

Customs and no
political support (bti,
2016). the



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Customs Administration There is a significant risk of corruption in Nigeria's customs sector. Bribery is common among Nigeria's customs and port authorities just like every other country, and smuggled goods regularly enter seaports and cross borders. Customs processes are handled exclusively by the Nigerian Customs Service (NCS) and the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA). Corruption in the custom service ranges from unlawful disruption of procedure for obtaining licenses to import and export to clearing of goods in the port. The Nigerian customs also allow the smuggling of contraband goods through the land borders. This affects local manufacturing and minority companies in a great way. Corruption in the Nigerian Customs Service has resulted in the closure of over 500,000 startups since its inception (Akabueze, 2002) Public Procurement Corruption is common in Nigeria's public procurement sector, with up to one-third of companies expecting to give gifts or payments to secure a government contract (ES, 2014). Companies report that irregular payments are very common in public procurement procedures (GCR, 2015-2016).

The diversion of public funds to well-connected firms and individuals as well as favoritism in decisions of government officials is widespread (GCR, 2015-2016). Difficulties in obtaining payments for projects has rendered companies reluctant to bid on public contracts (ICS, 2016) (Ayozie, 2010).

Politicians have hijacked public procurement. As reported by Strive Masiyiwa of Econet in the introductory story we find out that corruption has greatly affected the peace and progress of Nigeria's businesses. Almost all companies complained that they were faced with harassment by public officers who demand for illegal payments to secure what they already qualify

for by law (AYOZIE, 2006) Legislation Nigeria has a well-developed anti-corruption legal framework, but enforcement is very weak.

It has been estimated that corruption could cost Nigeria up to 37% of its GDP by 2030 if corruption is not dealt with (PCW, 2017) The Criminal Code criminalizes corruption and the abuse of office, and the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act criminalizes active and passive bribery, as well as attempted corruption, fraud, extortion and money laundering. The institutions established to combat corruption, namely the independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) and Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), have proved ineffective in curbing corruption, owing to incompetent leadership, insufficient funds, a lack of capacity, and no political support (BTI, 2016). The EFCC has proved itself to be incapable of diligent prosecution, often by not providing substantial evidence for charges or making mistakes allowing the defendants to be acquitted on technicalities (mondaq, 2016). Civil Society Freedom of expression is protected by the Constitution but is not always respected in practice; courts do not always judge fairly in cases involving journalists (FotP, 2016). Journalists occasionally face interference from public officials, especially when reporting on high-level corruption (FotP, 2016). Government officials do not always provide information to the press that they are legally bound to disclose (FitW, 2016) Journalists and reporters continue to suffer from intimidation and harassment (FotP, 2016). Small-scale bribes and gifts to journalists are very common, but journalists themselves do not consider them a problem (FotP, 2016), which calls their independence into question.

Nevertheless, the medialandscape is described as one of the most vibrant and diverse on the Africancontinent (FotP, 2016). The press is considered 'partly free' (FotP, 2016). It has been a known fact that the civil society in Nigeria is weak, fractionalized and lacks pro-activeness even with private sector support in recent times, the result is not yet felt.

Labor unions; the autonomous Nigerian Labour Congress(NLC) and her subsidiaries suffer similar limitations. Private media and religious groups have increasingly taken on the tasks of civil society (BTI, 2016). 2. 2. 10: THE STRONGHOLD OF EASE OF DOING BUSINESS IN NIGERIA AS A ROOT CAUSE FOR STARTUP FAILURE From the report table below, we observe that Nigeriastill score very low marks in 2017 in all the areas reviewed. Nigeria scores 130 out of 145 nations when talking about starting a business; our topic infocus.

Which means getting registration, permits, electricity, credits, and protection is very challenging. The Nigerian government have failed to make necessary laws to encourage startup founding. Existing startups are not protected from foreign investments that are way stronger than them. Minority companies are generally at risk of failure (world, 2017) In conclusion, it is still very difficult doing business in 2017, then let's think of how difficult it was in 2003 when the Econet wireless company failed. It was 10 times difficult (AYOZIE, 2006).

By this literary review, a number of root causes of startup failure in Nigeria have been identified. They are number one, Lack of sufficient preparation and prospecting which focused on the rough and quick estimates that the

entrepreneurs make before starting a business. Secondly, Breakdown in the nation's Infrastructure have not helped businesses over time.

Poorly constructed roads and absence of roads and rail system in many semiurban and rural areas frustrate logistics and transportation. Erratic powersupply is a significant routine in Nigeria and government have not done anything about it even when the significance of adequate power supply in Business cannot be overemphasized. Thirdly, we talked about how much requisite labour is unavailable in Nigeria and its effect. The Econet group had to fly in about 200 foreign experts in 2003. Nigeria have not made any investment in training and formal education.

We also looked at the effect of insufficient financing in Startup. How the Econet group gave out 95% shares to 22 other investors to secure their license and how it backfired. Poor social integration and support which is also related to problems tagged Indigenous challenges were two other factors we looked at. These have to do with traditional, social, behavioral and cultural practices that hinders and kill startup in Nigeria. Language barrier is one of those prominent challenge. When people do not understand themselves and yet have individual interest there is going to be a problem all the time. Corporate internal factors; how the startup entrepreneurs behave also affect their business.

Most entrepreneurs are geeky and overambitious. They always want things done in a preferred way that may not be very realistic on the long run.

Corruption has been elaborately labelled a key cause of startup failure in Nigeria. Government officials and their agencies are full of bribe takers. The

various areas government agencies and parastatals exhibit corruption have been discussed. And finally, Nigeria ranks 130 out of 145 countries reviewed by the World Bank in the getting a business registered index, this is a major concern.

Generally, businesses are just trying to survive in Nigeria. Government have a lot to do to help progress the nation's index on the global ratings