>	14 days	NGN 100,000
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→ 2	<p><b>Obtain an Physical Planning Technical Report</b>  <i>Agency: Town Planner Engineer</i>            This report is needed to check whether this project is viable, as well as the impact it will have on the immediate environment. All projects require this report, regardless of usage or height.</p>	7 days	NGN 150,000
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→ 3	<p><b>Obtain a certified true copy (CTC) of the survey plan and CTC of the land ownership title</b>  <i>Agency: Land Registry</i>            A certified true copy of the survey plan must be obtained from the Land Registry to show the plot and its coordinates. Proof of ownership must also be obtained; otherwise the permit application will not be accepted. The sworn affidavit obtained previously must be presented to obtain the documents.</p>	3 days	NGN 7,500
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But if the land has not been surveyed, then a private surveyor would have to conduct the survey of the plot of land and this survey would have to be registered with the Surveyor's General Office. In that case, the survey would be verified against the master plan of Lagos. The black copy will be for BuildCo, the red copy will be registered with the Land Registry and a third copy will be kept at the Surveyor General Office. The cost of survey by a private surveyor can range from NGN 50,000 to NGN 100,000.

4	<b>Obtain development permit from the Lagos State Physical Planning Permit Authority (LASPPPA)</b>	42 days	NGN 802,874
<p><i>Agency</i> : State Physical Planning Permit Authority (LASPPPA)</p> <p>The development permit authorizes construction and is valid for 2 years. To obtain this permit, a building development plan outlining the intended uses of the proposed development on the site and its effect on adjacent developments and neighborhoods must be prepared by a professional. Once the development plan is received, along with the other required documentation, the survey plan is charted to determine whether the zoning requirements are met. An architect then reviews the architectural drawings.</p> <p>Legally, a pre-approval inspection is required to verify that the land is located where the owner has stated it is and to verify that construction has not already started. BuildCo does not have to be present during the visit. An assessment of the amount to be paid will be prepared after that visit. All the necessary bank accounts where each payment for each tax must be made must be listed on this letter of assessment.</p> <p>Once the site visit is completed, the structural, mechanical and electrical drawings are reviewed by engineers. The physical planning technical report is reviewed by the Physical Development Intervention Department who informs the town planner once the report is cleared. The entire file is then set to the relevant Recommending District Officer who reviews all the documentation and forwards the file to the Director of the Development Permits Department at headquarters.</p> <p>The file is then sent to the Director of Accounts to verify the payment, followed by the Lagos Internal Revenue Service to verify the tax clearance certificate.</p> <p>Lastly, it is sent to the General Manager for final approval. For buildings that are 3-4 stories, the Permanent Secretary must issue the final approval; for 5-6 stories the Honorable Commissioner; and for 7 stories or more, the Governor of Lagos.</p> <p>For construction involving a structure of more than two floors, the developer or owner must submit a general contractors' all-risk insurance policy certificate to the Building Control Agency along with the application to commence building work.</p> <p>The Lagos State Physical Planning Authority (LASPPA) charges a contribution levy (10% of the building permit cost) for the preparation and production of development plans, such as local, district, subject, and action plans; development guides; office maintenance; procurement and maintenance of vehicles; office equipment; and similar issues.</p> <p>The following documents must be presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proof of ownership</li> <li>• Survey plan - on sun print paper</li> <li>• 5 sets of architectural drawings</li> <li>• 5 sets of structural drawings (calculation sheets and supervision letter from a registered engineer)</li> <li>• 5 sets of mechanical and electrical drawings</li> <li>• 5 sets of sanitary and plumbing drawings</li> <li>• Current income tax clearance certificate (CIT) for 2 directors</li> <li>• Photocopy of payment of assessment fee</li> <li>• Certificate of incorporation of the company</li> <li>• Physical planning technical report.</li> </ul> <p>The cost is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total assessment fee: NGN 120 per volume of the building assessment + NGN 5,000 registration fee + NGN 5,000 layout fees for charting + NGN 10,000 for first 650 sqm + 4,000 for additional 1,000 sqm per land area for fencing fee</li> <li>- 10% of total assessment fees Local Planning Office levy</li> <li>- 5% of the total assessment fees for Lagos State Emergency Management Agency (LASEMA)</li> <li>- NGN 20,000 for the 1st NGN 100,000 of total assessment; 10% of remaining total assessment + NGN 10,000 for Spatial Enhancement Fee</li> <li>- 35% of the total assessment fee for certificate of fitness for habitation</li> </ul>			
5	<b>Obtain inspection of site by LASBCA for survey of set out</b>	1 day	no charge
<p><i>Agency</i> : Lagos State Building Control Agency</p> <p>Once BuildCo is ready for construction, BuildCo sends a letter to the Lagos State Building Control Agency (LASBCA) providing details of the construction team professionals: licensed architect, construction engineer, and others. LASBCA then inspects the site to survey the set-out and to review the site plans and construction plan. LASBCA then provides the engineer the form C (application for certificate of completion and fitness for habitation). Subsequently, there are phased inspections at critical phases of construction. The civil structural engineer on BuildCo's team conducts inspections at the foundation and decking stages and signs the form C at each stage. The supervising engineer also submits the concrete for testing to either the Lagos State Materials Testing Laboratory or another private laboratory and maintains the certificate of the lab - these are given to the inspections team when they conduct their site visit.</p> <p>The Form C is also completed by the qualified builder registered with CORBON and qualified architect registered with ARCON, who sign off on the materials and workmanship.</p>			

6	<b>Obtain certificate of structural stability (first pouring of concrete)</b> <i>Agency</i> : Lagos State Material Testing Laboratory The concrete crushing test is done as follows: 1. A sample from a block of concrete is taken and brought back to the laboratory for testing. At this stage BuildCo pays for the entire testing. The testing is done at several stages: 2. 7 days after the sample is taken, the first result is obtained. 3. 14 days after the sample is taken, the second result is obtained (7 days after the first result). 4. 21 days after the sample is taken, the third result is obtained (7 days after the second result is delivered).  Normally the longer the concrete is kept, the harder it will become and therefore it will have a better resistance to the crushing test.  All payment for concrete testing is done once in this procedure.	7 days	NGN 35,000
7	<b>Obtain certificate of structural stability (second pouring of concrete)</b> <i>Agency</i> : Lagos State Material Testing Laboratory	7 days	no charge
8	<b>Obtain certificate of structural stability (third pouring of concrete)</b> <i>Agency</i> : Lagos State Material Testing Laboratory	7 days	no charge
9	<b>Receive joint inspection during construction from the Building Control Agency and the Zonal Agency</b> <i>Agency</i> : Building Control Agency and Zonal Agency	1 day	no charge
10	<b>Receive inspections during construction from the Lagos State Building Control Agency (LASBCA)</b> <i>Agency</i> : Lagos State Building Control Agency The Lagos State Urban and Regional Planning and Development Law from July 2010 gives the Building Control Agency the power to carry out inspection(s) of building construction, when necessary.	1 day	no charge
11	<b>Request and receive inspection by the Fire Department</b> <i>Agency</i> : Fire Department This certificate must be obtained at the local planning authority before the building can be used. It is within the discretion of the authority to conduct an on-site inspection before issuing the certificate. However, such an inspection, which normally takes about 45 minutes, is rarely performed.	1 day	no charge
12	<b>Submit completed Form C and request and receive final inspection and Certificate of Habitation</b> <i>Agency</i> : Lagos State Building Control Agency	14 days	no charge
13	<b>Submit application for water connection to Lagos Water Company</b> <i>Agency</i> : Zonal Office BuildCo collects the LWC Water Connection Form ("WCF") from the nearest Zonal Office ("ZO"). There are 31 zones in Lagos. The Completed WCF is submitted to ZO and ZO sends a Site Inspection Officer ("SIO") to the customer's property. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SIO confirms address and locational details of BuildCo's property. SIO also establishes an optimal size and length of connection pipes, and optimal connection materials.</li> <li>• SIO prepares comprehensive Site Report ("SR") including estimates of total connection costs, and submits SR to the ZO.</li> <li>• ZO prepares connection bill to customer.</li> </ul>	1 day	no charge
14	<b>Pay the connection bill and submit evidence of payment to Zonal Office</b> <i>Agency</i> : Zonal Office	1 day	NGN 50,000
15	<b>Set up septic tank</b> <i>Agency</i> : Private company There is no central sewage system in Lagos, therefore BuildCo sets up a septic tank to establish sewerage.	14 days	NGN 375,000
⇒ 16	<b>Receive water connection</b> <i>Agency</i> : Zonal Office Once payment has been made, the Zonal Office (ZO) procures the connection materials and carries out the connection works.	13 days	no charge

⇒ Takes place simultaneously with previous procedure.

## Details - Dealing with Construction Permits in Lagos - Measure of Quality

	Answer	Score
<b>Building quality control index (0-15)</b>		<b>12.0</b>
<b>Quality of building regulations index (0-2)</b>		<b>2.0</b>
How accessible are building laws and regulations in your economy? (0-1)	Available online; Free of charge.	1.0
Which requirements for obtaining a building permit are clearly specified in the building regulations or on any accessible website, brochure or pamphlet? (0-1)	List of required documents; Fees to be paid; Required preapprovals.	1.0
<b>Quality control before construction index (0-1)</b>		<b>1.0</b>
Which third-party entities are required by law to verify that the building plans are in compliance with existing building regulations? (0-1)	Licensed architect; Licensed engineer.	1.0
<b>Quality control during construction index (0-3)</b>		<b>2.0</b>
What types of inspections (if any) are required by law to be carried out during construction? (0-2)	Inspections by in-house engineer; Inspections at various phases.	1.0
Do legally mandated inspections occur in practice during construction? (0-1)	Mandatory inspections are always done in practice.	1.0
<b>Quality control after construction index (0-3)</b>		<b>3.0</b>
Is there a final inspection required by law to verify that the building was built in accordance with the approved plans and regulations? (0-2)	Yes, final inspection is done by government agency.	2.0
Do legally mandated final inspections occur in practice? (0-1)	Final inspection always occurs in practice.	1.0
<b>Liability and insurance regimes index (0-2)</b>		<b>0.0</b>
Which parties (if any) are held liable by law for structural flaws or problems in the building once it is in use (Latent Defect Liability or Decennial Liability)? (0-1)	No party is held liable under the law.	0.0
Which parties (if any) are required by law to obtain an insurance policy to cover possible structural flaws or problems in the building once it is in use (Latent Defect Liability Insurance or Decennial Insurance)? (0-1)	No party is required by law to obtain insurance .	0.0
<b>Professional certifications index (0-4)</b>		<b>4.0</b>
What are the qualification requirements for the professional responsible for verifying that the architectural plans or drawings are in compliance with existing building regulations? (0-2)	Minimum number of years of experience; University degree in architecture or engineering; Being a registered architect or engineer; Passing a certification exam.	2.0
What are the qualification requirements for the professional who supervises the construction on the ground? (0-2)	Minimum number of years of experience; University degree in engineering, construction or construction management; Being a registered architect or engineer; Passing a certification exam.	2.0

Dealing with Construction Permits - Kano

Standardized Warehouse

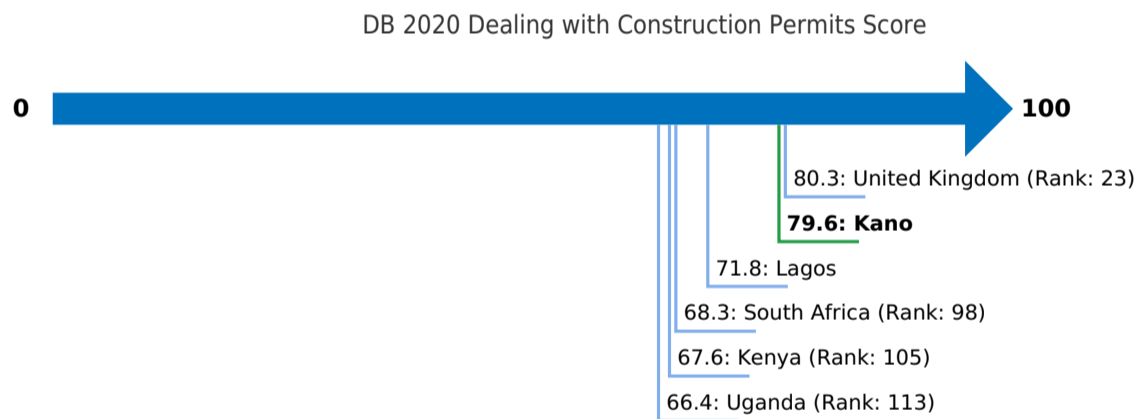
Estimated value of warehouse	NGN 31,365,220.70
City Covered	Kano

Indicator	Kano	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Procedures (number)	13	15.1	12.7	None in 2018/19
Time (days)	84	145.4	152.3	None in 2018/19
Cost (% of warehouse value)	1.2	8.9	1.5	None in 2018/19
Building quality control index (0-15)	11.0	8.9	11.6	15.0 (6 Economies)

Figure - Dealing with Construction Permits in Kano - Score

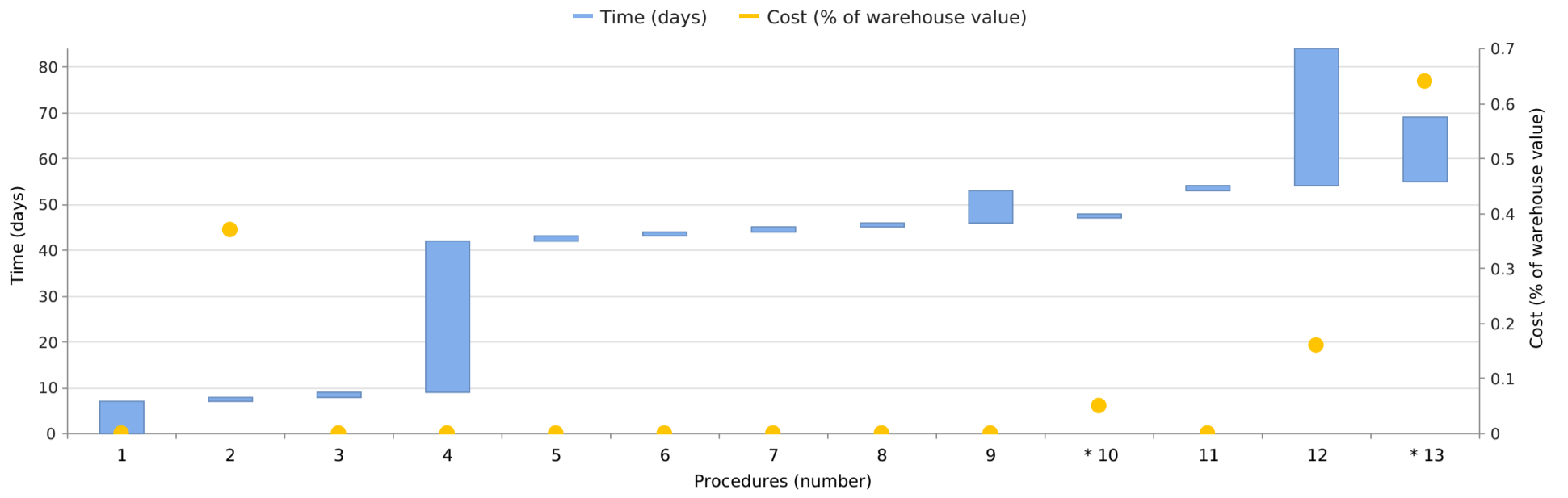


Figure - Dealing with Construction Permits in Kano and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of dealing with construction permits is determined by sorting their scores for dealing with construction permits. These scores are the simple average of the scores for each of the component indicators.

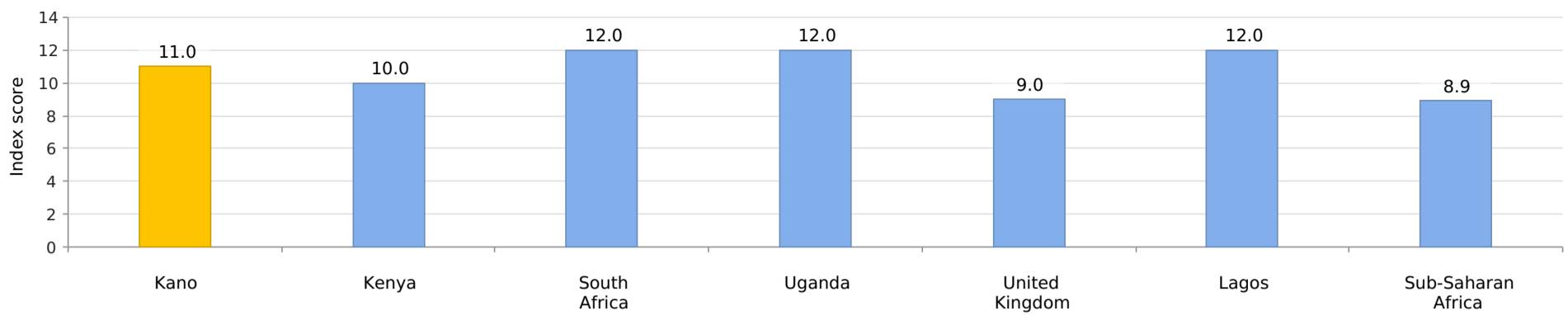
Figure - Dealing with Construction Permits in Kano - Procedure, Time and Cost



\*This symbol is shown beside procedure numbers that take place simultaneously with the previous procedure.

Note: Online procedures account for 0.5 days in the total time calculation. For economies that have a different procedure list for men and women, the graph shows the time for women. For more information on methodology, see the *Doing Business* website (<http://doingbusiness.org/en/methodology>). For details on the procedures reflected here, see the summary below.

Figure - Dealing with Construction Permits in Kano and comparator economies - Measure of Quality



Details - Dealing with Construction Permits in Kano - Procedure, Time and Cost

No.	Procedures	Time to Complete	Associated Costs
1	<p><b>Apply for building plan approval at the Kano State Urban Planning Development Authority and await assessment of fees</b></p> <p><i>Agency:</i> Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority</p> <p>In order to obtain a building plan approval, BuildCo must submit a duly completed application form to the Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority (KNUPDA), along with the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Proof of ownership (such as a certificate of occupancy);</li> <li>b. Survey plan (includes the topographical characteristics of the land, attached to the certificate of occupancy);</li> <li>c. Drawings, including:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Architectural designs (site plan, floor plans, elevations, sections, storm drainage system, construction details, doors and windows schedules), duly signed by a registered architect;</li> <li>- Structural designs (design calculations, foundation layout, structural details on beams, columns, staircases, etc.), duly signed by a registered structural engineer;</li> <li>- Electrical designs (lighting and power load calculation, power point layout, lighting point layout, schedule of fittings and fixtures), duly signed by a registered electrical engineer;</li> <li>- Mechanical engineering designs (load calculations, waste disposal layout, soil disposal layout, schedule of sanitary fittings), duly signed by a registered mechanical engineer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The submitted documents require administrative approval by the KNUPDA. An assessment of the fees is given to BuildCo, to be paid at a designated bank. An on-site inspection will follow.</p>	7 days	no charge
2	<p><b>Pay the building plan approval fees at a designated bank</b></p> <p><i>Agency:</i> Commercial Bank</p> <p>BuildCo is given a payment order to be submitted to and paid at a designated bank. After payment, BuildCo is given a teller, or a bank receipt, which must be submitted back to the Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority (KNUPDA). The authority opens a file for BuildCo, and the documents are submitted to the deputy director and then forwarded to the inspection officers who conduct an on-site inspection.</p>	1 day	NGN 117,045
3	<p><b>Receive a pre-approval inspection from the Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority</b></p> <p><i>Agency:</i> Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority</p> <p>After BuildCo's application has been reviewed, the Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority (KNUPDA) conducts an on-site inspection to verify that the plot reflects the details provided in the drawings and that the land is suitable for the proposed project. The inspectors draft a report in which the plot, roads, setback details, adjoining land and power and water connections are described. The report is then attached to the documents and drawings that BuildCo submitted for approval, and forwarded to KNUPDA for final review and approval.</p>	1 day	no charge



4	<p><b>Obtain a building plan approval from the Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority</b></p> <p><i>Agency:</i> Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority</p> <p>After the inspection and the payments have been completed, the documents submitted for approval – along with the inspection report and the 3 remaining copies of the plan – are deposited with the managing director, who then sends the application file to the Department of Architecture. In the department, details of the application which includes title document, name, amount paid, type of building, building height and number of buildings on the site are recorded. All the documents are then forwarded to the charting officer to verify the survey plans against the government-approved survey plan included with the certificate of occupancy to make sure the building plan approval can be granted on that piece of land, and then allocates an identity number for the building plan. The application is then forwarded to the Record Office and then subsequently to the director of architecture, and then the deputy director who sends the file to the sectional head for the status of the site based on the application. The site report is then sent back to the sectional officer who will vet the architectural drawings and forward it on to a structural engineer where applicable.</p> <p>If everything is in order, a recommendation form is filled and signed by the vetting architect and passed to the deputy director for reassessment. It is then forwarded to the director as recommended. The director forwards the recommendation to the managing director for final approval.</p>	33 days	no charge
5	<p><b>Notify the Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority (KNUPDA) of commencement of work</b></p> <p><i>Agency:</i> Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority</p> <p>A letter notifying the Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority (KNUPDA) of the commencement of work must be sent one week prior to any construction work.</p>	1 day	no charge
6	<p><b>Receive set-out inspection prior to excavation</b></p> <p><i>Agency:</i> Kano State Urban Development Authority (KNUPDA)</p> <p>BuildCo invites Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority (KNUPDA) engineers to inspect the construction after setting out and before digging the foundation and pouring of the concrete.</p>	1 day	no charge
7	<p><b>Submit final report of completion of work and request the final inspection</b></p> <p><i>Agency:</i> Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority</p> <p>The engineer will file a report notifying the Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority (KNUPDA) of the completion of work and certifying that the warehouse was built according to the approved plans. The inspectors will then proceed with a final inspection to verify that the work has been completed according to the approved building plans.</p>	1 day	no charge
8	<p><b>Obtain final inspection from Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority</b></p> <p><i>Agency:</i> Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority</p>	1 day	no charge
9	<p><b>Obtain a certificate of habitation from the Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority</b></p> <p><i>Agency:</i> Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority</p> <p>BuildCo's supervising architect/engineer fills out a building certification form stating that the construction works have been completed according to the approved plan and submits it to Kano State Urban Planning and Development Authority (KNUPDA). Within 7 days from the receipt of the building certification form (at no cost), KNUPDA will issue a certificate of habitation. In practice, however, this procedure is neither adhered to nor enforced.</p>	7 days	no charge
⇒ 10	<p><b>Apply for water connection at the Kano State Water Board and pay application form fee</b></p> <p><i>Agency:</i> Kano State Water Board</p> <p>In order to obtain a water connection, BuildCo must submit a commercial application form to the Kano State Water Board, which has offices throughout the city.</p>	1 day	NGN 15,000
11	<p><b>Receive an inspection by the Kano State Water Board</b></p> <p><i>Agency:</i> Kano State Water Board</p> <p>After the application has been submitted, a team of inspectors from the water board office visits the site to ascertain what needs to be done.</p>	1 day	no charge
12	<p><b>Obtain water connection</b></p> <p><i>Agency:</i> Kano State Water Board</p> <p>The building is connected to water supply within one month.</p>	30 days	NGN 50,000
⇒ 13	<p><b>Set up septic tank</b></p> <p><i>Agency:</i> Private company</p> <p>BuildCo sets up a septic tank to establish sewerage.</p>	14 days	NGN 200,000

⇒ Takes place simultaneously with previous procedure.

## Details - Dealing with Construction Permits in Kano - Measure of Quality

	Answer	Score
<b>Building quality control index (0-15)</b>		<b>11.0</b>
<b>Quality of building regulations index (0-2)</b>		<b>2.0</b>
How accessible are building laws and regulations in your economy? (0-1)	Available online; Free of charge.	1.0
Which requirements for obtaining a building permit are clearly specified in the building regulations or on any accessible website, brochure or pamphlet? (0-1)	List of required documents; Fees to be paid; Required preapprovals; Available only on request.	1.0
<b>Quality control before construction index (0-1)</b>		<b>1.0</b>
Which third-party entities are required by law to verify that the building plans are in compliance with existing building regulations? (0-1)	Licensed architect.	1.0
<b>Quality control during construction index (0-3)</b>		<b>2.0</b>
What types of inspections (if any) are required by law to be carried out during construction? (0-2)	Inspections by in-house engineer; Inspections at various phases.	1.0
Do legally mandated inspections occur in practice during construction? (0-1)	Mandatory inspections are always done in practice.	1.0
<b>Quality control after construction index (0-3)</b>		<b>2.0</b>
Is there a final inspection required by law to verify that the building was built in accordance with the approved plans and regulations? (0-2)	Yes, final inspection is done by government agency.	2.0
Do legally mandated final inspections occur in practice? (0-1)	Final inspection does not always occur in practice.	0.0
<b>Liability and insurance regimes index (0-2)</b>		<b>0.0</b>
Which parties (if any) are held liable by law for structural flaws or problems in the building once it is in use (Latent Defect Liability or Decennial Liability)? (0-1)	No party is held liable under the law.	0.0
Which parties (if any) are required by law to obtain an insurance policy to cover possible structural flaws or problems in the building once it is in use (Latent Defect Liability Insurance or Decennial Insurance)? (0-1)	No party is required by law to obtain insurance .	0.0
<b>Professional certifications index (0-4)</b>		<b>4.0</b>
What are the qualification requirements for the professional responsible for verifying that the architectural plans or drawings are in compliance with existing building regulations? (0-2)	Minimum number of years of experience; University degree in architecture or engineering; Being a registered architect or engineer; Passing a certification exam.	2.0
What are the qualification requirements for the professional who supervises the construction on the ground? (0-2)	Minimum number of years of experience; University degree in engineering, construction or construction management; Being a registered architect or engineer; Passing a certification exam.	2.0

## ⚡ Getting Electricity

This topic measures the procedures, time and cost required for a business to obtain a permanent electricity connection for a newly constructed warehouse. Additionally, the reliability of supply and transparency of tariffs index measures reliability of supply, transparency of tariffs and the price of electricity. The most recent round of data collection for the project was completed in May 2019. [See the methodology for more information.](#)

### What the indicators measure

#### Procedures to obtain an electricity connection (number)

- Submitting all relevant documents and obtaining all necessary clearances and permits
- Completing all required notifications and receiving all necessary inspections
- Obtaining external installation works and possibly purchasing material for these works
- Concluding any necessary supply contract and obtaining final supply

#### Time required to complete each procedure (calendar days)

- Is at least 1 calendar day
- Each procedure starts on a separate day
- Does not include time spent gathering information
- Reflects the time spent in practice, with little follow-up and no prior contact with officials

#### Cost required to complete each procedure (% of income per capita)

- Official costs only, no bribes
- Value added tax excluded

#### The reliability of supply and transparency of tariffs index (0-8)

- Duration and frequency of power outages (0-3)
- Tools to monitor power outages (0-1)
- Tools to restore power supply (0-1)
- Regulatory monitoring of utilities' performance (0-1)
- Financial deterrents limiting outages (0-1)
- Transparency and accessibility of tariffs (0-1)

#### Price of electricity (cents per kilowatt-hour)\*

- Price based on monthly bill for commercial warehouse in case study

\*Note: *Doing Business* measures the price of electricity, but it is not included in the ease of doing business score nor in the ranking on the ease of getting electricity.

### Case study assumptions

To make the data comparable across economies, several assumptions about the warehouse, the electricity connection and the monthly consumption are used.

#### The warehouse:

- Is owned by a local entrepreneur and is used for storage of goods.
- Is located in the economy's largest business city. For 11 economies the data are also collected for the second largest business city.
- Is located in an area where similar warehouses are typically located and is in an area with no physical constraints. For example, the property is not near a railway.
- Is a new construction and is being connected to electricity for the first time.
- Has two stories with a total surface area of approximately 1,300.6 square meters (14,000 square feet). The plot of land on which it is built is 929 square meters (10,000 square feet).

#### The electricity connection:

- Is a permanent one with a three-phase, four-wire Y connection with a subscribed capacity of 140-kilo-volt-ampere (kVA) with a power factor of 1, when 1 kVA = 1 kilowatt (kW).
- Has a length of 150 meters. The connection is to either the low- or medium-voltage distribution network and is either overhead or underground, whichever is more common in the area where the warehouse is located and requires works that involve the crossing of a 10-meter road (such as by excavation or overhead lines) but are all carried out on public land. There is no crossing of other owners' private property because the warehouse has access to a road.
- Does not require work to install the internal wiring of the warehouse. This has already been completed up to and including the customer's service panel or switchboard and the meter base.

#### The monthly consumption:

- It is assumed that the warehouse operates 30 days a month from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (8 hours a day), with equipment utilized at 80% of capacity on average and that there are no electricity cuts (assumed for simplicity reasons) and the monthly energy consumption is 26,880 kilowatt-hours (kWh); hourly consumption is 112 kWh.
- If multiple electricity suppliers exist, the warehouse is served by the cheapest supplier.
- Tariffs effective in January of the current year are used for calculation of the price of electricity for the warehouse. Although January has 31 days, for calculation purposes only 30 days are used.

Getting Electricity - Lagos

Standardized Connection

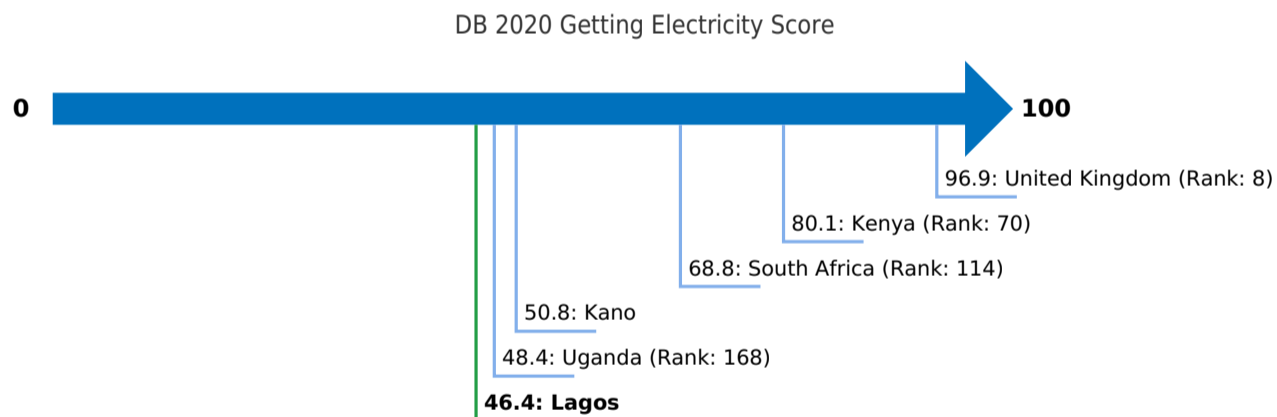
Name of utility	Eko Electricity Distribution PLC
Price of electricity (US cents per kWh)	11.2
City Covered	Lagos

Indicator	Lagos	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Procedures (number)	7	5.2	4.4	3 (28 Economies)
Time (days)	119	109.6	74.8	18 (3 Economies)
Cost (% of income per capita)	297.9	3,187.5	61.0	0.0 (3 Economies)
Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff index (0-8)	0	1.6	7.4	8 (26 Economies)

Figure - Getting Electricity in Lagos - Score

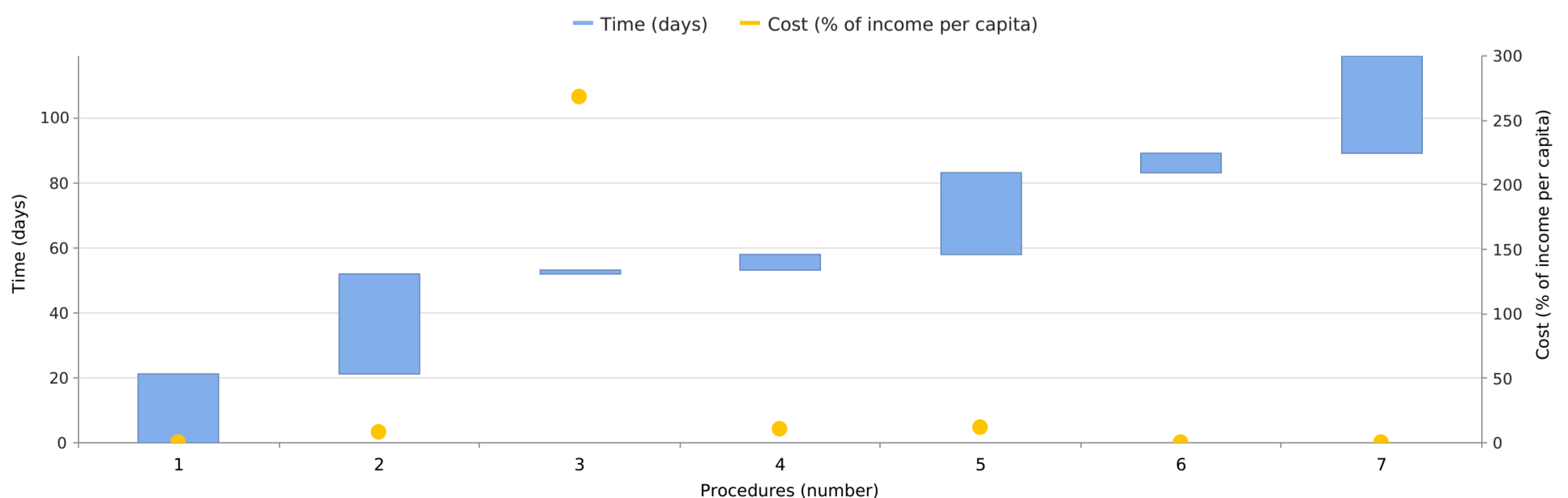


Figure - Getting Electricity in Lagos and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of getting electricity is determined by sorting their scores for getting electricity. These scores are the simple average of the scores for all the component indicators except the price of electricity.

Figure - Getting Electricity in Lagos - Procedure, Time and Cost

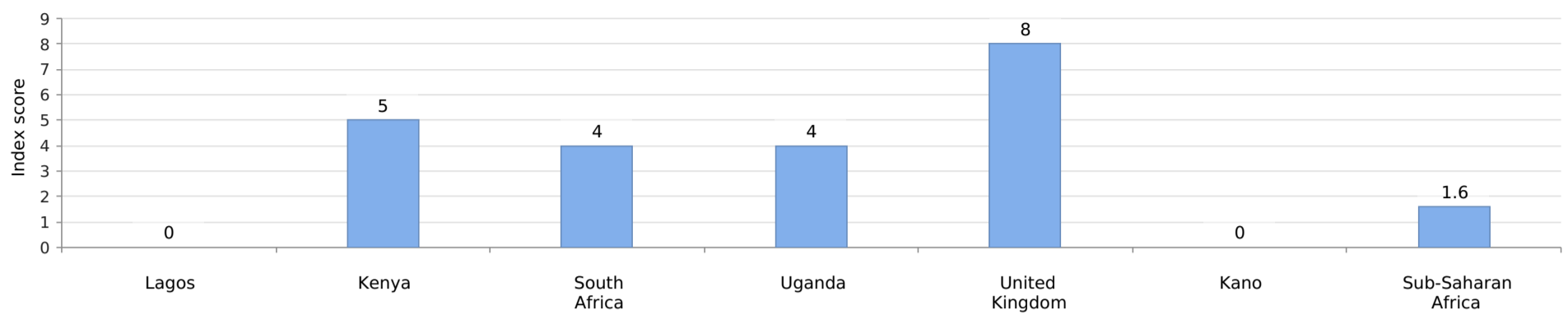


\*This symbol is shown beside procedure numbers that take place simultaneously with the previous procedure.

Note: Online procedures account for 0.5 days in the total time calculation. For economies that have a different procedure list for men and women, the graph shows the time for women. For more information on methodology, see the *Doing Business* website (<http://doingbusiness.org/en/methodology>). For details on the procedures

reflected here, see the summary below.

**Figure - Getting Electricity in Lagos and comparator economies - Measure of Quality**



## Details - Getting Electricity in Lagos - Procedure, Time and Cost

No.	Procedures	Time to Complete	Associated Costs
1	<p><b>Submit application to Eko Electricity Distribution Company and await site inspection</b>  <i>Agency</i> : Eko Electricity Distribution Company            The client's electrician must collect an application form at Eko Electricity Distribution Company, complete it and submit it to the utility's office. The information requested includes the electrician's PIN (Personal Identification Number) and a letter stating that he will be in charge of the internal installation as well as the installation of the transformer. Since the required load is higher than 100 kVA, the request will be sent to EKO Headquarters for approval. Upon approval, the clearance letter will be provided along with the list of materials to be bought by the customer.</p> <p>During the application process, a licensed electrical contractor acts on the customer's behalf. Contractors have to be licensed so that they can be responsible for the correspondence with the utility.</p>	21 calendar days	NGN 0
2	<p><b>Receive site inspection, approval letter, and submit payment</b>  <i>Agency</i> : Eko Electricity Distribution Company            Upon receipt of the application, the utility conducts a site visit and provides a clearance letter that describes the materials to be purchased by the client. The materials include the transformer and all things required to make the external connection.</p> <p>The materials must be new, purchased from an accredited distributor, and must include a test certificate of the transformer from the manufacturer.</p> <p>The letter also stipulates that a competent and licensed contractor (either COREN or Nigerian Electricity Management Services Agency registered in category A) should engage to handle the construction of the project. Also, the letter instructs the applicant that the works must be done in accordance with the regulations of the Nigerian Electricity Management Services Agency.</p>	31 calendar days	NGN 50,000
3	<p><b>Purchase external connection equipment</b>  <i>Agency</i> : Electrical contractor            The customer needs to purchase cables, a distribution transformer, and installation accessories from the local market.</p>	1 calendar day	NGN 1,681,000
4	<p><b>Conduct installation of transformer and cabling to the nearest utility pole</b>  <i>Agency</i> : Eko Electricity Distribution Company            Once the material inspection has been carried out, the client's electrical contractor installs the transformer and lays out the cabling to the nearest utility pole.</p>	5 calendar days	NGN 65,000
5	<p><b>Request and receive inspection by inspecting engineer</b>  <i>Agency</i> : Nigerian Electricity Management Services Agency            The Nigerian Electricity Management Services Agency (NEMSA) will check if the installation has been properly done and materials comply with safety standards. If it is in compliance with all requirements, a Certificate of compliance will be issued.</p>	25 calendar days	NGN 73,000
6	<p><b>Submit application for meter installation and receive visit from Metering Department</b>  <i>Agency</i> : Eko Electricity Distribution Company            Customer submits application for meter installation to utility.</p>	6 calendar days	NGN 0
7	<p><b>Obtain meter installation by utility and electricity flow</b>  <i>Agency</i> : Eko Electricity Distribution Company            Utility installs the meter and energizes the warehouse.</p>	30 calendar days	NGN 0

→ Takes place simultaneously with previous procedure.

## Details - Getting Electricity in Lagos - Measure of Quality

	Answer
<b>Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff index (0-8)</b>	0
<b>Total duration and frequency of outages per customer a year (0-3)</b>	0
System average interruption duration index (SAIDI)	..
System average interruption frequency index (SAIFI)	..
What is the minimum outage time (in minutes) that the utility considers for the calculation of SAIDI/SAIFI	5.0
<b>Mechanisms for monitoring outages (0-1)</b>	0
Does the distribution utility use automated tools to monitor outages?	No
<b>Mechanisms for restoring service (0-1)</b>	0
Does the distribution utility use automated tools to restore service?	No
<b>Regulatory monitoring (0-1)</b>	1
Does a regulator—that is, an entity separate from the utility—monitor the utility's performance on reliability of supply?	Yes
<b>Financial deterrents aimed at limiting outages (0-1)</b>	0
Does the utility either pay compensation to customers or face fines by the regulator (or both) if outages exceed a certain cap?	No
<b>Communication of tariffs and tariff changes (0-1)</b>	1
Are effective tariffs available online?	Yes
Link to the website, if available online	<a href="https://www.ekedp.com/commercial">https://www.ekedp.com/commercial</a>
Are customers notified of a change in tariff ahead of the billing cycle?	Yes

**Note:**

If the duration and frequency of outages is 100 or less, the economy is eligible to score on the Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff index.

If the duration and frequency of outages is not available, or is over 100, the economy is not eligible to score on the index.

If the minimum outage time considered for SAIDI/SAIFI is over 5 minutes, the economy is not eligible to score on the index.



Getting Electricity - Kano

Standardized Connection

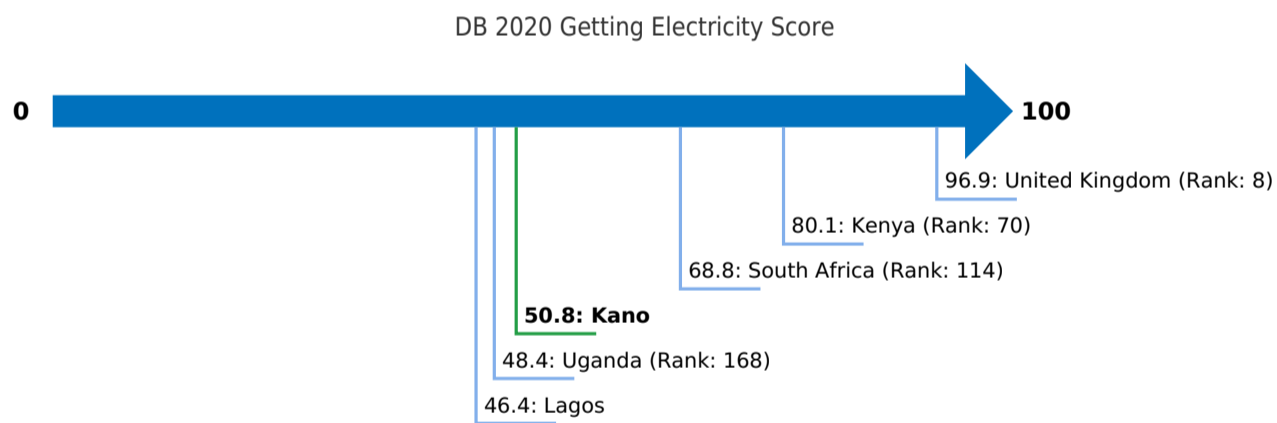
Name of utility	Kano Electricity Distribution Company
Price of electricity (US cents per kWh)	14.2
City Covered	Kano

Indicator	Kano	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Procedures (number)	7	5.2	4.4	3 (28 Economies)
Time (days)	79	109.6	74.8	18 (3 Economies)
Cost (% of income per capita)	291.1	3,187.5	61.0	0.0 (3 Economies)
Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff index (0-8)	0	1.6	7.4	8 (26 Economies)

Figure - Getting Electricity in Kano - Score

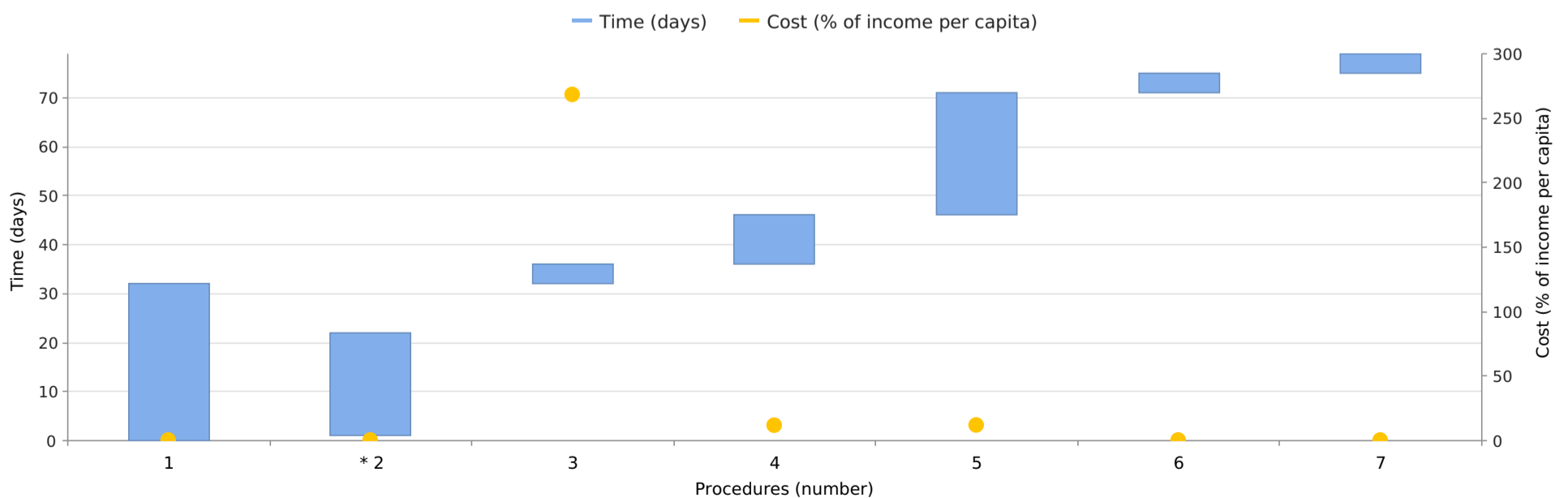


Figure - Getting Electricity in Kano and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of getting electricity is determined by sorting their scores for getting electricity. These scores are the simple average of the scores for all the component indicators except the price of electricity.

Figure - Getting Electricity in Kano - Procedure, Time and Cost

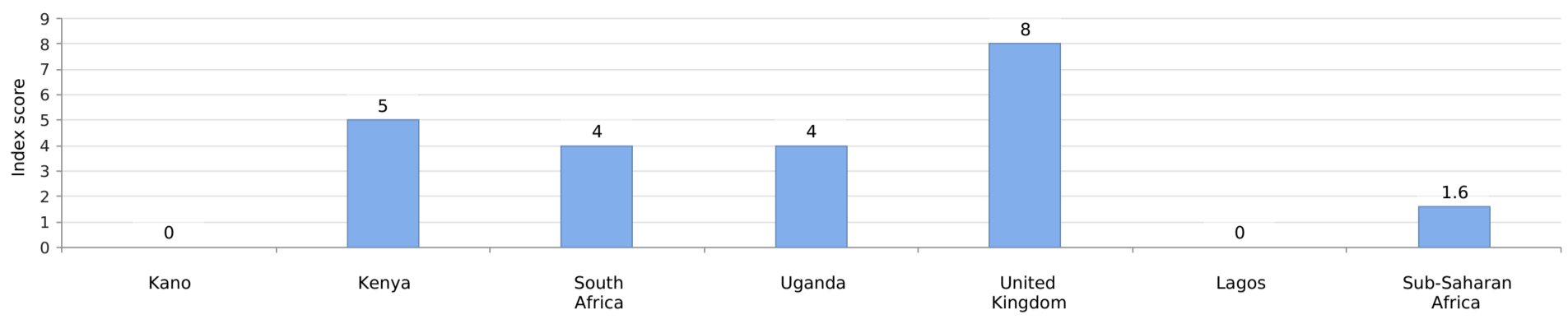


\*This symbol is shown beside procedure numbers that take place simultaneously with the previous procedure.

Note: Online procedures account for 0.5 days in the total time calculation. For economies that have a different procedure list for men and women, the graph shows the time for women. For more information on methodology, see the *Doing Business* website (<http://doingbusiness.org/en/methodology>). For details on the procedures

reflected here, see the summary below.

**Figure - Getting Electricity in Kano and comparator economies - Measure of Quality**



## Details - Getting Electricity in Kano - Procedure, Time and Cost

No.	Procedures	Time to Complete	Associated Costs
1	<p><b>Submit application to Kano Electricity Distribution Company (KEDCO) and await clearance letter</b></p> <p><i>Agency</i> : Kano Electricity Distribution Company</p> <p>The client's electrician must collect an application form at Kano Electricity Distribution Company, complete it and submit it to the utility's office. The information requested includes the electrician's PIN (Personal Identification Number) and a letter stating that he will be in charge of the internal installation as well as the installation of the transformer. Upon approval, the clearance letter will be provided along with the list of materials to be bought by the customer.</p> <p>During the application process, a licensed electrical contractor acts on the customer's behalf. Contractors have to be licensed so that they can be responsible for the correspondence with the utility.</p>	32 calendar days	NGN 0
⇒ 2	<p><b>Receive site visit and approval letter from KEDCO</b></p> <p><i>Agency</i> : Kano Electricity Distribution Company</p> <p>Upon receipt of the application, the utility will visit the warehouse to determine the materials that will be needed for the external connection works.</p> <p>The letter describes the materials that must be acquired by the client. This letter lists the characteristics of the distribution transformer and other external connection materials. Particularly, the letter requests that the materials have to be new, purchased from an accredited distributor, and must include a test certificate of the transformer from the manufacturer.</p> <p>During this procedure, KEDCO obtains the right of way.</p> <p>The customer will receive the clearance letter and the right of way.</p>	21 calendar days	NGN 0
3	<p><b>Purchase external connection equipment</b></p> <p><i>Agency</i> : Electrical contractor</p> <p>The customer needs to purchase cables, a distribution transformer, and installation accessories from local market vendors.</p>	4 calendar days	NGN 1,681,000
4	<p><b>Install external connection equipment</b></p> <p><i>Agency</i> : Electrical contractor</p> <p>Once the inspection of the materials has been carried out, the client's electrical contractor may perform the external works, such as the installation of the external wiring and the transformer.</p>	10 calendar days	NGN 72,000
5	<p><b>Request and receive inspection of installation by NEMSA</b></p> <p><i>Agency</i> : Nigerian Electricity Management Services Agency</p> <p>The customer must contact an engineer from NEMSA, who will perform the inspection of the installation and the materials. A certified engineer will confirm that the external works have been done in accordance with the national safety standards.</p>	25 calendar days	NGN 73,000
6	<p><b>Request and receive pre-meter installation site visit by Metering Department</b></p> <p><i>Agency</i> : Kano Electricity Distribution Company</p> <p>The metering department will conduct a site visit to assess the type of meter that must be installed.</p>	4 calendar days	NGN 0
7	<p><b>Obtain meter installation by KEDCO and receive electricity supply</b></p> <p><i>Agency</i> : Kano Electricity Distribution Company</p> <p>The metering department selects the appropriate meter and conducts an installation. In the same moment, KEDCO will turn on the electricity supply.</p>	4 calendar days	NGN 0

⇒ Takes place simultaneously with previous procedure.

## Details - Getting Electricity in Kano - Measure of Quality

	Answer
<b>Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff index (0-8)</b>	0
<b>Total duration and frequency of outages per customer a year (0-3)</b>	0
System average interruption duration index (SAIDI)	..
System average interruption frequency index (SAIFI)	..
What is the minimum outage time (in minutes) that the utility considers for the calculation of SAIDI/SAIFI	5.0
<b>Mechanisms for monitoring outages (0-1)</b>	0
Does the distribution utility use automated tools to monitor outages?	No
<b>Mechanisms for restoring service (0-1)</b>	0
Does the distribution utility use automated tools to restore service?	No
<b>Regulatory monitoring (0-1)</b>	1
Does a regulator—that is, an entity separate from the utility—monitor the utility's performance on reliability of supply?	Yes
<b>Financial deterrents aimed at limiting outages (0-1)</b>	0
Does the utility either pay compensation to customers or face fines by the regulator (or both) if outages exceed a certain cap?	No
<b>Communication of tariffs and tariff changes (0-1)</b>	1
Are effective tariffs available online?	Yes
Link to the website, if available online	<a href="http://www.nercng.org/index.php/home/consumers/how-much-do-i-pay-for-electricity">http://www.nercng.org/index.php/home/consumers/how-much-do-i-pay-for-electricity</a>
Are customers notified of a change in tariff ahead of the billing cycle?	Yes

**Note:**

If the duration and frequency of outages is 100 or less, the economy is eligible to score on the Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff index.

If the duration and frequency of outages is not available, or is over 100, the economy is not eligible to score on the index.

If the minimum outage time considered for SAIDI/SAIFI is over 5 minutes, the economy is not eligible to score on the index.

## 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. In addition, the topic also measures the quality of the land administration system in each economy. The quality of land administration index has five dimensions: reliability of infrastructure, transparency of information, geographic coverage, land dispute resolution, and equal access to property rights. The most recent round of data collection for the project was completed in May 2019. [See the methodology for more information.](#)

### What the indicators measure

#### Procedures to legally transfer title on immovable property (number)

- Preregistration procedures (for example, checking for liens, notarizing sales agreement, paying property transfer taxes)
- Registration procedures in the economy's largest business city.
- Postregistration procedures (for example, filling title with municipality)

#### Time required to complete each procedure (calendar days)

- Does not include time spent gathering information
- Each procedure starts on a separate day - though procedures that can be fully completed online are an exception to this rule
- Procedure is considered completed once final document is received
- No prior contact with officials

#### Cost required to complete each procedure (% of property value)

- Official costs only (such as administrative fees, duties and taxes).
- Value Added Tax, Capital Gains Tax and illicit payments are excluded

#### Quality of land administration index (0-30)

- Reliability of infrastructure index (0-8)
- Transparency of information index (0-6)
- Geographic coverage index (0-8)
- Land dispute resolution index (0-8)
- Equal access to property rights index (-2-0)

### Case study assumptions

To make the data comparable across economies, several assumptions about the parties to the transaction, the property and the procedures are used.

#### The parties (buyer and seller):

- Are limited liability companies (or the legal equivalent).
- Are located in the periurban (that is, on the outskirts of the city but still within its official limits) area of the economy's largest business city. For 11 economies the data are also collected for the second largest business city.
- Are 100% domestically and privately owned.
- Perform general commercial activities.

#### The property (fully owned by the seller):

- Has a value of 50 times income per capita, which equals the sale price.
- Is fully owned by the seller.
- Has no mortgages attached and has been under the same ownership for the past 10 years.
- Is registered in the land registry or cadastre, or both, and is free of title disputes.
- Is located in a periurban commercial zone (that is, on the outskirts of the city but still within its official limits), and no rezoning is required.
- Consists of land and a building. The land area is 557.4 square meters (6,000 square feet). A two-story warehouse of 929 square meters (10,000 square feet) is located on the land. The warehouse is 10 years old, is in good condition, has no heating system and complies with all safety standards, building codes and legal requirements. The property, consisting of land and building, will be transferred in its entirety.
- Will not be subject to renovations or additional construction following the purchase.
- Has no trees, natural water sources, natural reserves or historical monuments of any kind.
- Will not be used for special purposes, and no special permits, such as for residential use, industrial plants, waste storage or certain types of agricultural activities, are required.
- Has no occupants, and no other party holds a legal interest in it.

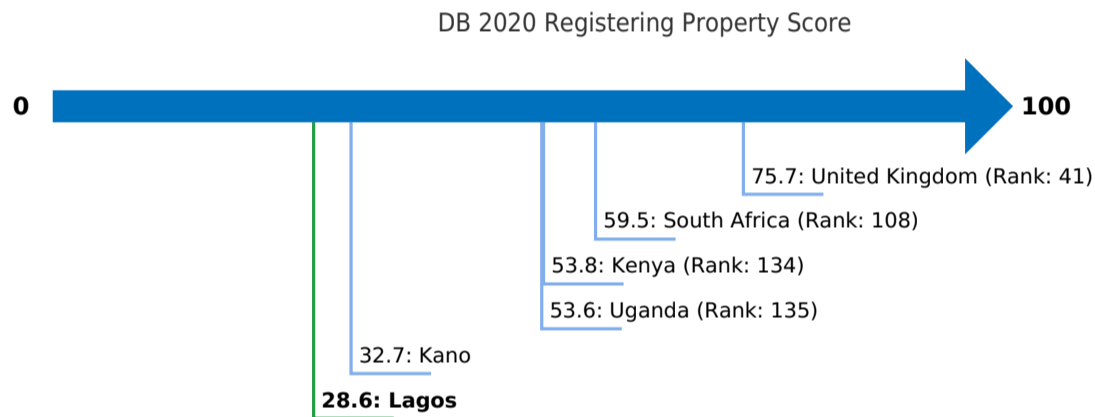
Registering Property - Lagos

Indicator	Lagos	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Procedures (number)	12	6.1	4.7	1 (5 Economies)
Time (days)	105	51.6	23.6	1 (2 Economies)
Cost (% of property value)	11.1	7.3	4.2	0.0 (Saudi Arabia)
Quality of the land administration index (0-30)	9.0	9.0	23.2	None in 2018/19

Figure - Registering Property in Lagos - Score

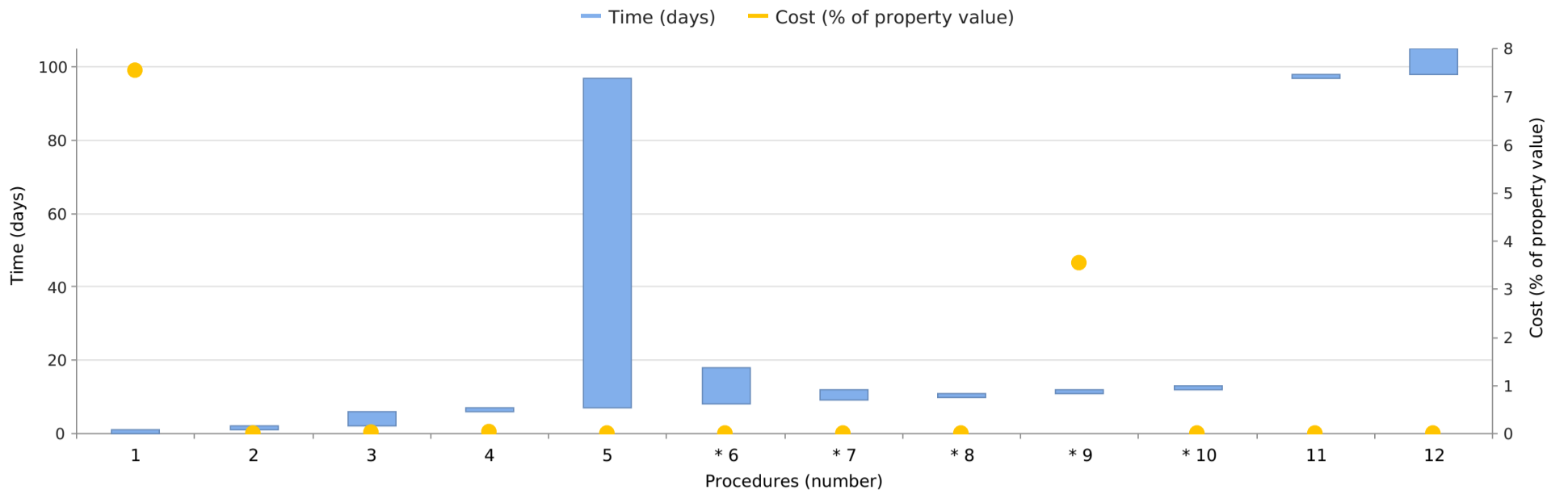


Figure - Registering Property in Lagos and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of registering property is determined by sorting their scores for registering property. These scores are the simple average of the scores for each of the component indicators.

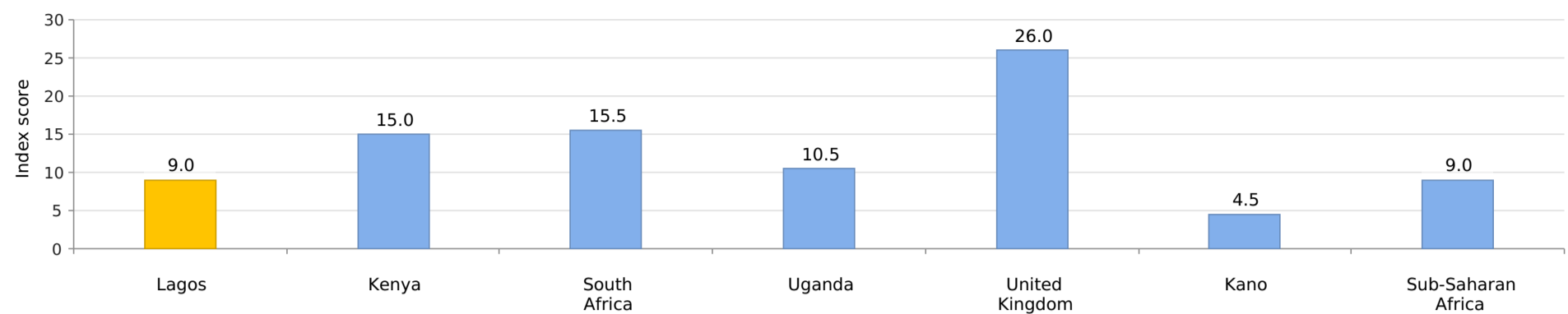
Figure - Registering Property in Lagos - Procedure, Time and Cost



\*This symbol is shown beside procedure numbers that take place simultaneously with the previous procedure.

Note: Online procedures account for 0.5 days in the total time calculation. For economies that have a different procedure list for men and women, the graph shows the time for women. For more information on methodology, see the *Doing Business* website (<http://doingbusiness.org/en/methodology>). For details on the procedures reflected here, see the summary below.

Figure - Registering Property in Lagos and comparator economies - Measure of Quality



## Details - Registering Property in Lagos - Procedure, Time and Cost

No.	Procedures	Time to Complete	Associated Costs
1	<p><b>Conduct a Property title search at the Land Registry</b>  <i>Agency:</i> Lagos State Lands Registry</p> <p>A lawyer is generally used to perform the registration of property. Legal fees are charged based on the Scale of Fees for Conveyancing Matters [Legal Practitioners (Remuneration for Legal Documentation and Other Land Matters) Order 1991]. This is a sliding scale and averages out at about 7.5% of the consideration. The fees include all the steps required until the new title is registered under the buyer's name.</p> <p>The primary objective at this stage is to ascertain that the Vendor has a good root of title. A good root of title means the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. that the Vendor is the rightful owner of the land.</li> <li>2. that the land is free from any encumbrance or pending or threatened litigation.</li> <li>3. that the land is not the subject of government acquisition.</li> <li>4. that the land is not subject to any overriding interests in land.</li> </ol>	1 day	NGN 2,363,391.55; (NGN 3,750 (search at Registry) + Legal fees for the entire process as follows: NGN 7,500-10,000 + 7.5% of values above NGN 20,000 if acting for the buyer (5% of values above NGN 20,000 if acting for the seller))
2	<p><b>Draft and Execute the Deed of Assignment</b>  <i>Agency:</i> Lawyer's office (Deed of Assignment)</p> <p>Representatives of the companies (assignor and assignee) complete and affix the Companies' seals on the Land Form 1C and three (3) copies of the Deed of Assignment.</p> <p>The Form 1C is a document obtained at the Land Registry to be completed by the parties and duly notarized by a Notary Public or signed by a Commissioner for Oaths. Lawyers often have the form in their office and it can also be obtained online at <a href="https://landsbureau.lagosstate.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/sites/153/2017/05/lands-bureau.pdf">https://landsbureau.lagosstate.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/sites/153/2017/05/lands-bureau.pdf</a>.</p> <p>The Deed of Assignment on the other hand is a legal instrument conveying the interest/title in a property to another. This is prepared by the lawyer and is to be executed by both parties in the presence of a witness.</p>	1 day	included in cost from procedure 1
3	<p><b>Obtain Certified True Copy (CTC) of title document and a Certified True Copy of the Survey plan</b>  <i>Agency:</i> Land Registry</p> <p>An applicant only needs to pay the required fee to obtain a Certified True Copy of the title of ownership. Parties obtain a copy of the survey plan drawn in respect of the property, as approved by the Office of the Surveyor General of the State. Under Nigerian law, a clear proof of the identity of the plot of land to be sold is needed. The survey plan gives the coordinates of the plot and must fit in the official map of Lagos State. It identifies the boundary of the property. Where a private surveyor is used to draw the survey plan, such surveyor must be a registered one.</p>	4 days	NGN 7,500; (NGN 5,625 + NGN 1,875)
4	<p><b>Payment of the Charting Fee, Endorsement fee and Form 1C at a designated bank</b>  <i>Agency:</i> Government accredited bank</p> <p>Payment of the Charting, Endorsement, and Form 1C fees is to be made in a government accredited bank. This payment can be made either by bank draft, cheque, or cash whereupon the Bank then issues a Government Revenue Receipt. The receipts are submitted along with the application for Governor's consent.</p>	1 day	NGN 10,500; (Charting Fees (NGN 7,500) + Endorsement Fees (NGN 1,500) + NGN 1,500 for Form 1C)



5	<p><b>Submit application for processing Governor's Consent and obtain the Title</b>  <i>Agency</i> : Directorate of Land Services</p> <p>By virtue of the Land Use Act 1978, all land in each state of the Federation except land belonging to the Federal Government became vested in the Governor of that State whose prior consent is required for the validity of any transfers or alienation of interest in land. In August 2005, the procedure for obtaining the consent of the Governor underwent major reform, with the aim that consent should be granted within 30 working days of the submission of a duly completed application.</p> <p>The following documents are required for the process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cover letter with address and Telephone No</li> <li>2. Completed Form 1C</li> <li>3. Certified True Copy of Title Document of the Assignor</li> <li>4. Current tax clearance certificates of the Assignor and the Assignee. Where any of the parties is a company, the tax clearance certificate of two directors.</li> <li>5. Three (3) copies of the deed on which consent is sought.</li> <li>6. Copy of the survey plan as approved by the Office of the Surveyor General and a picture of the land/property showing date and time.</li> <li>6. Evidence of payment of Charting fee, Endorsement fee, and Form 1C fee.</li> <li>7. Evidence of payment of Land Use Charge.</li> <li>8. Evidence of payment of Ground Rent up to the date of the application where the property is covered by a Certificate of Occupancy.</li> </ol>	90 days	no charge
⇒ 6	<p><b>Charting of survey plans attached to the Deeds</b>  <i>Agency</i> : Office of the Surveyor General of the State</p> <p>Upon submission of the application documents, the application is given a unique reference number, processed and delivered to the Office of the Surveyor General of the State for charting of the survey plan attached to the application. This is to ensure that the property is free from government acquisition and is the actual property mentioned in the Deed of Assignment. If there are no queries, the Deeds are returned to the Directorate of Lands Services for issuance of the Assessment Notice. Where the survey plan is queried, a notice of the query is issued to the applicant.</p>	10 days	no charge
⇒ 7	<p><b>Obtain Demand Notice for Registration fees, Consent fees, Neighborhood improvement charge at the Land Registry</b>  <i>Agency</i> : Directorate of Land Services</p> <p>The Directorate of Lands Services will assess the Property based on the fair market value of the properties based on the area in which such a property is located. After the assessment is completed, the applicant will be issued with an assessment, which contains the Consent fee, Capital Gains Tax, Registration Fee, Stamp Duty, and Neighborhood Improvement Charge. Consent Fee, Registration Fee, and Neighborhood Improvement Charge are to be paid into the designated Lagos State Government Account.</p> <p>Since the parties to the transaction are companies, payment of Stamp Duty and Capital Gains Tax is to be made into the Federal Inland Revenue Service Account.</p>	3 days	no charge
⇒ 8	<p><b>Obtain Demand Notice for Stamp Duty</b>  <i>Agency</i> : Lagos State Inland Revenue Service or Federal Internal Revenue service (FIRS)</p> <p>After investigation and assessment of the true value of the property, the applicant will be issued with an assessment letter. The Letter will contain the amount for Stamp duty verified with Federal Internal Revenue Service.</p>	1 day	no charge
⇒ 9	<p><b>Payment of Stamp duty , Registration fees, Consent fees, Neighborhood improvement charge at a commercial bank</b>  <i>Agency</i> : Government Designated Bank</p> <p>The applicant pays the assessed rates by means of cash, cheque, or bank transfer at the Government Designated Bank. The Applicant is then provided with receipts and is expected to make copies before submitting the original receipts to the Directorate of Lands Services for verification.</p> <p>On January 5, 2015, the Government of Lagos State adopted the Executive Bill No. EO/BRF/001 of 2015. The Order, which took immediate effect, reduced consent fees from 6 percent to 1.5 percent while Capital Gains Tax which was previously 2 percent, was reduced to 0.5 percent. Also, the cost of Stamp Duty was reduced from 2 percent to 0.5 percent while Registration Fees was reduced from 3 percent to 0.5% percent.</p> <p>The Executive Order provides, among others, that unless otherwise indicated, the valuation of landed property for the determination of tax and other charges payable shall be by reference to the Statement of fair market value produced by relevant professionals, adopted by the State Government and published from time to time in the Official Government Gazette.</p>	1 day	NGN 1,108,930.72; (Consent Fee 1.5% + Stamp duty for Legal Entities 1.5% + Registration fee 0.5% + the Neighborhood Improvement Charges (N.I.C) (for private and excised lands), which is calculated by taking the size of land x N2 per square meter, x number of years of relevant title (10 years in our case scenario). (Capital gains tax of 0.5% is also paid, but are not included in the calculation per methodology.)

⇒ 10	<p><b>Submit the Receipts of the Registration fees, Consent fees, Neighborhood improvement charge, Stamp duty</b></p> <p><i>Agency</i> : Directorate of Land Services</p> <p>Original receipts obtained from the Bank are submitted to the Directorate of Lands Services. These receipts are internally forwarded to the Accounts Department for reconciliation. The lawyer retains copies of the deposit/payment slips for his/her record. Once payment is confirmed by the Accounts Department, the Directorate of Lands Services sends the file directly to one of the designated commissioners to grant consent on behalf of the Governor.</p>	1 day	no charge
11	<p><b>Stamping of the deed of assignment</b></p> <p><i>Agency</i> : Office of the Commissioner for Stamp Duties and Capital Gains Tax</p> <p>The deeds are presented by the lawyer processing the consent for stamping at the Office of the Commissioner for Stamp Duties and Capital Gains Tax located in the Directorate of Lands Services. Stamping takes place only after the office receives confirmation of payment of the duty.</p>	1 day	Already paid in Procedure 9
12	<p><b>Registration of Certificate of Occupancy or Deed and Title conferred</b></p> <p><i>Agency</i> : Land Registry</p> <p>After the Commissioner signs the deed on behalf of the Governor and the deed is stamped at the Office of the Commissioner for Stamp Duties and Capital Gains Tax, the lawyer will submit the deed at the Lands Registry for registration. The receipt evidencing payment of the registration fee is given to the cashier at the Lands Registry. An officer of the Registry is then assigned to enter the Deed into the Registry records.</p>	7 days	Already paid in Procedure 9

⇒Takes place simultaneously with previous procedure.

## Details - Registering Property in Lagos - Measure of Quality

	Answer	Score
<b>Quality of the land administration index (0-30)</b>		<b>9.0</b>
<b>Reliability of infrastructure index (0-8)</b>		<b>5.0</b>
Type of land registration system in the economy:	Deed Registration System	
What is the institution in charge of immovable property registration?	Lagos State Land Registry	
In what format are past and newly issued land records kept at the immovable property registry of the largest business city of the economy—in a paper format or in a computerized format (scanned or fully digital)?	Computer/Scanned	1.0
Is there a comprehensive and functional electronic database for checking for encumbrances (liens, mortgages, restrictions and the like)?	Yes	1.0
Institution in charge of the plans showing legal boundaries in the largest business city:	Office of the State Surveyor General	
In what format are past and newly issued cadastral plans kept at the mapping agency of the largest business city of the economy—in a paper format or in a computerized format (scanned or fully digital)?	Computer/Fully digital	2.0
Is there an electronic database for recording boundaries, checking plans and providing cadastral information (geographic information system)?	Yes	1.0
Is the information recorded by the immovable property registration agency and the cadastral or mapping agency kept in a single database, in different but linked databases or in separate databases?	Separate databases	0.0
Do the immovable property registration agency and cadastral or mapping agency use the same identification number for properties?	No	0.0
<b>Transparency of information index (0-6)</b>		<b>1.5</b>
Who is able to obtain information on land ownership at the agency in charge of immovable property registration in the largest business city?	Only intermediaries and interested parties	0.0
Is the list of documents that are required to complete any type of property transaction made publicly available—and if so, how?	Yes, online	0.5
Link for online access:	<a href="https://landsbureau.lagosstate.gov.ng/schedule-of-fees/">https://landsbureau.lagosstate.gov.ng/schedule-of-fees/</a>	
Is the applicable fee schedule for any type of property transaction at the agency in charge of immovable property registration in the largest business city made publicly available—and if so, how?	Yes, online	0.5
Link for online access:	<a href="https://landsbureau.lagosstate.gov.ng/schedule-of-fees/">https://landsbureau.lagosstate.gov.ng/schedule-of-fees/</a>	
Does the agency in charge of immovable property registration agency formally commit to deliver a legally binding document that proves property ownership within a specific timeframe—and if so, how does it communicate the service standard?	Yes, in person	0.0
Link for online access:		
Is there a specific and independent mechanism for filing complaints about a problem that occurred at the agency in charge of immovable property registration?	No	0.0
Contact information:		
Are there publicly available official statistics tracking the number of transactions at the immovable property registration agency?	No	0.0
Number of property transfers in the largest business city in 2018:		
Who is able to consult maps of land plots in the largest business city?	Only intermediaries and interested parties	0.0
Is the applicable fee schedule for accessing maps of land plots made publicly available—and if so, how?	Yes, online	0.5

Link for online access:	<a href="http://surveyorgeneral.lagosstate.gov.ng/2018/03/12/procedure-for-sales-of-digital-mapping-products-applicable-fees/">http://surveyorgeneral.lagosstate.gov.ng/2018/03/12/procedure-for-sales-of-digital-mapping-products-applicable-fees/</a>	
Does the cadastral/mapping agency formally specifies the timeframe to deliver an updated cadastral plan—and if so, how does it communicate the service standard?	No	0.0
Link for online access:		
Is there a specific and independent mechanism for filing complaints about a problem that occurred at the cadastral or mapping agency?	No	0.0
Contact information:		
<b>Geographic coverage index (0-8)</b>		<b>0.0</b>
Are all privately held land plots in the largest business city formally registered at the immovable property registry?	No	0.0
Are all privately held land plots in the economy formally registered at the immovable property registry?	No	0.0
Are all privately held land plots in the largest business city mapped?	No	0.0
Are all privately held land plots in the economy mapped?	No	0.0
<b>Land dispute resolution index (0-8)</b>		<b>2.5</b>
Does the law require that all property sale transactions be registered at the immovable property registry to make them opposable to third parties?	Yes	1.5
Legal basis:	The Land Instrument Registration Law of various states in Nigeria. In Lagos State, it is the Land Registration Law, 2015. Under the Law, the Governor of a State is empowered to create Land Registry divisions in the State. Registration of title is compulsory and is handled by the Land Registry, as designated. Any transfer or charge in respect of property must be registered within sixty (60) days after obtaining Governor's consent, where applicable, else the transaction will be void. Any unregistered document shall not be pleaded in evidence as proof of title. Also, if a Company is involved in the transfer, such transfer or charge must be registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission.	
Is the system of immovable property registration subject to a state or private guarantee?	No	0.0
Type of guarantee:		
Legal basis:		

Is there a specific, out-of-court compensation mechanism to cover for losses incurred by parties who engaged in good faith in a property transaction based on erroneous information certified by the immovable property registry?	No	0.0
Legal basis:		
Does the legal system require a control of legality of the documents necessary for a property transaction (e.g., checking the compliance of contracts with requirements of the law)?	Yes	0.5
If yes, who is responsible for checking the legality of the documents?	Lawyer;	
Does the legal system require verification of the identity of the parties to a property transaction?	Yes	0.5
If yes, who is responsible for verifying the identity of the parties?	Registrar; Lawyer;	
Is there a national database to verify the accuracy of government issued identity documents?	No	0.0
What is the Court of first instance in charge of a case involving a standard land dispute between two local businesses over tenure rights for a property worth 50 times gross national income (GNI) per capita and located in the largest business city?	High Court of Lagos State	
How long does it take on average to obtain a decision from the first-instance court for such a case (without appeal)?	More than 3 years	0.0
Are there publicly available statistics on the number of land disputes at the economy level in the first instance court?	No	0.0
Number of land disputes in the economy in 2018:		
<b>Equal access to property rights index (-2-0)</b>		<b>0.0</b>
Do unmarried men and unmarried women have equal ownership rights to property?	Yes	
Do married men and married women have equal ownership rights to property?	Yes	0.0

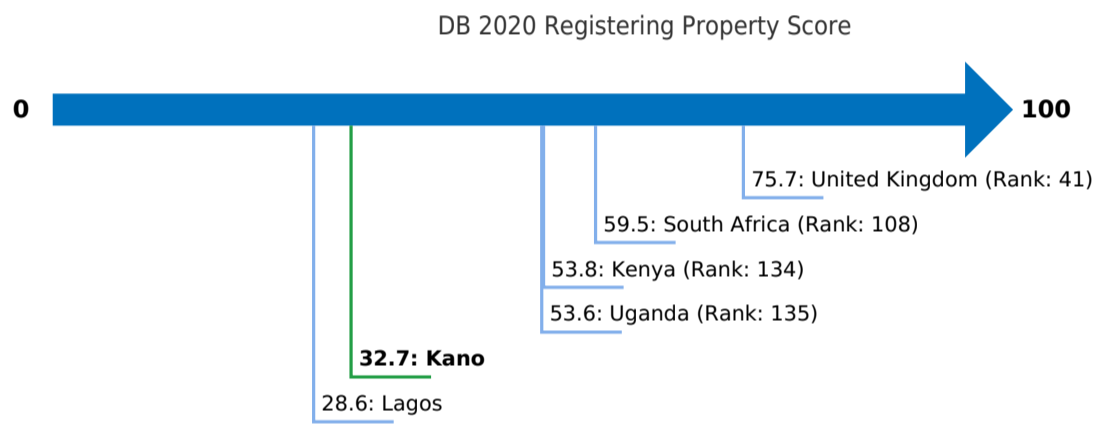
Registering Property - Kano

Indicator	Kano	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Procedures (number)	11	6.1	4.7	1 (5 Economies)
Time (days)	47	51.6	23.6	1 (2 Economies)
Cost (% of property value)	11.8	7.3	4.2	0.0 (Saudi Arabia)
Quality of the land administration index (0-30)	4.5	9.0	23.2	None in 2018/19

Figure - Registering Property in Kano - Score

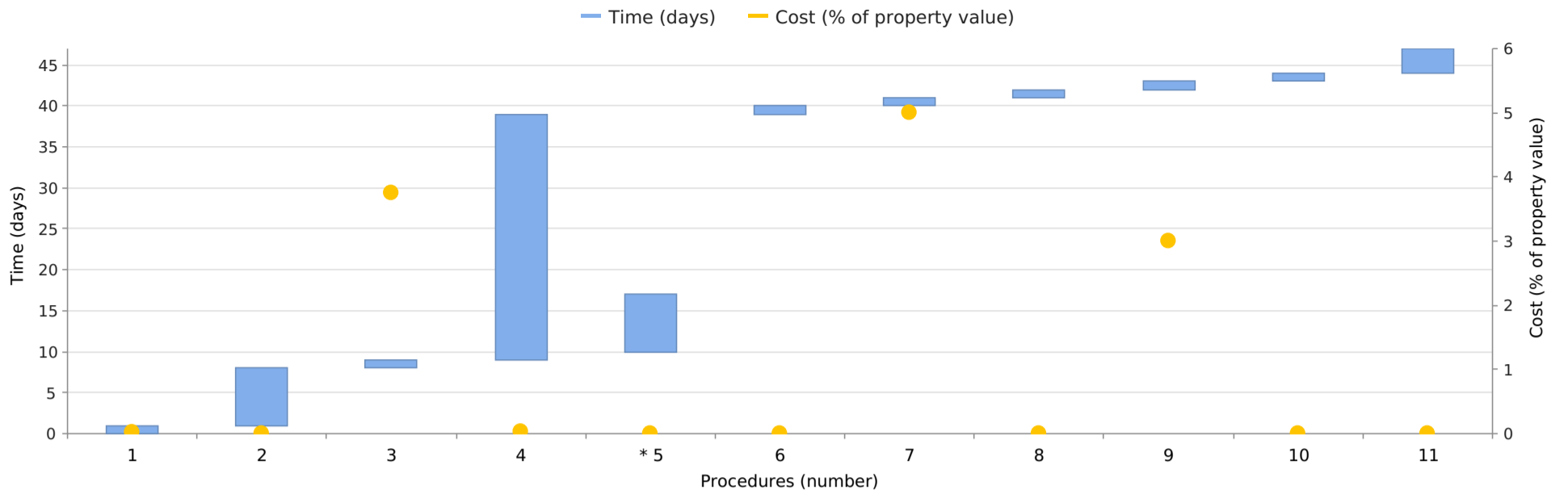


Figure - Registering Property in Kano and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of registering property is determined by sorting their scores for registering property. These scores are the simple average of the scores for each of the component indicators.

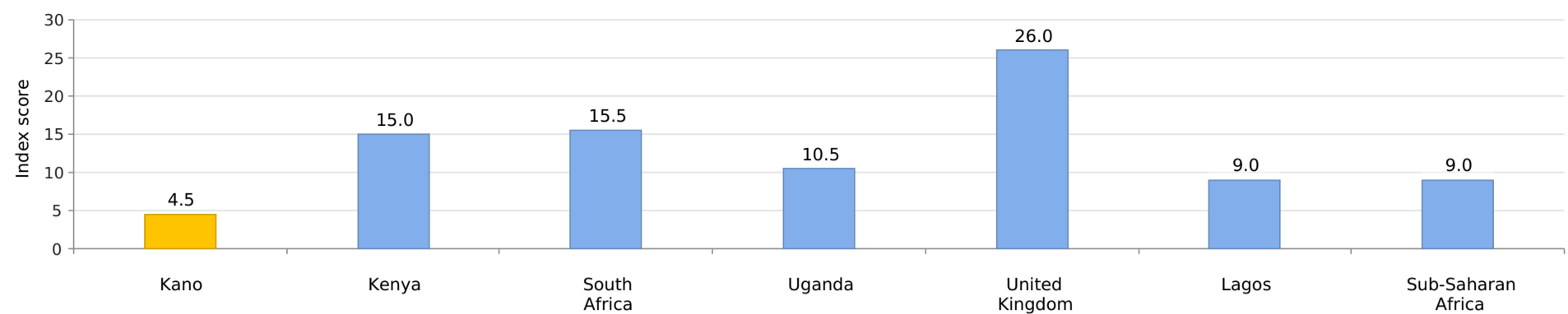
Figure - Registering Property in Kano - Procedure, Time and Cost



\*This symbol is shown beside procedure numbers that take place simultaneously with the previous procedure.

Note: Online procedures account for 0.5 days in the total time calculation. For economies that have a different procedure list for men and women, the graph shows the time for women. For more information on methodology, see the *Doing Business* website (<http://doingbusiness.org/en/methodology>). For details on the procedures reflected here, see the summary below.

Figure - Registering Property in Kano and comparator economies - Measure of Quality



## Details - Registering Property in Kano - Procedure, Time and Cost

No.	Procedures	Time to Complete	Associated Costs
1	<b>Pay search fee and consent application fee at designated bank</b> <i>Agency:</i> Designated Bank Buyer, or their representative, makes payment at designated bank.	1 day	NGN 7,000; (NGN 5,000 search fee + NGN 2,000 consent application fee)
2	<b>Conduct search of property title and obtain consent application form at Bureau of Land Management</b> <i>Agency:</i> Bureau for Land Management The lawyer representing the parties fills out and submits a letter together with the proof of payment of search fee and proceeds to conducting the search.	7 days	no charge
3	<b>Draft and execute deed of assignment and consent application form</b> <i>Agency:</i> Lawyer's Office Seller and buyer sign four (4) copies of the deed of assignment and the application for consent form. Legal fees are charged based on the Scale of Fees for Conveyancing Matters [Legal Practitioners (Remuneration for Legal Documentation and Other Land Matters) Order 1991]. This is a sliding scale based on slices of the consideration involved, and averages out at about 7.5% of the consideration. In practice, due to competition among lawyers, the fees charged for property assignment in Kano are lower than those prescribed and amount to approximately 3.75% of property value. The fees will include all the steps required until the new title is registered under the buyer's name	1 day	NGN 1,176,195.78; (3.75% of property value legal fee)
4	<b>Submit application to obtain Governor's consent to the assignment at the Bureau for Land Management</b> <i>Agency:</i> Kano State Bureau for Land Management By virtue of the Land Use Act, promulgated in 1978, all land comprised in territory of each state in the federation became vested in the Governor of that state, whose prior consent is mandatory for the legal validity of any transfers or alienation of interest in landed property. In Kano, the authority to grant the consent has been delegated by the Governor to the Commissioner for Lands, who delegated it further to the Permanent Secretary for Lands. In order to obtain such consent, the following documents must be submitted: a. Proof of settlement of outstanding ground rates; b. Letter of clearance of the title holder and board's resolution in case of a corporate body; c. Three years tax clearance certificates of the seller and buyer; d. Registration particulars and articles of association of the company.	30 days	NGN 10,000; (processing fee)
⇒ 5	<b>Receive inspection of the property from the Bureau for Land Management</b> <i>Agency:</i> Kano State Bureau for Land Management The valuation includes a physical inspection of the property to assess its market value. Upon completion of valuation, a valuation report is issued, based on which registration fees are assessed.	7 days	Included in cost of procedure 2,
6	<b>Obtain demand order for payment and letter of consent</b> <i>Agency:</i> Kano State Bureau for Land Management The applicant receives a letter of consent, which is conditional on payment of the prescribed fees. Registration must be done within 4 months; failure to do so attracts a penalty of NGN 100 payable on each defaulting day including weekends.	1 day	no charge
7	<b>Pay registration fee at designated bank</b> <i>Agency:</i> Designated Bank After receiving the conditional letter of consent that stipulates the fees to be paid, the applicant pays the registration fee to the Designated Bank.	1 day	NGN 1,568,261.04; (5% of property value)
8	<b>Assess deed of assignment at the Stamp Duty Office (Federal Inland Revenue Services)</b> <i>Agency:</i> Stamp Duty Office, Federal Board of Inland Revenue The deed of assignment is then submitted to FIRS to be assessed. The FIRS typically uses the figure indicated by the Lands Registry in their assessment of fees.	1 day	no charge
9	<b>Pay Stamp Duty at the designated bank</b> <i>Agency:</i> Designated Bank The applicable stamp duty is paid at the designated bank.	1 day	NGN 940,956.62; (Stamp Duty fee is 3% of property value)



10	<b>Submit payment receipt of Stamp Duty and stamp the deed of assignment (Federal Inland Revenue Services)</b> <i>Agency</i> : Stamp Duty Office, Federal Board of Inland Revenue The deed is presented by buyer's lawyer for stamping at the FIRS. Stamping takes place only after the FIRS receives confirmation of receipt of payment.	1 day	no charge
11	<b>Register the deed of assignment at Lands Registry</b> <i>Agency</i> : Kano State Bureau for Land Management Buyer's lawyer submits payment receipts to the Schedule Officer at Lands Registry, who in turn enters the deed into the Lands Registry records.	3 days	no charge

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→ Takes place simultaneously with previous procedure.

## Details - Registering Property in Kano - Measure of Quality

	Answer	Score
<b>Quality of the land administration index (0-30)</b>		<b>4.5</b>
<b>Reliability of infrastructure index (0-8)</b>		<b>1.0</b>
Type of land registration system in the economy:	Deed Registration System	
What is the institution in charge of immovable property registration?	Kano State Bureau of Land Management	
In what format are past and newly issued land records kept at the immovable property registry of the largest business city of the economy—in a paper format or in a computerized format (scanned or fully digital)?	Paper	0.0
Is there a comprehensive and functional electronic database for checking for encumbrances (liens, mortgages, restrictions and the like)?	No	0.0
Institution in charge of the plans showing legal boundaries in the largest business city:	Kano State Bureau of Land Management	
In what format are past and newly issued cadastral plans kept at the mapping agency of the largest business city of the economy—in a paper format or in a computerized format (scanned or fully digital)?	Paper	0.0
Is there an electronic database for recording boundaries, checking plans and providing cadastral information (geographic information system)?	Yes	1.0
Is the information recorded by the immovable property registration agency and the cadastral or mapping agency kept in a single database, in different but linked databases or in separate databases?	Separate databases	0.0
Do the immovable property registration agency and cadastral or mapping agency use the same identification number for properties?	No	0.0
<b>Transparency of information index (0-6)</b>		<b>1.0</b>
Who is able to obtain information on land ownership at the agency in charge of immovable property registration in the largest business city?	Only intermediaries and interested parties	0.0
Is the list of documents that are required to complete any type of property transaction made publicly available—and if so, how?	Yes, in person	0.0
Link for online access:		
Is the applicable fee schedule for any type of property transaction at the agency in charge of immovable property registration in the largest business city made publicly available—and if so, how?	Yes, online	0.5
Link for online access:	<a href="http://www.ksblm.com.ng">www.ksblm.com.ng</a>	
Does the agency in charge of immovable property registration agency formally commit to deliver a legally binding document that proves property ownership within a specific timeframe—and if so, how does it communicate the service standard?	Yes, online	0.5
Link for online access:	<a href="http://www.ksblm.com.ng">www.ksblm.com.ng</a>	
Is there a specific and independent mechanism for filing complaints about a problem that occurred at the agency in charge of immovable property registration?	No	0.0
Contact information:		
Are there publicly available official statistics tracking the number of transactions at the immovable property registration agency?	No	0.0
Number of property transfers in the largest business city in 2018:		
Who is able to consult maps of land plots in the largest business city?	Only intermediaries and interested parties	0.0
Is the applicable fee schedule for accessing maps of land plots made publicly available—and if so, how?	Yes, in person	0.0
Link for online access:		
Does the cadastral/mapping agency formally specifies the timeframe to deliver an updated cadastral plan—and if so, how does it communicate the service standard?	No	0.0
Link for online access:		

Is there a specific and independent mechanism for filing complaints about a problem that occurred at the cadastral or mapping agency?	No	0.0
Contact information:		
<b>Geographic coverage index (0-8)</b>		<b>0.0</b>
Are all privately held land plots in the largest business city formally registered at the immovable property registry?	No	0.0
Are all privately held land plots in the economy formally registered at the immovable property registry?	No	0.0
Are all privately held land plots in the largest business city mapped?	No	0.0
Are all privately held land plots in the economy mapped?	No	0.0
<b>Land dispute resolution index (0-8)</b>		<b>2.5</b>
Does the law require that all property sale transactions be registered at the immovable property registry to make them opposable to third parties?	Yes	1.5
Legal basis:	Nigeria Land Use Act 1978	
Is the system of immovable property registration subject to a state or private guarantee?	No	0.0
Type of guarantee:		
Legal basis:		
Is there a specific, out-of-court compensation mechanism to cover for losses incurred by parties who engaged in good faith in a property transaction based on erroneous information certified by the immovable property registry?	No	0.0
Legal basis:		
Does the legal system require a control of legality of the documents necessary for a property transaction (e.g., checking the compliance of contracts with requirements of the law)?	Yes	0.5
If yes, who is responsible for checking the legality of the documents?	Registrar; Lawyer;	
Does the legal system require verification of the identity of the parties to a property transaction?	Yes	0.5
If yes, who is responsible for verifying the identity of the parties?	Registrar; Lawyer;	
Is there a national database to verify the accuracy of government issued identity documents?	No	0.0
What is the Court of first instance in charge of a case involving a standard land dispute between two local businesses over tenure rights for a property worth 50 times gross national income (GNI) per capita and located in the largest business city?	High Court of Kano State.	
How long does it take on average to obtain a decision from the first-instance court for such a case (without appeal)?	More than 3 years	0.0
Are there publicly available statistics on the number of land disputes at the economy level in the first instance court?	No	0.0
Number of land disputes in the economy in 2018:		
<b>Equal access to property rights index (-2-0)</b>		<b>0.0</b>
Do unmarried men and unmarried women have equal ownership rights to property?	Yes	
Do married men and married women have equal ownership rights to property?	Yes	0.0

## Getting Credit

This topic explores two sets of issues—the strength of credit reporting systems and the effectiveness of collateral and bankruptcy laws in facilitating lending. The most recent round of data collection for the project was completed in May 2019. [See the methodology for more information.](#)

### What the indicators measure

#### Strength of legal rights index (0-12)

- Rights of borrowers and lenders through collateral laws (0-10)
- Protection of secured creditors' rights through bankruptcy laws (0-2)

#### Depth of credit information index (0-8)

- Scope and accessibility of credit information distributed by credit bureaus and credit registries (0-8)

#### Credit bureau coverage (% of adults)

- Number of individuals and firms listed in largest credit bureau as a percentage of adult population

#### Credit registry coverage (% of adults)

- Number of individuals and firms listed in credit registry as a percentage of adult population

### Case study assumptions

*Doing Business* assesses the sharing of credit information and the legal rights of borrowers and lenders with respect to secured transactions through 2 sets of indicators. The depth of credit information index measures rules and practices affecting the coverage, scope and accessibility of credit information available through a credit registry or a credit bureau. The strength of legal rights index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect the rights of borrowers and lenders and thus facilitate lending. For each economy it is first determined whether a unitary secured transactions system exists. Then two case scenarios, case A and case B, are used to determine how a nonpossessory security interest is created, publicized and enforced according to the law. Special emphasis is given to how the collateral registry operates (if registration of security interests is possible). The case scenarios involve a secured borrower, company ABC, and a secured lender, BizBank.

In some economies the legal framework for secured transactions will allow only case A or case B (not both) to apply. Both cases examine the same set of legal provisions relating to the use of movable collateral.

#### Several assumptions about the secured borrower (ABC) and lender (BizBank) are used:

- ABC is a domestic limited liability company (or its legal equivalent).
- ABC has up to 50 employees.
- ABC has its headquarters and only base of operations in the economy's largest business city. For 11 economies the data are also collected for the second largest business city.
- Both ABC and BizBank are 100% domestically owned.

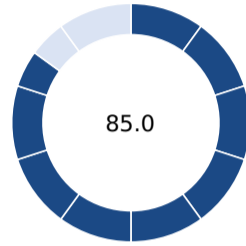
The case scenarios also involve assumptions. In case A, as collateral for the loan, ABC grants BizBank a nonpossessory security interest in one category of movable assets, for example, its machinery or its inventory. ABC wants to keep both possession and ownership of the collateral. In economies where the law does not allow nonpossessory security interests in movable property, ABC and BizBank use a fiduciary transfer-of-title arrangement (or a similar substitute for nonpossessory security interests).

In case B, ABC grants BizBank a business charge, enterprise charge, floating charge or any charge that gives BizBank a security interest over ABC's combined movable assets (or as much of ABC's movable assets as possible). ABC keeps ownership and possession of the assets.

Getting Credit - Lagos

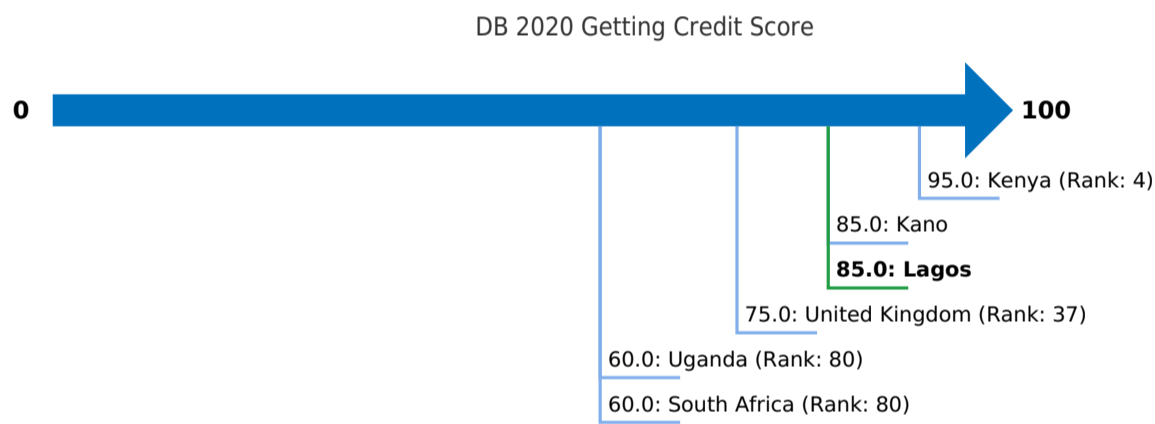
Indicator	Lagos	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Strength of legal rights index (0-12)	9	5.1	6.1	12 (5 Economies)
Depth of credit information index (0-8)	8	3.9	6.8	8 (53 Economies)
Credit registry coverage (% of adults)	4.8	8.3	24.4	100.0 (2 Economies)
Credit bureau coverage (% of adults)	13.9	11.0	66.7	100.0 (14 Economies)

Figure - Getting Credit in Lagos - Score



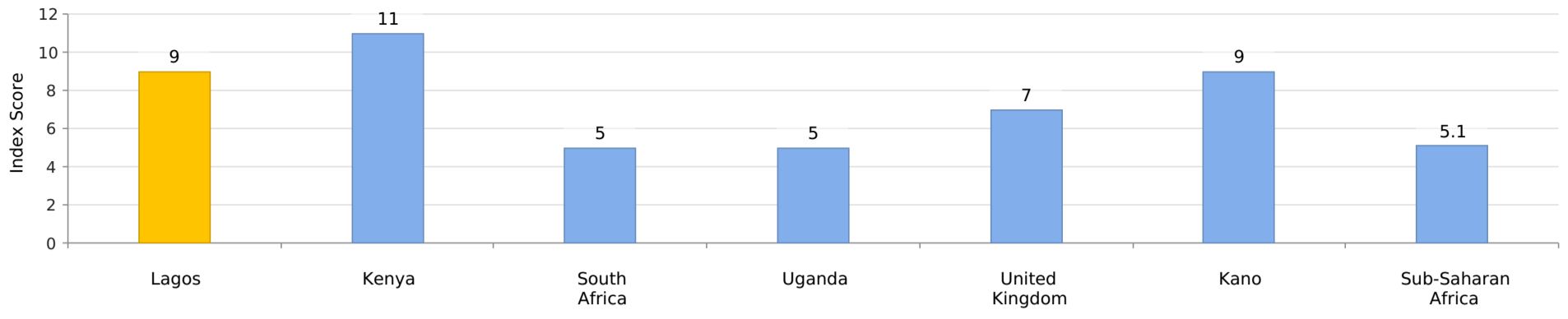
Score - Getting Credit

Figure - Getting Credit in Lagos and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of getting credit is determined by sorting their scores for getting credit. These scores are the sum of the scores for the strength of legal rights index and the depth of credit information index.

Figure - Legal Rights in Lagos and comparator economies



Details - Legal Rights in Lagos

Strength of legal rights index (0-12)

9

Does an integrated or unified legal framework for secured transactions that extends to the creation, publicity and enforcement of functional equivalents to security interests in movable assets exist in the economy? Yes

Does the law allow businesses to grant a non possessory security right in a single category of movable assets, without requiring a specific description of collateral? Yes

Does the law allow businesses to grant a non possessory security right in substantially all of its assets, without requiring a specific description of collateral? Yes

May a security right extend to future or after-acquired assets, and does it extend automatically to the products, proceeds and replacements of the original assets? Yes

Is a general description of debts and obligations permitted in collateral agreements; can all types of debts and obligations be secured between parties; and can the collateral agreement include a maximum amount for which the assets are encumbered? Yes

Is a collateral registry in operation for both incorporated and non-incorporated entities, that is unified geographically and by asset type, with an electronic database indexed by debtor's name? No

Does a notice-based collateral registry exist in which all functional equivalents can be registered? Yes

Does a modern collateral registry exist in which registrations, amendments, cancellations and searches can be performed online by any interested third party? Yes

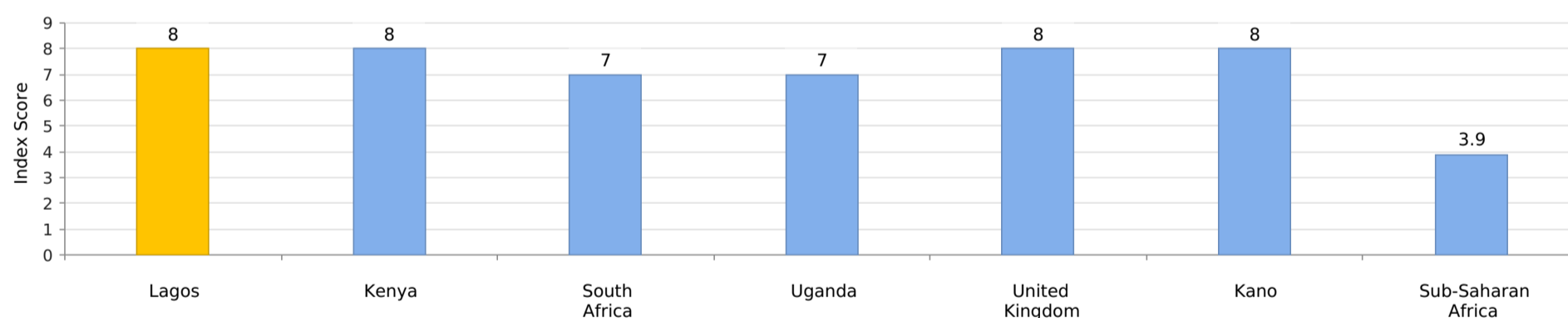
Are secured creditors paid first (i.e. before tax claims and employee claims) when a debtor defaults outside an insolvency procedure? Yes

Are secured creditors paid first (i.e. before tax claims and employee claims) when a business is liquidated? No

Are secured creditors subject to an automatic stay on enforcement when a debtor enters a court-supervised reorganization procedure? Does the law protect secured creditors' rights by providing clear grounds for relief from the stay and sets a time limit for it? No

Does the law allow parties to agree on out of court enforcement at the time a security interest is created? Does the law allow the secured creditor to sell the collateral through public auction or private tender, as well as, for the secured creditor to keep the asset in satisfaction of the debt? Yes

Figure - Credit Information in Lagos and comparator economies



## Details - Credit Information in Lagos

Depth of credit information index (0-8)	Credit bureau	Credit registry	Score
Are data on both firms and individuals distributed?	Yes	No	1
Are both positive and negative credit data distributed?	Yes	No	1
Are data from retailers or utility companies - in addition to data from banks and financial institutions - distributed?	Yes	No	1
Are at least 2 years of historical data distributed? (Credit bureaus and registries that distribute more than 10 years of negative data or erase data on defaults as soon as they are repaid obtain a score of 0 for this component.)	Yes	No	1
Are data on loan amounts below 1% of income per capita distributed?	Yes	No	1
By law, do borrowers have the right to access their data in the credit bureau or credit registry?	Yes	No	1
Can banks and financial institutions access borrowers' credit information online (for example, through an online platform, a system-to-system connection or both)?	Yes	No	1
Are bureau or registry credit scores offered as a value-added service to help banks and financial institutions assess the creditworthiness of borrowers?	Yes	No	1

Note: An economy receives a score of 1 if there is a "yes" to either bureau or registry. If the credit bureau or registry is not operational or covers less than 5% of the adult population, the total score on the depth of credit information index is 0.

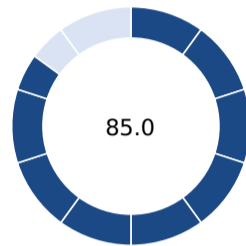
Coverage	Credit bureau	Credit registry
Number of individuals	13,160,599	4,451,063
Number of firms	1,382,533	522,888
Total	14,543,132	4,973,951
<b>Percentage of adult population</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>



Getting Credit - Kano

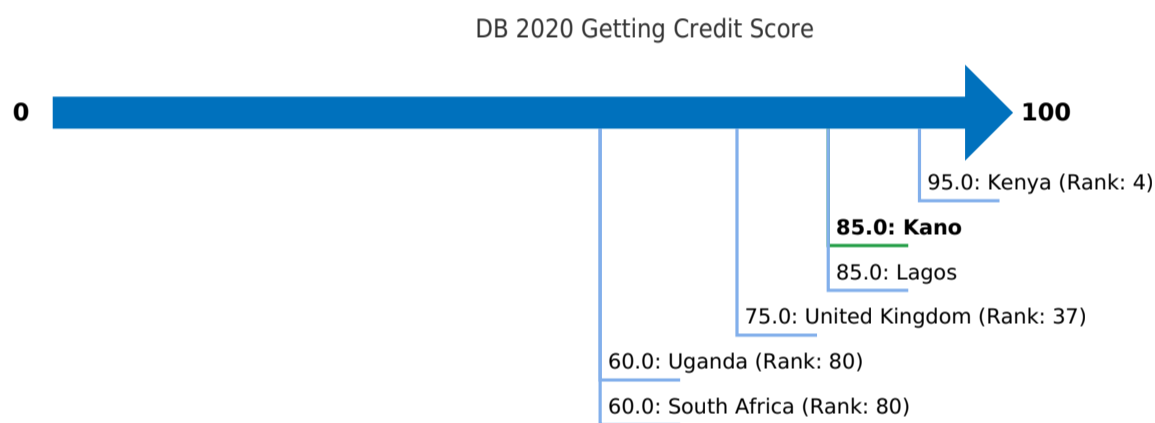
Indicator	Kano	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Strength of legal rights index (0-12)	9	5.1	6.1	12 (5 Economies)
Depth of credit information index (0-8)	8	3.9	6.8	8 (53 Economies)
Credit registry coverage (% of adults)	4.8	8.3	24.4	100.0 (2 Economies)
Credit bureau coverage (% of adults)	13.9	11.0	66.7	100.0 (14 Economies)

Figure - Getting Credit in Kano - Score



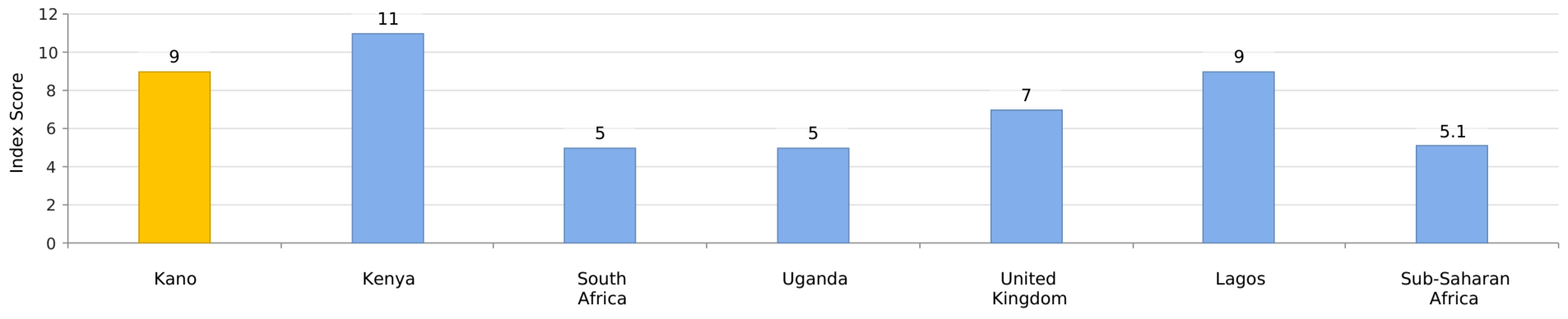
Score - Getting Credit

Figure - Getting Credit in Kano and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of getting credit is determined by sorting their scores for getting credit. These scores are the sum of the scores for the strength of legal rights index and the depth of credit information index.

Figure - Legal Rights in Kano and comparator economies



Details - Legal Rights in Kano

Strength of legal rights index (0-12)

9

Does an integrated or unified legal framework for secured transactions that extends to the creation, publicity and enforcement of functional equivalents to security interests in movable assets exist in the economy? Yes

Does the law allow businesses to grant a non possessory security right in a single category of movable assets, without requiring a specific description of collateral? Yes

Does the law allow businesses to grant a non possessory security right in substantially all of its assets, without requiring a specific description of collateral? Yes

May a security right extend to future or after-acquired assets, and does it extend automatically to the products, proceeds and replacements of the original assets? Yes

Is a general description of debts and obligations permitted in collateral agreements; can all types of debts and obligations be secured between parties; and can the collateral agreement include a maximum amount for which the assets are encumbered? Yes

Is a collateral registry in operation for both incorporated and non-incorporated entities, that is unified geographically and by asset type, with an electronic database indexed by debtor's name? No

Does a notice-based collateral registry exist in which all functional equivalents can be registered? Yes

Does a modern collateral registry exist in which registrations, amendments, cancellations and searches can be performed online by any interested third party? Yes

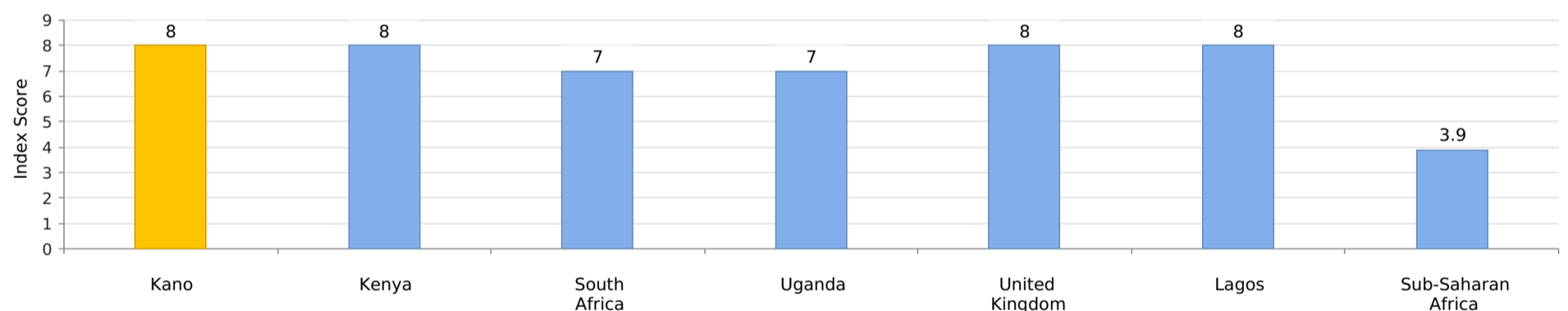
Are secured creditors paid first (i.e. before tax claims and employee claims) when a debtor defaults outside an insolvency procedure? Yes

Are secured creditors paid first (i.e. before tax claims and employee claims) when a business is liquidated? No

Are secured creditors subject to an automatic stay on enforcement when a debtor enters a court-supervised reorganization procedure? Does the law protect secured creditors' rights by providing clear grounds for relief from the stay and sets a time limit for it? No

Does the law allow parties to agree on out of court enforcement at the time a security interest is created? Does the law allow the secured creditor to sell the collateral through public auction or private tender, as well as, for the secured creditor to keep the asset in satisfaction of the debt? Yes

Figure - Credit Information in Kano and comparator economies



## Details - Credit Information in Kano

Depth of credit information index (0-8)	Credit bureau	Credit registry	Score
Are data on both firms and individuals distributed?	Yes	No	1
Are both positive and negative credit data distributed?	Yes	No	1
Are data from retailers or utility companies - in addition to data from banks and financial institutions - distributed?	Yes	No	1
Are at least 2 years of historical data distributed? (Credit bureaus and registries that distribute more than 10 years of negative data or erase data on defaults as soon as they are repaid obtain a score of 0 for this component.)	Yes	No	1
Are data on loan amounts below 1% of income per capita distributed?	Yes	No	1
By law, do borrowers have the right to access their data in the credit bureau or credit registry?	Yes	No	1
Can banks and financial institutions access borrowers' credit information online (for example, through an online platform, a system-to-system connection or both)?	Yes	No	1
Are bureau or registry credit scores offered as a value-added service to help banks and financial institutions assess the creditworthiness of borrowers?	Yes	No	1

Note: An economy receives a score of 1 if there is a "yes" to either bureau or registry. If the credit bureau or registry is not operational or covers less than 5% of the adult population, the total score on the depth of credit information index is 0.

Coverage	Credit bureau	Credit registry
Number of individuals	13,160,599	4,451,063
Number of firms	1,382,533	522,888
Total	14,543,132	4,973,951
<b>Percentage of adult population</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>

## Protecting Minority Investors

This topic measures the strength of minority shareholder protections against misuse of corporate assets by directors for their personal gain as well as shareholder rights, governance safeguards and corporate transparency requirements that reduce the risk of abuse. The most recent round of data collection for the project was completed in May 2019. [See the methodology for more information.](#)

### What the indicators measure

- **Extent of disclosure index (0-10):** Disclosure, review, and approval requirements for related-party transactions
- **Extent of director liability index (0-10):** Ability of minority shareholders to sue and hold interested directors liable for prejudicial related-party transactions; Available legal remedies (damages, disgorgement of profits, disqualification from managerial position(s) for one year or more, rescission of the transaction)
- **Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10):** Access to internal corporate documents; Evidence obtainable during trial and allocation of legal expenses
- **Extent of conflict of interest regulation index (0-30):** Sum of the extent of disclosure, extent of director liability and ease of shareholder suits indices
- **Extent of shareholder rights index (0-6):** Shareholders' rights and role in major corporate decisions
- **Extent of ownership and control index (0-7):** Governance safeguards protecting shareholders from undue board control and entrenchment
- **Extent of corporate transparency index (0-7):** Corporate transparency on ownership stakes, compensation, audits and financial prospects
- **Extent of shareholder governance index (0-20):** Sum of the extent of shareholders rights, extent of ownership and control and extent of corporate transparency indices
- **Strength of minority investor protection index (0-50):** Sum of the extent of conflict of interest regulation and extent of shareholder governance indices

### Case study assumptions

To make the data comparable across economies, a case study uses several assumptions about the business and the transaction.

#### The business (Buyer):

- Is a publicly traded corporation listed on the economy's most important stock exchange.
- Has a board of directors and a chief executive officer (CEO) who may legally act on behalf of Buyer where permitted, even if this is not specifically required by law.
- Has a supervisory board in economies with a two-tier board system on which Mr. James appointed 60% of the shareholder-elected members.
- Has not adopted bylaws or articles of association that go beyond the minimum requirements. Does not follow codes, principles, recommendations or guidelines that are not mandatory.
- Is a manufacturing company with its own distribution network.

#### The transaction involves the following details:

- Mr. James owns 60% of Buyer, sits on Buyer's board of directors and elected two directors to Buyer's five-member board.
- Mr. James also owns 90% of Seller, a company that operates a chain of retail hardware stores. Seller recently closed a large number of its stores.
- Mr. James proposes that Buyer purchase Seller's unused fleet of trucks to expand Buyer's distribution of its food products, a proposal to which Buyer agrees. The price is equal to 10% of Buyer's assets and is higher than the market value.
- The proposed transaction is part of the company's principal activity and is not outside the authority of the company.
- Buyer enters into the transaction. All required approvals are obtained, and all required disclosures made—that is, the transaction was not entered into fraudulently.
- The transaction causes damages to Buyer. Shareholders sue Mr. James and the executives and directors that approved the transaction.

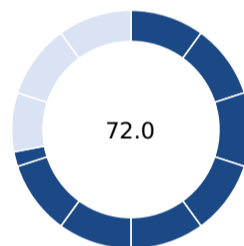
Protecting Minority Investors - Lagos

Stock exchange information

Stock exchange	Nigerian Stock Exchange
Stock exchange URL	http://www.nse.com.ng
Listed firms with equity securities	223
City Covered	Lagos

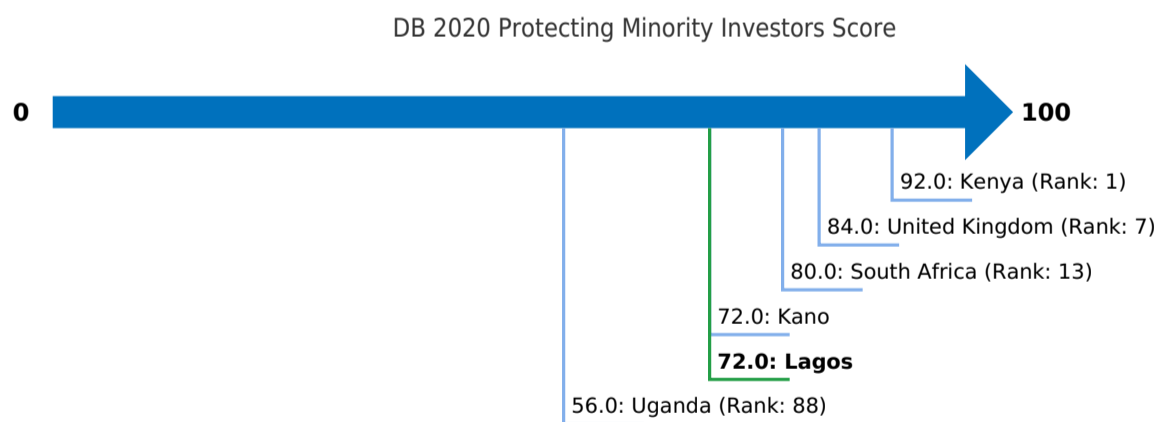
Indicator	Lagos	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	7.0	5.5	6.5	10 (13 Economies)
Extent of director liability index (0-10)	7.0	3.5	5.3	10 (3 Economies)
Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)	7.0	5.5	7.3	10 (Djibouti)
Extent of shareholder rights index (0-6)	4.0	1.8	4.7	6 (19 Economies)
Extent of ownership and control index (0-7)	5.0	1.4	4.5	7 (9 Economies)
Extent of corporate transparency index (0-7)	6.0	1.5	5.7	7 (13 Economies)

Figure - Protecting Minority in Lagos - Score



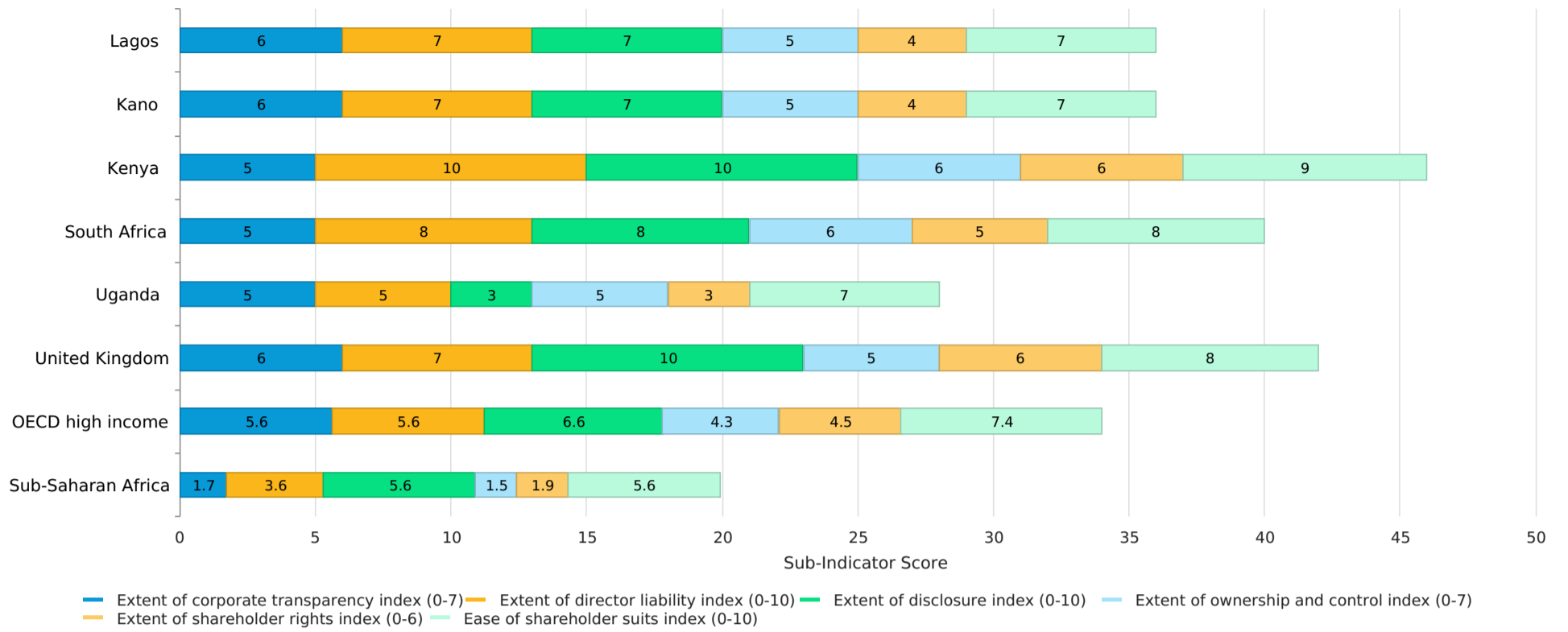
Score - Protecting Minority Investors

Figure - Protecting Minority Investors in Lagos and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the strength of minority investor protections is determined by sorting their scores for protecting minority investors. These scores are the simple average of the scores for the extent of conflict of interest regulation index and the extent of shareholder governance index.

Figure - Protecting Minority Investors in Lagos and comparator economies - Measure of Quality



## Details - Protecting Minority Investors in Lagos - Measure of Quality

	Answer	Score
<b>Extent of conflict of interest regulation index (0-30)</b>		
<b>Extent of disclosure index (0-10)</b>		<b>7.0</b>
Whose decision is sufficient to approve the Buyer-Seller transaction? (0-3)	Shareholders excluding interested parties	3.0
Must an external body review the terms of the transaction before it takes place? (0-1)	Yes	1.0
Must Mr. James disclose his conflict of interest to the board of directors? (0-2)	Existence of a conflict without any specifics	1.0
Must Buyer disclose the transaction in periodic filings (e.g. annual reports)? (0-2)	Disclosure on the transaction and on the conflict of interest	2.0
Must Buyer immediately disclose the transaction to the public? (0-2)	No disclosure obligation	0.0
<b>Extent of director liability index (0-10)</b>		<b>7.0</b>
Can shareholders representing 10% of Buyer's share capital sue for the damage the transaction caused to Buyer? (0-1)	Yes	1.0
Can shareholders hold Mr. James liable for the damage the transaction caused to Buyer? (0-2)	Liable if unfair or prejudicial	2.0
Can shareholders hold the other directors liable for the damage the transaction caused to Buyer? (0-2)	Liable if negligent	1.0
Must Mr. James pay damages for the harm caused to Buyer upon a successful claim by shareholders? (0-1)	Yes	1.0
Must Mr. James repay profits made from the transaction upon a successful claim by shareholders? (0-1)	Yes	1.0
Is Mr. James disqualified upon a successful claim by shareholders? (0-1)	No	0.0
Can a court void the transaction upon a successful claim by shareholders? (0-2)	Voidable if negligently concluded	1.0
<b>Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)</b>		<b>7.0</b>
Before suing, can shareholders representing 10% of Buyer's share capital inspect the transaction documents? (0-1)	Yes	1.0
Can the plaintiff obtain any documents from the defendant and witnesses at trial? (0-3)	Documents that the defendant relied on	1.0
Can the plaintiff request categories of documents from the defendant without identifying specific ones? (0-1)	No	0.0
Can the plaintiff directly question the defendant and witnesses at trial? (0-2)	Yes	2.0
Is the level of proof required for civil suits lower than that of criminal cases? (0-1)	Yes	1.0
Can shareholder plaintiffs recover their legal expenses from the company? (0-2)	Yes regardless of outcome	2.0
<b>Extent of shareholder governance index (0-20)</b>		
<b>Extent of shareholder rights index (0-6)</b>		<b>4.0</b>
Does the sale of 51% of Buyer's assets require shareholder approval?	No	0.0
Can shareholders representing 10% of Buyer's share capital call for a meeting of shareholders?	Yes	1.0
Must Buyer obtain its shareholders' approval every time it issues new shares?	Yes	1.0
Do shareholders automatically receive preemption rights every time Buyer issues new shares?	No	0.0
Do shareholders elect and dismiss the external auditor?	Yes	1.0
Are changes to the rights of a class of shares only possible if the holders of the affected shares approve?	Yes	1.0
<b>Extent of ownership and control index (0-7)</b>		<b>5.0</b>



Is it forbidden to appoint the same individual as CEO and chairperson of the board of directors?	No	0.0
Must the board of directors include independent and nonexecutive board members?	No	0.0
Can shareholders remove members of the board of directors without cause before the end of their term?	Yes	1.0
Must the board of directors include a separate audit committee exclusively comprising board members?	Yes	1.0
Must a potential acquirer make a tender offer to all shareholders upon acquiring 50% of Buyer?	Yes	1.0
Must Buyer pay declared dividends within a maximum period set by law?	Yes	1.0
Is a subsidiary prohibited from acquiring shares issued by its parent company?	Yes	1.0
<b>Extent of corporate transparency index (0-7)</b>		<b>6.0</b>
Must Buyer disclose direct and indirect beneficial ownership stakes representing 5%?	Yes	1.0
Must Buyer disclose information about board members' primary employment and directorships in other companies?	Yes	1.0
Must Buyer disclose the compensation of individual managers?	No	0.0
Must a detailed notice of general meeting be sent 21 days before the meeting?	Yes	1.0
Can shareholders representing 5% of Buyer's share capital put items on the general meeting agenda?	Yes	1.0
Must Buyer's annual financial statements be audited by an external auditor?	Yes	1.0
Must Buyer disclose its audit reports to the public?	Yes	1.0

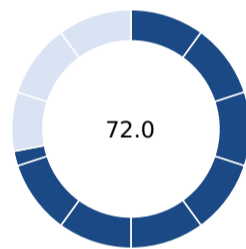
Protecting Minority Investors - Kano

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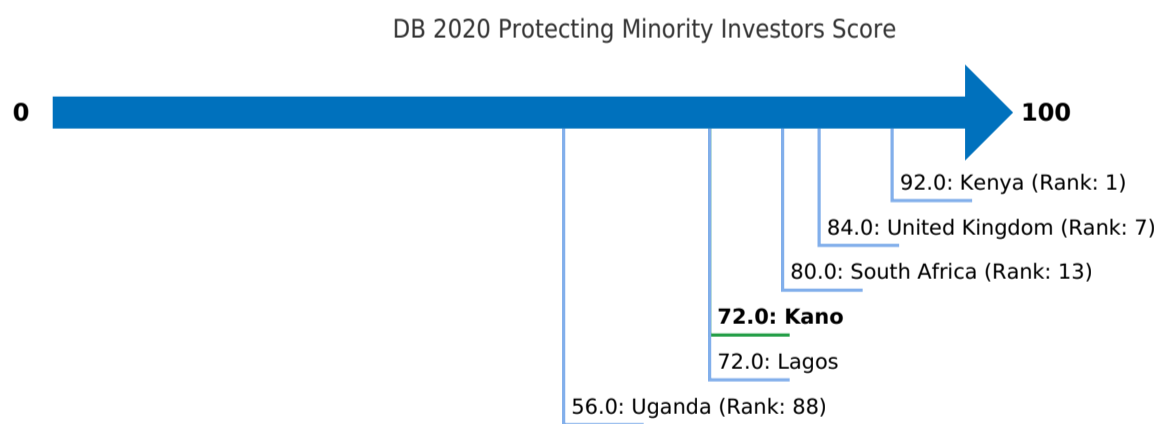
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Figure - Protecting Minority in Kano - Score



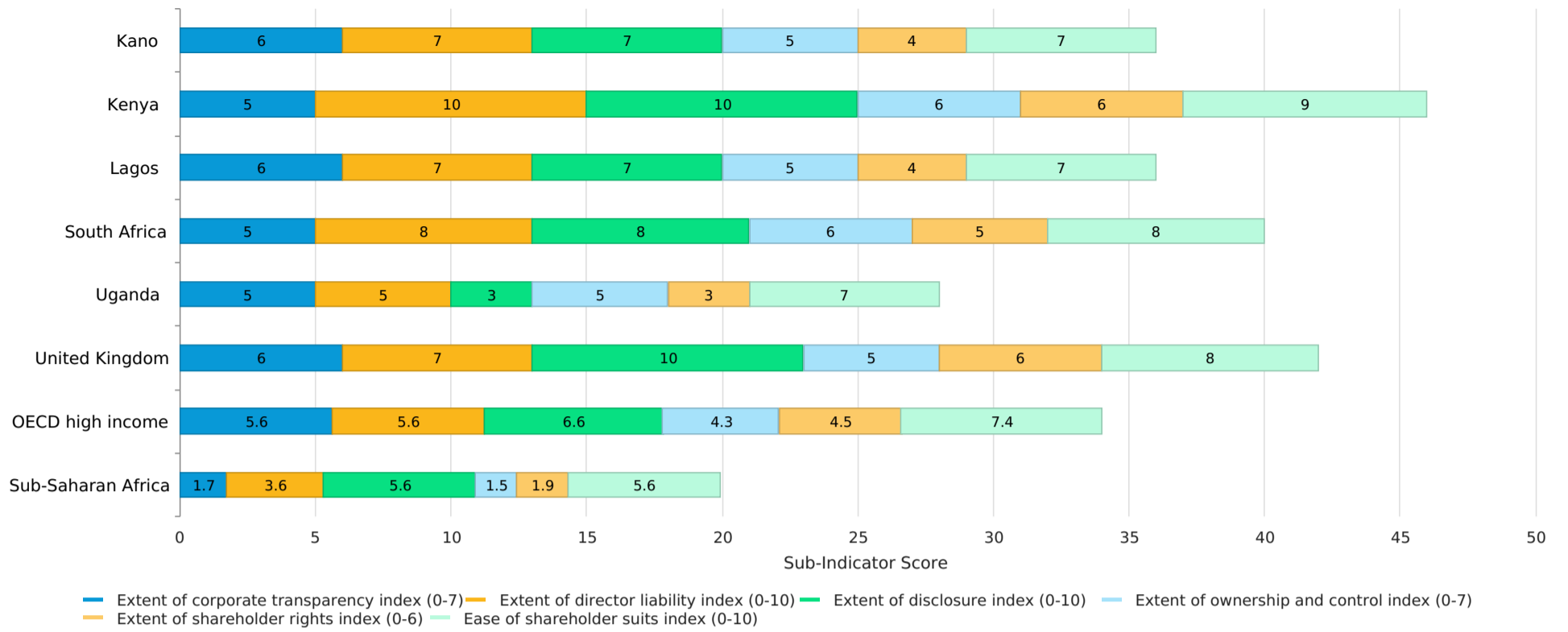
Score - Protecting Minority Investors

Figure - Protecting Minority Investors in Kano and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the strength of minority investor protections is determined by sorting their scores for protecting minority investors. These scores are the simple average of the scores for the extent of conflict of interest regulation index and the extent of shareholder governance index.

Figure - Protecting Minority Investors in Kano and comparator economies - Measure of Quality



## Details - Protecting Minority Investors in Kano - Measure of Quality

	Answer	Score
<b>Extent of conflict of interest regulation index (0-30)</b>		
<b>Extent of disclosure index (0-10)</b>		<b>7.0</b>
Whose decision is sufficient to approve the Buyer-Seller transaction? (0-3)	Shareholders excluding interested parties	3.0
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Must Buyer disclose the transaction in periodic filings (e.g. annual reports)? (0-2)	Disclosure on the transaction and on the conflict of interest	2.0
Must Buyer immediately disclose the transaction to the public? (0-2)	No disclosure obligation	0.0
<b>Extent of director liability index (0-10)</b>		<b>7.0</b>
Can shareholders representing 10% of Buyer's share capital sue for the damage the transaction caused to Buyer? (0-1)	Yes	1.0
Can shareholders hold Mr. James liable for the damage the transaction caused to Buyer? (0-2)	Liable if unfair or prejudicial	2.0
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Can a court void the transaction upon a successful claim by shareholders? (0-2)	Voidable if negligently concluded	1.0
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Before suing, can shareholders representing 10% of Buyer's share capital inspect the transaction documents? (0-1)	Yes	1.0
Can the plaintiff obtain any documents from the defendant and witnesses at trial? (0-3)	Documents that the defendant relied on	1.0
Can the plaintiff request categories of documents from the defendant without identifying specific ones? (0-1)	No	0.0
Can the plaintiff directly question the defendant and witnesses at trial? (0-2)	Yes	2.0
Is the level of proof required for civil suits lower than that of criminal cases? (0-1)	Yes	1.0
Can shareholder plaintiffs recover their legal expenses from the company? (0-2)	Yes regardless of outcome	2.0
<b>Extent of shareholder governance index (0-20)</b>		
<b>Extent of shareholder rights index (0-6)</b>		<b>4.0</b>
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Can shareholders representing 10% of Buyer's share capital call for a meeting of shareholders?	Yes	1.0
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Do shareholders automatically receive preemption rights every time Buyer issues new shares?	No	0.0
Do shareholders elect and dismiss the external auditor?	Yes	1.0
Are changes to the rights of a class of shares only possible if the holders of the affected shares approve?	Yes	1.0
<b>Extent of ownership and control index (0-7)</b>		<b>5.0</b>

Is it forbidden to appoint the same individual as CEO and chairperson of the board of directors?	No	0.0
Must the board of directors include independent and nonexecutive board members?	No	0.0
Can shareholders remove members of the board of directors without cause before the end of their term?	Yes	1.0
Must the board of directors include a separate audit committee exclusively comprising board members?	Yes	1.0
Must a potential acquirer make a tender offer to all shareholders upon acquiring 50% of Buyer?	Yes	1.0
Must Buyer pay declared dividends within a maximum period set by law?	Yes	1.0
Is a subsidiary prohibited from acquiring shares issued by its parent company?	Yes	1.0
<b>Extent of corporate transparency index (0-7)</b>		<b>6.0</b>
Must Buyer disclose direct and indirect beneficial ownership stakes representing 5%?	Yes	1.0
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Must a detailed notice of general meeting be sent 21 days before the meeting?	Yes	1.0
Can shareholders representing 5% of Buyer's share capital put items on the general meeting agenda?	Yes	1.0
Must Buyer's annual financial statements be audited by an external auditor?	Yes	1.0
Must Buyer disclose its audit reports to the public?	Yes	1.0

## Paying Taxes

This topic records the taxes and mandatory contributions that a medium-size company must pay or withhold in a given year, as well as the administrative burden of paying taxes and contributions and complying with postfiling procedures (VAT refund and tax audit). The most recent round of data collection for the project was completed in May 2019 covering for the Paying Taxes indicator calendar year 2018 (January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018). [See the methodology for more information.](#)

### What the indicators measure

#### Tax payments for a manufacturing company in 2018 (number per year adjusted for electronic and joint filing and payment)

- Total number of taxes and contributions paid or withheld, including consumption taxes (value added tax, sales tax or goods and service tax)
- Method and frequency of filing and payment

#### Time required to comply with 3 major taxes (hours per year)

- Collecting information, computing tax payable
- Preparing separate tax accounting books, if required
- Completing tax return, filing with agencies
- Arranging payment or withholding

#### Total tax and contribution rate (% of commercial profits)

- Profit or corporate income tax
- Social contributions, labor taxes paid by employer
- Property and property transfer taxes
- Dividend, capital gains, financial transactions taxes
- Waste collection, vehicle, road and other taxes

#### Postfiling Index

- Time to comply with VAT refund (hours)
- Time to obtain VAT refund (weeks)
- Time to comply with a corporate income tax correction (hours)
- Time to complete a corporate income tax correction (weeks)

### Case study assumptions

Using a case scenario, *Doing Business* records taxes and mandatory contributions a medium size company must pay in a year, and measures the administrative burden of paying taxes, contributions and dealing with postfiling processes. Information is also compiled on frequency of filing and payments, time taken to comply with tax laws, time taken to comply with the requirements of postfiling processes and time waiting.

To make data comparable across economies, several assumptions are used:

- TaxpayerCo is a medium-size business that started operations on January 1, 2017. It produces ceramic flowerpots and sells them at retail. All taxes and contributions recorded are paid in the second year of operation (calendar year 2018). Taxes and mandatory contributions are measured at all levels of government.

#### The VAT refund process:

- In June 2018, TaxpayerCo. makes a large capital purchase: the value of the machine is 65 times income per capita of the economy. Sales are equally spread per month (1,050 times income per capita divided by 12) and cost of goods sold are equally expensed per month (875 times income per capita divided by 12). The machinery seller is registered for VAT and excess input VAT incurred in June will be fully recovered after four consecutive months if the VAT rate is the same for inputs, sales and the machine and the tax reporting period is every month. Input VAT will exceed Output VAT in June 2018.

#### The corporate income tax audit process:

- An error in calculation of income tax liability (for example, use of incorrect tax depreciation rates, or incorrectly treating an expense as tax deductible) leads to an incorrect income tax return and a corporate income tax underpayment. TaxpayerCo. discovered the error and voluntarily notified the tax authority. The value of the underpaid income tax liability is 5% of the corporate income tax liability due. TaxpayerCo. submits corrected information after the deadline for submitting the annual tax return, but within the tax assessment period.

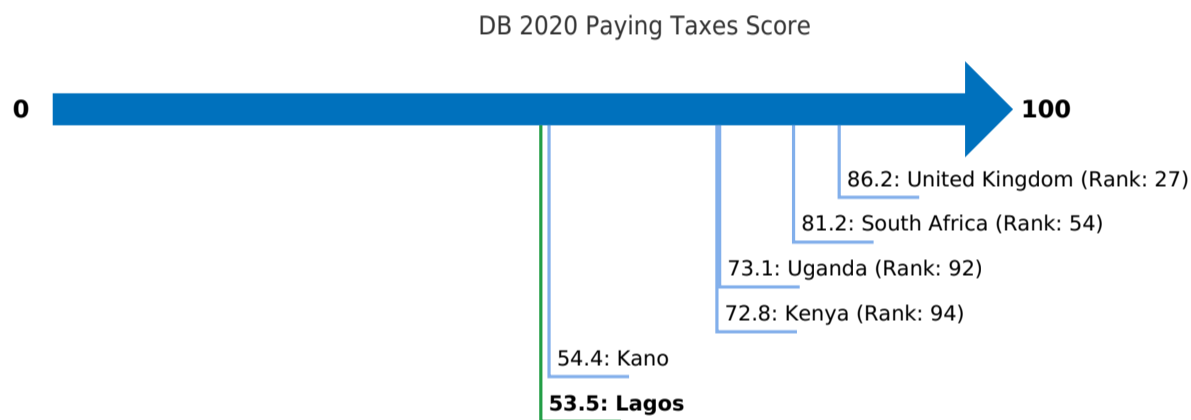
**Paying Taxes - Lagos**

Indicator	Lagos	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Payments (number per year)	48	36.6	10.3	3 (2 Economies)
Time (hours per year)	349	280.6	158.8	49 (3 Economies)
Total tax and contribution rate (% of profit)	34.8	47.3	39.9	26.1 (33 Economies)
Postfiling index (0-100)	47.5	54.7	86.7	None in 2018/19

**Figure - Paying Taxes in Lagos - Score**

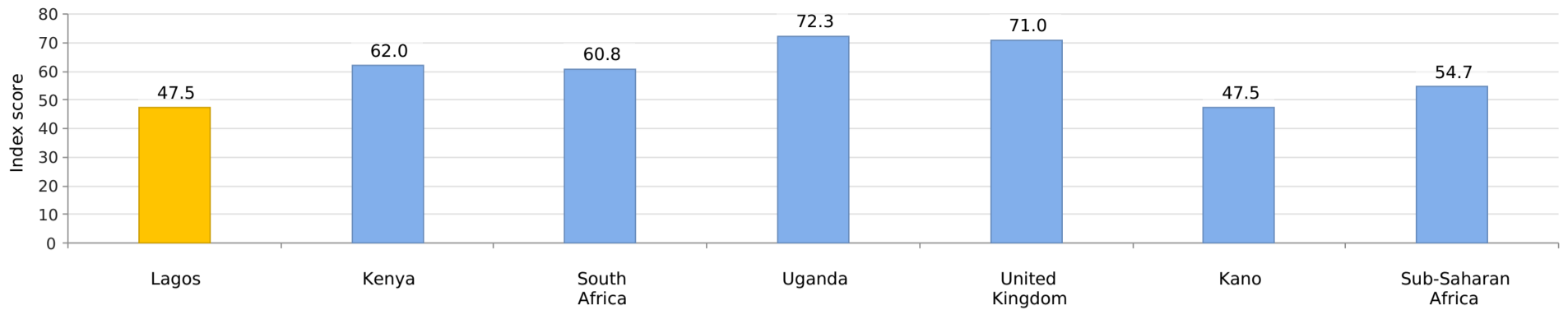


**Figure - Paying Taxes in Lagos and comparator economies - Ranking and Score**



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of paying taxes is determined by sorting their scores for paying taxes. These scores are the simple average of the scores for each of the component indicators, with a threshold and a nonlinear transformation applied to one of the component indicators, the total tax and contribution rate. The threshold is defined as the total tax and contribution rate at the 15th percentile of the overall distribution for all years included in the analysis up to and including Doing Business 2015, which is 26.1%. All economies with a total tax and contribution rate below this threshold receive the same score as the economy at the threshold.

Figure - Paying Taxes in Lagos and comparator economies - Measure of Quality





## Details - Paying Taxes in Lagos

Tax or mandatory contribution	Payments (number)	Notes on Payments	Time (hours)	Statutory tax rate	Tax base	Total tax and contribution rate (% of profit)	Notes on TTCR
Corporate income tax	1.0		71.0	30%	taxable profit	18.07	
Social Security Contributions	1.0	online	156.0	10%	gross salaries	11.28	
Tertiary education trust fund contribution	0.0	jointly		2%	taxable profit	2.41	
Training Tax	1.0			1%	gross salaries	1.13	
Employee Compensation Contribution paid by the employer	12.0			1%	gross salaries	1.13	
Capital gains tax	1.0			10%	capital gains	0.47	
Tax on money market interest	0.0	withheld		10%	interest income	0.26	not included
Land Use Charge	1.0			0.00132	property value	0.20	
Stamp duty on checks	1.0			0.2%	2/1000 of value of check	0.08	
Road license	1.0			NGN 5,000 per vehicle	fixed fee depending on type of vehicle	0.04	
State business levy	1.0			NGN 5,000	fixed fee	0.02	
Stamp duty on contracts	1.0			NGN 50	Deposit of NGN 1,000 or more	0.00	small amount
Value added tax (VAT)	12.0		122.0	5%	value added	0.00	not included
National Housing Fund	12.0			2.5%	gross salaries	0.00	withheld
Advertising tax	1.0			various rates		0.00	small amount
Employee labor tax	0.0	jointly				0.00	withheld
Fuel tax	1.0				included in fuel price	0.00	
Infrastructure Development Tax	1.0			NGN 100 per employee	fixed fee	0.00	withheld
Totals	48		349			34.8	

## Details - Paying Taxes in Lagos - Tax by Type

Taxes by type	Answer
Profit tax (% of profit)	21.0
Labor tax and contributions (% of profit)	13.5
Other taxes (% of profit)	0.3

## Details - Paying Taxes in Lagos - Measure of Quality

	Answer	Score
<b>Postfiling index (0-100)</b>		<b>47.5</b>
<b>VAT refunds</b>		
Does VAT exist?	Yes	
Does a VAT refund process exist per the case study?	No	
Restrictions on VAT refund process	none	
Percentage of cases exposed to a VAT audit (%)	Not applicable	
Is there a mandatory carry forward period?	No	
Time to comply with VAT refund (hours)	No VAT refund per case study scenario	0.0
Time to obtain VAT refund (weeks)	No VAT refund per case study scenario	0.0
<b>Corporate income tax audits</b>		
Does corporate income tax exist?	Yes	
Percentage of cases exposed to a corporate income tax audit (%)	0% - 24%	
Time to comply with a corporate income tax correction (hours)	7.0	89.9
Time to complete a corporate income tax correction (weeks)	No tax audit per case study scenario	100

**Notes:** Names of taxes have been standardized. For instance income tax, profit tax, tax on company's income are all named corporate income tax in this table.

The hours for VAT include all the VAT and sales taxes applicable.

The hours for Social Security include all the hours for labor taxes and mandatory contributions in general.

The postfiling index is the average of the scores on time to comply with VAT refund, time to obtain a VAT refund, time to comply with a corporate income tax correction and time to complete a corporate income tax correction.

N/A = Not applicable.

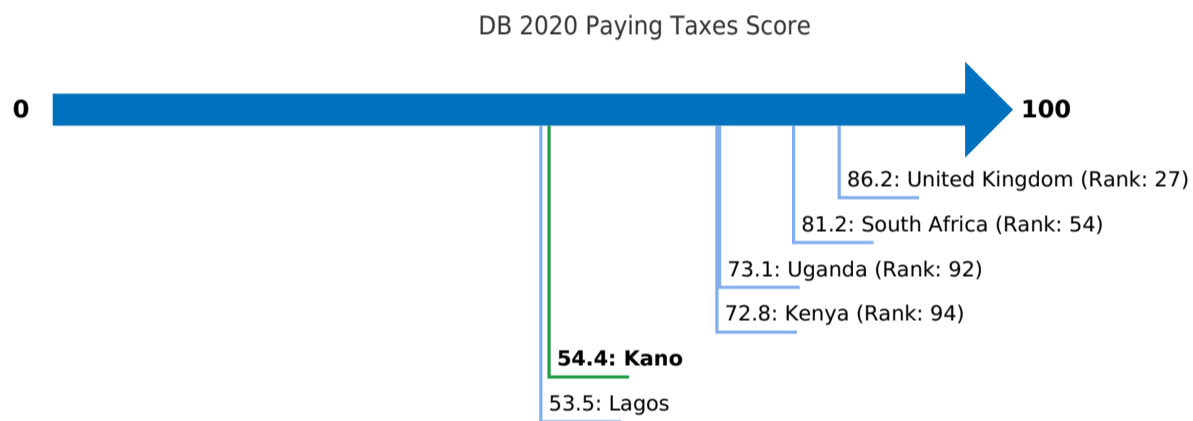
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Postfiling index (0-100)	47.5	54.7	86.7	None in 2018/19

Figure - Paying Taxes in Kano - Score

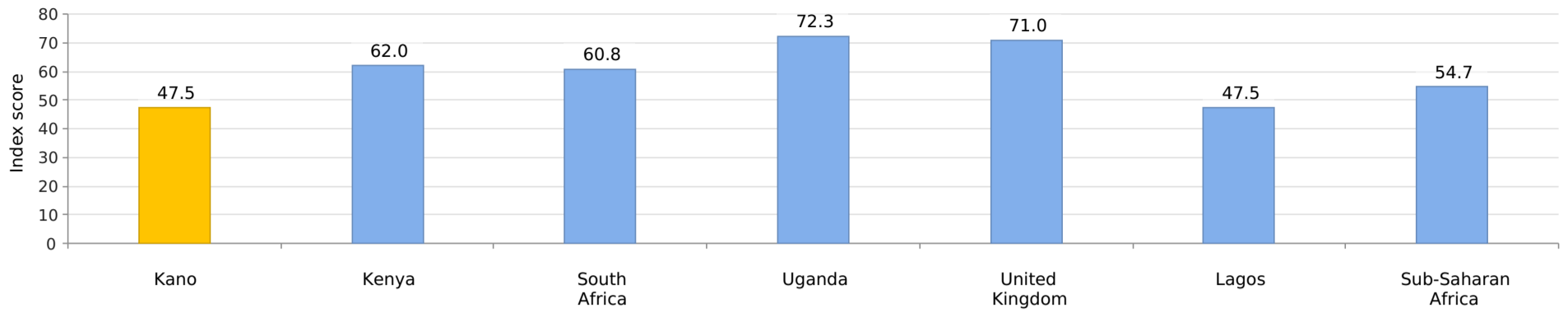


Figure - Paying Taxes in Kano and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of paying taxes is determined by sorting their scores for paying taxes. These scores are the simple average of the scores for each of the component indicators, with a threshold and a nonlinear transformation applied to one of the component indicators, the total tax and contribution rate. The threshold is defined as the total tax and contribution rate at the 15th percentile of the overall distribution for all years included in the analysis up to and including Doing Business 2015, which is 26.1%. All economies with a total tax and contribution rate below this threshold receive the same score as the economy at the threshold.

Figure - Paying Taxes in Kano and comparator economies - Measure of Quality



## Details - Paying Taxes in Kano

Tax or mandatory contribution	Payments (number)	Notes on Payments	Time (hours)	Statutory tax rate	Tax base	Total tax and contribution rate (% of profit)	Notes on TTCR
Corporate income tax	1.0		70.5	30%	taxable profit	18.08	
Social Security Contributions	1.0	online	150.0	10%	gross salaries	11.28	
National Housing Fund	12.0			2.5%	gross salaries	2.82	withheld
Tertiary education trust fund contribution	0.0	jointly		2%	taxable profit	2.41	
Employee labor tax	0.0	jointly				2.34	withheld
Employee Compensation Contribution paid by the employer	12.0			1%	gross salaries	1.13	
Training Tax	1.0			1%	gross salaries	1.13	
Capital gains tax	1.0			10%	capital gains	0.47	
Tax on money market interest	0.0	withheld		10%	interest income	0.26	not included
Land Use Charge	1.0			0.125%	property value	0.19	
Stamp duty on checks	1.0			0.2%	2/1000 of value of check	0.08	
Road license	1.0			NGN 5,000 per vehicle	fixed fee depending on type of vehicle	0.04	
State business levy	1.0			NGN 5,000	fixed fee	0.02	
Stamp duty on contracts	1.0					0.00	small amount
Value added tax (VAT)	12.0		104.0	5%	value added	0.00	not included
Fuel tax	1.0				included in fuel price	0.00	
Infrastructure Development Tax	1.0			NGN 500 per employee	fixed fee	0.00	withheld
Advertising tax	1.0			various rates		0.00	small amount
Totals	48		325			34.8	

## Details - Paying Taxes in Kano - Tax by Type

Taxes by type	Answer
Profit tax (% of profit)	21.0
Labor tax and contributions (% of profit)	13.5
Other taxes (% of profit)	0.3

## Details - Paying Taxes in Kano - Measure of Quality

	Answer	Score
<b>Postfiling index (0-100)</b>		<b>47.5</b>
<b>VAT refunds</b>		
Does VAT exist?	Yes	
Does a VAT refund process exist per the case study?	No	
Restrictions on VAT refund process	none	
Percentage of cases exposed to a VAT audit (%)	Not applicable	
Is there a mandatory carry forward period?	No	
Time to comply with VAT refund (hours)	No VAT refund per case study scenario	0.0
Time to obtain VAT refund (weeks)	No VAT refund per case study scenario	0.0
<b>Corporate income tax audits</b>		
Does corporate income tax exist?	Yes	
Percentage of cases exposed to a corporate income tax audit (%)	0% - 24%	
Time to comply with a corporate income tax correction (hours)	7.0	89.9
Time to complete a corporate income tax correction (weeks)	No tax audit per case study scenario	100

**Notes:** Names of taxes have been standardized. For instance income tax, profit tax, tax on company's income are all named corporate income tax in this table.

The hours for VAT include all the VAT and sales taxes applicable.

The hours for Social Security include all the hours for labor taxes and mandatory contributions in general.

The postfiling index is the average of the scores on time to comply with VAT refund, time to obtain a VAT refund, time to comply with a corporate income tax correction and time to complete a corporate income tax correction.

N/A = Not applicable.



## Trading across Borders

*Doing Business* records the time and cost associated with the logistical process of exporting and importing goods. *Doing Business* measures the time and cost (excluding tariffs) associated with three sets of procedures—documentary compliance, border compliance and domestic transport—within the overall process of exporting or importing a shipment of goods. The most recent round of data collection for the project was completed in May 2019. [See the methodology for more information.](#)

### What the indicators measure

#### Documentary compliance

- Obtaining, preparing and submitting documents during transport, clearance, inspections and port or border handling in origin economy
- Obtaining, preparing and submitting documents required by destination economy and any transit economies
- Covers all documents required by law and in practice, including electronic submissions of information

#### Border compliance

- Customs clearance and inspections
- Inspections by other agencies (if applied to more than 20% of shipments)
- Handling and inspections that take place at the economy's port or border

#### Domestic transport

- Loading or unloading of the shipment at the warehouse or port/border
- Transport between warehouse and port/border
- Traffic delays and road police checks while shipment is en route

### Case study assumptions

To make the data comparable across economies, a few assumptions are made about the traded goods and the transactions:

**Time:** Time is measured in hours, and 1 day is 24 hours (for example, 22 days are recorded as  $22 \times 24 = 528$  hours). If customs clearance takes 7.5 hours, the data are recorded as is. Alternatively, suppose documents are submitted to a customs agency at 8:00a.m., are processed overnight and can be picked up at 8:00a.m. the next day. The time for customs clearance would be recorded as 24 hours because the actual procedure took 24 hours.

**Cost:** Insurance cost and informal payments for which no receipt is issued are excluded from the costs recorded. Costs are reported in U.S. dollars. Contributors are asked to convert local currency into U.S. dollars based on the exchange rate prevailing on the day they answer the questionnaire. Contributors are private sector experts in international trade logistics and are informed about exchange rates.

#### Assumptions of the case study:

- For all 190 economies covered by *Doing Business*, it is assumed a shipment is in a warehouse in the largest business city of the exporting economy and travels to a warehouse in the largest business city of the importing economy.
- It is assumed each economy imports 15 metric tons of containerized auto parts (HS 8708) from its natural import partner—the economy from which it imports the largest value (price times quantity) of auto parts. It is assumed each economy exports the product of its comparative advantage (defined by the largest export value) to its natural export partner—the economy that is the largest purchaser of this product. Shipment value is assumed to be \$50,000.
- The mode of transport is the one most widely used for the chosen export or import product and the trading partner, as is the seaport or land border crossing.
- All electronic information submissions requested by any government agency in connection with the shipment are considered to be documents obtained, prepared and submitted during the export or import process.
- A port or border is a place (seaport or land border crossing) where merchandise can enter or leave an economy.
- Relevant government agencies include customs, port authorities, road police, border guards, standardization agencies, ministries or departments of agriculture or industry, national security agencies and any other government authorities.

Trading across Borders - Lagos

Indicator	Lagos	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Time to export: Border compliance (hours)	128	97.1	12.7	1 (19 Economies)
Cost to export: Border compliance (USD)	786	603.1	136.8	0 (19 Economies)
Time to export: Documentary compliance (hours)	74	71.9	2.3	1 (26 Economies)
Cost to export: Documentary compliance (USD)	250	172.5	33.4	0 (20 Economies)
Time to import: Border compliance (hours)	242	126.2	8.5	1 (25 Economies)
Cost to import: Border compliance (USD)	1077	690.6	98.1	0 (28 Economies)
Time to import: Documentary compliance (hours)	120	96.1	3.4	1 (30 Economies)
Cost to import: Documentary compliance (USD)	564	287.2	23.5	0 (30 Economies)

Figure - Trading across Borders in Lagos - Score

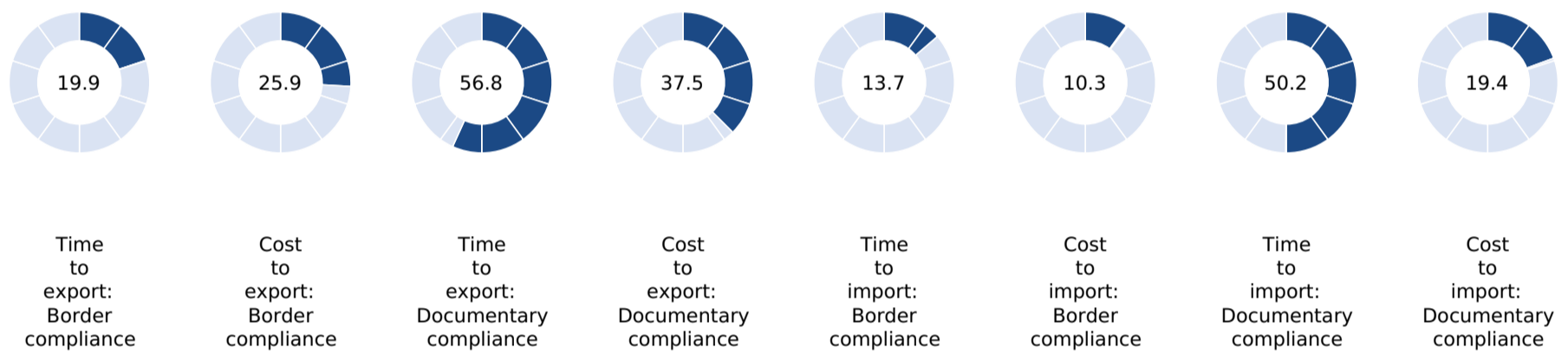
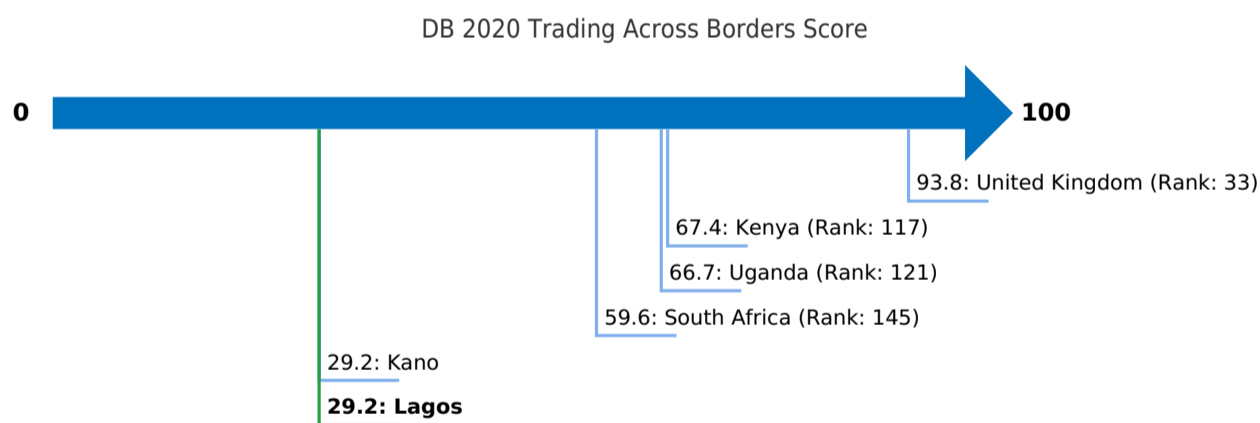
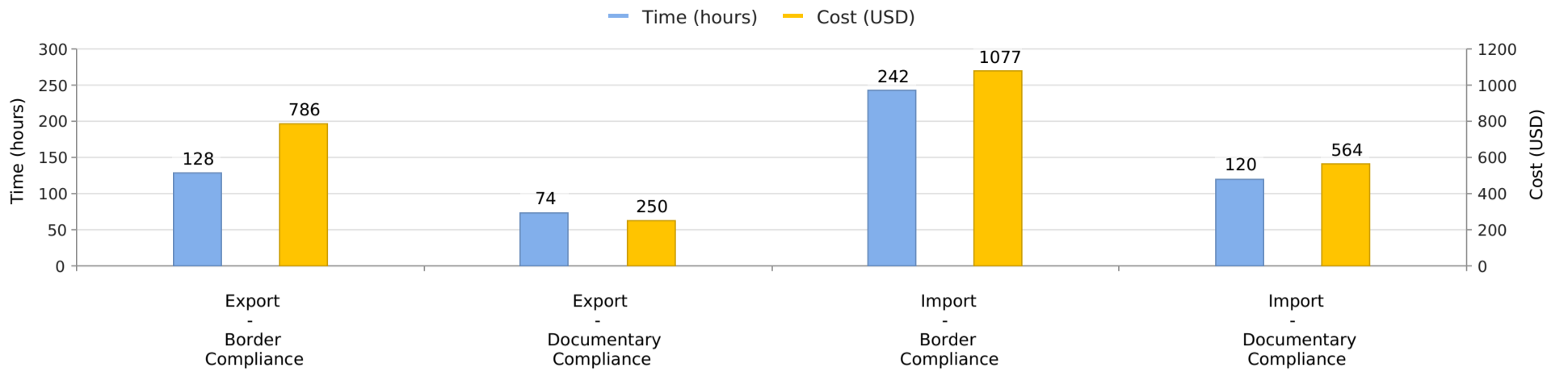


Figure - Trading across Borders in Lagos and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of trading across borders is determined by sorting their scores for trading across borders. These scores are the simple average of the scores for the time and cost for documentary compliance and border compliance to export and import.

Figure - Trading across Borders in Lagos - Time and Cost



## Details - Trading across Borders in Lagos

Characteristics	Export	Import
Product	HS 40: Rubber and articles thereof	HS 8708: Parts and accessories of motor vehicles
Trade partner	United Kingdom	Japan
Border	Apapa port	Apapa port
Distance (km)	11	11
Domestic transport time (hours)	72	72
Domestic transport cost (USD)	650	650

## Details - Trading across Borders in Lagos - Components of Border Compliance

	Time to Complete (hours)	Associated Costs (USD)
Export: Clearance and inspections required by customs authorities	100.0	382.1
Export: Clearance and inspections required by agencies other than customs	0.0	0.0
Export: Port or border handling	63.4	403.6
Import: Clearance and inspections required by customs authorities	148.0	400.0
Import: Clearance and inspections required by agencies other than customs	24.0	150.0
Import: Port or border handling	105.7	526.8

## Details - Trading across Borders in Lagos - Trade Documents

Export	Import
Bill of lading	Bill of lading
Certificate of origin	Cargo Release Order
Commercial invoice	Combined Certificate of Value and Origin (CCVO)
Single Goods Declaration (SGD) Form C 2010	Commercial invoice
Nigerian Export Proceeds Form (NXP Form)	Exit Gate
Clean Certificate of Inspection (CCI)	e-Form "M" (valid for foreign exchange)
Packing list	Manufacturer's certificate of production or SONCAP
Terminal handling receipt	Packing list
Request for information (RFI)	Payment receipt of customs fees and duties
SOLAS certificate	Pre-Arrival Assessment Report (PAAR)
	Single Goods Declaration (SGD)
	Terminal handling receipts
	Product Certificate 1 (Unregistered Status)
	SOLAS certificate

Trading across Borders - Kano

Indicator	Kano	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Time to export: Border compliance (hours)	128	97.1	12.7	1 (19 Economies)
Cost to export: Border compliance (USD)	786	603.1	136.8	0 (19 Economies)
Time to export: Documentary compliance (hours)	74	71.9	2.3	1 (26 Economies)
Cost to export: Documentary compliance (USD)	250	172.5	33.4	0 (20 Economies)
Time to import: Border compliance (hours)	242	126.2	8.5	1 (25 Economies)
Cost to import: Border compliance (USD)	1077	690.6	98.1	0 (28 Economies)
Time to import: Documentary compliance (hours)	120	96.1	3.4	1 (30 Economies)
Cost to import: Documentary compliance (USD)	564	287.2	23.5	0 (30 Economies)

Figure - Trading across Borders in Kano - Score

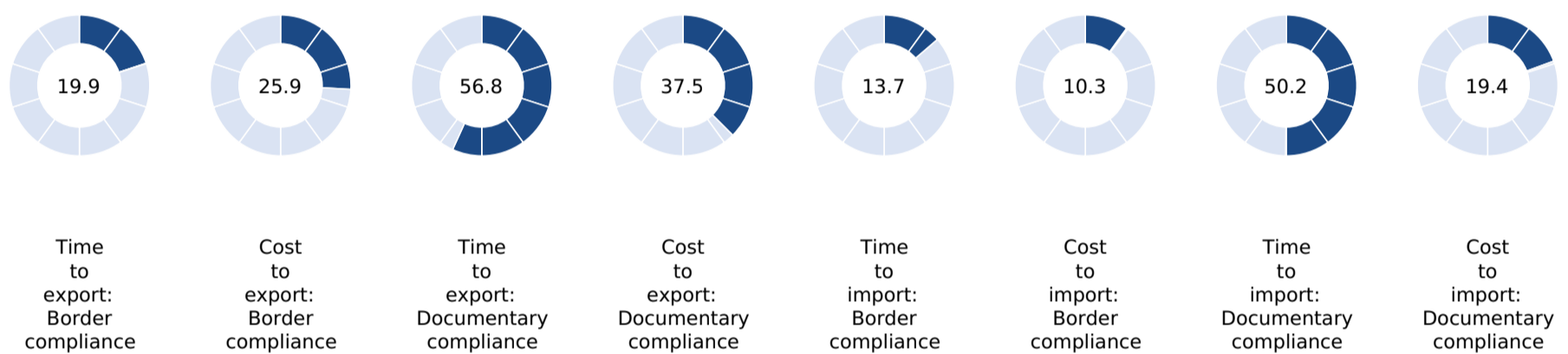
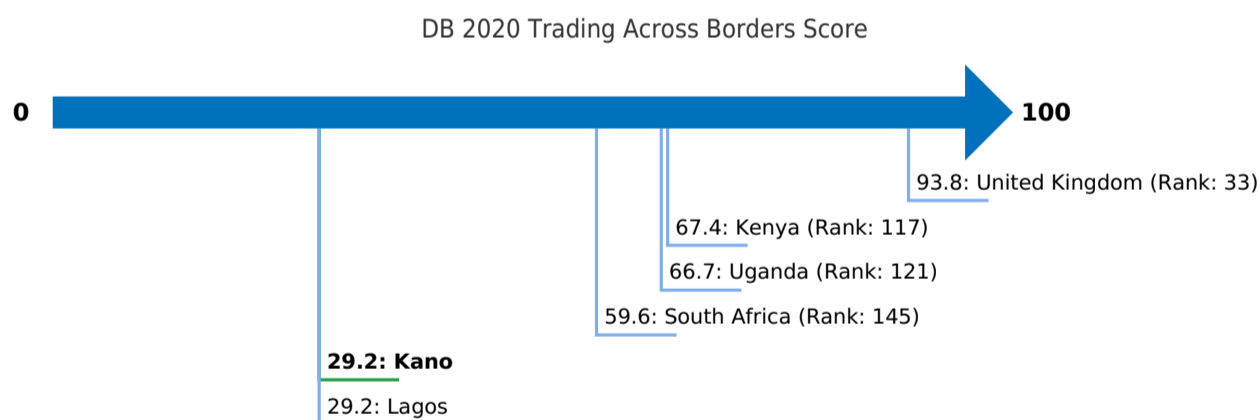
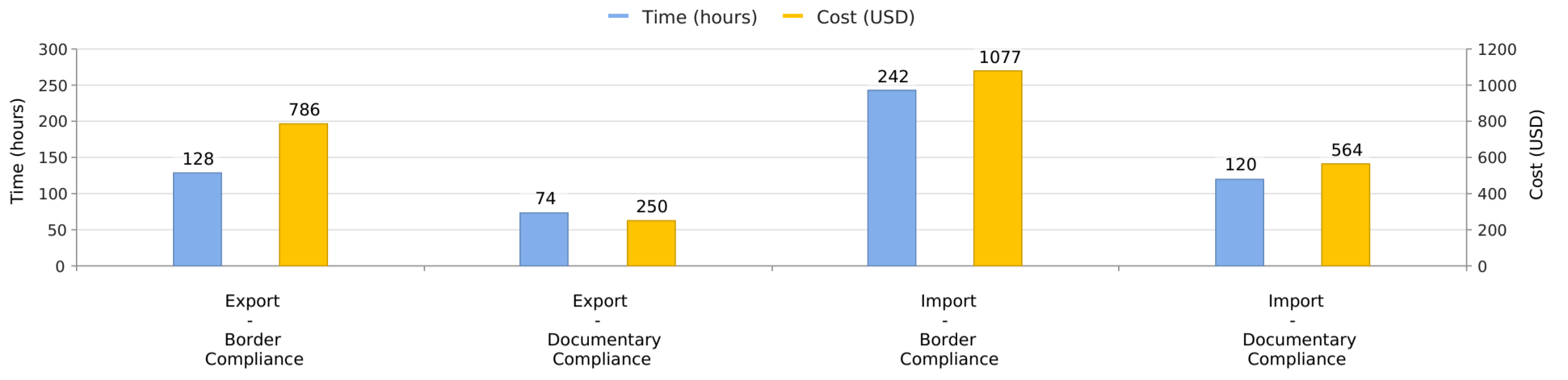


Figure - Trading across Borders in Kano and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of trading across borders is determined by sorting their scores for trading across borders. These scores are the simple average of the scores for the time and cost for documentary compliance and border compliance to export and import.

Figure - Trading across Borders in Kano - Time and Cost



## Details - Trading across Borders in Kano

Characteristics	Export	Import
Product	HS 40: Rubber and articles thereof	HS 8708: Parts and accessories of motor vehicles
Trade partner	United Kingdom	Japan
Border	Apapa port	Apapa port
Distance (km)	1002	1002
Domestic transport time (hours)	135	135
Domestic transport cost (USD)	1650	1650

## Details - Trading across Borders in Kano - Components of Border Compliance

	Time to Complete (hours)	Associated Costs (USD)
Export: Clearance and inspections required by customs authorities	100.0	382.1
Export: Clearance and inspections required by agencies other than customs	0.0	0.0
Export: Port or border handling	63.4	403.6
Import: Clearance and inspections required by customs authorities	148.0	400.0
Import: Clearance and inspections required by agencies other than customs	24.0	150.0
Import: Port or border handling	105.7	526.8



## Details - Trading across Borders in Kano - Trade Documents

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Certificate of origin	Cargo Release Order
Commercial invoice	Combined Certificate of Value and Origin (CCVO)
Single Goods Declaration (SGD) Form C 2010	Commercial invoice
Nigerian Export Proceeds Form (NXP Form)	Exit Gate
Clean Certificate of Inspection (CCI)	e-Form "M" (valid for foreign exchange)
Packing list	Manufacturer's certificate of production or SONCAP
Terminal handling receipt	Packing list
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SOLAS certificate	Pre-Arrival Assessment Report (PAAR)
	Single Goods Declaration (SGD)
	Terminal handling receipts
	Product Certificate 1 (Unregistered Status)
	SOLAS certificate

## Enforcing Contracts

The enforcing contracts indicator measures the time and cost for resolving a commercial dispute through a local first-instance court, and the quality of judicial processes index, evaluating whether each economy has adopted a series of good practices that promote quality and efficiency in the court system. The most recent round of data collection was completed in May 2019. [See the methodology for more information.](#)

### What the indicators measure

#### Time required to enforce a contract through the courts (calendar days)

- Time to file and serve the case
- Time for trial and to obtain the judgment
- Time to enforce the judgment

#### Cost required to enforce a contract through the courts (% of claim value)

- Average attorney fees
- Court costs
- Enforcement costs

#### Quality of judicial processes index (0-18)

- Court structure and proceedings (-1-5)
- Case management (0-6)
- Court automation (0-4)
- Alternative dispute resolution (0-3)

### Case study assumptions

The dispute in the case study involves the breach of a sales contract between two domestic businesses. The case study assumes that the court hears an expert on the quality of the goods in dispute. This distinguishes the case from simple debt enforcement.

To make the data on the time and comparable across economies, several assumptions about the case are used:

- The dispute concerns a lawful transaction between two businesses (Seller and Buyer), both located in the economy's largest business city. For 11 economies the data are also collected for the second largest business city.
- The Buyer orders custom-made furniture, then fails to pay alleging that the goods are not of adequate quality.
- The value of the dispute is 200% of the income per capita or the equivalent in local currency of USD 5,000, whichever is greater.
- The Seller sues the Buyer before the court with jurisdiction over commercial cases worth 200% of income per capita or \$5,000 whichever is greater.
- The Seller requests the pretrial attachment of the defendant's movable assets to secure the claim.
- The claim is disputed on the merits because of Buyer's allegation that the quality of the goods was not adequate.
- The judge decides in favor of the seller; there is no appeal.
- The Seller enforces the judgment through a public sale of the Buyer's movable assets.

Enforcing Contracts - Lagos

Standardized Case

Claim value	NGN 1,401,075
Court name	Lagos Magistrates Court, Small Claims Court
City Covered	Lagos

Indicator	Lagos	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Time (days)	376	654.9	589.6	120 (Singapore)
Cost (% of claim value)	42.0	41.6	21.5	0.1 (Bhutan)
Quality of judicial processes index (0-18)	9.5	6.9	11.7	None in 2018/19

Figure - Enforcing Contracts in Lagos - Score

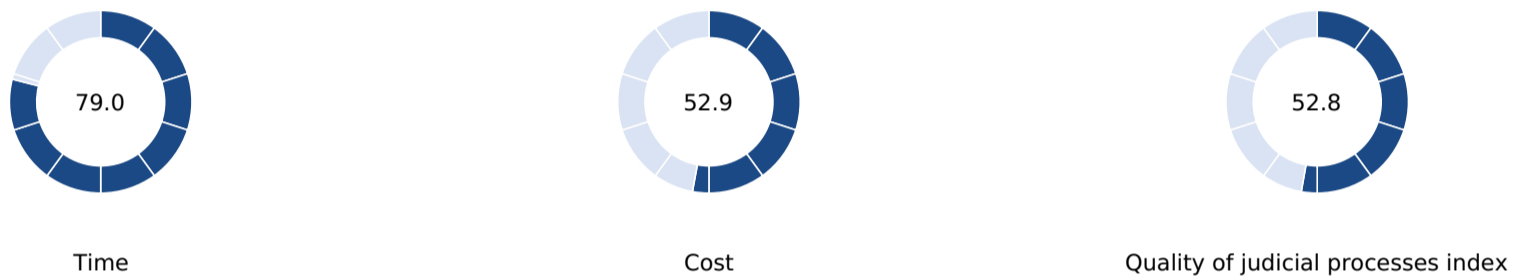
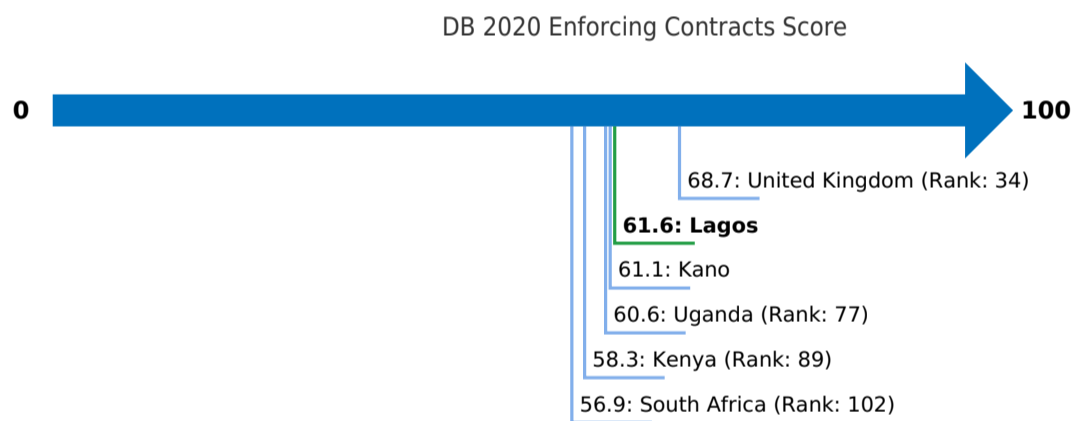


Figure - Enforcing Contracts in Lagos and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of enforcing contracts is determined by sorting their scores for enforcing contracts. These scores are the simple average of the scores for each of the component indicators.

Figure - Enforcing Contracts in Lagos - Time and Cost

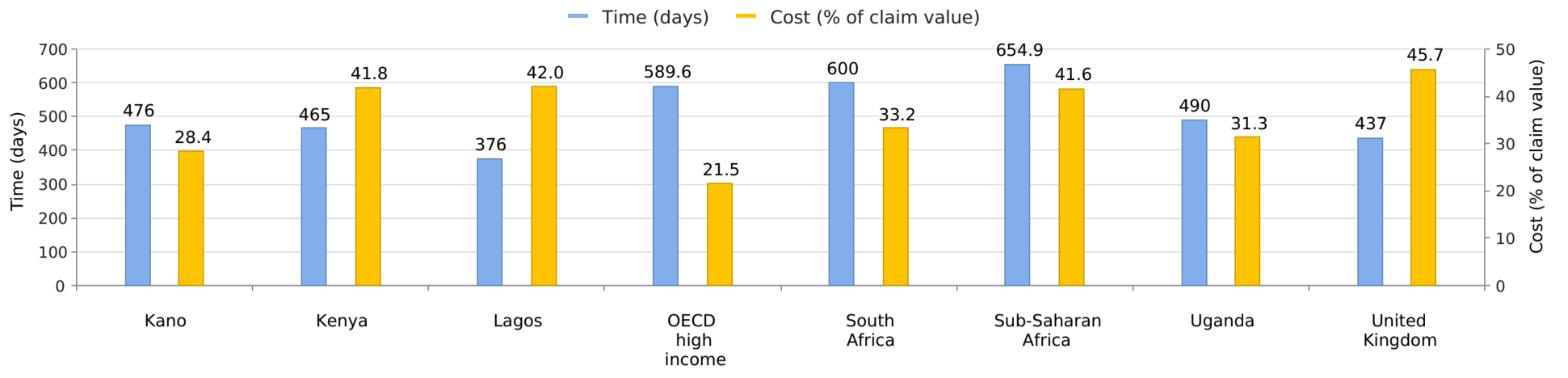
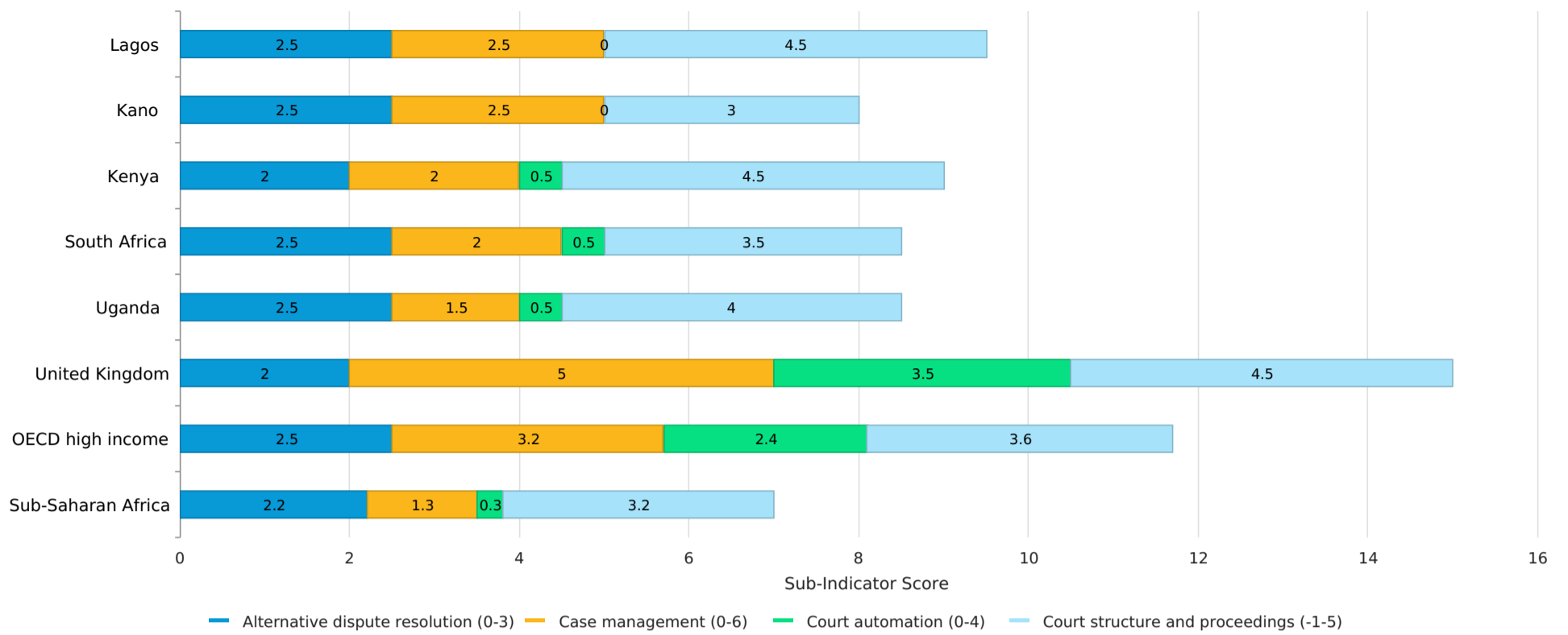


Figure - Enforcing Contracts in Lagos and comparator economies - Measure of Quality



Details - Enforcing Contracts in Lagos

	Indicator
<b>Time (days)</b>	<b>376</b>
Filing and service	40
Trial and judgment	194
Enforcement of judgment	142
<b>Cost (% of claim value)</b>	<b>42.0</b>
Attorney fees	25
Court fees	12
Enforcement fees	5
<b>Quality of judicial processes index (0-18)</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Court structure and proceedings (-1-5)	4.5
Case management (0-6)	2.5
Court automation (0-4)	0.0
Alternative dispute resolution (0-3)	2.5

## Details - Enforcing Contracts in Lagos - Measure of Quality

	Answer	Score
<b>Quality of judicial processes index (0-18)</b>		<b>9.5</b>
<b>Court structure and proceedings (-1-5)</b>		<b>4.5</b>
1. Is there a court or division of a court dedicated solely to hearing commercial cases?	Yes	1.5
2. Small claims court		1.5
2.a. Is there a small claims court or a fast-track procedure for small claims?	Yes	
2.b. If yes, is self-representation allowed?	Yes	
3. Is pretrial attachment available?	Yes	1.0
4. Are new cases assigned randomly to judges?	Yes, but manual	0.5
5. Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's?	Yes	0.0
<b>Case management (0-6)</b>		<b>2.5</b>
1. Time standards		1.0
1.a. Are there laws setting overall time standards for key court events in a civil case?	Yes	
1.b. If yes, are the time standards set for at least three court events?	Yes	
1.c. Are these time standards respected in more than 50% of cases?	Yes	
2. Adjournments		0.5
2.a. Does the law regulate the maximum number of adjournments that can be granted?	Yes	
2.b. Are adjournments limited to unforeseen and exceptional circumstances?	Yes	
2.c. If rules on adjournments exist, are they respected in more than 50% of cases?	No	
3. Can two of the following four reports be generated about the competent court: (i) time to disposition report; (ii) clearance rate report; (iii) age of pending cases report; and (iv) single case progress report?	No	0.0
4. Is a pretrial conference among the case management techniques used before the competent court?	Yes	1.0
5. Are there any electronic case management tools in place within the competent court for use by judges?	No	0.0
6. Are there any electronic case management tools in place within the competent court for use by lawyers?	No	0.0
<b>Court automation (0-4)</b>		<b>0.0</b>
1. Can the initial complaint be filed electronically through a dedicated platform within the competent court?	No	0.0
2. Is it possible to carry out service of process electronically for claims filed before the competent court?	No	0.0
3. Can court fees be paid electronically within the competent court?	No	0.0
4. Publication of judgments		0.0
4.a. Are judgments rendered in commercial cases at all levels made available to the general public through publication in official gazettes, in newspapers or on the internet or court website?	No	
4.b. Are judgments rendered in commercial cases at the appellate and supreme court level made available to the general public through publication in official gazettes, in newspapers or on the internet or court website?	No	
<b>Alternative dispute resolution (0-3)</b>		<b>2.5</b>
1. Arbitration		1.5
1.a. Is domestic commercial arbitration governed by a consolidated law or consolidated chapter or section of the applicable code of civil procedure encompassing substantially all its aspects?	Yes	
1.b. Are there any commercial disputes—aside from those that deal with public order or public policy—that cannot be submitted to arbitration?	No	
1.c. Are valid arbitration clauses or agreements usually enforced by the courts?	Yes	

2. Mediation/Conciliation	1.0
2.a. Is voluntary mediation or conciliation available?	Yes
2.b. Are mediation, conciliation or both governed by a consolidated law or consolidated chapter or section of the applicable code of civil procedure encompassing substantially all their aspects (for example, definition, aim and scope of application, design)?	Yes
2.c. Are there financial incentives for parties to attempt mediation or conciliation (i.e., if mediation or conciliation is successful, a refund of court filing fees, income tax credits or the like)?	No

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Enforcing Contracts - Kano

Standardized Case

Claim value	NGN 1,401,075
Court name	Kano Magistrates Court, Small Claims Court
City Covered	Kano

Indicator	Kano	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Time (days)	476	654.9	589.6	120 (Singapore)
Cost (% of claim value)	28.4	41.6	21.5	0.1 (Bhutan)
Quality of judicial processes index (0-18)	8.0	6.9	11.7	None in 2018/19

Figure - Enforcing Contracts in Kano - Score

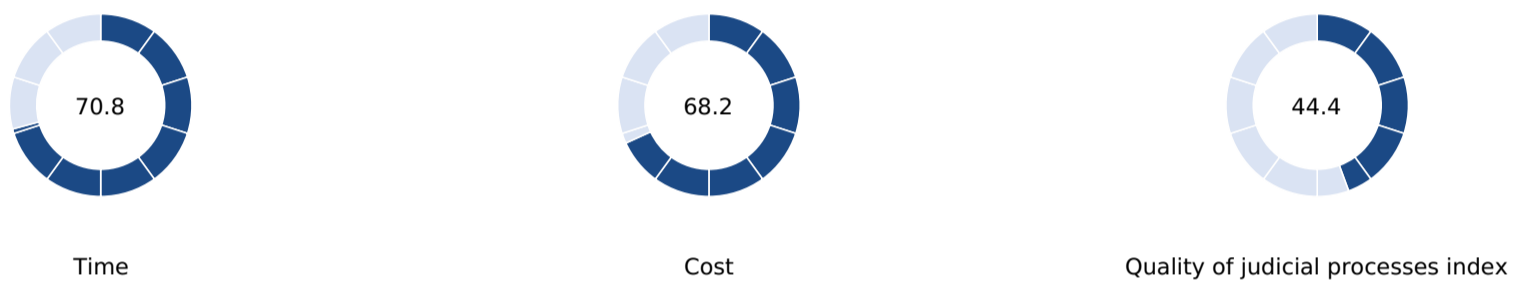
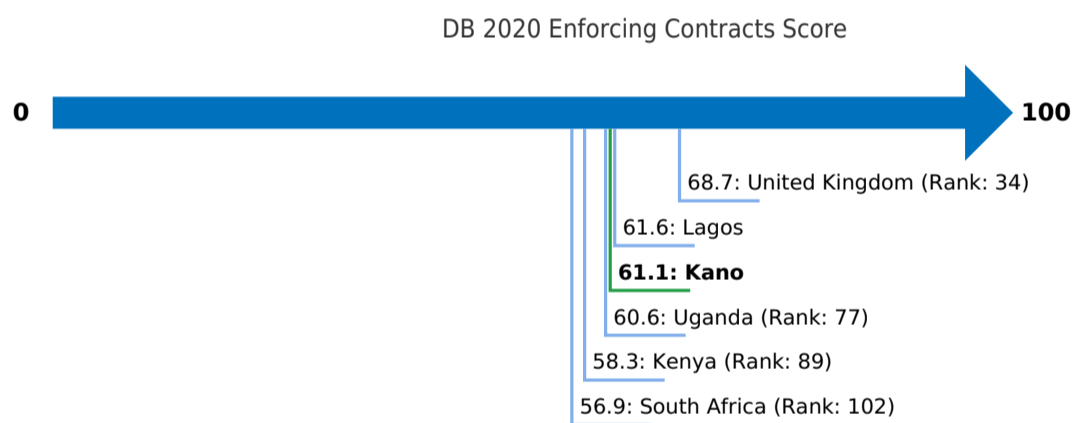


Figure - Enforcing Contracts in Kano and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of enforcing contracts is determined by sorting their scores for enforcing contracts. These scores are the simple average of the scores for each of the component indicators.



Figure - Enforcing Contracts in Kano - Time and Cost

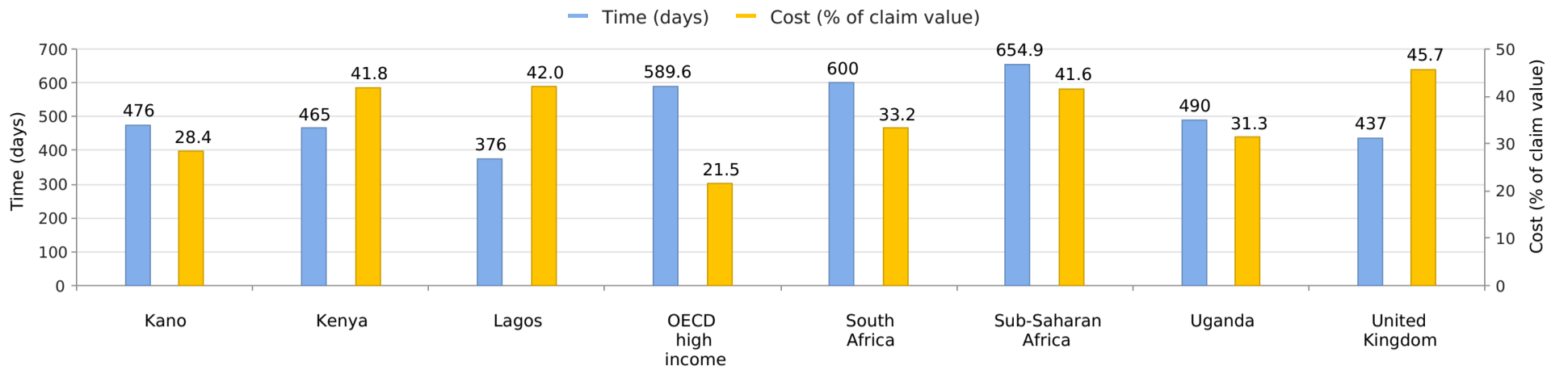
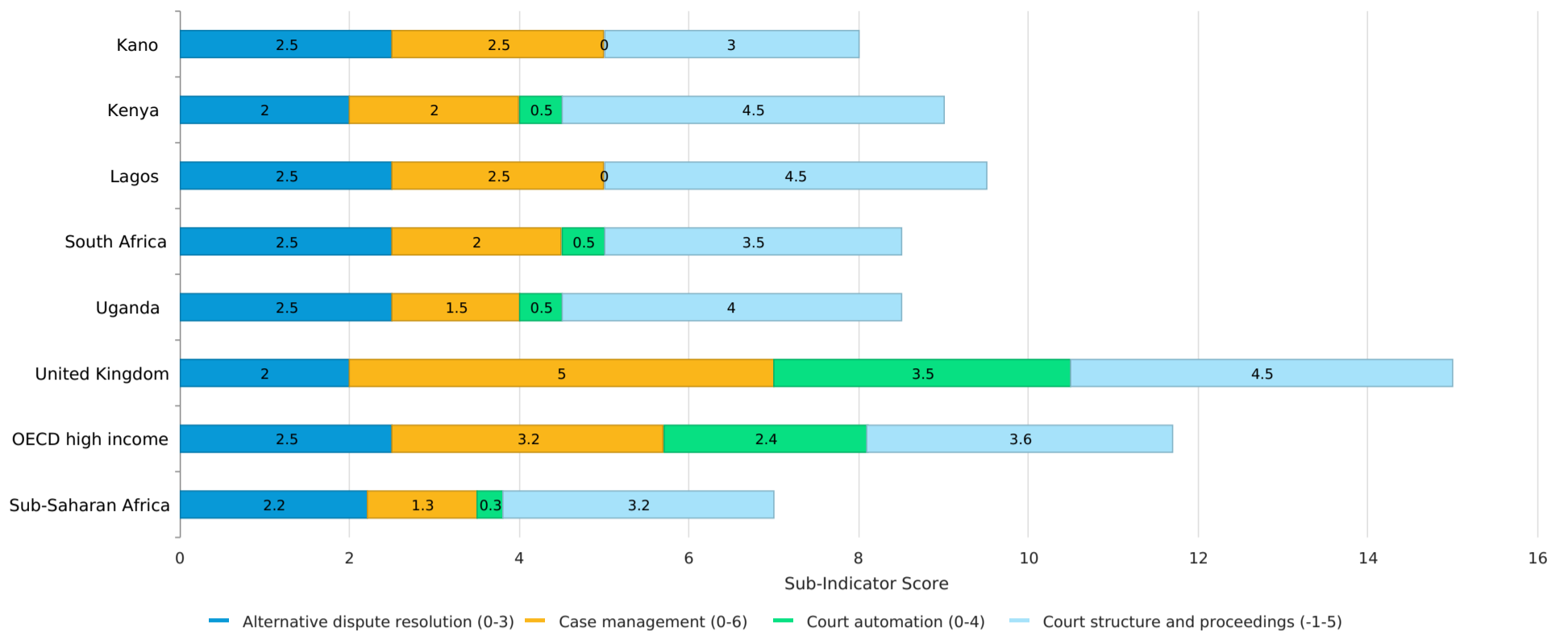


Figure - Enforcing Contracts in Kano and comparator economies - Measure of Quality



Details - Enforcing Contracts in Kano

	Indicator
<b>Time (days)</b>	<b>476</b>
Filing and service	21
Trial and judgment	365
Enforcement of judgment	90
<b>Cost (% of claim value)</b>	<b>28.4</b>
Attorney fees	10
Court fees	11.3
Enforcement fees	7.1
<b>Quality of judicial processes index (0-18)</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Court structure and proceedings (-1-5)	3.0
Case management (0-6)	2.5
Court automation (0-4)	0.0
Alternative dispute resolution (0-3)	2.5

## Details - Enforcing Contracts in Kano - Measure of Quality

	Answer	Score
<b>Quality of judicial processes index (0-18)</b>		<b>8.0</b>
<b>Court structure and proceedings (-1-5)</b>		<b>3.0</b>
1. Is there a court or division of a court dedicated solely to hearing commercial cases?	No	0.0
2. Small claims court		1.5
2.a. Is there a small claims court or a fast-track procedure for small claims?	Yes	
2.b. If yes, is self-representation allowed?	Yes	
3. Is pretrial attachment available?	Yes	1.0
4. Are new cases assigned randomly to judges?	Yes, but manual	0.5
5. Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's?	Yes	0.0
<b>Case management (0-6)</b>		<b>2.5</b>
1. Time standards		1.0
1.a. Are there laws setting overall time standards for key court events in a civil case?	Yes	
1.b. If yes, are the time standards set for at least three court events?	Yes	
1.c. Are these time standards respected in more than 50% of cases?	Yes	
2. Adjournments		0.5
2.a. Does the law regulate the maximum number of adjournments that can be granted?	Yes	
2.b. Are adjournments limited to unforeseen and exceptional circumstances?	Yes	
2.c. If rules on adjournments exist, are they respected in more than 50% of cases?	No	
3. Can two of the following four reports be generated about the competent court: (i) time to disposition report; (ii) clearance rate report; (iii) age of pending cases report; and (iv) single case progress report?	No	0.0
4. Is a pretrial conference among the case management techniques used before the competent court?	Yes	1.0
5. Are there any electronic case management tools in place within the competent court for use by judges?	No	0.0
6. Are there any electronic case management tools in place within the competent court for use by lawyers?	No	0.0
<b>Court automation (0-4)</b>		<b>0.0</b>
1. Can the initial complaint be filed electronically through a dedicated platform within the competent court?	No	0.0
2. Is it possible to carry out service of process electronically for claims filed before the competent court?	No	0.0
3. Can court fees be paid electronically within the competent court?	No	0.0
4. Publication of judgments		0.0
4.a. Are judgments rendered in commercial cases at all levels made available to the general public through publication in official gazettes, in newspapers or on the internet or court website?	No	
4.b. Are judgments rendered in commercial cases at the appellate and supreme court level made available to the general public through publication in official gazettes, in newspapers or on the internet or court website?	No	
<b>Alternative dispute resolution (0-3)</b>		<b>2.5</b>
1. Arbitration		1.5
1.a. Is domestic commercial arbitration governed by a consolidated law or consolidated chapter or section of the applicable code of civil procedure encompassing substantially all its aspects?	Yes	
1.b. Are there any commercial disputes—aside from those that deal with public order or public policy—that cannot be submitted to arbitration?	No	
1.c. Are valid arbitration clauses or agreements usually enforced by the courts?	Yes	

2. Mediation/Conciliation	1.0
2.a. Is voluntary mediation or conciliation available?	Yes
2.b. Are mediation, conciliation or both governed by a consolidated law or consolidated chapter or section of the applicable code of civil procedure encompassing substantially all their aspects (for example, definition, aim and scope of application, design)?	Yes
2.c. Are there financial incentives for parties to attempt mediation or conciliation (i.e., if mediation or conciliation is successful, a refund of court filing fees, income tax credits or the like)?	No

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## Resolving Insolvency

*Doing Business* studies the time, cost and outcome of insolvency proceedings involving domestic legal entities. These variables are used to calculate the recovery rate, which is recorded as cents on the dollar recovered by secured creditors through reorganization, liquidation or debt enforcement (foreclosure or receivership) proceedings. To determine the present value of the amount recovered by creditors, *Doing Business* uses the lending rates from the International Monetary Fund, supplemented with data from central banks and the Economist Intelligence Unit. The most recent round of data collection was completed in May 2019. [See the methodology for more information.](#)

### What the indicators measure

#### Time required to recover debt (years)

- Measured in calendar years
- Appeals and requests for extension are included

#### Cost required to recover debt (% of debtor's estate)

- Measured as percentage of estate value
- Court fees
- Fees of insolvency administrators
- Lawyers' fees
- Assessors' and auctioneers' fees
- Other related fees

#### Outcome

- Whether business continues operating as a going concern or business assets are sold piecemeal

#### Recovery rate for creditors

- Measures the cents on the dollar recovered by secured creditors
- Outcome for the business (survival or not) determines the maximum value that can be recovered
- Official costs of the insolvency proceedings are deducted
- Depreciation of furniture is taken into account
- Present value of debt recovered

#### Strength of insolvency framework index (0- 16)

- Sum of the scores of four component indices:
- Commencement of proceedings index (0-3)
- Management of debtor's assets index (0-6)
- Reorganization proceedings index (0-3)
- Creditor participation index (0-4)

### Case study assumptions

To make the data on the time, cost and outcome comparable across economies, several assumptions about the business and the case are used:

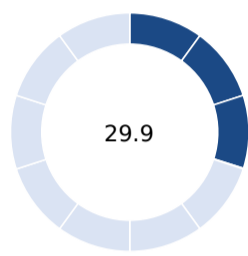
- A hotel located in the largest city (or cities) has 201 employees and 50 suppliers. The hotel experiences financial difficulties.
- The value of the hotel is 100% of the income per capita or the equivalent in local currency of USD 200,000, whichever is greater.
- The hotel has a loan from a domestic bank, secured by a mortgage over the hotel's real estate. The hotel cannot pay back the loan, but makes enough money to operate otherwise.

In addition, *Doing Business* evaluates the quality of legal framework applicable to judicial liquidation and reorganization proceedings and the extent to which best insolvency practices have been implemented in each economy covered.

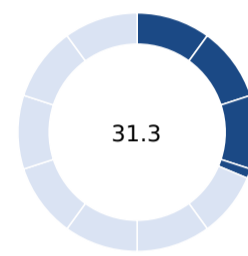
Resolving Insolvency - Lagos

Indicator	Lagos	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	27.8	20.5	70.2	92.9 (Norway)
Time (years)	2.0	2.9	1.7	0.4 (Ireland)
Cost (% of estate)	22.0	22.8	9.3	1.0 (Norway)
Outcome (0 as piecemeal sale and 1 as going concern)	0	..	..	..
Strength of insolvency framework index (0-16)	5.0	6.5	11.9	None in 2018/19

Figure - Resolving Insolvency in Lagos - Score

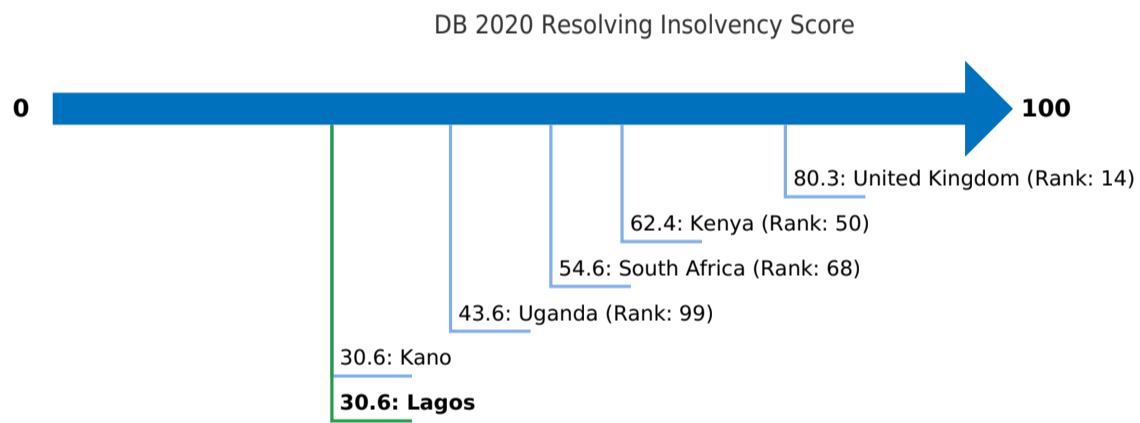


Recovery rate



Strength of insolvency framework index

Figure - Resolving Insolvency in Lagos and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of resolving insolvency is determined by sorting their scores for resolving insolvency. These scores are the simple average of the scores for the recovery rate and the strength of insolvency framework index.

Figure - Resolving Insolvency in Lagos - Time and Cost

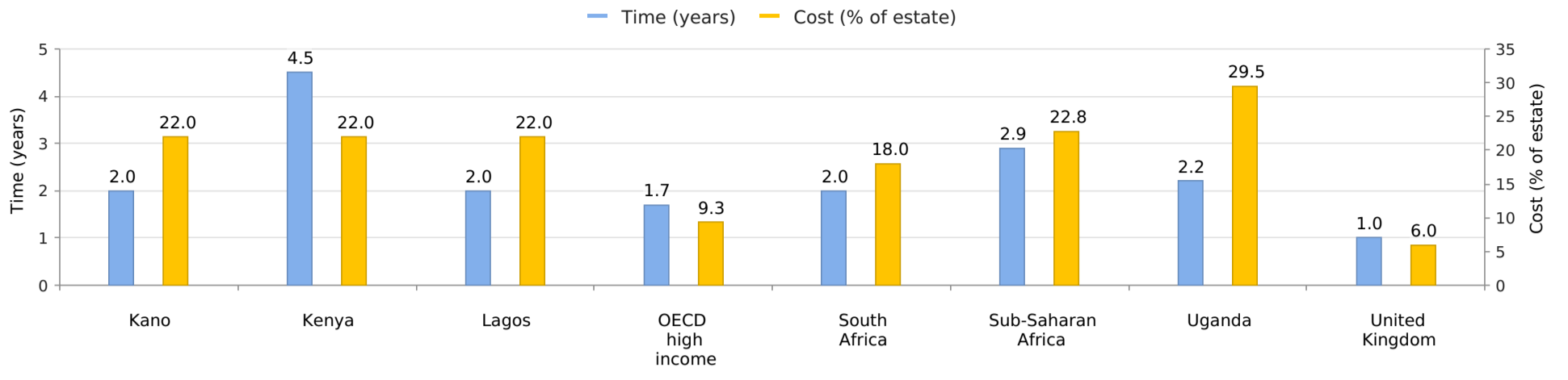
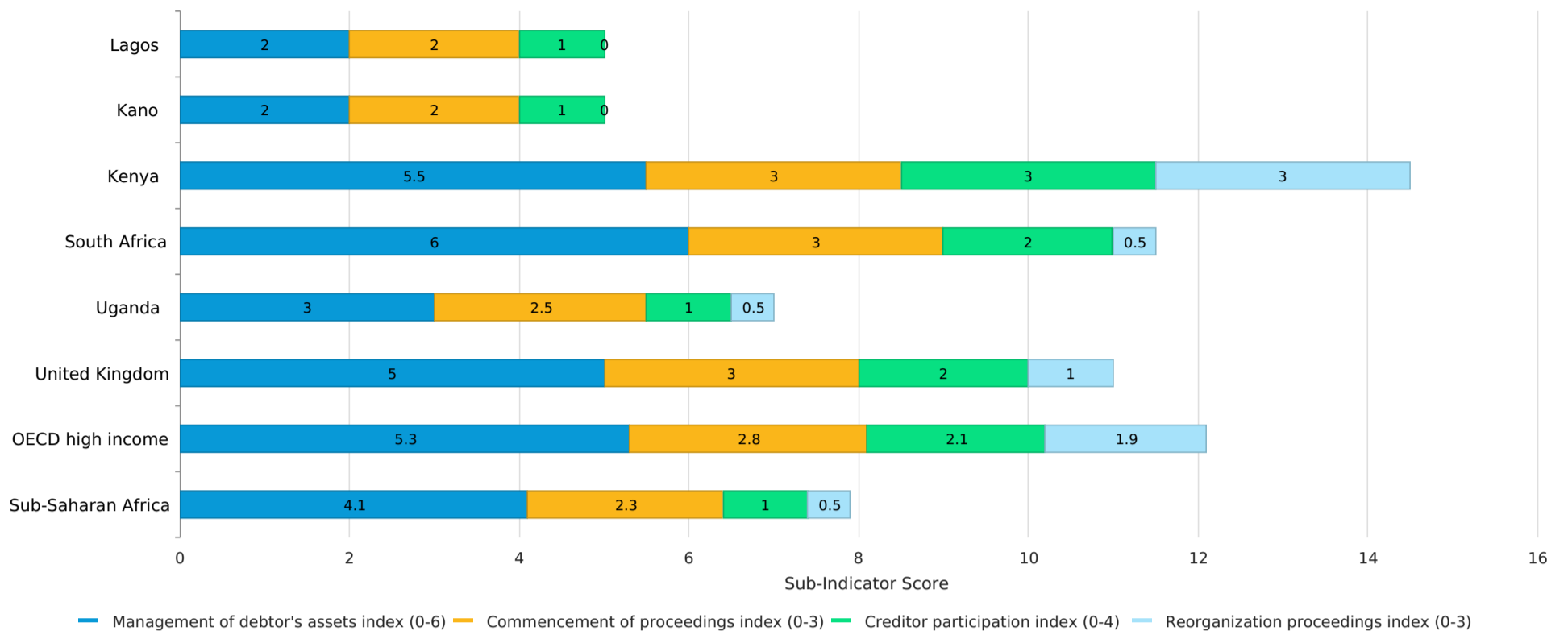
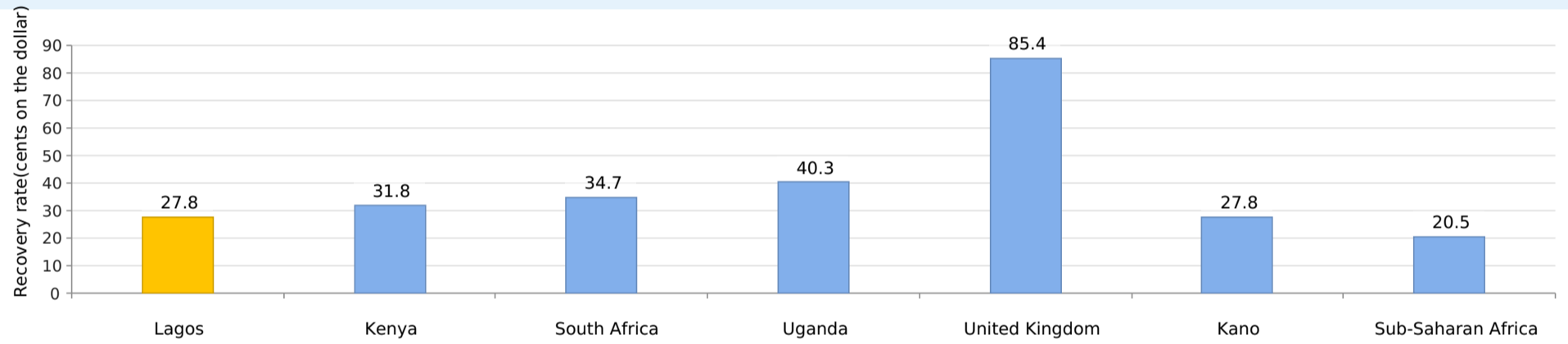


Figure - Resolving Insolvency in Lagos and comparator economies - Measure of Quality



Note: Even if the economy's legal framework includes provisions related to insolvency proceedings (liquidation or reorganization), the economy receives 0 points for the strength of insolvency framework index, if time, cost and outcome indicators are recorded as "no practice."

Figure - Resolving Insolvency in Lagos and comparator economies - Recovery Rate





## Details - Resolving Insolvency in Lagos

Indicator	Answer	Score
Proceeding	receivership	Based on the case study assumptions, receivership is the most likely procedure to apply. The Bank will appoint a Receiver to sell the business and attempt to recover some of the debt's value. The appointment of a Receiver needs to be validated by the court. There are two types of Receiver that can be nominated in a receivership proceeding (i) the regular Receiver, (ii) the Receiver manager. The regular Receiver will try to sell as many assets as he can to pay back the Bank, which could mean the end of the business in a majority of cases. A Receiver manager would keep the business alive and well but it is used for important cases and larger businesses. For such a small claim, the bank would go for a regular Receiver.
Outcome	piecemeal sale	Upon completion of the receivership of Mirage, if the principal and the interest of the loan have been successfully repaid to BizBank, the hotel may be able to continue operating as a going concern. However, it is unlikely that the Receiver would manage it or try to save it: the business would be sold piecemeal.
Time (in years)	2.0	A Receiver would be proposed by the Bank, then validated by the court, and the management of the company would be off, then the receiver would identify the assets and organize a sale. Two years would be a reasonable estimate. If the debtor resists (including the delays and appeals) during the process it could go up to 5 years.
Cost (% of estate)	22.0	The costs associated with the case would amount to approximately 22% of the value of the debtor's estate. Cost incurred during the entire insolvency process mainly include attorney fees (8%), receiver fees(7%), fees of accountants, assessors, inspectors and other professionals (1-3%), fees of auctioneers (2-3%), and cost of notification and publication (2-4%).
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		27.8

## Details - Resolving Insolvency in Lagos - Measure of Quality

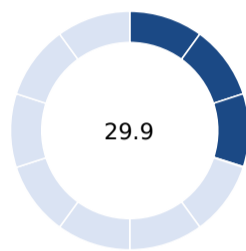
	Answer	Score
<b>Strength of insolvency framework index (0-16)</b>		<b>5.0</b>
<b>Commencement of proceedings index (0-3)</b>		<b>2.0</b>
What procedures are available to a DEBTOR when commencing insolvency proceedings?	(b) Debtor may file for liquidation only	0.5
Does the insolvency framework allow a CREDITOR to file for insolvency of the debtor?	(b) Yes, but a creditor may file for liquidation only	0.5
What basis for commencement of the insolvency proceedings is allowed under the insolvency framework? (a) Debtor is generally unable to pay its debts as they mature (b) The value of debtor's liabilities exceeds the value of its assets	(a) Debtor is generally unable to pay its debts as they mature	1.0
<b>Management of debtor's assets index (0-6)</b>		<b>2.0</b>
Does the insolvency framework allow the continuation of contracts supplying essential goods and services to the debtor?	No	0.0
Does the insolvency framework allow the rejection by the debtor of overly burdensome contracts?	Yes	1.0
Does the insolvency framework allow avoidance of preferential transactions?	Yes	1.0
Does the insolvency framework allow avoidance of undervalued transactions?	No	0.0
Does the insolvency framework provide for the possibility of the debtor obtaining credit after commencement of insolvency proceedings?	No	0.0
Does the insolvency framework assign priority to post-commencement credit?	(c) No priority is assigned to post-commencement creditors	0.0
<b>Reorganization proceedings index (0-3)</b>		<b>0.0</b>
Which creditors vote on the proposed reorganization plan?	N/A	0.0
Does the insolvency framework require that dissenting creditors in reorganization receive at least as much as what they would obtain in a liquidation?	No	0.0
Are the creditors divided into classes for the purposes of voting on the reorganization plan, does each class vote separately and are creditors in the same class treated equally?	No	0.0
<b>Creditor participation index (0-4)</b>		<b>1.0</b>
Does the insolvency framework require approval by the creditors for selection or appointment of the insolvency representative?	No	0.0
Does the insolvency framework require approval by the creditors for sale of substantial assets of the debtor?	No	0.0
Does the insolvency framework provide that a creditor has the right to request information from the insolvency representative?	No	0.0
Does the insolvency framework provide that a creditor has the right to object to decisions accepting or rejecting creditors' claims?	Yes	1.0

**Note:** Even if the economy's legal framework includes provisions related to insolvency proceedings (liquidation or reorganization), the economy receives 0 points for the strength of insolvency framework index, if time, cost and outcome indicators are recorded as "no practice."

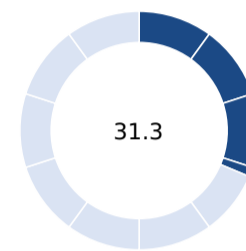
Resolving Insolvency - Kano

Indicator	Kano	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory Performance
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	27.8	20.5	70.2	92.9 (Norway)
Time (years)	2.0	2.9	1.7	0.4 (Ireland)
Cost (% of estate)	22.0	22.8	9.3	1.0 (Norway)
Outcome (0 as piecemeal sale and 1 as going concern)	0	..	..	..
Strength of insolvency framework index (0-16)	5.0	6.5	11.9	None in 2018/19

Figure - Resolving Insolvency in Kano - Score

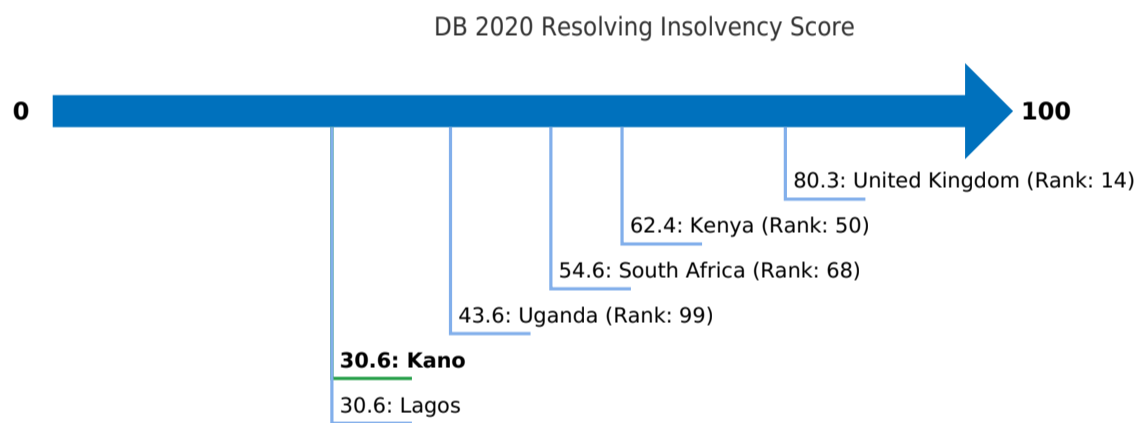


Recovery rate



Strength of insolvency framework index

Figure - Resolving Insolvency in Kano and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Note: The ranking of economies on the ease of resolving insolvency is determined by sorting their scores for resolving insolvency. These scores are the simple average of the scores for the recovery rate and the strength of insolvency framework index.

Figure - Resolving Insolvency in Kano - Time and Cost

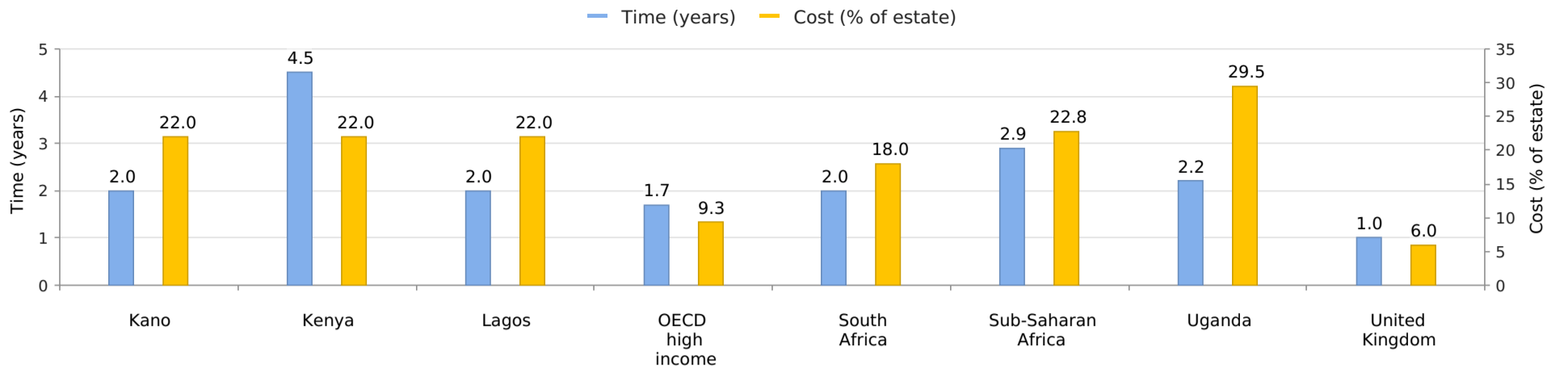
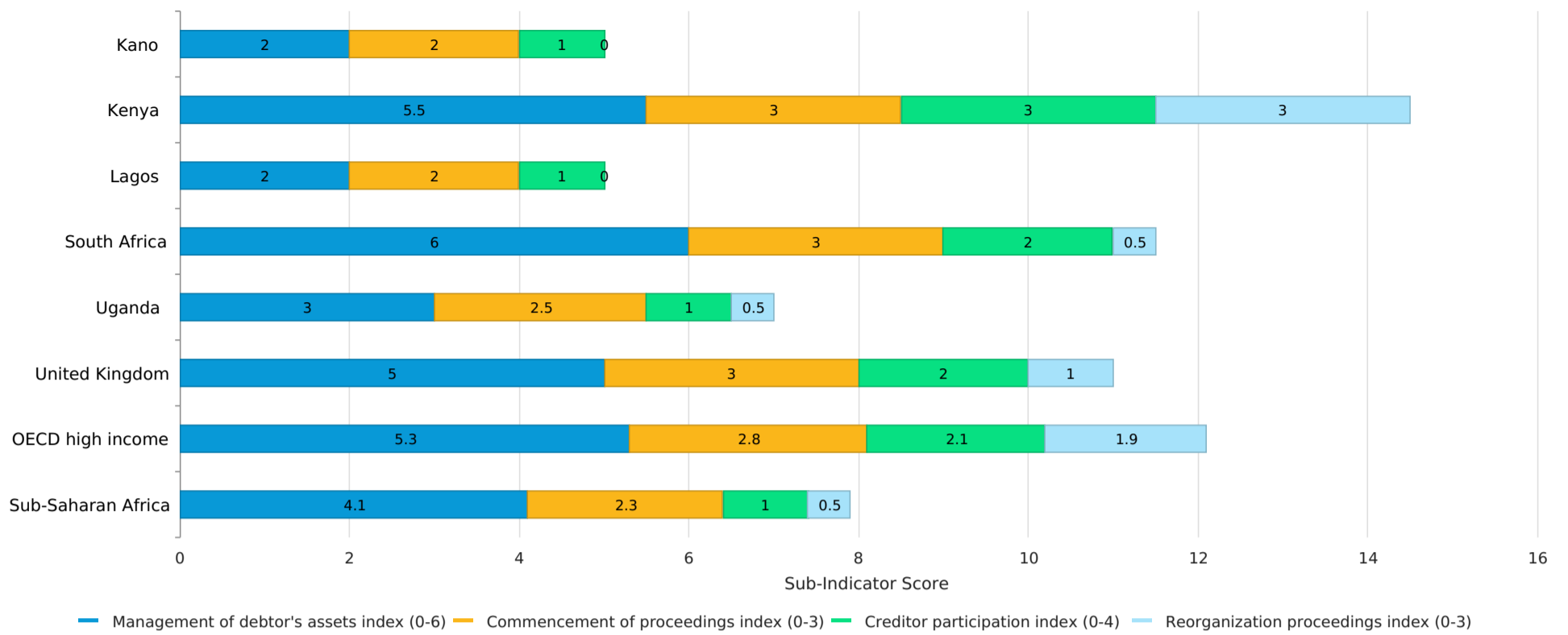
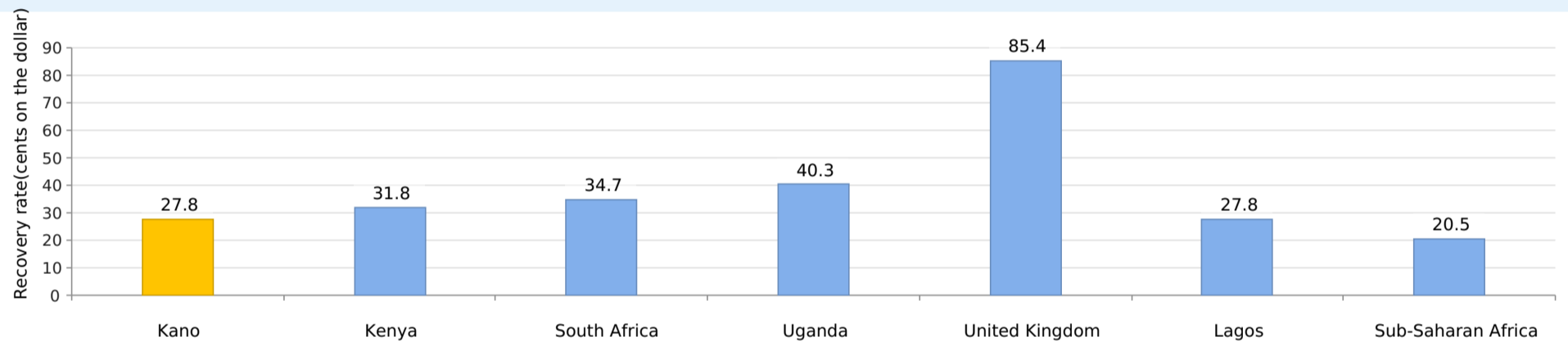


Figure - Resolving Insolvency in Kano and comparator economies - Measure of Quality



Note: Even if the economy's legal framework includes provisions related to insolvency proceedings (liquidation or reorganization), the economy receives 0 points for the strength of insolvency framework index, if time, cost and outcome indicators are recorded as "no practice."

Figure - Resolving Insolvency in Kano and comparator economies - Recovery Rate



## Details - Resolving Insolvency in Kano

Indicator	Answer	Score
Proceeding	receivership	Based on the case study assumptions, receivership is the most likely procedure to apply. The Bank will appoint a Receiver to sell the business and attempt to recover some of the debt's value. The appointment of a Receiver needs to be validated by the court. There are two types of Receiver that can be nominated in a receivership proceeding (i) the regular Receiver, (ii) the Receiver manager. The regular Receiver will try to sell as many assets as he can to pay back the Bank, which could mean the end of the business in a majority of cases. A Receiver manager would keep the business alive and well but it is used for important cases and larger businesses. For such a small claim, the bank would go for a regular Receiver.
Outcome	piecemeal sale	Upon completion of the receivership of Mirage, if the principal and the interest of the loan have been successfully repaid to BizBank, the hotel may be able to continue operating as a going concern. However, it is unlikely that the Receiver would manage it or try to save it: the business would be sold piecemeal.
Time (in years)	2.0	A Receiver would be proposed by the Bank, then validated by the court, and the management of the company would be off, then the receiver would identify the assets and organize a sale by using his network. In fact, it would not take more than a year if the receiver has a good network to find a buyer, and if the debtor does not fight the process. If the debtor resists (including the delays and appeals) during the process it could go indefinitely up to 5 years. Thus, on average 2 years would be a reasonable estimate.
Cost (% of estate)	22.0	The costs associated with the case would amount to approximately 22% of the value of the debtor's estate. Cost incurred during the entire insolvency process mainly include attorney fees (8%), insolvency representative or receiver fees(7%), fees of accountants, assessors, inspectors and other professionals (1-3%), fees of auctioneers (2-3%), and cost of notification and publication (2-4%).
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		27.8

## Details - Resolving Insolvency in Kano - Measure of Quality

	Answer	Score
<b>Strength of insolvency framework index (0-16)</b>		<b>5.0</b>
<b>Commencement of proceedings index (0-3)</b>		<b>2.0</b>
What procedures are available to a DEBTOR when commencing insolvency proceedings?	(b) Debtor may file for liquidation only	0.5
Does the insolvency framework allow a CREDITOR to file for insolvency of the debtor?	(b) Yes, but a creditor may file for liquidation only	0.5
What basis for commencement of the insolvency proceedings is allowed under the insolvency framework? (a) Debtor is generally unable to pay its debts as they mature (b) The value of debtor's liabilities exceeds the value of its assets	(a) Debtor is generally unable to pay its debts as they mature	1.0
<b>Management of debtor's assets index (0-6)</b>		<b>2.0</b>
Does the insolvency framework allow the continuation of contracts supplying essential goods and services to the debtor?	No	0.0
Does the insolvency framework allow the rejection by the debtor of overly burdensome contracts?	Yes	1.0
Does the insolvency framework allow avoidance of preferential transactions?	Yes	1.0
Does the insolvency framework allow avoidance of undervalued transactions?	No	0.0
Does the insolvency framework provide for the possibility of the debtor obtaining credit after commencement of insolvency proceedings?	No	0.0
Does the insolvency framework assign priority to post-commencement credit?	(c) No priority is assigned to post-commencement creditors	0.0
<b>Reorganization proceedings index (0-3)</b>		<b>0.0</b>
Which creditors vote on the proposed reorganization plan?	N/A	0.0
Does the insolvency framework require that dissenting creditors in reorganization receive at least as much as what they would obtain in a liquidation?	No	0.0
Are the creditors divided into classes for the purposes of voting on the reorganization plan, does each class vote separately and are creditors in the same class treated equally?	No	0.0
<b>Creditor participation index (0-4)</b>		<b>1.0</b>
Does the insolvency framework require approval by the creditors for selection or appointment of the insolvency representative?	No	0.0
Does the insolvency framework require approval by the creditors for sale of substantial assets of the debtor?	No	0.0
Does the insolvency framework provide that a creditor has the right to request information from the insolvency representative?	No	0.0
Does the insolvency framework provide that a creditor has the right to object to decisions accepting or rejecting creditors' claims?	Yes	1.0

**Note:** Even if the economy's legal framework includes provisions related to insolvency proceedings (liquidation or reorganization), the economy receives 0 points for the strength of insolvency framework index, if time, cost and outcome indicators are recorded as "no practice."

## Employing Workers

*Doing Business* presents detailed data for the employing workers indicators on the *Doing Business* website (<http://www.doingbusiness.org>). The study does not present rankings of economies on these indicators or include the topic in the aggregate ease of doing business score or ranking on the ease of doing business.

The most recent round of data collection was completed in May 2019. [See the methodology for more information.](#)

### What the indicators measure

#### Hiring

(i) whether fixed-term contracts are prohibited for permanent tasks; (ii) maximum cumulative duration of fixed-term contracts; (iii) length of the maximum probationary period; (iv) minimum wage; (v) ratio of minimum wage to the average value added per worker.

#### Working hours

(i) maximum number of working days allowed per week; (ii) premiums for work: at night, on a weekly rest day and overtime; (iii) whether there are restrictions on work at night, work on a weekly rest day and for overtime work; (iv) length of paid annual leave.

#### Redundancy rules

(i) whether redundancy can be basis for terminating workers; (ii) whether employer needs to notify and/or get approval from third party to terminate 1 redundant worker and a group of 9 redundant workers; (iii) whether the law requires employer to reassign or retrain a worker before making worker redundant; (iv) whether priority rules apply for redundancies and reemployment.

#### Redundancy cost

(i) notice period for redundancy dismissal; (ii) severance payments, and (iii) penalties due when terminating a redundant worker. Data on the availability of unemployment protection for a worker with one year of employment is also collected.

### Case study assumptions

To make the data comparable across economies, several assumptions about the worker and the business are used.

#### The worker:

- Is a cashier in a supermarket or grocery store, age 19, with one year of work experience.
- Is a full-time employee.
- Is not a member of the labor union, unless membership is mandatory.

#### The business:

- Is a limited liability company (or the equivalent in the economy).
- Operates a supermarket or grocery store in the economy's largest business city. For 11 economies the data are also collected for the second largest business city.
- Has 60 employees.
- Is subject to collective bargaining agreements if such agreements cover more than 50% of the food retail sector and they apply even to firms that are not party to them.
- Abides by every law and regulation but does not grant workers more benefits than those mandated by law, regulation or (if applicable) collective bargaining agreements.



## Employing Workers - Lagos

## Details - Employing Workers in Lagos

	Answer
<b>Hiring</b>	
Fixed-term contracts prohibited for permanent tasks?	No
Maximum length of a single fixed-term contract (months)	No limit
Maximum length of fixed-term contracts, including renewals (months)	No limit
Minimum wage applicable to the worker assumed in the case study (US\$/month)	56.2
Ratio of minimum wage to value added per worker	0.2
Maximum length of probationary period (months)	n.a.
<b>Working hours</b>	
Standard workday	8.0
Maximum number of working days per week	6.0
Premium for night work (% of hourly pay)	0.0
Premium for work on weekly rest day (% of hourly pay)	0.0
Premium for overtime work (% of hourly pay)	0.0
Restrictions on night work?	No
Restrictions on weekly holiday?	No
Restrictions on overtime work?	No
Paid annual leave for a worker with 1 year of tenure (working days)	6.0
Paid annual leave for a worker with 5 years of tenure (working days)	6.0
Paid annual leave for a worker with 10 years of tenure (working days)	6.0
Paid annual leave (average for workers with 1, 5 and 10 years of tenure, in working days)	6.0
<b>Redundancy rules</b>	
Dismissal due to redundancy allowed by law?	Yes
Third-party notification if one worker is dismissed?	No
Third-party approval if one worker is dismissed?	No
Third-party notification if nine workers are dismissed?	Yes
Third-party approval if nine workers are dismissed?	No
Retraining or reassignment obligation before redundancy?	No
Priority rules for redundancies?	Yes
Priority rules for reemployment?	No
<b>Redundancy cost</b>	
Notice period for redundancy dismissal for a worker with 1 year of tenure (weeks of salary)	1.0
Notice period for redundancy dismissal for a worker with 5 years of tenure (weeks of salary)	4.3
Notice period for redundancy dismissal for a worker with 10 years of tenure (weeks of salary)	4.3
Notice period for redundancy dismissal (average for workers with 1, 5 and 10 years of tenure, in weeks of salary)	3.2
Severance pay for redundancy dismissal for a worker with 1 year of tenure (weeks of salary)	0.0
Severance pay for redundancy dismissal for a worker with 5 years of tenure (weeks of salary)	0.0

Severance pay for redundancy dismissal for a worker with 10 years of tenure (weeks of salary)	0.0
Severance pay for redundancy dismissal (average for workers with 1, 5 and 10 years of tenure, in weeks of salary)	0.0
Unemployment protection after one year of employment?	No

## Employing Workers - Kano

## Details - Employing Workers in Kano

	Answer
<b>Hiring</b>	
Fixed-term contracts prohibited for permanent tasks?	No
Maximum length of a single fixed-term contract (months)	No limit
Maximum length of fixed-term contracts, including renewals (months)	No limit
Minimum wage applicable to the worker assumed in the case study (US\$/month)	56.2
Ratio of minimum wage to value added per worker	0.2
Maximum length of probationary period (months)	n.a.
<b>Working hours</b>	
Standard workday	8.0
Maximum number of working days per week	6.0
Premium for night work (% of hourly pay)	0.0
Premium for work on weekly rest day (% of hourly pay)	0.0
Premium for overtime work (% of hourly pay)	0.0
Restrictions on night work?	No
Restrictions on weekly holiday?	No
Restrictions on overtime work?	No
Paid annual leave for a worker with 1 year of tenure (working days)	6.0
Paid annual leave for a worker with 5 years of tenure (working days)	6.0
Paid annual leave for a worker with 10 years of tenure (working days)	6.0
Paid annual leave (average for workers with 1, 5 and 10 years of tenure, in working days)	6.0
<b>Redundancy rules</b>	
Dismissal due to redundancy allowed by law?	Yes
Third-party notification if one worker is dismissed?	No
Third-party approval if one worker is dismissed?	No
Third-party notification if nine workers are dismissed?	Yes
Third-party approval if nine workers are dismissed?	No
Retraining or reassignment obligation before redundancy?	No
Priority rules for redundancies?	Yes
Priority rules for reemployment?	No
<b>Redundancy cost</b>	
Notice period for redundancy dismissal for a worker with 1 year of tenure (weeks of salary)	1.0
Notice period for redundancy dismissal for a worker with 5 years of tenure (weeks of salary)	4.3
Notice period for redundancy dismissal for a worker with 10 years of tenure (weeks of salary)	4.3
Notice period for redundancy dismissal (average for workers with 1, 5 and 10 years of tenure, in weeks of salary)	3.2
Severance pay for redundancy dismissal for a worker with 1 year of tenure (weeks of salary)	0.0
Severance pay for redundancy dismissal for a worker with 5 years of tenure (weeks of salary)	0.0

Severance pay for redundancy dismissal for a worker with 10 years of tenure (weeks of salary)	0.0
Severance pay for redundancy dismissal (average for workers with 1, 5 and 10 years of tenure, in weeks of salary)	0.0
Unemployment protection after one year of employment?	No

## Business Reforms in Nigeria

From May 2, 2018 to May 1, 2019, 115 economies implemented 294 business regulatory reforms across the 10 areas measured by Doing Business. Reforms inspired by *Doing Business* have been implemented by economies in all regions. The following are reforms implemented since *Doing Business* 2008.

✓ = *Doing Business* reform making it easier to do business. ✗ = Change making it more difficult to do business.

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### DB2020

- ✓ **Starting a Business:** Nigeria made starting a business easier by reducing the time needed to register a company and improving online platforms. This reform applies to both Kano and Lagos. Nigeria (Kano) also made starting a business easier by no longer requiring on-site inspections for business premises registration.
- ✓ **Dealing with Construction Permits:** Nigeria (Lagos) made dealing with construction permits less costly by eliminating the Infrastructure Development Charge (IDC, the fee for construction permits) for warehouses.
- ✓ **Getting Electricity:** Nigeria made getting electricity easier by allowing certified engineers to conduct inspections for new connections. This reform applies to both Kano and Lagos.
- ✓ **Registering Property:** Nigeria (Lagos) improved its land administration system by implementing a geographic information system.
- ✓ **Trading across Borders:** Nigeria reduced the time to export and import by further upgrading its electronic system and by launching e-payment of fees. This reform applies to both Kano and Lagos.
- ✓ **Enforcing Contracts:** Nigeria made enforcing contracts easier by introducing a pretrial conference as part of the case management techniques used in court. This reform applies to both Kano and Lagos. Nigeria (Kano) also made enforcing contracts easier by issuing new rules of civil procedure for small claims courts, which limit adjournments to unforeseen and exceptional circumstances.

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### DB2019

- ✓ **Starting a Business:** Nigeria made starting a business easier by reducing the time needed to register a company at the corporate affairs commission and introducing an online platform to pay stamp duty. This reform applies to both Kano and Lagos.
- ✓ **Getting Electricity:** Nigeria made getting electricity easier by requiring that the distribution companies obtain the right of way on behalf of the customers and by turning on the electricity once the meter is installed. This reform applies to both Kano and Lagos.
- ✗ **Registering Property:** Nigeria (Kano) made property registration less transparent by no longer publishing online the fee schedule and the list of documents necessary to register a property
- ✓ **Trading across Borders:** Nigeria reduced the time needed to export and import by implementing joint inspections, the NICIS2 electronic system and around-the-clock operations at Apapa Port. This reform applies to both Kano and Lagos.
- ✓ **Enforcing Contracts:** Nigeria (Lagos) made enforcing contracts easier by issuing new rules of civil procedure for small claims courts which limit adjournments to unforeseen and exceptional circumstances.

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### DB2018

- ✓ **Starting a Business:** Nigeria made starting a business faster by allowing electronic stamping of registration documents. This reform applies to both Kano and Lagos.
- ✓ **Dealing with Construction Permits:** Nigeria (Kano) increased transparency by publishing all relevant regulations, fee schedules and pre-application requirements online. Nigeria (Lagos) made it easier to obtain construction permits by streamlining the process to obtain construction permits and increased transparency by publishing all relevant regulations, fee schedules and pre-application requirements online.
- ✓ **Registering Property:** Nigeria, Lagos made transferring property easier and more transparent by removing the sworn affidavit for certified copies of the land ownership records, introducing a specific and independent complaint mechanism, and by publishing statistics on land transfers. Nigeria, Kano made transferring property more transparent by publishing the list documents, fee schedule and service standards for property transactions.
- ✓ **Getting Credit:** Nigeria improved access to credit information by guaranteeing borrowers the legal right to inspect their credit data from the credit bureau and by starting to provide credit scores to banks, financial institutions and borrowers. Nigeria also strengthened access to credit by adopting a new law on secured transactions and establishing a modern collateral registry. These changes apply to both Kano and Lagos.
- ✓ **Paying Taxes:** Nigeria made paying taxes easier by introducing new channels for payment of taxes and mandating taxpayers to file tax returns at the nearest "Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS)" office. This reform applies to both Kano and Lagos.

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### DB2017

- ✓ **Starting a Business:** Nigeria made starting a business easier by improving online government portals . This reform applies to both Kano and Lagos.

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### DB2016

- ✓ **Registering Property:** Nigeria made transferring property in Lagos less costly by reducing fees for property transactions.
- ✓ **Protecting Minority Investors:** Nigeria strengthened minority investor protections by requiring that related-party transactions be subject to external review and to approval by disinterested shareholders. This reform applies to both Kano and Lagos.

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DB2013

✓ **Getting Credit:** Nigeria improved access to credit information by distributing credit information from retail companies.

✗ **Paying Taxes:** Nigeria introduced a new compulsory labor contribution paid by the employer.

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DB2010

✓ **Getting Credit:** Nigeria improved its credit information system through a central bank guideline defining the licensing, operational and regulatory requirements for a privately owned credit bureau.

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DB2009

✓ **Trading across Borders:** Nigeria speeded up exporting and importing by upgrading facilities at Apapa port in Lagos.

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DB2008

✓ **Starting a Business:** Nigeria made starting a business easier by introducing an online system for company name search and increasing efficiency at the company registry.

✓ **Dealing with Construction Permits:** Nigeria made dealing with construction permits easier by setting an official time limit for issuing permits

*Doing Business 2020* is the 17th in a series of annual studies investigating the regulations that enhance business activity and those that constrain it. It provides quantitative indicators covering 12 areas of the business environment in 190 economies. The goal of the *Doing Business* series is to provide objective data for use by governments in designing sound business regulatory policies and to encourage research on the important dimensions of the regulatory environment for firms.

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