



**ADAMAWA INVESTMENT GUIDE**



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## **1. Introducing Adamawa**

In Nigeria's North-East geopolitical zone, Adamawa State is bounded to the northwest by Borno, to the west by Gombe, and to the southwest by Taraba. On the east, it shares a border with Cameroon. It is named after the ancient emirate of Adamawa, whose capital city is Yola, which is now the capital of Adamawa State. The state was founded in 1991 when the previous Gongola State was torn up into Adamawa and Taraba states. With more than 100 indigenous ethnic groups, the state is among the most diverse in Nigeria.

Adamawa, the Land of Beauty, is endowed with solid minerals like limestone, tantalite, and kaolin, as well as expansive agricultural land, breathtaking waterfalls, and breathtaking scenery.

Of the 36 states, Adamawa is the eighth largest in the area, but the thirteenth least populous with an estimated population of about 4.25 million as of 2016. The state's topography is mostly made up of mountains and hills as well as the Adamawa Plateau, which is traversed by valleys and rivers, chiefly the Benue and Gongola rivers.

### **Why Invest in Adamawa?**

According to estimates, the state's GDP is ₦2.66 trillion. Its economy is the biggest in the Northeast and the 18th largest in Nigeria's 36 states. Between 2020 and 2021, the state's total revenue increased by 9.93%, from around ₦700.602 billion to ₦777.62 billion.

From ₦8.33 billion in 2020 to N13.01 billion in 2021, Adamawa's IGR increased by 56.20%. Without a comparable increase in tax rates, its personal taxes increased by 46.63% from N5.91 billion in 2020 to ₦8.65 billion in 2021, indicating either increased tax collection efficiency or the inclusion of more people in the tax net.

Despite ranking 20th in terms of ease of doing business, the state received \$25.02 million in capital imports between 2019 and 2021. The state's ability to draw in investments and raise tax and non-tax revenue will be strengthened if company operations are made easier, particularly with regard to enhancing energy access, transportation, and contract enforcement.

Since the Land of Beauty already has a public procurement law that was passed in 2013 and complies with the UNCITRAL Model Law, it has made some progress on reforming public procurement.

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| <b><i>IGR Per Capita</i></b>                 | <b><i>₦2,649</i></b>  |
| <b><i>Capital Expenditure per Capita</i></b> | <b><i>₦5,007</i></b>  |
| <b><i>Total Debt Per Capita</i></b>          | <b><i>₦27,015</i></b> |

## **Investment opportunities**

### 1. Agro-Processing and Agriculture

Large tracts of agricultural land in Adamawa are ideal for growing cotton, rice, sorghum, groundnuts, and maize. Additionally, the state encourages the raising of cattle, sheep, and poultry. Among the possible investments are:

- constructing facilities for processing groundnut oil and rice mills.
- models of contract farming and commercial farming.
- Facilities for processing meat and producing livestock feed.

### 2. Travel and Hospitality

The state is home to natural parks, the Mandara Mountains, and the Sukur Cultural Landscape, which is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Among the opportunities are:

- Building cultural heritage centers and ecotourism resorts.
- Hospitality establishments that serve both business and leisure guests, such as hotels and restaurants.

### 3. Solid minerals and mining

Adamawa is abundant in natural resources, including clay, granite, gypsum, Kaolin and limestone. Mineral processing facilities and mining operations are options for investors.

manufacturing of tiles and cement, among other building supplies.

### 4. Industries and Manufacturing

The production of food and beverages is one of the small and medium-sized sectors that Adamawa offers prospects for.

processing of leather and textiles.

## 5. Technology and Innovation

There is potential for creating technological solutions that tackle regional issues in trade, education, and agriculture. Among the opportunities are:

- software development Hubs
- platforms for online sales of regional goods.

## 2. The Business Landscape

### Investment and Legislation

#### The Nigerian Investment Promotion Act

Nigeria's main investment law, the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) Act of 1998, regulates foreign direct investment admission into the nation. The NIPC was created by the Act as an Abuja-based agency of the Federal Government of Nigeria.

“Some of the key provisions of the NIPC Act include:

- 100% foreign ownership of companies in all but the petroleum sector
- No enterprise shall be nationalized by any Government of the Federation and that no law can force an investor to surrender his interest
- The Government may acquire property under circumstances of national interest, however in such cases the investor is entitled to fair, adequate and prompt compensation and recourse to the courts
- In cases where a dispute between the State and a foreign investor are not settled amicably, recourse to arbitration can take place either via the settlement mechanism of the bilateral or multilateral investment protection agreement of which they are parties or via other national or international dispute settlement mechanisms, as mutually agreed.
- Foreign companies are required to incorporate local subsidiaries or branches
- Financial statements must be prepared annually and filed with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC)”.

## **The Nigeria PPP Network (NPPPN)**

In order to provide a platform for all state heads of PPP units across the country, the Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission (ICRC), Lagos State PPP office, and the Nigerian Infrastructure Advisory Facility (NIAF) collaborated to create the Nigerian Public-Private Partnership Network [NPPPN] in 2011.

PPP infrastructure development in Nigeria is governed by the Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission (ICRC) Act of 2005. Through concessions or other contractual arrangements, the ICRC Act permits the private sector to finance, build, develop, operate, and/or maintain government infrastructure projects. The Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission was created under the Act to oversee and control concessions connected to PPPs.

The objectives for establishing NPPPN forum are as follows:

1. Share experience and best practice on PPP in Nigeria. Over time, it may be appropriate to encourage peer review of projects and programs between members.
2. Provide a focal point for information on PPP in Nigeria through a website and other media. This could include providing a database of PPP projects in development, in procurement, or being implemented.
3. Provide common guidance, standardized contracts, and other project documentation. A PPP Manual is being prepared.
4. Provide a single interface for consultation with the private sector by way of conferences or the PPP Forum.

## **PPP Requirements**

Government-initiated projects must first undergo a thorough feasibility assessment conducted by government representatives or external consultants, following which a request for proposals (RFP) document is released for bids from potential investors. A preferred bidder is chosen to negotiate with the government following an independent review of the bids, leading to a concession contract.

The interested party may, however, first get in touch with the appropriate Ministry, Department, or Agency (MDA) in the event of an unsolicited proposal coming from the private sector to make sure that its proposal aligns with the

agency and the state governments intentions. They must next draft and submit a thorough project proposal to the Office of PPP, either directly to the Office of PPP or via the MDA. Among other things, the plan should include the following:

- The project's nature and scope;
- A specific goal that the project can achieve;
- A comprehensive financial plan that details the funding source, anticipated expenses and revenues, and the minimum financials for five years
- A feasibility study demonstrating the project's technical, financial, and economic viability;
- An evaluation of the project's environmental impact;
- Proof of company registration and tax compliance;

## **Taxation**

The distribution of taxes at the federal, state, and local levels of government is made possible by Nigeria's federal structure. Value-added tax (VAT), import charges, corporate income and withholding taxes, and oil and gas production taxes are all levied by the federal government. State governments are in charge of collecting business registration fees, capital gains taxes, personal income taxes, stamp duties, and road and gaming taxes. Social and commercial permit fees are collected by the local government.

## **Corporate Taxation**

The Companies Income Tax Act provides for the taxation of corporations. Foreign companies are only liable for the portion of their profits that can be attributed to businesses conducted in Nigeria, while Nigerian companies are taxed on their worldwide income. The corporate income tax rate in Nigeria for non-oil and gas companies is 30%, with the following **exemptions**:

- Significant first-year allowances are added to annual capital allowances (10% for buildings, 25% for plants, and 20% for furnishings and fittings), with agriculture



and mining operations with particularly favorable initial tear tolerances. With the exception of agricultural operations, the deduction of capital allowances is limited to two-thirds of annual assessable profits, and the overall allowance cannot exceed 95% of the cost of the asset.

- All plant and equipment are eligible for an additional 10% investment allowance (also known as the reconstruction investment allowance).

### **Transaction Taxes**

Nigeria imposes a number of transaction taxes, such as the following:

- A 7.5% VAT is applied as a consumption tax on the provision of goods and services. Basic foodstuffs, medications, medical equipment and services, and exported goods and services are all considered exempt goods and services.
- The 2% education tax rate is payable by all resident businesses.

The Petroleum Profits Tax (PPTA) Act of 2007 establishes taxation for businesses engaged in petroleum exploration and exploitation

The Act establishes an 85% tax rate for exploration and production firms, a 50% rate for production sharing contracts (PSCs), and a lesser rate of 67.75% until pre-production expenses are amortized.

- A 10% capital gains tax is applied when property is sold, although shares and stocks are exempt from this tax. Only when fixed property owned directly or indirectly in Nigeria is sold are non-residents subject to capital gains in Nigeria.

### **Personal Income Tax**

The taxpayer's nationality or place of residence has no bearing on their personal income tax liability. If the taxpayer is a citizen of Nigeria, income from a trade, business, or profession within or outside of the country is subject to income tax in Nigeria. If a foreign resident's income comes from operations in Nigeria, they are equally accountable there.

Rates of personal income tax are progressive up to 24 percent.

- One percent of yearly payroll must go to the Industrial Training Fund.

- In order to qualify for social security, an employee must contribute at least 7.5% of their wages, and the employer must contribute at least 7.5% of their base pay, transportation costs, and housing allowance.

The Adamawa State Board of Internal Revenue is in charge of collecting and managing the State's personal income tax. Nigeria's tax reforms are aimed at improving efficiency by lowering direct taxes while simultaneously raising indirect levies. In order to do this, a Personal Income Tax Act Amendment, 2011 has been implemented, which has increased the Act's allowances for people.

### **Land Use**

The main piece of law pertaining to land access in Adamawa State and Nigeria is the Land Use Act of 1978, which grants full proprietary rights on state-owned land.

The Act gives State Governors the authority to establish lease terms and statutory rights of occupancy for both urban and non-urban land. For residential plots, these terms can be as long as 99 years, while for industrial plots, they can be as long as 40 years. A Land Use and Allocation Committee oversees the administration of all land in urban areas and is tasked with advising the governor on urban land management.

According to the Act, the Government may withdraw occupancy rights for reasons of paramount public interest; in these situations, the Government must compensate the value of the land's improvements rather than the land's real value (market or otherwise).

The Act also mandates that the State Governor must approve all transfer procedures, including subleases, mortgages, assignments, and transfers of possession.

### **Having Access to Land**

There are no limitations on nonresidents owning property in Nigeria. For non-residents, local incorporation of entities registered outside of Nigeria is a crucial prerequisite for land access.

In Nigeria, you can buy any type of property through a broker or real estate agent. Through a number of land reforms, the process of purchasing publicly owned land is being accelerated in order to encourage investment. In all

situations, the final Certificate of Occupancy or Title to the land must be approved by the State Governor once the transaction is submitted.

## **Infrastructure Development Projects**

**1. Road Construction:** To improve urban mobility and support economic activities, the Adamawa State Government has approved substantial investments in road infrastructure, including a ₦16 billion allocation for the construction of 17 kilometers of roads in the Bajabure Housing Estate.

**2. Urban Renewal Initiatives:** Under the direction of Governor Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri, the state has started extensive urban renewal projects, with a focus on infrastructure development to turn cities and towns into investment hubs.

**3. Transport Infrastructure:** Partnerships with the Nigerian Shippers Council have been established to develop Vehicle Transit Areas (VTAs) and other transport infrastructure within the state with the goal of enhancing logistics and trade efficiency.

## **3. Key Sectors and Opportunities**

### **Agriculture and Food Processing**

The Potential in terms of Agriculture in Adamawa state has barely had its surface scratched, seeing as the sector remains the dominant employer of Labor in the state. The Agricultural sector has opportunities available in its numerous subsectors. Some of them include;

1. Crop Production to provide for industrial raw materials and an end goal of achieving food security
2. Poultry production
3. Aquaculture
4. Animal feed Production
5. Agri-tech

### **Incentives for the Agricultural Sector**

- a. Companies in the agro-allied business do not have their capital allowance restricted, the grant is in full

- b. The payment of minimum tax by companies that make small or no profit at all is non-applicable to Agro-allied business.
- c. Processing of Agricultural produce is a pioneer industry; the implication being that it is tax free for the first five years.
- d. The Agricultural credit Guarantee Scheme Fund (ACGSF) administered by the central Bank of Nigeria guarantees up to 75% for all loans granted by commercial banks for Agricultural production and processing
- e. All Agricultural and agro-industrial machines and equipment enjoy 1% duty

## **Manufacturing and Industry in Adamawa State**

Adamawa State's manufacturing and industrial sectors possess tremendous potential, with several prominent firms contributing to the state's economic environment. Notable industries include:

1. Located on 32,000 hectares of land near Numan, the Dangote Sugar Refinery is a sizable sugar production complex that can mill 50,000 tonnes of sugar annually. Over 700 full-time employees and over 5,000 part-time employees are employed by this enterprise.
2. Mineral Resources The state has abundant solid minerals, including kaolin, tantalite, and limestone, which are necessary for many production operations.

## **Incentives for the Manufacturing Sector**

The Nigerian government gives many incentives to attract investment in the manufacturing industry:

- a. A tax holiday of up to five years that exempts manufacturing enterprises from paying company income tax during that time is known as the Pioneer Status Incentive (PSI).
- b. Investment Allowance: In the year of purchase, a 10% deduction from assessable profits can be used to the cost of qualifying plant and machinery expenditures. This incentive was offered for purchases made on or before September 1, 2023.

c. Tax savings for Local Raw Materials: To promote the use of indigenous resources, industries may be eligible for tax savings if they use a minimum percentage of local raw materials in their manufacturing processes.

b. Infrastructure Investment: Businesses that make investments in infrastructure such as water, electricity, and roads that promote industrial development are given incentives.

These incentives are intended to promote economic development in Adamawa State and throughout Nigeria, as well as industrial growth and foreign direct investment.

## **Tourism and Hospitality in Adamawa State**

With its varied natural landscapes and rich cultural legacy, Adamawa State presents enormous opportunities for the growth of the travel and hospitality industries. Among the main draws are:

1. Lamurde Hot Spring: Known locally as "Ruwan Zafi," this naturally occurring hot spring is a well-liked tourist and local attraction that is thought to have therapeutic benefits.
2. Sukur Cultural Landscape: This region's historical significance is reflected in its UNESCO World Heritage site, which includes a palace, villages, and the remains of an old iron industry.
3. Mubi Town: Known for its potential for cultural tourism, Mubi provides a window into the customs and ways of life of the local populace.
4. Cattle Markets: Visitors may get a real taste of the state's thriving livestock and other goods trade at lively markets in places like Mubi.

## **Incentives for the Tourism and Hospitality Sector**

The Nigerian government has put in place a number of incentives to promote tourist and hospitality investment, including:

- a. Tax Exemptions: Twenty-five percent of tourist income in convertible currencies is tax-exempt as long as it is set aside and used within five years to construct and expand new hotels, convention centers, and other facilities for the growth of the tourism industry.

a. Import Duty Exemptions: Equipment related to tourism is exempt from import duties, making it easier to purchase the equipment and tools required for hospitality services.

c. Tax Holidays: To encourage new investments, businesses in the tourism industry may be eligible for tax holidays, which provide respite from some taxes for a predetermined amount of time.

d. Financial Incentives: To promote infrastructure development and tourism-related projects, the Tourism Development Fund offers grants, subsidies, and loans with concessional interest rates.

By encouraging both domestic and foreign investors to investigate Adamawa State's unrealized potential, these incentives aim to boost the growth of the tourist and hospitality industries.

## **Renewable Energy and Infrastructure in Adamawa State**

In order to encourage sustainable development and enhance the quality of life for its citizens, Adamawa State is aggressively developing its infrastructure and renewable energy sectors. Renewable Energy Initiatives

1. Solar Energy Projects: The state has a lot of potential for solar energy generation; studies show that a solar farm with 1,000 standard commercial panels could generate about 2.2 MWh of electricity, demonstrating the viability of solar power in the area.

2. Community Access to Clean Energy: Efforts are being made to give rural communities access to clean energy solutions; for example, partnerships with organizations such as Standard Microfinance Bank have made it easier to introduce solar power to underprivileged areas, lowering dependency on biomass and fossil fuels.

3. Stakeholder Engagement: Through advocacy and capacity-building initiatives, groups like the Renewable Energy Association of Nigeria (REAN) are enabling stakeholders in Adamawa and encouraging the switch to renewable energy sources.

## **Incentives for Renewable Energy and Infrastructure Development**

To promote investment in these areas, the Nigerian government provides a number of incentives:

**Tax Holidays:** Businesses that invest in infrastructure and renewable energy may qualify for temporary tax exemptions, which would lessen the financial burden in the early phases of projects.

1. **Import Duty Exemptions:** Import duties on equipment and machinery for renewable energy projects are routinely waived to minimize capital expenses.
2. **Access to Funding:** Financial structures, such as the Renewable Energy Fund, give grants and low-interest loans to encourage project development.

These programs and rewards are intended to promote sustainable growth, draw in capital, and improve Adamawa State's economy as a whole.

## **Technology and Innovation in Adamawa State**

potential to drive economic growth and development. Key initiatives and developments include:

1. **Digital Transformation Initiatives:** The Adamawa State ICT Working Group, led by the Special Adviser to the Governor on ICT, E-governance & Policy, is spearheading efforts to enhance digital governance. Recent meetings have focused on reviewing progress and planning future ICT initiatives to improve service delivery and citizen engagement.
2. **ICT Skills Empowerment:** In collaboration with Mentors Innovation Hub, the state government has launched a program to equip 1,000 individuals with ICT skills. This initiative aims to enhance employability and foster entrepreneurship within the tech sector.
3. **Agricultural Innovation Hub:** The American University of Nigeria (AUN), in partnership with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), has signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish an agricultural innovation center in Adamawa State. This center will leverage technology to advance agricultural practices and productivity.

4. Cybersecurity Engagements: Governor Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri participated in the African Cybersecurity Defense Forum in Kigali, Rwanda, extending invitations to global ICT experts to collaborate with Adamawa State in enhancing cybersecurity measures.

## **Incentives for Technology and Innovation**

The Nigerian government has introduced several incentives to promote technology and innovation through the Nigeria Startup Act 2022:

1. Tax Reliefs: Labelled startups are eligible for tax reliefs, including exemption from the Companies Income Tax and other taxes for a period of up to three years, extendable for two additional years.
2. Investment Tax Credit: Investors in labelled startups can benefit from an investment tax credit equivalent to 30% of the investment, which can be applied to offset tax payable on investment returns.
3. Access to Grants and Loans: Startups have access to government grants, loans, and facilities specifically designed to support innovation and business growth.

## **4. Investment Incentives**

Nigeria offers a variety of fiscal and investment incentives to investors, such as tax exemptions for exported goods, import concessions, tax breaks for qualifying businesses (such as manufacturing or pioneer companies), and tax deductions for R&D costs.

### **Pioneer Status**

Pioneer status is a five-year tax break on income and dividends that is given to specific pioneer industries.

A joint venture or fully foreign-owned business and an indigenous business must have non-current physical assets totaling more than N100,000,000 (one hundred million naira) in order to be eligible for this tax advantage (pioneer status).



## **Sectoral Incentives**

There are several incentives available to entice investment into the agricultural sector, some of which are:

- Capital allowances depreciate more quickly (up to 95% on some assets in the first year) and are deductible on 100% of profits.
- 1% duty on all agricultural machinery and equipment; several agricultural and agro-processing operations hold pioneer status
- Up to 75% of all loans granted by commercial banks to agriculturally related industries are guaranteed by the Central Bank of Nigeria's Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund (ACGSF).

Several manufacturing operations are eligible for the pioneer incentives.

- Manufacturers have the right to quick depreciation; allowances and a 10% investment allowance is given to manufacturing plants and machinery. Local producers of tools, equipment, and replacement parts that are sold to domestic companies or exported are also eligible for a 25% investment tax credit on their capital expenditures.
- Mining is eligible for a three-year tax break.

## **Incentives for SMEs**

In a number of industries, SMEs pay a lower corporate tax rate (20%) for the first five years, and their dividends are also tax-exempt.

# **5 Starting a Business in Adamawa**

Every Nigerian business must register with the CAC and submit the necessary paperwork:

- Two copies of the stamped Memorandum and Articles of Association
- CAC 3 (Notice of Registered Address)
- CAC 7 (Directors' Particulars)

- The Declaration of Compliance and the Required Registration Fees, Form CAC 4
- A copy of the company name reservation approval form;
- Form CAC 2 (Statement of Share Capital and Return of Allocation of Shares)

The CAC launched an online incorporation and e-payment system in 2003, and the incorporation procedure currently takes three days.

Although there is currently no requirement for investment approval, all foreign-participation investments must register with the NIPC. Investors must register in order to be protected by the NIPC Act's treatment and protection provisions. Businesses that invest in an Export Processing Zone are exempt from NIPC registration requirements.

## **Hiring Staff and Labor Regulations**

In Adamawa State, Nigeria, hiring local employees necessitates following both federal labor laws and state-specific regulations. The following guidelines will help you with this process:

**1. Understanding Employment Contracts Written Contracts:** It is legally required to give employees a written employment contract that outlines terms and conditions, including job responsibilities, compensation, working hours, and termination procedures.

## **2. Compliance with Labor Laws**

*Minimum Wage:* Make sure that Adamawa State is paying the national minimum wage, which is ₦70,000. Governor Ahmadu Fintiri has approved the payment of ₦70,000 as the new minimum wage for state and local government employees.

*Working Hours:* A typical workweek consists of forty hours. According to the terms of Nigeria's labor regulations, overtime should be paid.

## **3. Taxation and Social Contributions**

*Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) Tax:* Employers are responsible for deducting PAYE tax from employees' salaries and remitting it to the relevant tax authorities.

*Pension Contributions:* Both employer and employee must contribute to the National Pension Scheme. The standard contribution rates are specified by the National Pension Commission.

## **5. Navigating State Laws**

*Local Law:* Keep yourself updated on any state-specific labor laws or rules. For comprehensive information, one should consult the laws and legal documents published by the Adamawa State Ministry of Justice.

*Procedures for Public Procurement:* To guarantee adherence to state procurement regulations, become acquainted with the Adamawa State Procurement Procedure Manual if your hiring is connected to public projects.

## **6. Laws Concerning Child Labor**

*Minimum Age:* To avoid child labor, follow state and federal laws pertaining to the minimum employment age. Ensure that no individuals under the legal working age are employed.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

Adamawa State offers diverse investment opportunities across multiple sectors, supported by unique competitive advantages. The state's manufacturing and industry sector is ripe for growth, with untapped resources, favorable tax incentives, and access to raw materials. Tourism and hospitality thrive on the region's rich cultural heritage, natural landmarks, and initiatives to enhance visitor experiences. Renewable energy and infrastructure investments benefit from rich natural resources like solar and hydro potential, coupled government-backed incentives for development. In technology and innovation, Adamawa is nurturing a burgeoning ecosystem through digital transformation, ICT skills development, and supportive legislation like the Nigeria Startup Act.

The state also provides a favorable business environment with tax breaks, investment credits, and streamlined processes for obtaining necessary permits and licenses. Its strategic location, combined with a youthful and skilled workforce, positions Adamawa as a compelling destination for investors seeking long-term returns and sustainable growth.

## **Recommendations**

Adamawa State is a shining example of unrealized investment potential because it combines natural riches, a prime location, and encouraging government regulations. Stakeholders should prioritize sustainability in development projects, cultivate public-private partnerships, and capitalize on the state's comparative advantages in order to optimize this potential. Adamawa has the capacity to develop into a flourishing center of innovation, economic activity, and inclusive growth with the correct investments and strategic partnerships.

## APPENDIX A (Key Statistics)

| Category                            | Statistic/Details  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>GDP</b>                          | \$3.8 billion  |
| <b>GDP Per Capita</b>               | \$833  |
| <b>GDP Growth Rate</b>              | -2%  |
| <b>Ease of Doing Business</b>       | Efforts underway to improve trade along southern routes  |
| <b>Infrastructure</b>               | Below national average; requires substantial investments |
| <b>2023 Total Revenue (Revised)</b> | ₦214.28 billion  |
| <b>2023 Recurrent Expenditure</b>   | ₦154.55 billion  |
| <b>2023 Capital Expenditure</b>     | ₦59.73 billion   |

## APPENDIX B (Glossary of terms)

### Glossary of Terms for Adamawa State Economy and Business Environment

| TERM                                | DEFINITION  |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)</b> | The total monetary value of all goods and services produced within a region during a specific period.               |
| <b>GDP PER CAPITA</b>               | The average economic output per person in a region, calculated by dividing the GDP by the population.               |
| <b>GDP GROWTH RATE</b>              | The percentage increase or decrease in a region's GDP over a given time period, reflecting economic performance.    |
| <b>EASE OF DOING BUSINESS</b>       | A measure of how conducive a region's regulatory and business environment is for starting and operating a business. |
| <b>RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>        | Expenses incurred by a government for the daily running of public institutions, including salaries and overheads.   |
| <b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>          | Investments made by a government in physical assets such as infrastructure, schools, or hospitals.                  |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>REVENUE</b>                               | Income generated by a government through taxes, grants, or other sources.  |
| <b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>                        | Basic physical systems such as transportation, energy, water supply, and telecommunications that support an economy.     |
| <b>BUDGET ALLOCATION</b>                     | Distribution of financial resources in a budget to different sectors or projects.  |
| <b>TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (TIN)</b>       | A unique number assigned to businesses or individuals for tax purposes by the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS).     |
| <b>PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)</b>      | Collaborative agreements between governments and private sector entities for funding and managing public projects.       |
| <b>INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FUND (ITF)</b>        | A government agency responsible for developing and promoting training programs to enhance workforce skills.              |
| <b>PIONEER STATUS</b>                        | A tax incentive program in Nigeria that grants eligible companies tax holidays to promote investment in certain sectors. |
| <b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)</b> | A process to evaluate the environmental consequences of a proposed project before it is approved.                        |