



KATSINA STATE INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE POLICY





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1. Introduction

Katsina State is blessed with an abundant array of natural resources that hold great potential for economic growth and development. Additionally, the state boasts a rich cultural heritage that further contributes to its diverse and vibrant atmosphere. Moreover, Katsina State has the advantage of a steadily growing population, which presents a promising opportunity for industrialization and subsequent economic advancement.

The Katsina State Industrial and Trade Policy provides a roadmap for the sustainable engagement of communities and local authorities in the implementation of industrial and trade policies for inclusive growth and development, industrial development, job creation, and economic growth over the next two decades. By leveraging the state's resources, fostering innovation, and promoting investment, Katsina aims to emerge as a dynamic industrial hub in Nigeria, driving prosperity and improving the well-being of its people.

The primary objective of this Industrial and Trade Policy is to provide a strategic framework that will effectively guide and promote the sustainable industrial development of Katsina State. By doing so, it aims to stimulate economic prosperity, foster job creation, and ultimately enhance the overall living standards of its citizens.

Importance of Industrialization

Industrialization plays a crucial role in driving sustainable economic growth, development, and job creation. By fostering the development of diverse industries, Katsina State can diversify its economy, reduce dependence on primary commodities, and create opportunities for its growing population. A robust industrial sector will contribute to increased revenue generation, poverty reduction, and improved living standards for citizens.

Purpose of the Industrial and Trade Policy

This Katsina State Industrial and Trade Policy serves as a roadmap for promoting sustainable industrial development and trade within the state. It outlines a vision, establishes objectives, and proposes practical strategies to stimulate economic growth, create jobs, attract investments, and enhance global competitiveness.



2. Vision and Objectives

Vision: To transform Katsina State into a vibrant industrial hub, driving economic growth, creating employment opportunities, and enhancing the well-being of its people.

Mission: To foster a conducive environment for industrial growth, innovation, and entrepreneurship, leveraging the state's natural and human resources.

Policy Objectives:

1. To promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization in key sectors of the economy.
2. To attract local and foreign investments for industrial development.
3. To create employment opportunities for the youth and women, particularly in rural areas.
4. To enhance the competitiveness of Katsina State industries in domestic and international markets.
5. To ensure environmental sustainability and social responsibility in industrial activities.

Policy Targets:

The targets of Katsina State's industrial and trade policy include the employment of at least 1,000,000 additional hands by the end of 2027. In addition, achieve a 30% additional employment (that is at least 300,000 more hands) annually, until 2044 and an annual increase in the state GDP of at least 25%. To achieve the target, the following shall be pursued:

1. Establish Small and Medium Enterprises, that will be able to engage through direct and indirect employment between 30 and 300 hands.
2. Develop programmes to promote the growth of SMEs. The programme would provide financing support, business development training, infrastructure and incentives to help SMEs start and expand their operations. This will help generate a significant number of new jobs annually towards achieving the 1 million targets by 2027.
3. Develop specialized industrial zones and clusters focused on key sectors like agro-processing, manufacturing and renewable energy. Providing plug-and-play facilities in these zones with reliable utilities and streamlined approvals will attract new domestic and foreign investments.



4. Improve the skill level of the local workforce through expanded technical and vocational education and training programs. This will equip more people with the skills needed by emerging industries, making them employable and functional.
5. Develop value-addition policies and programs that promote the processing of raw materials within the state rather than exporting them unprocessed. This will expand the volume and variety of industries and associated jobs.
6. Provide fiscal and other incentives to businesses that employ more locals and contribute more to the socio-economic development of their host communities. This will encourage job creation in marginalized rural and urban areas.

Policy Guiding Principles

The Katsina State Industrial and Trade policy includes the following guiding principles:

1. **Inclusivity and social equity:** The policy aims to promote equitable access to economic opportunities for all citizens.
2. The policy aims to create jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities that benefit youth and women.
3. **Environmental sustainability:** The policy recognizes the importance of protecting the environment and encouraging sustainable industrial practices. It promotes the use of clean technologies and green business models.
4. **Innovation and technology adoption:** The policy focuses on fostering innovation, research and development. It supports the adoption of modern technologies in industries to drive productivity and competitiveness.
5. **Partnership and collaboration:** The policy emphasizes the need for collaboration between government, private sector, educational institutions and development partners. It promotes public-private partnerships to accelerate industrialization.



6. Regulatory compliance and good governance: The policy aims to establish a predictable and fair regulatory framework that protects investors and consumers. It underscores the importance of transparency, accountability and ethical business conduct.

3. Sectoral Analysis

A. Agriculture and Agro-processing

The agriculture and agro-processing sector play a vital role in this policy. The agriculture and agro-processing section shall unlock the potential of abundant crops and leveraging resources for value addition, employment and economic growth in the state.

This sector shall focus on promoting mechanization, modern practices and linkage between actors to optimize value chains from farm to market. Supporting small farmers and entrepreneurs is also crucial to realize inclusive rural development.

The policy shall consider the agriculture and agro-processing sector in Katsina State as the main contributor to the industrialization of the state and as a pillar of trade between the state and others. The following shall be the focus:

- a. Leveraging agricultural resources for value addition and agro-industrial development:- Katsina State has large agricultural production of crops like rice, cotton, groundnuts, millet, maize, soybean and several cash crops. There are opportunities to process these crops and add value through agro-processing industries. Some modern factories and small mills currently process rice, cotton and groundnuts but there is potential to scale up processing. This will create jobs, increase incomes and boost the economy.
- b. Promoting mechanization, modern farming techniques, and value chain integration: - Most smallholder farmers in Katsina engage in traditional crop cultivation with low productivity. The sector plans to promote mechanization of agriculture using modern equipment to boost yields. It also aims to encourage the adoption of improved seeds, fertilizers and pest management techniques. Furthermore, it seeks to foster linkage between farmers, processors, traders and consumers to integrate value chains from production to markets.



- c. Supporting smallholder farmers and agro-entrepreneurs through access to finance, technology, and markets: - Over 90% of agriculture in Katsina is done by smallholder farmers with little capital. The policy aims to enhance their access to credit and financial services through targeted programs. It also plans to facilitate access to markets, extension services, skills training and infrastructure to empower farmers and agro-SMEs. This will help smallholders increase production, productivity and income generation.

Manufacturing

- a. Diversifying the manufacturing base: Katsina State's manufacturing sector is dominated by small and medium enterprises in industries like small agro-processing units for crops like groundnuts, millet, maize, milk, meat and fish. The policy promotes diversification beyond these industries to include food processing, textiles, pharmaceuticals and construction materials.
- b. Reducing import dependency: The Policy aims to Encourage local production of goods like processed foods, textiles and pharmaceuticals that would help reduce the state's reliance on imports for these items. This contributes to reducing import dependency.
- c. Providing incentives for industrialization: The Katsina State Industrial and Trade policy plans to achieve industrialization through initiatives like improving infrastructure, access to finance, developing skills and capacity-building programs. This implies providing support and incentives to boost industrial capacity and production.
- d. Capacity building for local manufacturers: The Policy considers training programs, skills development and improved access to finance/credit - all of which would help build the capabilities of local manufacturing enterprises, especially SMEs.

Mining and Minerals

The Policy appreciates that the mining and minerals sector has the potential to contribute significantly to the industrial and trade development of the state in the following ways:

- a. Economic Growth and Diversification: Katsina State has over 30 identified mineral resources in commercial quantities including gold, granite, kaolin etc. Sustainable



exploitation of these resources can drive economic growth by attracting investments in mining, generating jobs, export earnings and government revenues. This will also help diversify the state's largely agricultural economy.

- b. **Infrastructure Development:** The policy plans to develop/expand infrastructure to support investments in mining. Such infrastructure like access roads, processing plants, and rail/port linkages will boost broader infrastructure development with spill-over effects for other sectors like manufacturing and agriculture.
- c. **Value Addition and Downstream Industries:** The policy considers mineral processing and value-addition activities within the state like refining, and smelting can create opportunities for industrial clusters and downstream industries to emerge. This will promote industrialization.
- d. **Social and Environmental Safeguards:** For sustainable mining development that garners public support, the policy emphasizes environmental protection, as well as equitable distribution of benefits to host communities through CSR initiatives, local employment and business opportunities.

If properly harnessed and managed through this policy, the mining sector can foster industrialization, economic diversification, infrastructure development and improved livelihoods in Katsina State. However, environmental and social impacts need to be carefully mitigated.

Information Technology

Based on the information provided in the Katsina State Development Plan document, the Information Technology sector can contribute to the state's industrial and trade policy in the following ways:

- a. **Developing a digital economy ecosystem to drive innovation and entrepreneurship:-** The state government can establish technology hubs and innovation centres to support startups working on technology solutions. This will help foster innovation and entrepreneurship in the IT sector.



- b. Promoting the adoption of modern technologies by industries through programs and incentives. Technology can enhance the productivity and competitiveness of businesses.
- c. Investing in ICT infrastructure, digital skills development, and startup incubation:- Investing in reliable broadband connectivity infrastructure across the state. This is important for the development of the digital economy.
- d. Enhancing science and technology education programs to develop a skilled workforce with IT knowledge and skills.
- e. Providing grants, loans and incubator support to startups working on technology solutions. This will help develop the IT startup ecosystem.
- f. Promoting e-commerce, fintech, and digital solutions for societal challenges: - Encouraging businesses to adopt e-commerce to expand their markets.
- g. Promoting fintech innovations to increase access to financial services.
- h. Leveraging technologies to address challenges in sectors like agriculture, healthcare, education etc and drive efficiencies.

The policy aims to establish a robust IT sector that can help diversify the Katsina economy, drive entrepreneurship, enhance skills and livelihoods, and boost the state's competitiveness through a digital economy push with a focus on the mentioned areas.

Renewable Energy

Harnessing indigenous renewable energy sources helps Katsina State reduce its reliance on non-renewable energy to power industries. The policy relies on Private-sector partnerships to further facilitate renewable energy adoption. This contributes to the state's industrial and trade policy by improving access to affordable and reliable power, which is essential for industrial and business activities to flourish. The renewable energy efforts also support the use of clean technologies and sustainability goals of the industrial sector.

The Renewable Energy sector shall contribute to Katsina State's Industrial and Trade Policy in the following ways:



- a. Harnessing renewable energy sources for power generation:- The policy encourages partnering with private companies to generate 250kVA of solar power and a 10MW windmill power project before the end of 2027. This harnesses renewable energy sources of solar and wind to generate electricity, helping address the state's power shortages.
- b. Encouraging private sector participation in renewable energy projects: - The solar and wind power projects mentioned above involve private sector companies. This encourages private sector participation in renewable energy, attracting investments to improve energy access through renewable sources.
- c. Promoting energy efficiency and clean technologies in industries:- Increased power availability through renewable projects will improve energy reliability for industries. This supports industrial growth. The focus on renewable sources also promotes the use of clean and sustainable technologies in industries.

4. Infrastructure Development

The policy envisions the provision of quality infrastructure as a critical enabler and priority area for Katsina state to develop industries, spur trade and investments, and ultimately achieve economic growth and diversification as envisioned in its development plan.

Infrastructure development is a key priority and strategic pillar in Katsina State's Industrial and Trade Policy for several reasons:

- a. Transportation infrastructure like roads, railways and cargo terminals are critical for facilitating the movement of goods, access to markets, and trade within and outside the state. This is important for industrial and economic growth.
- b. Reliable energy infrastructure like power generation, transmission and distribution capabilities are needed to support operations of micro, small and medium enterprises and industries. The state shall partner with companies to generate solar and wind power to address energy gaps.



- c. Developing industrial zones and business parks with adequate infrastructure makes areas more accessible and attractive for industrial and business activities. This can boost investments.
- d. Logistics and transportation infrastructure helps in the easy movement of raw materials needed for industries as well as the delivery of finished goods. This impacts the cost of production.
- e. Digital and telecom infrastructure like broadband are also needed to support the adoption of technologies by industries and businesses. This drives efficiency and competitiveness.

Assessment of Existing Infrastructure.

The policy advocates for proper assessment involving data collection, surveys, stakeholder consultations etc. is important to have an informed understanding of the infrastructure landscape in Katsina. This will then help create an impactful industrial and trade policy addressing key barriers through targeted projects and reforms.

An assessment of existing infrastructure shall help in developing Katsina State's industrial and trade policy in the following ways:

- a. Identification of gaps and weaknesses in transportation, energy, and technological infrastructure: Conduct surveys to understand the current state of roads, railways, ports, airports, power generation and distribution capabilities, broadband connectivity etc. This will help identify gaps in infrastructure that need to be addressed.
- b. Evaluation of resource availability and accessibility in each sector: - Assess available transportation assets (vehicles, equipment), energy reserves and production capacity, ICT infrastructure etc. and how accessible they are across the state. This will show opportunities for development as well as challenges.
- c. Recommend infrastructure projects needed to boost industry and trade:- Based on gaps identified, recommend priority transportation and logistics projects (roads, rail, cargo terminals etc.), energy generation and distribution projects (power plants, transmission lines etc.) as well as initiatives to enhance technology adoption.



- d. Identify untapped resource potential:- Evaluate unutilized natural resources like solid minerals deposits and renewable energy sources. This will offer investment opportunities.
- e. Assess existing industrial zones/parks and their connectivity: - Review infrastructure access and viability of special economic zones to attract more industries and investment.

Improvement of Physical Infrastructure

Improving physical infrastructure can help the development of Katsina State's industrial and trade policy in the following ways:

- a. Expansion and rehabilitation of road networks, and access to export processing zones to facilitate the movement of goods and raw materials: - This will help reduce transportation costs for industries as goods can be moved more efficiently. Products can reach markets faster.
- b. Raw materials needed by industries will be more accessible, reducing production costs. Trade within and outside the state will be boosted.
- c. Enhancement of power generation and distribution systems to ensure reliable electricity supply:- Industries rely heavily on stable power supply. Improving this will make the industrial environment more conducive.
- d. Production costs will be reduced as industries won't have to spend on backup power solutions. More industries will be attracted to set up in the state which will boost economic activities.
- e. Improvement of water supply and sanitation infrastructure to support industrial activities: Industries require a stable water supply for their operations. This will reduce the disruption of activity.
- f. Maintaining proper sanitation is important for industrial zones. This supports public health. Industries may be able to expand their operations when sufficient water supply is available.



Technological Infrastructure Enhancement

The policy envisages that Technological infrastructure enhancement shall help in the development of Katsina State Industrial and Trade in the following ways:

- a. Investment in research and development facilities, technology parks, and innovation hubs can drive innovation and technological progress in industries. Setting up R&D centers will encourage local businesses and entrepreneurs to develop new technologies and processes that can boost productivity, efficiency and competitiveness. Technology parks provide the infrastructure and ecosystem for collaboration between industry, academia and startups. This fosters the growth of knowledge-based and tech-driven industries.
- b. Promoting digital connectivity and access to information and communication technologies helps industries overcome information and market constraints. Improved ICT infrastructure like broadband connectivity allows industries to access market intelligence, technical know-how and online resources. It also facilitates the adoption of modern technologies like e-commerce that expand market reach. This addresses the current challenges of limited market access and information faced by Katsina businesses.
- c. Collaboration with academia and research institutions drives technological innovation. Partnerships between industries, universities and research centres lead to the commercialization of new technologies. This bridges the gap between research and practical application. It also supports the development of incubators and accelerators to nurture tech startups. Such collaboration enhances the scientific and technological manpower in Katsina through relevant training and research opportunities.
- d. To enhance technological infrastructure, Katsina State shall consider: -
 - a. Establish technology business incubators and industry clusters anchored on Centers of Excellence in priority industries like agriculture, health and renewable energy.
 - b. Invest in broadband infrastructure like fibre optic cables and wireless networks to provide high-speed internet connectivity statewide.
 - c. Partner with research institutions to set up applied research facilities and promote contract research.



- d. Incentivize private sector investments in technology parks, research parks and specialized economic zones.
- e. Introduce e-governance initiatives to improve service delivery and digitize administrative processes.
- f. Upgrade technical and vocational training institutions to impart skills relevant to Industry 4.0.
- g. Support SMEs to adopt productivity-enhancing technologies through financing, capacity building and innovation challenges.

5. Trade Facilitation Strategies

The policy considers it essential for the state to facilitate trade between businesses in the state and elsewhere. The policy proposes trade facilitation strategies and methods for Katsina State to include:

Trade Facilitation Strategies:

- a. **Simplify Customs Procedures:** Streamline import/export procedures, reduce paperwork requirements, expedite customs clearance and border compliance.
 - b. **Enhance Transport Infrastructure:** Develop roads, railways, airports and ICT infrastructure to improve connectivity within the state and links to other regions/countries.
 - c. **Improve Access to Finance:** Facilitate affordable loans and credit guarantees for SMEs involved in trade. Establish trade finance programs.
 - d. **Strengthen Quality Infrastructure:** Strengthen standards, certification, testing and metrology systems to support compliance with technical regulations in manufacturing in Katsina State.
 - e. **Promote Export Diversification:** Provide market intelligence, trade fairs/exhibitions and promote non-oil exports like agricultural goods.
6. **Human Capital Development:** Enhance technical/vocational skills through training programs relevant to trade sectors.



Trade Facilitation Methods:

- a. Single Window System: A central portal for submission of all documents required for import/export to simplify compliance.
- b. Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Program: Simplified clearance for certified low-risk traders.
- c. Use of Risk Management: Target inspections based on risk profiling rather than random checks to speed up clearance.
- d. Advance Rulings: Issue binding rulings on tariff classification/origin ahead of trade to provide certainty.
- e. Post-Clearance Audit: Shift physical inspection from border to after release to expedite release of goods.
- f. Paperless Trading: Digitalize trade documents and processes using electronic submission/signatures to reduce delays.

Market Access and Export Promotion.

The policy considers market access and export promotion as catalysts for trade and industrialization. The policy proposes broad strategies to enhance market access and promote exports through market intelligence, branding, negotiation of trade deals, export financing support and trade facilitation services. This would enable local businesses to penetrate domestic and foreign markets to drive economic growth and development.

The strategies for Market Access and Export Promotion under trade facilitation strategies:

- a. Market Intelligence and Business Linkages- Conduct market research to identify export opportunities and demand for local products
- b. Facilitate linkages between local businesses and potential domestic/international buyers through trade fairs, exhibitions
- c. Branding and Promotion of Local Products- Develop distinctive brands and marketing campaigns to promote local non-oil products



- d. Participate in national and international trade fairs/exhibitions to raise the visibility of local firms and products
- e. Trade Agreements and Partnerships. Negotiate bilateral and multilateral trade agreements with key export markets and trading blocs at subnational, regional and international levels
- f. Foster partnerships with trade promotion bodies to advocate for the export interests of local firms
- g. Export Financing and Incentives- Provide export financing facilities, credit insurance and lines of credit to enable local exporters to overcome financial barriers
- h. Introduce export incentives such as tax rebates/holidays and cash compensations to boost the competitiveness of local products in international markets
- i. Trade Facilitation Services. Simplify trade procedures and paperwork through the digitalization of the trade documentation process
- j. Establish export assistance desks/centres to provide guidance and support services to local exporters

6. Skills Development and Access to Potential Employers.

The policy considers skills development essential for the development of industries and trade in Katsina State.

The strategies for skills development relevant to the development of the Industrial and Trade Policy for Katsina State shall include:

- a. Implementation of capacity-building programs to equip the local workforce with relevant skills for industrial jobs
- b. Conduct a skills gap analysis to identify in-demand skills required by key industries
- c. Develop tailored training programs focusing on technical/vocational skills like welding, machine operation, electrical works etc. to prepare local youth for jobs in industries
- d. Provide stipends/sponsorships to encourage youth participation in training
- e. Partner with industries to integrate internship/apprenticeship components so trainees can gain hands-on experience



Training and skill enhancement programs for existing industrial workers to improve productivity and efficiency:

- a. Conduct regular training needs assessment of workers to identify skill upgrade requirements
- b. Develop modular upskilling programs covering topics like lean manufacturing, quality control, safety procedures etc.
- c. Incentivize both workers and industries to encourage participation in continuous skilling programs
- d. Track and certify skills acquired to facilitate career progression

Collaboration with vocational training centers, technical schools, and universities to align education and training with industry needs:

- a. Establish industry-academia councils to facilitate effective communication of skilling needs
- b. Involve industry experts to make suggestions for curriculum review and enhancement
- c. Promote flexible/modular course structures and certifications responsive to changing job roles
- d. Encourage internships, field visits, and industry projects to impart practical skills to Human.
- e. Establish strategic partnerships with Jobberman and leading companies to initiate an annual job fair at academic institutions across Katsina State. This initiative aims to bridge the gap between students and employers, providing a platform for students to engage with potential employers, explore career opportunities, and gain insights into the job market.

7. Environmental Sustainability/Regulations

The policy promotes the following Environmental Sustainability/Regulations for the Industrial and Trade Policy of Katsina State:

- a. Adoption of Eco-Friendly Practices and Technologies - Industries shall be required to adopt renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies to minimize the environmental impact of greenhouse gas emissions.
- b. Industries shall implement waste reduction and recycling practices such as reducing plastic and paper usage, adopting zero-waste practices etc.
- c. Water consumption shall be optimized through strategies like rainwater harvesting, wastewater treatment and recycling.
- d. Enforcement of Environmental Regulations and Standards- Strict compliance with regulations regarding emissions, effluents, hazardous waste disposal and air/water quality standards set by the Katsina State Environmental Protection Agency.



- e. Regular environmental audits and monitoring of industries by the Agency to ensure standards are met.
- f. Non-compliant units shall be penalized with fines or temporary shutdowns to ensure enforcement.
- g. Promotion of Green Industries and Clean Technologies- Incentives such as tax rebates/holidays shall be provided to industries investing in clean production technologies.
- h. Priority shall be given to green industries like renewable energy, electric vehicles, green buildings etc. in approvals and land allocation.
- i. Targeted efforts to attract private investments and public-private partnerships in areas of waste management, recycling, organic farming etc.
- j. Setting Up of Environmental Funds and Market-Based Instruments- An Environmental Compensation Fund shall be set up, where industries pay for emissions/waste generation above permissible limits.
- k. The emission Trading Scheme allows industries to trade carbon credits/certificates.

8. Facilitating Trade Activities in Alignment with AfCFTA

Recognizing the strategic significance of its 450-kilometer-long land border with the Niger Republic, Katsina State commits to leveraging this advantage to enhance trade operations within the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) framework. The state government shall implement the following measures:

- a. Develop modern border infrastructure to enhance security, expedite customs and immigration processes, and establish state-owned cargo handling facilities.
- b. Implement unified border processes and invest in supporting infrastructure like warehouses, cold storage, and efficient transportation networks.
- c. Collaborate with the Niger Republic to harmonize product standards, regulations, and trade procedures.
- d. Simplify trade documentation, utilize digital platforms, and establish Trade Information Centers at border points.
- e. Foster business growth through matchmaking events, trade finance access for SMEs, and skills development programs.



- f. Leverage technology through Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) systems for customs and online trade platforms to connect businesses and enhance product visibility.

Implementation Strategies:

- a. Partner with the Federal Government to improve border security and customs efficiency.
- b. Invest in public-private partnerships to develop border infrastructure and supporting facilities.
- c. Collaborate with regional trade bodies and financial institutions to harmonize regulations and facilitate trade finance access.
- d. Utilize digital technologies to streamline trade documentation, data exchange, and provide market information to traders.
- e. Organize training programs and workshops to equip businesses with the skills needed to navigate AfCFTA and cross-border trade procedures.
- f. Promote the adoption of online trade platforms to connect businesses in Katsina with regional and international partners.

Expected Outcomes:

- i. Increased trade volumes between Katsina State and the Niger Republic.
- ii. Enhanced efficiency and reduced costs associated with cross-border trade.
- iii. Growth of Katsina-based businesses, particularly SMEs, involved in international trade.
- iv. Creation of employment opportunities within the trade and logistics sector.
- v. Increased foreign investment and economic diversification in Katsina State.

It is expected that the above policy statement outlines Katsina State's commitment to trade facilitation and leveraging its unique border position to become a key player in the AfCFTA. Through infrastructure development, streamlined processes, business support initiatives, and technological advancements, Katsina aims to foster a thriving trade environment and contribute to the economic prosperity of the region.

9. Legal Regulatory Framework

This legal regulatory framework aims to establish a comprehensive and dynamic ecosystem for industrial and trade development within Katsina State. It draws inspiration from the aspirations



outlined in Katsina State Development Plan. This framework focuses on establishing a robust legal foundation for:

1. Policy, Law, and Regulation Formulation and Implementation:

A. Establishment of an Industrial and Trade Policy Council

- A council comprising representatives from government, industry, academia, and civil society will be formed.
- This council will be responsible for developing, reviewing, and recommending industrial and trade policies to the state government.
- The council will also advise on the implementation and monitoring of these policies.

Legislative Framework for Industrial and Trade Activities:

A comprehensive legal framework will be developed to govern various aspects of industrial and trade activities within the state such as:

1. Business registration and licensing.
2. Land acquisition and use for industrial purposes
3. Environmental protection and pollution control
4. Labour regulations and worker safety
5. Consumer protection and fair competition

The framework will be regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changing needs and best practices.

2. Regulatory Bodies and Compliance:

Establishment of a Regulatory Commission:



An independent regulatory commission will be established to oversee compliance with industrial and trade regulations. The commission will be responsible for:

- a. Issuing licenses and permits.
- b. Conducting inspections and audits.
- c. Investigating complaints and enforcing regulations.
- d. Mediating disputes between businesses and consumers.

In line with these requirements, the establishment of the following agencies is highly recommended:

a. Katsina State Consumer Protection Agency:

- i. Ensure speedy redress of consumer complaints through negotiation, mediation, or conciliation.
- ii. Advise the State Government on consumer protection policies.
- iii. Ensure the replacement of hazardous products with safe products and work with relevant Government Agencies to eliminate hazardous products from the market.
- iv. Initiate investigations independently or upon receipt of a complaint.
- v. Publish lists of products banned, withdrawn, restricted, or not approved by appropriate Federal Government Agencies.
- vi. Ensure that offending companies, firms, trade associations, or individuals compensate or provide relief to consumers or communities harmed by harmful products.
- vii. Organize campaigns, lectures, and other activities to increase public consumer awareness and conduct public information campaigns to educate and advise consumers on protection and welfare.
- viii. Encourage trade, industry, and professional associations to develop and enforce quality standards designed to safeguard consumer interests.
- ix. Promote the formation of voluntary consumer groups or associations.
- x. Conduct quality tests on consumer products when necessary.



- xi. Apply to courts to prevent the circulation of products that pose an imminent public hazard, enforce consumer rights, or seek relief or compensation for injured consumers if negotiation, conciliation, or mediation fails.

b. Katsina State Enterprise Development Agency:

This agency will drive the industrialization of the state economy through the holistic development and growth of the State's Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). It will also ensure the competitiveness of Made-in-Katsina products and services in local and global markets, contributing to the trade of Made-in-Nigeria products in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) market.

Collaboration with Existing Agencies:

The new regulatory commission will collaborate with existing relevant agencies, such as the Katsina State Environmental Protection Agency and labor offices, to ensure coordinated and efficient regulation

3. Review and Update of Existing Legislation:

Comprehensive Review of Existing Laws:

A comprehensive review of all existing laws and regulations related to industries and trade shall be conducted. This review will identify any inconsistencies, ambiguities, or outdated provisions.

Legislative Amendments and Revisions:

Based on the review findings, necessary amendments and revisions will be made to existing legislation to:

1. Align with the objectives of the Industrial and Trade Policy
2. Address current economic and environmental realities
3. Facilitate the smooth operation of businesses and encourage responsible trade practices



This legal regulatory framework provides a foundational structure for building a robust and sustainable industrial and trade ecosystem within Katsina State. This framework emphasizes collaboration, transparency, and continuous improvement to ensure the state's economic development aligns with its social and environmental goals.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

A robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework is crucial for ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Katsina State Industrial and Trade Policy. This framework outlines key elements to track policy implementation, assess its impact, and inform future adjustments.

1. Development of a Comprehensive M&E Framework:

- **Establish key performance indicators (KPIs):** Clear and measurable KPIs that align with the policy's objectives should be used and updated regularly. These may include:

- i. **Employment generation:** Number of new jobs created in different sectors
- ii. **GDP growth:** Contribution of the industrial and trade sector to the state's GDP
- iii. **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** Amount of FDI attracted to the state
- iv. **Number of new businesses established**
- v. **Increase in exports**
- vi. **Improvement in quality standards**

Note that we shall develop specific targets for each KPI with defined timelines.

Data collection and management system:

Establish a reliable system for collecting data relevant to the chosen KPIs. This may involve collaborating with relevant agencies, conducting surveys, and analyzing existing data sources. Ensure data quality, consistency, and accessibility for analysis.



2. Regular Assessments of Policy Effectiveness:

Conduct periodic reviews: Schedule regular reviews of the policy's implementation and impact at predetermined intervals (e.g., quarterly, annually). These reviews should involve stakeholders from government, industry, and civil society.

Analyze data and assess progress:

1. Utilize collected data to assess the policy's progress towards achieving its stated goals and objectives.
2. Analyze trends, identify challenges, and assess the effectiveness of implemented strategies.

3. Utilization of Performance Feedback:

Develop periodic M&E reports summarizing findings, highlighting progress, and identifying areas for improvement. Disseminate these reports to relevant stakeholders for transparency and accountability.

Inform policy adjustments and strategic decision-making: Utilize M&E findings to inform necessary adjustments to the policy, strategies, and implementation processes.

Leverage lessons learned to guide future decision-making related to industrial and trade development in the state.

By establishing clear KPIs, collecting reliable data, and utilizing performance feedback, this framework can ensure the policy remains relevant, impactful, and adaptable to evolving needs and circumstances.

10. Stakeholders

Effective implementation of the Katsina State Industrial and Trade Policy requires the active participation and collaboration of a diverse range of stakeholders. This framework outlines strategies for engaging various stakeholders throughout the policy development and implementation process.



1. Call to Action for Collaboration and Partnership:

Multi-stakeholder platform: Establish a multi-stakeholder platform that brings together representatives from government agencies, private sector entities (including small and medium-sized enterprises, SMEs), civil society organizations (CSOs), development partners, academia, and research institutions. This platform will foster dialogue, collaboration, and knowledge sharing among stakeholders.

Partnerships for specific initiatives: Develop targeted partnerships with specific stakeholders for the implementation of particular initiatives within the policy framework. For instance, collaborate with Civil Society Organizations to ensure inclusive growth and community engagement, or partner with research institutions to conduct feasibility studies and provide data-driven insights.

2. Engagement of Communities and Local Authorities:

Community consultations: Organize regular consultations with community leaders, representatives from local businesses, and citizens to gather their perspectives, concerns, and suggestions regarding the policy. Ensure these consultations are accessible and inclusive, particularly for marginalized groups.

Capacity building for local stakeholders: Provide training and capacity-building programs for local authorities and community members to equip them with the knowledge and skills necessary to participate effectively in policy implementation and benefit from its outcomes. This may include training on business development, financial literacy, and access to resources.

Information dissemination and awareness raising: Develop clear and concise communication materials to raise awareness about the policy's objectives, benefits, and implementation strategies. Utilize various communication channels, such as local media, town hall meetings, and community outreach programs, to ensure information reaches diverse audiences.

3. Continuous Engagement and Feedback Mechanisms:

Grievance redressal mechanism: Establish a transparent and accessible grievance redressal mechanism to address concerns and complaints raised by stakeholders regarding the policy's implementation.



Regular feedback loops: Integrate regular feedback loops throughout the policy cycle to capture stakeholder perspectives on the policy's effectiveness and identify areas for improvement. This may involve conducting surveys, focus group discussions, and public hearings.

By engaging a diverse range of stakeholders, the policy can harness the collective knowledge, expertise, and resources necessary to achieve sustainable industrial and trade development for the benefit of all citizens in Katsina State.





Appendices

Appendix I:

Establishing Strategic Export Processing Zones (EPZs) in Katsina State

Katsina State's vast land area (over 12,000 sq km) presents a significant opportunity to establish strategically located Export Processing Zones (EPZs) to boost the state's economy. Export processing zones can be established based on industrial clusters using the resource advantages of the zones. Three export processing zones can be established in Katsina State for:

- Mineral-Based Enterprises
- Service Enterprises
- Agro-Based Enterprises

Here's how the State Government can achieve this:

Zone Selection based on Senatorial Districts and Resources:

The process of determining suitable zones based on senatorial districts and available resources involves conducting a comprehensive resource assessment. This assessment encompasses the analysis of natural resources, existing infrastructure, and industries present within each senatorial zone. It is essential to thoroughly evaluate the potential of each zone in terms of its capacity to support industrial development and economic growth. By aligning this selection process with the industrial policy framework outlined in the Katsina State Industrial and Trade Policy, stakeholders can ensure a coherent and strategic approach towards zone selection. This policy document serves as a guide for identifying key focus areas and priorities that should be taken into consideration when designating industrial zones within the state.

Moreover, the accessibility of a zone plays a crucial role in its suitability for industrial development. Zones with well-established transportation links are prioritized due to their ability to facilitate efficient movement of goods and provide easy access to markets. This emphasis on accessibility is aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of industries operating within the designated zones. Additionally, the availability of land is a key factor in zone selection. Identifying



large government-owned or fallow lands that are suitable for industrial development is essential to minimize any potential disruption to existing agricultural activities in the area.

When it comes to developing each Export Processing Zone (EPZ) within a specific focus, a strategic approach is adopted to create a conducive environment for industrial growth. Instead of promoting individual factories, the emphasis is placed on establishing zones dedicated to specific industry clusters. By focusing on clusters such as textiles, agribusiness, and solid minerals processing, the goal is to promote knowledge sharing, resource optimization, and the development of a robust supply chain network within the zones. Furthermore, the development of EPZs that align with the existing strengths of a zone, such as its agricultural production or natural resources, ensures the production of value-added products that capitalize on these strengths.

Providing Incentives

For incentivizing investment and trade within the designated zones, various measures are put in place to attract investors and facilitate business operations. One such measure includes offering tax breaks such as tax holidays or reductions on corporate income tax and import duties for raw materials used in export production. This incentivizes businesses to establish operations within the EPZs and promotes export-oriented industrial activities. Additionally, simplifying regulations by streamlining business registration, licensing procedures, and customs clearance processes within the EPZ reduces bureaucratic hurdles and encourages investment.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure development within the EPZ is vital for creating a conducive environment for industrial activities. Investments in essential infrastructure such as power plants, water treatment facilities, and waste management systems are crucial to support the operations of industries within the zones. Establishing "one-stop shops" within the EPZ further enhances the ease of doing business by providing administrative support and facilitating interactions with government agencies for investors. This centralized approach streamlines processes and enhances the overall investor experience within the EPZ.



Incentives for Importation

Incentives for importation are also crucial to support the operations of EPZs and promote export-oriented activities. By allowing duty-free or subsidizing taxes, including Federally collected ones, on imports of machinery, equipment, and raw materials needed for production within the EPZ, production costs are reduced, making exports more competitive in the global market. The establishment of bonded warehousing facilities within the EPZ further facilitates importation by allowing temporary storage of goods without immediate payment of duties until they are re-exported as finished products. This measure reduces financial burdens on businesses and promotes the efficient movement of goods within the zones.

Promotion of Export Goods

Furthermore, promoting goods manufactured/produced in Katsina for export requires strategic initiatives to connect EPZ businesses with international markets. This involves developing export promotion programs that facilitate linkages between businesses within the EPZ and international buyers. Organizing trade missions to explore new markets and establish partnerships with foreign companies is essential for expanding the export market for Katsina-made goods. Additionally, assisting EPZ companies in achieving international quality standards and certifications ensures that their products meet global quality requirements and are competitive in the international market landscape. By focusing on these initiatives, the export potential of Katsina-made goods can be maximized, contributing to the overall economic development of the state.

Cluster and Cluster Development

The establishment of export processing zones should be established after the establishment of industrial clusters. Katsina State is endowed with a variety of resources such as mineral-based, Agro-based, and other resources, which makes it conducive for the establishment of clusters that are aligned with these resources.

The tabulated information below provides a proposal outlining the types and locations of clusters that could be established in the region. Nonetheless, it is crucial to emphasize that the development of clusters can be approached through various methods and strategies.



Firstly, industries have the autonomy to self-select and opt to join a cluster based on their mutual interests and requirements, fostering a sense of collaboration.

Secondly, a facilitator, be it the government or an investor, can play a pivotal role in assisting industries in identifying and becoming part of clusters that align with their specific needs and objectives.

Moreover, governmental entities predominantly can be instrumental in the identification, promotion, and support of clusters.

Through the nurturing of clusters, the government can significantly contribute to the creation of employment opportunities, alleviation of poverty, and the overall enhancement of economic growth within Katsina State.

Cluster Types	Location (s)	Types of Business	Number of People Likely to Be Employed per Cluster	Expected expenditure on establishing the cluster (NGN) for each cluster
Cotton and Textile Cluster	Kankara, Bakori, Faskari	Textile manufacturing, cotton processing	500-700	300,000,000-500,000,000
Sorghum Processing Cluster	Daura, Funtua, Batsari	Sorghum milling, Food processing, Animal Feeds, etc.	300-400	200,000,000-300,000,000
Livestock and Dairy Cluster	Daura, Funtua, Safana, Jibia	Livestock rearing, dairy processing	400-600	400,000,000-600,000,000



Leather Goods Cluster	Katsina, Funtua, Mani, Kankia	Leather Processing, Shoe and leather products manufacturing, Leather products manufacturing, including shoes, bags	600-800	500,000,000-700,000,000
Agro-Allied Cluster	Malumafshi, Bakori, Jibia, Maiadua, Charanci	Agro-processing, packaging and Distribution	800-1000	600,000,000-800,000,000
Ginger Processing Cluster	Kankia, Charanci, Musawa, Matazu	Ginger powder, tea, candy	500-1,000	300,000,000
Rice Processing Cluster	Daura, Katsina, Kafur	Rice milling, parboil and packaging	1,500-2,500	750,000,000-2,500,000,000
Tomato Processing Cluster	Batagarawa, Dutsinma, Jibia, Charanci, Dutsi, Maiadua	tomato paste, ketchup, and juice production	150-250	300,000,000-500,000,000
Livestock and Dairy Cluster	Katsina, Jibia, Maiadua, Charanci	Livestock and dairy farming, including milk production, meat processing, and leather Production	2,000-3,000	1,500,000,000-2,500,000,000



Furniture Manufacturing Cluster	Mashi, Mani, Safana, Batsari, Katsina, Funrtua, Daura	Cabinet, Industrial furniture, chairs, tables,etc	500-1,000	300,000,000-500,000,000
Garments Manufacturing Cluster	Malumfashi, Kafur, Danja	manufacturing, including clothing, textiles, and accessories	1,000-1,500	500,000,000-750,000,000
Metal Fabrication Cluster	Funtua, Katsina, Dutsinma, Daura	Metal fabrication, including agricultural implements, household utensils, and machine parts	1,000-1,500	500,000,000-1,000,000,000
Food and Beverage Processing Cluster	Katsina, Daura, Funtua	Food and beverage processing, including bakery products, confectionery, and soft drinks	250-350	200,000,000-250,000,000
Sugar Cane Processing Cluster	Batsari, Dutsinma, Danja, Baure	Sugar processing factory, juice making, confectionaries, etc	500-750	350,000,000-700,000,000

It is of paramount importance to recognize that the suggested clusters and estimations are merely indicative and call for additional effort, especially through engaging in consultations with relevant stakeholders. It is essential to underscore the focus on advancing infrastructure, ensuring



contemporary technology accessibility, implementing skill enhancement programs, facilitating market entry, as well as providing regulatory support.

To achieve these objectives effectively, it is recommended to establish an "EPZ Development Authority" tasked with overseeing zone development, attracting investments, and managing operations. Collaboration with the private sector is crucial to developing infrastructure and attracting key industries to the EPZs.

Furthermore, it is advised to develop a robust communication strategy to promote Katsina's EPZs and investment opportunities to both domestic and international investors. In conclusion, by strategically setting up EPZs that concentrate on industrial clusters and offering tailored incentives, Katsina State has the potential to unlock its economic prospects, generate employment opportunities, attract foreign investments, and emerge as a prominent export center within Nigeria. It is imperative to bear in mind that the success of this endeavor hinges on continuous monitoring, evaluation, and adaptation to evolving economic dynamics.





Appendix II

Katsina State Renewable Energy Act

A Bill for an Act to Promote the Development and Utilization of Renewable Energy in Katsina State

Preamble:

- a. Recognizing the importance of renewable energy for sustainable development, energy security, and economic growth in Katsina State, and
- b. Desiring to create an enabling environment for the development, deployment, and use of renewable energy technologies, while promoting job creation, local content, and a competitive energy market,

Be it enacted by the Katsina State House of Assembly as follows:

Part 1: Administration

1. Establishment of Renewable Energy Agency (REA):

There is established a Renewable Energy Agency (REA) responsible for promoting and regulating the development and utilization of renewable energy in Katsina State.

2. Functions of the REA:

- (a) Develop and implement a renewable energy policy framework for the State.
- (b) Issue licenses and permits for renewable energy projects.
- (c) Promote research, development, and innovation in renewable energy technologies.
- (d) Facilitate access to financing for renewable energy projects.
- (e) Monitor and evaluate the progress of the renewable energy sector in the State.

Part 2: Business Registration and Licensing

3. Business Registration:

- (a) All companies engaged in the development, installation, or operation of renewable energy projects must register with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC).



b) Additionally, such companies must register with the REA and obtain a valid license for their specific activity (e.g., generation, distribution).

4. Licensing:

(a) The REA shall issue licenses based on a transparent and competitive process, considering factors like technical expertise and local content.

(b) Different licensing categories may exist for various project scales (grid-connected, off-grid) and technologies (solar, wind).

(c) Licenses will specify the type of renewable energy, project capacity, location, and duration of operation.

Part 3: Land Acquisition and Use

5. Land Acquisition:

(a) Applicants for renewable energy projects must demonstrate lawful access to the land for project development.

(b) Land acquisition for renewable energy projects should prioritize utilizing degraded or unproductive land while minimizing impact on agricultural activities.

(c) The process should comply with the Land Use Act of Nigeria and ensure fair compensation to landowners.

6. Grid Integration and Infrastructure Development:

(a) The REA shall collaborate with relevant authorities to facilitate grid integration of renewable energy projects, considering technical feasibility and cost-effectiveness.

(b) Incentives may be provided to encourage the development of off-grid mini-grids and standalone systems in underserved areas.

Part 4: Environmental Protection and Pollution Control

7. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):

(a) Renewable energy projects with significant environmental footprints (e.g., large-scale solar farms) shall undergo a mandatory EIA process.



(b) The REA, in collaboration with relevant environmental agencies, will establish environmental standards for renewable energy projects.

(c) Project developers must demonstrate minimal environmental impact and develop mitigation plans where necessary.

8. Waste Management and Decommissioning:

(a) The Act shall regularly establish guidelines for the proper disposal of waste generated during project construction and decommissioning of renewable energy facilities (e.g., solar panel recycling).

(b) Decommissioning plans must be submitted and approved by the REA to ensure responsible site restoration.

Part 5: Labour Regulations and Worker Safety

9. Labour Standards:

(a) The Act shall uphold all applicable national labour laws and regulations, including minimum wages, working hours, and social security contributions.

(b) The REA, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, may conduct inspections to ensure compliance with labour regulations at renewable energy project sites.

10. Worker Safety:

(a) Project developers must implement comprehensive safety plans to minimize health risks and prevent accidents during construction, operation, and maintenance of renewable energy facilities.

(b) The REA shall establish and enforce safety regulations specific to the different renewable energy technologies.

(c) Workers' rights to training on safe work practices and access to appropriate protective equipment will be guaranteed.

Part 6: Consumer Protection and Fair Competition

11. Consumer Protection and Net Metering:

(a) The Act shall establish mechanisms for fair pricing and transparent billing practices for consumers purchasing electricity from renewable energy sources.



(b) The REA, in collaboration with the relevant electricity distribution company, will develop regulations for net metering programs, allowing consumers with on-site renewable energy generation to sell excess electricity back to the grid.

12. Fair Competition and Market Access:

(a) The Act shall promote a fair and competitive environment for renewable energy companies by streamlining permitting processes and removing unnecessary barriers to entry.

(b) Anti-competitive practices that hinder the development of the renewable energy sector will be prohibited





Appendix III

Katsina State Solid Mineral Development Act

A Bill for an Act to Promote the Responsible Development of Solid Minerals in Katsina State

Preamble:

- a. Recognizing the importance of solid minerals to the economic development of Katsina State, and
- b. Desiring to create an enabling environment for the responsible exploration, mining, and processing of solid minerals, while protecting the environment, promoting worker safety, and ensuring fair competition,

Be it enacted by the Katsina State House of Assembly as follows:

Part 1: Administration

1. Establishment of Solid Minerals Development Agency:

There shall be established a Solid Minerals Development Agency (SMDA) responsible for regulating and promoting the development of solid minerals in Katsina State.

2. Functions of the SMDA:

- (a) Issue licenses for exploration and mining of solid minerals.
- (b) Develop and maintain a mineral cadaster system.
- (c) Monitor compliance with this Act and relevant regulations.
- (d) Collect and disseminate information on solid minerals in the State.
- (e) Promote research and development in the solid minerals sector.

Part 2: Business Registration and Licensing

3. Business Registration:

- (a) All companies engaged in solid mineral exploration, mining, or processing must register with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC).



(b) Additionally, such companies must register with the SMDA and/or other relevant national regulator and obtain a valid license for their operations.

4. Licensing:

(a) The SMDA shall issue licenses based on a transparent and competitive process.

(b) Licenses will be categorized for exploration, mining, and processing activities, with specific requirements for each.

(c) Licenses will specify the mineral(s) authorized for extraction, the geographic area of operation, and the duration of the license.

Part 3: Land Acquisition and Use

5. Land Acquisition:

(a) Applicants for mining licenses must demonstrate lawful access to the land on which they intend to operate.

(b) Land acquisition shall comply with the Land Use Act of Nigeria and ensure fair compensation to landowners.

(c) The SMDA shall maintain a registry of mining leases to track land use for solid mineral activities.

6. Land Use for Industrial Purposes:

(a) Mining licenses may include provisions for the development of processing facilities on-site, subject to relevant permits.

(b) The SMDA shall work with relevant authorities to facilitate the development of supporting infrastructure near mining sites, such as roads and power plants.

Part 4: Environmental Protection and Pollution Control

7. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):

(a) All mining projects shall undergo a mandatory EIA process to assess potential environmental impacts.



(b) The SMDA shall establish environmental standards for the solid minerals sector and issue permits for mining operations that meet these standards.

(c) Licensees will be required to develop and implement environmental management plans to mitigate the impact of their activities.

8. Reclamation and Rehabilitation:

(a) Licensees shall prepare and implement a reclamation plan to restore mined land after operations cease.

(b) Financial guarantees may be required to ensure the completion of reclamation activities.

Part 5: Labor Regulations and Worker Safety

9. Labor Standards:

(a) The Act shall uphold all applicable national labor laws and regulations, including minimum wages, working hours, and social security contributions.

(b) The SMDA shall conduct inspections to ensure compliance with labor regulations.

10. Worker Safety:

(a) Mine operators must develop and implement comprehensive safety plans to minimize health risks and prevent accidents.

(b) The SMDA shall establish and enforce safety regulations for the solid minerals sector.

(c) Workers' rights to training and protective equipment shall be guaranteed.

Part 6: Consumer Protection and Fair Competition

11. Quality Standards:

(a) The SMDA shall establish quality standards for mined and processed minerals to ensure consumer protection.

(b) Mechanisms for testing and certification of minerals will be established.

12. Fair Competition:

(a) The Act shall promote a fair and competitive environment for solid mineral exploration and extraction.



(a) Anti-competitive practices such as price-fixing and cartelization will be prohibited.

Part 7: Enforcement and Penalties

13. Enforcement:

(a) The SMDA shall have the power to enforce this Act and its regulations.

(b) This may include inspections, issuing warnings, suspending licenses, and imposing fines.

14. Penalties:

(a) Offences under this Act shall be punishable by fines or imprisonment as determined by the court.

(b) Provisions will be made for remediation of environmental damage caused by illegal mining activities.

Part 8: Miscellaneous

15. Review and Amendment:

(a) This Act shall be reviewed periodically to ensure its effectiveness.





Appendix IV

Katsina State Trade Facilitation Act

A Bill for an Act to Promote Trade Facilitation with Neighboring States and the Niger Republic

Preamble:

1. Recognizing the strategic location of Katsina State bordering the Niger Republic and other Nigerian states, and
2. Desiring to create an enabling environment for cross-border trade and economic integration, while promoting job creation, local businesses, and sustainable development in Katsina State,

Be it enacted by the Katsina State House of Assembly as follows:

Part 1: Administration

1. Establishment of Trade Facilitation Unit (TFU):

There shall be established A Trade Facilitation Unit (TFU) within the Ministry of Commerce and Industry responsible for coordinating and implementing trade facilitation initiatives with neighboring states and the Niger Republic.

2. Functions of the TFU:

- (a) Develop and implement, in line with the Katsina State Industrial and Trade Policy, a trade facilitation strategy for Katsina State.
- (b) Collaborate with customs authorities to streamline border procedures and reduce trade transaction costs.
- (c) Facilitate information sharing between traders and government agencies on trade regulations and opportunities.
- (d) Promote harmonization of standards and technical regulations with neighboring states.
- (e) Advocate for infrastructure development at border posts to improve trade logistics.



(d) Organize trade fairs and exhibitions with the neighboring states and the Niger Republic.

Part 2: Business Registration and Licensing

3. Business Registration:

(a) Businesses engaged in cross-border trade must register with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC).

(b) The TFU may establish a simplified registration process for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) involved in cross-border trade.

4. Licensing:

(a) Licensing requirements for imports and exports will be transparent and streamlined, considering national regulations and international trade agreements.

(b) The TFU may collaborate with relevant agencies to offer training programs on import/export procedures and compliance requirements.

Part 3: Land Acquisition and Use for Industrial Purposes

5. Designation of Border Trade Zones:

(a) The Act may designate specific areas near border crossings as special economic zones or trade zones to attract businesses involved in cross-border trade.

(b) Incentives such as tax breaks, simplified land allocation procedures, and improved infrastructure may be offered within these zones.

(c) Develop and make the Dubai market a state border market

6. Trade-Related Infrastructure Development:

(a) The Act may encourage public-private partnerships to develop trade-related infrastructure near border areas, including warehouses, inspection facilities, and trade information centres.

(b) Land acquisition for such infrastructure projects will prioritize utilizing government-owned land or fallow land, minimizing disruption to agricultural activities and following the Land Use Act.



Part 4: Environmental Protection and Pollution Control

7. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):

- (a) Large-scale infrastructure projects related to trade facilitation (e.g., new border posts) may require an EIA to assess potential environmental impacts.
- (b) The TFU will collaborate with relevant environmental agencies to ensure compliance with environmental regulations in cross-border trade activities.
- (c) The Act may promote the adoption of environmentally friendly trade practices, such as green logistics and sustainable packaging.

Part 5: Labor Regulations and Worker Safety

8. Harmonization of Labor Standards:

- (a) The Act may encourage collaboration with neighboring states, particularly the Niger Republic, to harmonize labor standards and promote decent work conditions in cross-border trade activities.
- (b) This may involve information sharing on best practices and joint inspections to ensure compliance with labour laws on both sides of the border.

9. Worker Safety in Cross-Border Trade:

- (a) The Act will uphold national labour regulations regarding worker safety in cross-border transportation and logistics operations.
- (b) The TFU may collaborate with relevant authorities to raise awareness of safety protocols among traders and transporters.

Part 6: Consumer Protection and Fair Competition

10. Consumer Protection and Product Standards:

- (a) The Act will ensure compliance with national regulations on product safety and quality standards for imported and exported goods.
- (b) The TFU may collaborate with consumer protection agencies to raise awareness of consumer rights and establish mechanisms for addressing cross-border consumer complaints.

11. Fair Competition and Market Access:



(a) The Act will prohibit anti-competitive practices that hinder cross-border trade, such as monopolies or unfair pricing by dominant traders.

(b) The TFU may advocate for fair market access for Katsina-based businesses in neighbouring states through trade agreements and regional cooperation initiatives.

Part 7: Standard Legislation Procedure

12. Incorporation of Standard Procedures:

The Act shall incorporate standard legislative procedures for dispute resolution, enforcement mechanisms, and penalties for non-compliance with trade facilitation measures.

Part 8: Review and Amendment

13. Periodic Review:

The Act shall be reviewed periodically to assess its effectiveness in promoting trade facilitation and consider amendments to adapt to evolving regional and national trade policies.



