



Overall performance

Africa's largest economic and population centre, Nigeria has the foundations to become a hub for future investment opportunities. Nigeria has improved permit processing as the time required to start a business has shortened from 24 to seven days since 2017. To make further efficiency gains in permit processes, the Nigerian government could seek to shorten the days required to register property and enact policies that increase the domestic liquidity in financial markets.

Drivers	Rank (176)	Rank change (2017-20)	Score (100)	Emerging	Aspiring	Contender	Top performer	Global leader
Governance	55	↓ 3	47	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Grey	Grey
Regulatory frameworks	68	↑ 1	45	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey
Permits	65	↑ 4	44	Blue	Blue	Blue	Grey	Grey
Planning	25	↓ 2	89	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue
Procurement	56	↑ 1	63	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Grey
Activity	35	↓ 1	37	Teal	Teal	Grey	Grey	Grey
Funding capacity	60	↑ 1	22	Orange	Orange	Grey	Grey	Grey
Financial markets	74	↓ 3	18	Yellow	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey

Nigeria at a glance

\$2,222
GDP per capita
(USD, 2019)

201 million
Population
(2019)

4.0% of GDP
Infrastructure investment
(2019 estimate)

1.2% of GDP
Infrastructure gap
(2019 estimate)

39.7
Infrastructure quality
(0-100, 100 is best, 2019)

\$489 million
Private infrastructure investment
(5-year average, USD, 2019)

Top performing metrics



84.5/100

Time required to start a business

According to the World Bank, it takes seven days to start a business in Nigeria, which is significantly faster than the Lower Middle Income Countries average of 20.4 days. Shorter times can ease businesses entry into a market, including for new infrastructure entities.



81.5/100

Financial stability

Nigeria's financial stability is slightly below the average of 83 for the Lower Middle Income Countries. Stable financial markets facilitate the smooth flow of funds between infrastructure assets and investors. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is a concern.



76.7/100

Gross government debt

Nigeria's gross government debt amounts to 29% of GDP, lower than the Lower Middle Income Countries' average of 54%. The COVID-19 pandemic, and recent developments in the oil market, may increase debt levels, but Nigeria is currently in a better fiscal position to fund infrastructure than its peers.

Opportunities to grow



0.6/100

Stocks traded

At 0.6% of GDP, Nigeria's value of stocks traded is significantly below the Lower Middle Income Countries' average of 14% of GDP. As this indicator measures the liquidity of equities, it is important to infrastructure investors to know they can exit investments at appropriate points.



6.2/100

Registering property

It takes 105 days to register a property in Nigeria, compared to an average of 63 days among Lower Middle Income Countries. As infrastructure projects often involve property rights, the longer the time to register properties, the more costly and risky the project.



2.8/100

GDP per capita

Nigeria has a low GDP per capita of USD 2,222 but is growing at a long-term average rate of 4.4% per annum. High growth, should it not be overly impacted by COVID-19, can be expected to correlate with greater infrastructure spending.

For guidance on how to improve these metrics, please see the [Nigeria Country Page](#) on the InfraCompass website.



ECONOMY OVERVIEW

GDP (\$US billion, 2019)	446.5	Population (million, 2019)	201	Unemployment rate (2019)	6.1%
GDP per capita (\$US, 2019)	2,222	Urbanisation ratio (2018)	50.0%	Inflation rate (2019)	11.3%
GDP growth rate (annual, 2019)	2.3%	Gross Government Debt (% of GDP, 2019)	30.0%	Digital Adoption Index (0-1 best, 2016)	0.42
GDP per capita growth rate (annual, 2019)	9.3%	Sovereign risk rating (2019)	31	Gini coefficient (0-100 worst, 2009)	43

METRIC SCORES

The below metrics are normalised so that they all range from 0 to 100. For original metrics and data sources, please see <https://infracompass.github.org/>

GOVERNANCE		REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS		PERMITS	
Post-completion reviews?	Yes -	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	51.8 ↓	Cost to start a business	47.4 ↑
Infrastructure or PPP unit/agency?	Yes -	Prevalence of foreign ownership	61.9 ↓	Dealing with construction permits	64.8 -
Recovery rate	27.8 -	Product market regulation, network sectors	35.2 [^] -	Quality of land administration	30 ↑
Rule of law	32.4 ↑	Regulatory (including competition) quality	32.3 ↑	Registering property	6.2 ↑
Shareholder governance	50 -	Strength of insolvency framework	31.2 -	Time required to start a business	84.5 ↑
Political stability and absence of violence	13.5 ↓	Investment promotion agency?	Yes -		
PLANNING		PROCUREMENT		ACTIVITY	
Published project pipeline?	Yes -	Average procurement duration – transaction RFP	63.6 [^] ↑	Infrastructure investment	63.4 ↑
Published infrastructure plan?	Yes -	Degree of transparency in public procurement	25 -	Private infrastructure investment	19.9 ↑
Preparation of PPPs	27 ↓	Published procurement guidelines?	Yes -	Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals	42.5 [^] ↓
Economic analysis assessment?	Yes -	Procurement of PPPs	71 -	Value of closed infrastructure deals with foreign equity sponsorship	21.5 ↓
Market sounding and/or assessment?	Yes -	PPP contract management	53 -		
Environmental impact analysis?	Yes -				

FUNDING CAPACITY

FINANCIAL MARKETS

GDP per capita	2.8 ↑	Domestic credit to private sector	5.3 ↓
Gross government debt	76.7 ↓	Financing through local equity market	50.4 ↓
Long term GDP growth trend	41.9 ↓	Stocks traded	0.6 ↑
Summary credit rating	31 ↑	Financial depth	14.1 ↓
		Financial stability	81.5 ↓

Drawing on data from: International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, World Economic Forum, IJ Global, CEPII, Oxford Economics, Trading Economics, and Deloitte.

Metric key:

↑ Increase from InfraCompass 2017 ↓ Decrease from InfraCompass 2017 - No change from InfraCompass 2017

Note:

'Top performing metrics' are the metrics with the highest score out of 100.

'Opportunities to grow' are the metrics with the lowest weighted score out of 100. These metrics would have the greatest impact on the overall score.

[^]Denotes interpolated metric data. See Technical Appendix for further explanation on the interpolation techniques.