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**World Bank Group Finds Regulatory Reforms Improving Nigeria's Business Climate,
Yet Challenges Persist**

Abuja, September 29, 2014—A new report by the World Bank Group finds that most states across Nigeria continue to implement regulatory business reforms with Cross River, Ekiti, Niger, Ogun, and Rivers making the biggest strides. Yet challenges and hurdles to local entrepreneurs persist. The report finds that there is room to learn from each other, with good practices being implemented in some parts of the country that can benefit other states if applied.

Released today, *Doing Business in Nigeria 2014* benchmarks 35 Nigerian states in addition to Abuja, FCT. The report covers four indicators: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, registering property, and enforcing contracts. The report finds that 22 states have improved in at least one of the areas measured since the last benchmarking exercise in January 2010.

The findings show big strides achieved in the past few years by some states. Ogun, one of the lowest ranked overall performers in both 2008 and 2010, is one of the top reforming states in 2014. A concerted effort across federal and state authorities, and in collaboration with the private sector, helped improve Ogun on three of the four indicators benchmarked.

The report also finds that most of the reforms documented focused on streamlining the complexity and cost of regulatory processes. One-stop centers have improved the time to issue a building permit in Rivers, Delta, and Oyo, in some cases dropping by 50 percent or more since 2010. Findings show that the case management provisions introduced by Ekiti's new civil procedure rules in 2011 helped reduce average trial time by nine months. Data shows that states continued to digitize land records and introduce geographical information systems making property registration more secure and efficient.

Despite these improvements, challenges persist, with no single state ranking at the top on all indicators. For instance Abuja, FCT and Lagos are among the top performing states on the ease of starting a business, but rank in the bottom two positions on the ease of dealing with construction permits. Similarly, Sokoto and Osun rank two and three in dealing with construction permits, but 30 and 33 in starting a business, respectively.

Additionally, Nigerian entrepreneurs face different regulatory hurdles, depending on where they establish their businesses. Varied state regulations and practices along with uneven implementation of federal legislation drive these differences and impact local entrepreneurs differently.

"The report results show the importance of close coordination between federal and state governments in implementing more streamlined and efficient regulatory frameworks for all Nigerians," said Miarta Capaul, Lead Private Sector Development Specialist with the World Bank Group. *"States in Nigeria stand to gain a lot from adopting good practices that are already implemented and are working elsewhere in the country."* Capaul added.

Doing Business in Nigeria 2014 is the third in a series of World Bank Group sub-national reports studying the ease of doing business in the country. The report was produced in partnership with Growth and

Employment in the States (GEMS), an employment project supported by Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment. The project is funded by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID).

For more information or to access the report, please visit: www.doingbusiness.org/Nigeria

About the World Bank Group

The World Bank Group plays a key role in the global effort to end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity. It consists of five institutions: the World Bank, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA); the International Finance Corporation (IFC); the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA); and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Working together in more than 100 countries, these institutions provide financing, advice, and other solutions that enable countries to address the most urgent challenges of development. For more information, please visit www.worldbank.org, www.miga.org, and ifc.org.