KOGI STATE ELECTRICITY MARKET 2025

2ND QUARTER REPORT

KOGI STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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The Kogi State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC) Quarterly Report is prepared in compliance with the Kogi State Electricity Law, 2024, which mandates the Commission to submit periodic reports of its activities and the state of the electricity market in Kogi State to the Governor and the Kogi State House of Assembly.

This maiden report provides an overview of the Kogi State Electricity Market (KSEM), highlighting its operational performance, commercial activities, regulatory functions, and consumer affairs within the period under review. It also presents updates on licensing, compliance monitoring, consumer protection, metering progress, and tariff regulation, as well as an account of the Commission's institutional development and financial performance.

The KERC Quarterly Report is designed to serve a broad range of readers, including policy makers, energy economists, electrical engineers, investors, market participants, academic researchers, and the general public interested in developments within the Kogi State electricity market.

Copies of this report are freely available to stakeholders, government ministries and agencies, local electricity operators, and the public. Digital versions of the report can also be accessed through the Commission's website and social media platforms.

Please direct all inquiries, comments, and suggestions on this report to:

The Commissioner, Market Competition and Rates
Kogi State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC)
Alheri Junction, Along Crowder Memorial College,
Lokoja, Kogi State, Nigeria.
Website: www.kerc.kg.gov.ng
Email: info@kerc.kg.gov.ng

Preface by the Chairman

It is with profound pleasure and a deep sense of responsibility that I present the maiden edition of the Quarterly Report of the Kogi State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC). This publication marks a historic step in our collective effort to build a sustainable, transparent, and competitive electricity market in Kogi State. It reflects our commitment to openness, accountability, and continuous stakeholder engagement across the electricity value chain.

The establishment of KERC is a bold and visionary decision by the Government of Kogi State, made possible by the constitutional amendment empowering states to regulate electricity generation, transmission, and distribution within their territories. This reform signals a new era of decentralized electricity governance—one that prioritizes the needs of our citizens, industries, and investors in energy planning and service delivery.

Since our inauguration, the Commission's mandate has been clear: to provide an enabling regulatory environment that attracts investment, ensures fair pricing, enhances service delivery, and protects consumers. Within a short period, notable progress has been achieved, including the commencement of state-level tariff development and review, feeder-level energy monitoring, licensing of mini-grid and embedded generation operators, and the formulation of frameworks promoting renewable and off-grid energy deployment in rural communities.

This maiden report presents a comprehensive overview of developments in the state electricity market during the reporting quarter. It highlights regulatory activities, operator performance, consumer protection efforts, and progress in metering, billing efficiency, and enforcement. Beyond statistics, it tells the story of a sector in transition—one evolving toward greater reliability, inclusiveness, and transparency.

The report is also an open invitation to investors and partners to explore the vast energy potential of Kogi State—hydro, solar, and biomass resources that can drive sustainable growth and industrialization. With robust regulation, credible data, and a supportive government, Kogi offers a fertile environment for energy investment.

I commend His Excellency, the Executive Governor of Kogi State, for his visionary leadership, the State House of Assembly for its legislative support, and the Ministry of Energy and Rural Development for policy guidance. Together, we are laying the foundation for a resilient, fair, and consumer-centered electricity sector that powers prosperity for all Kogites.

Signed,
Engr. Ibrahim S. Abdwaaris

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

Pursuant to Sections **12 and 122** of the Kogi State Electricity Law 2024, which mandates the Kogi State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC) to ensure the reliability, safety, and quality of electricity supply, and to monitor the technical, commercial, and operational performance of licensees and market participants, the Commission continues to discharge its regulatory oversight functions across the state electricity market.

In furtherance of this statutory mandate, this report presents an overview of key operational, commercial, and regulatory developments recorded in the second quarter of 2025. It is intended for the attention of His Excellency, the Executive Governor of Kogi State, and other relevant stakeholders. The report serves as a regulatory instrument for informing policy decisions, guiding investment strategies, and promoting transparency and accountability. It highlights critical performance trends, identifies sectoral challenges, and recommends targeted regulatory and policy interventions to enhance service delivery and improve the efficiency, reliability, and resilience of the electricity market in Kogi State.

Key Performance Fact sheet (Q2 2025)

Indicator	Q2 2025	Change vs. Q1 2025
Total Energy imported	81.4 GWh	-0.98%
Avg. Energy Received by KEDL	27.1 GWh	-0.86%
Energy Billed to Customers	58.3GWh	-11.49%
Revenue Collected	₦2.06billion	+0.49%
Billing Efficiency	71.69%	-10.20%
Collection Efficiency	54.59%	-0.75%
Aggregate Technical, Commercial & Collection Loss	61.01%	+6.59%
KEDL-SubCo AEDC-HoldCo Remittance (NISO – Market Operator)	₦15.23 billion April 2025 ₦17.04 billion May 2025 ₦16.45 billion June 2025	N/A

Despite these gains, reliability remains below national benchmarks. Reliability in Anyigba and Idah zones remains critically below standards, averaging 198.33 hours of outages in April 2025 alone – equivalent to 6.61 hours daily. This exceeds the reported 6- hour/day threshold by 10%, confirming systemic failures. Root causes include obsolete conductors (contributing to 58% of outage hours), transformer overloads (peaking at 97% capacity), and inadequate vegetation management (linked to 27% of outages).

Conversely, stability improved on the Lokoja–Crusher, Okene–Ihima, and environs feeding from Ikare Feeder following the installation of gang Insulators, sectionalizers and comprehensive vegetation clearing. KERC is collaborating with the Distribution Licensees (KEDL) to institutionalize fault cause categorization, feeder outage tracking, and mean time to repair (MTTR) metrics across all Business Units, aiming to foster proactive asset management.

Network Expansion and Rehabilitation

Significant strides were made in network rehabilitation and capacity expansion during Q2 2025, aimed at reducing technical losses, enhancing voltage stability, and expanding access to underserved communities. Notable projects include:

- Re-stringing of the Ganaja–Zango 11kV feeder, improving voltage profiles for over 1,000 customers.
- Rehabilitation of the Kabba–Okoro feeder, resulting in reduced fault incidents and increased supply hours.
- Commissioning of four new transformer substations in collaboration with local government authorities to support rural electrification.

Additionally, network design reviews are underway to improve feeder load balancing, reduce line losses, and facilitate future integration of distributed energy resources, including mini-grids and rooftop solar.

1. STATE OF THE INDUSTRY

1.0 State of the Industry

While the report is about the state electricity market, an understanding of the national electricity market is critical for shaping effective policies at the state level since the NESI sets the broader operational, policy, and regulatory framework within which all state electricity markets including KSEM operate. For instance, national trends in power generation, transmission losses, market liquidity challenges, and regulatory adjustments have direct implications for the performance and structure of the Kogi electricity sector

This chapter presents an integrated assessment of the electricity industry, examining both the national electricity supply industry (NESI) and its subnational counterpart, the Kogi State Electricity Market (KSEM). The assessment is structured across three core dimensions: Operational Performance, focusing on energy offtake and distribution efficiency; the reliability and technical stability of the distribution network; and Commercial Performance, which looks at revenue collection, billing efficiency, and overall market liquidity.

KERC monitors these dimensions closely not just in isolation, but with a clear understanding of the "big picture" at the national level. This approach enables the Commission to design responsive regulatory strategies, ensure consumer protection, and build investor confidence while aligning state market development with broader national energy goals

1.1. Operational Performance

a. Generation and Supply

In the second quarter (Q2) of 2025, electricity supply to Kogi State was primarily sourced from the national grid via three major transmission interface points: Ajaokuta, Okene, and Lokoja injection substations. These facilities are critical infrastructure that connect the state to the national electricity transmission backbone operated by the Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN). They serve as the primary gateways through which bulk energy is received and distributed to end-users through the Kogi Electricity Distribution Limited (KEDL) network of feeders and substations.

During the period under review, total energy inflow at the distribution interface level was 81.4 GWh, representing a 0.97% decline compared to 82.2 GWh in Q1 2025. This slight reduction was largely due to factors external to the state, including national load

curtailments, upstream generation shortages, and periodic load-shedding directives issued by TCN to manage nationwide grid stability.

Table 1: Energy Inflow by Transmission Interface Point (Q1–Q2 2025)

Interface Point	Q1 2025 (GWh)	Q2 2025 (GWh)	Quarterly Change (%)
Ajaokuta	35.6	34.9	-1.97%
Okene	26.1	25.8	-1.15%
Lokoja	20.5	20.7	+0.98%
Total	**82.2**	**81.4**	**-0.97%**

The data shows marginal declines in energy throughput at Ajaokuta and Okene interface points, while Lokoja recorded a modest increase. The Commission will continue monitoring energy performance across all interfaces to ensure equitable allocation across service zones and to support investments in transmission interface reinforcement where necessary.

At the business location level, a total of 81.4 GWh was distributed across the operational zones managed by KEDL. Lokoja (37.90 GWh) and Okene (25.21 GWh) jointly accounted for 76% of total energy received, reflecting their proximity to transmission interfaces and higher concentration of industrial and commercial customers. Kabba received 5.08 GWh, while Idah had 4.22 GWh, both serving predominantly residential, institutional, and agro-processing loads. The remaining 8.98 GWh was distributed across other locations, including Anyigba and Ganaja.

Table 2: Energy Delivered by Business Location (GWh)

Business Location	April	May	June	Q2 Total
Lokoja	14.25	11.80	11.85	37.90
Okene	9.19	7.85	8.17	25.21
Kabba	1.88	1.21	1.99	5.08
Idah	1.59	1.13	1.51	4.22
Ganaja	3.08	2.67	3.22	8.98

There is an urgent need for embedded generation to enhance service reliability, support productive use of electricity, and spur network investments.

b Reliability and Quality of Supply

During the second quarter (Q2) of 2025, electricity supply reliability in Kogi State was intermittently disrupted, primarily due to upstream instabilities in the national grid and load shedding directives issued by the Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN). While no major disturbances originated from within the state's electricity network, these external constraints continued to undermine the consistency of service delivery, particularly during peak demand periods.

To enhance monitoring and regulatory oversight, the Commission has commenced systematic data collection on key reliability indices SAIFI (System Average Interruption Frequency Index) and SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index). SAIFI quantifies the average number of supply interruptions per customer within a defined period, while SAIDI measures the cumulative duration of these interruptions. Together, they provide a robust framework for assessing the performance of the distribution network.

Preliminary feeder-level data indicate that consumers in rural service areas experienced an average of 18 unplanned outages per customer per month, highlighting systemic vulnerabilities in feeder integrity and network responsiveness. These findings underscore the urgent need for targeted investments in preventive maintenance, strengthening supply infrastructure across the state.

Additionally, voltage quality across the state remained largely within the ±5% regulatory threshold prescribed by the Nigerian Grid Code at the interface level. However, downstream voltage complaints were persistent in Okene, Idah, and Ankpa, where customers reported fluctuations and low-voltage episodes. These issues are often linked to transformer overloading, long radial feeders, and undersized conductors. In response, KERC will be issuing a technical compliance directive mandating the Distribution Licensee to conduct load flow studies, optimize transformer loading, and reinforce critical sections of 11kV lines.

c. Distribution System Performance (SAIDI, SAIFI, and Feeder Outages)

Performance assessments for Q2 2025 based on SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index) and SAIFI (System Average Interruption Frequency Index) reveal incremental progress over the previous quarter. The system recorded a SAIDI of 34.6 hours and a SAIFI of 12.7 interruptions per customer, reflecting modest improvement due

engaging stakeholders to address these bottlenecks through public sensitization and community-based protection programs.

d. Load Shedding and Operational Constraints

Load shedding persisted as a critical constraint to supply adequacy during the quarter under review. Peak demand periods (typically between 7 PM and 10 PM) saw the most pronounced rationing, triggered by:

- Upstream shortfalls and frequency imbalances on the national grid.
- Thermal overloads on several 11kV feeders in Lokoja and Okene.
- Scheduled maintenance at TCN interface substations (notably Ajaokuta and Okene), resulting in temporary disconnections.

The current load shedding matrix prioritizes critical infrastructure such as hospitals, water works, and industrial estates. However, rural communities frequently experience less than 8 hours of daily supply, exacerbating economic hardship and energy poverty. KERC has requested a revised load management protocol that incorporates embedded generation reserves and renewable energy dispatch to minimize service inequity.

e. Frequency and Voltage

Voltage quality at the injection substations supplying Kogi State remained largely within the permissible limits specified by the Nigerian Grid Code (typically ±5% of nominal voltage). However, persistent low-voltage complaints were recorded in several downstream locations, particularly in Okene, Idah, and Ankpa. These voltage drops adversely affect the performance of household appliances, commercial equipment, and overall customer satisfaction. The Commission recognizes voltage quality as a critical indicator of service reliability and system health. Consequently, the Commission has issued a technical compliance advisory to the Distribution Licensee, mandating a review

1.2 Commercial Performance

The overall efficiency of a power sector market is a function of how well it performs in core commercial operations particularly billing, revenue collection, energy accountability, and the containment of technical and commercial losses. During the quarter under review, the Commission observed modest improvements in several indicators of market performance, while persistent structural inefficiencies and customer behavior continued to affect overall outcomes. This section presents an in-depth analysis of the market operations across the state based on available data and engagement with market participants.

a. Energy Offtake and Billing

In the second quarter of 2025, the distribution licensee in Kogi State received a total of 81.4 GWh of energy from the Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN) across service areas: Lokoja, Okene, Kabba, Idah, and Ganaja. Of this, only 58.3 GWh was successfully billed to customers, resulting in a billing efficiency of 71.69% a significant underperformance relative to the Commission's interim benchmark of 85%.

This performance raises regulatory concerns, as nearly 30% of energy supplied remains unaccounted for. The shortfall is attributed to factors such as weak metering infrastructure, energy theft, and technical inefficiencies within the network.

Service Area	Energy Offtake (GWh)	%
Lokoja	37.90	46.56%
Okene	25.21	30.98%
Ganaja	8.98	11.03%
Kabba	5.08	6.24%
Idah	4.22	5.19%

Disaggregated by service zones, the data revealed that Lokoja Zone accounted for the highest proportion of billed energy (46.5%), followed by Okene (31%) and Ganaja (11.03%), Idah and Kabba zones contributed the remaining 11% cumulatively. These figures reflect variations in customer concentration, industrial presence, and infrastructure readiness.

b. Billing Efficiency

Billing efficiency is a key performance metric for electricity Distribution Companies (DisCos). It measures how much of the energy supplied (offtaken) is successfully billed to customers. It is calculated as:

$$Billing\ Effiiciency(\%) = (\frac{Energy\ Billed}{Energy\ Received}) * 100$$

Regulators and utilities often set targets based on regional realities and infrastructure maturity. High-performing utilities (especially in urbanized or developed economies) maintain billing efficiencies of above 95% while developing countries with issues like weak infrastructure, high unmetered population, and electricity theft often have billing efficiencies ranging from 80% to 85%. Like most regulators in Africa, and given the current state of the KEDL Distribution network, the Commission expects a minimum billing efficiency threshold of 85% while working toward 90% over the control period.

Compared with the preceding quarter, there was a marginal improvement in both billing accuracy and revenue collection. Total billing increased by 1.89% quarter-on-quarter, while total revenue collection grew by 0.45%. The observed improvements are partly attributed to intensified metering efforts, enhanced customer engagement, and the deployment of revenue assurance tools.

Notably, Lokoja and Okene zones recorded the highest quarter-on-quarter collection growth rates at 4.6% and 1.2% respectively. These gains, however, remain threatened by the rising cost of living, inflationary pressures, and intermittent power supply, which affect customers' willingness to pay. The Commission is engaging the licensee to implement corrective actions to enhance energy accountability and improve revenue assurance.

Typical billing efficiency in selected jurisdictions include: Kenya (85% - 95%), Ghana (80% – 90%), South Africa (90% – 98%), India (80% – 95%), Bangladesh (88% – 95%), Pakistan (85% – 93%), Brazil (92% – 98%), Mexico (90% – 97%) and Colombia (87% – 9%)

c. Revenue Collection

In the second quarter of 2025, the distribution licensee operating in Kogi State recorded a total revenue collection of ₦2.06 billion out of a total customer billing of ₦3.79 billion. This translates to a collection efficiency of 55%, significantly below the Commission's interim target of 80% for the DisCo

d. Collection efficiency

Collection efficiency is a key performance indicator (KPI) used in the electricity distribution sector to measure how effectively a Distribution Company (DisCo) collects revenue from the energy it has billed to its customers. It is expressed as a percentage and calculated using the formula:

$$Collection\ Effiiciency(\%) = (\frac{Amount\ Collected}{Amount\ Billed}) * 100$$

In terms of revenue collection, Lokoja also led with ₦903.69 million in collections, representing a 54.72% collection efficiency for the zone. Okene and Idah followed with ₦559.6 million (44.46%) and ₦259.5 million (69.50%), respectively. Kabba and Ganaja zones reported lower collection of ₦171.65 and ₦167.85 with a collection efficiency, ranging between 59.82% and 70.46%, primarily due to high levels of estimated billing and poor customer payment culture.

Service Area	Collection (N) -million	Percentage Share %
Lokoja	903.69	43.8%
Okene	559.61	27.1%
Idah	259.5	12.6%
Kabba	171.65	8.3%
Ganaja	167.85	8.1%

Ganaja, despite having a relatively moderate energy billing footprint, recorded an improvement in collection efficiency over the preceding quarter, reflecting the impact of feeder-level monitoring and customer outreach campaigns initiated earlier in the year. KERC will continue to monitor performance and enforce appropriate regulatory interventions to improve billing efficiency across all service areas. A collection efficiency of 55% as reported above, means that for every ₦100 worth of energy and billed to

electricity customers in Kogi state, only ₦55 is collected. As high as ₦45 remained uncollected.

KEDL collection underperformance in Q2/2025 highlights persistent challenges with revenue assurance, particularly in peri-urban and rural areas where payment culture remains weak. A major contributing factor is the heavy dependence on Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), whose electricity payments are typically linked to irregular annual budgetary disbursements instead of consistent monthly settlements.

Furthermore, widespread issues such as electricity theft, poor metering coverage, and customer apathy toward bill payment, common across developing economies, continue to weigh down collection efficiency in Kogi State. Globally, collection efficiency benchmarks in emerging markets such as Africa, Latin America, and Asia typically range from 65% to 85%, with regulatory targets often exceeding 80%. Kogi's current performance falls well below this standard.

In response, KERC plans to launch a comprehensive joint audit with KEDL to identify communities and customer categories with high default rates. The audit will diagnose root causes, including affordability constraints, service dissatisfaction, and enforcement gaps and inform targeted remedies. These may include intensified community engagement, tailored payment plans, and enforcement of disconnection for chronic defaulters.

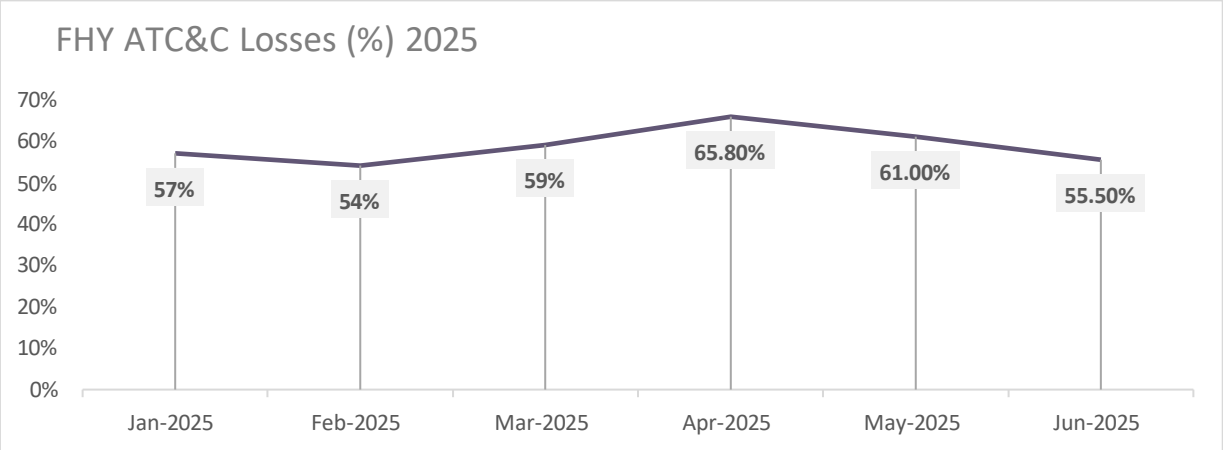
As part of its performance improvement framework, KERC will monitor collection efficiency across the service areas Lokoja, Okene, Idah, Ganaja, and Kabba towards targeted localized regulatory interventions and enhanced accountability. Improving collection performance is vital to reducing financial leakages, fostering investor confidence, and ensuring the sustainability of the electricity sector in Kogi State.

e. Aggregate Technical, Commercial & Collection (ATC&C) Losses

ATC&C loss is a critical metric that captures the inefficiencies across the entire electricity distribution value chain from the point of energy injection into the network to final revenue collection from consumers. High technical losses usually stem from outdated infrastructure, overloaded lines, poor network design, and lack of investment in loss-reduction technologies. On the other hand, commercial and collection losses reflect poor metering, energy theft, inaccurate billing, and weak revenue enforcement mechanisms.

$$ATC\&C\ Loss\ (\%) = 1 - (Billing\ Eficiency * collection\ efficiency) * 100$$

In Q2 2025, the Aggregate Technical, Commercial, and Collection (ATC&C) losses in Kogi State's electricity market were estimated at a high 61.0%. This figure is significantly above the Commission's interim performance target of 25% and poses a major threat to the financial viability and long-term sustainability of the electricity sector. The loss is disaggregated into technical losses estimated at 25%, and commercial and collection losses accounting for a combined 36%.



A 61% ATC&C loss means that for every ₦100 worth of energy delivered into the state, ₦28 is lost through technical inefficiencies and theft, leaving only ₦72 worth billed to customers. Of this, just ₦40 is actually collected by the distribution company (based on a collection efficiency of 55%). Such poor performance not only threatens the financial viability of the market but also has ripple effects on sustainability indicators like billing efficiency, service reliability, and customer satisfaction.

These losses are directly linked to other sustainability indicators such as billing efficiency, collection efficiency, service reliability, and customer satisfaction. When ATC&C losses are high, distribution companies struggle to recover adequate revenue, resulting in liquidity shortfalls. This limits their ability to maintain and expand infrastructure, leading to a vicious cycle of worsening service quality and increasing customer apathy.

Under a cost-reflective tariff framework, a predefined loss level is built into the end-user tariff. However, when actual losses exceed the allowed thresholds, the resulting revenue shortfall often translates into higher tariffs for compliant and paying customers. This

situation not only undermines affordability but also erodes equity in service delivery, discouraging consumer willingness to pay and potentially fueling further losses.

ATC&C losses remain a major challenge undermining financial viability and service delivery in the Kogi State electricity market. Disaggregated analysis reveals:

- Technical losses were estimated at 12.4%, largely attributed to overloaded and aging distribution transformers, substandard conductors, and long radial feeder configurations, especially in peri-urban and rural zones.
- Commercial losses (unmetered supply, energy theft, and estimated billing discrepancies) were estimated at 16.9%.
- Collection losses (debts from customers and under-recovery) accounted for 20.4% of the total energy billed.

The Commission notes with concern the rising ATC&C losses in Idah and Kabba zones, which exceeded 55%, and is working with the operator to intensify feeder audit, energy reconciliation, customer enumeration, and deployment of enforcement teams to improve transparency and recoverability.

1.3 Energy Accounting and Settlement Status

Energy accounting and market settlement activities within the Kogi State electricity market showed mixed outcomes during the quarter. While improvements in feeder-level monitoring and data reconciliation were recorded, significant discrepancies remain between energy received, billed, and paid for by market participants.

As of end of June 2025, the total energy received was 81.4 GWh while KEDL could only account for (billed to customers) 58.40 GWh implying that energy lost (technical + commercial) was 22.98 GWh. The total amount billed to customers was ₦3.8 billion while only ₦2.06 was reportedly collected leaving outstanding of ₦1.44 billion, translating to a collection efficiency of only 54%.

To reverse this trend, the Commission has directed the distribution licensee (KEDL) to develop and submit a detailed loss reduction strategy. The plan must prioritize investments in network infrastructure upgrades, targeted metering of unmetered customers, anti-theft technologies, and the adoption of improve=d billing and collection systems.

The Commission has directed the operator to:

- Conduct periodic joint energy audits with NBET and TCN.
- Submit monthly feeder-level energy accounting reports.
- Implement the deployment of smart meters at all injection points for real-time visibility.

Importantly, the State Government has already established a State Electricity Offences Task Force and designated a Special Court for the prosecution of electricity-related offences, including meter bypass, illegal connections, and refusal to pay bills. The Commission expects KEDL to fully leverage these state-backed enforcement mechanisms to boost revenue assurance, deter electricity theft, and enhance overall collection efficiency.

Ultimately, the relationship between ATC&C loss and billing/collection efficiencies is fundamental. Reducing losses through coordinated regulatory, technical, and policy interventions will improve market liquidity, support service improvements, and ensure the long-term financial viability of the electricity distribution sector in Kogi State

1.4 Operational Performance in the National Context

The operational performance of Nigeria's national grid-connected power plants has significant implications for subnational electricity markets like Kogi State. Kogi currently relies on energy supplied through the Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN) network and allocations to feeders within its jurisdiction. As such, any disruptions or inefficiencies at the national generation level has a knock-on effect on the stability, adequacy, and quality of electricity supply at the state level.

In Q2 2025, the national Plant Availability Factor (PAF) stood at 39.39%, according to the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC), reflecting a marginal improvement from 38.88% in Q4 2024. This means that only about 40% of installed generation capacity was operational at any given time, with nearly 60% rendered unavailable due to issues such as gas shortages, maintenance delays, or transmission bottlenecks. These persistent supply limitations contribute to national grid volatility, often resulting in load shedding and erratic bulk supply to downstream recipients like Kogi State.

Recognizing this systemic challenge, the Kogi State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC) emphasizes the need to localize energy supply through embedded generation and

distributed energy resources (DERs). These decentralized models will reduce reliance on the national grid, enhance energy security, and improve supply reliability for end-users in Kogi.

1.5 Implications for Kogi State Electricity Market (KSEM)

The above report has the following implication for the Kogi State electricity market:

- **1.5.1 Load Allocation and Reliability**: National generation shortfalls undermine TCN's capacity to maintain consistent load dispatch to Kogi, leading to outages and poor service quality.
- **1.5.2 Embedded Generation Investment**: The low national PAF validates KERC's strategic push for embedded generation projects in key clusters to improve energy availability.
- **1.5.3 Investor Risk Assessment**: Market entrants require clear insight into national supply dynamics when planning generation or distribution investments within Kogi. Policy initiatives to aggregate demand through creation of economic clusters such as special commercial and industrial zones can create critical mass of demand to attract investors.

KERC remains committed to tracking national performance metrics and aligning state-level interventions with broader market realities to foster a resilient, affordable, and sustainable electricity market.

1.6: Grid Stability and Commercial Performance

1.6.1 Voltage Fluctuations

Voltage stability is a critical indicator of power quality, directly affecting the safety of appliances, industrial machinery, and the overall satisfaction of electricity consumers. The Nigerian Grid Code stipulates that the 330kV transmission network should operate within a ±5% tolerance between 313.50kV and 346.50kV. Deviations beyond this range, manifesting as spikes, dips, flickers, or brownouts, are particularly damaging, especially for industries reliant on stable power to avoid equipment failure and costly downtime.

While the average upper voltage remained within the acceptable range, the lower voltage averaged 296.56kV significantly below the minimum permissible limit signaling ongoing

under-voltage challenges. Although the overall voltage fluctuation narrowed slightly from those of the preceding quarter, previous quarters, the persistence of low-voltage conditions remains a major concern. This is especially critical for customers located at the tail end of distribution feeders and in peri-urban areas, where voltage regulation infrastructure is often inadequate.

Kogi State, which is supplied through three major TCN interfaces Lokoja, Ajaokuta, and Kabba is particularly susceptible to the compounding effects of such voltage instability. In response, the Commission has strengthened its monitoring of supply quality and is actively engaging with distribution licensees to implement corrective measures. These include the deployment of voltage stabilization equipment, rehabilitation and upgrade of aging substations, and installation of reactive power support systems to enhance voltage profiles across the state and improve end-user experience

1.6.2 Energy Offtake Performance

Under the Partial Activation of Contract (PAC) framework, Distribution Companies (DisCos) are mandated to offtake and pay for their Partially Contracted Capacity (PCC), irrespective of actual energy utilization. Any shortfall in offtake leads to unrecoverable financial losses, as such costs cannot be transferred to end-user tariffs.

During Q2 2025, the average national energy offtake was 3,781.94 MWh/h, reflecting a 12.53% increase compared to Q4 2024. The overall offtake performance also improved to 97.94%, up from 94.61%, signifying enhanced planning, dispatch coordination, and operational efficiency across the DisCos. These improvements are illustrated in the Performance Dashboard (Figure 3), which highlights the comparative offtake performance trend across the review period.

Availability Dashboard – Overview Jan-Jun 2025

1.7. Implications for Kogi State

Kogi State is served mainly by Abuja DisCos while a small part is served by Ibadan DisCo,

Dashboard Visual Guard

1. Gauge Chart for the cumulative average of hours of availability
2. Line Chart showing cumulative average hours of availability by Month
3. Filter Tiles of Tariff Band.
4. Line Chart for Daily Average Availability

both of which recorded improved offtake performance during the period. This trend points to more accurate load forecasting, reduced technical disruptions, and improved coordination with generation schedules. However, within Kogi State, systemic challenges persist, particularly:

1.7.1 High levels of unmetered customers and reliance on estimated billing

1.7.1.1 Technical losses stemming from aging or overloaded distribution infrastructure

1.7.1.2 Revenue losses in feeders with high Aggregate Technical, Commercial, and Collection (ATC&C) losses

To address these issues, the Kogi State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KSERC) plans to conduct a detailed ATC&C audit. This will guide feeder-specific interventions, including transformer upgrades, accelerated metering, and enforcement against illegal connection

2. CONSUMER AFFAIRS

2 Consumer Affairs

2.1 Consumer Enlightenment and Stakeholder Engagements

Consumer protection remained a core regulatory priority for the Kogi State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC) in Q2 2025. Guided by its mandate to promote transparency, fairness, and public trust in the electricity market, the Commission implemented a series of targeted enlightenment and stakeholder engagement initiatives aimed at improving consumer awareness, participation, and access to redress mechanisms.

2.1.1 Town Hall Meeting

A major Town Hall Meeting was convened in Lokoja on March 12, 2025, drawing electricity consumers, civil society organizations, community leaders, and licensed service providers. The session provided a platform to discuss the formal commencement of the Kogi State Electricity Market, highlighting the regulatory transition, its implications for service delivery, billing, and accountability, as well as consumer rights and obligations under the new framework. The dialogue helped bridge knowledge gaps and encouraged collaborative approaches to improving service delivery.

2.1.2 Radio Programme and Multi-Channel Outreach

To ensure wider reach and inclusivity, KERC launched a multi-language radio campaign in April 2025. This campaign explained the Commission's role, the rights and obligations of consumers, and available complaint channels. Broadcasts in English, Hausa, and Igala enabled the message to reach both rural and urban communities. In addition, a follow-up call-in programme allowed consumers to directly interact with Commission officials, ask questions, and receive clarifications on regulatory issues.

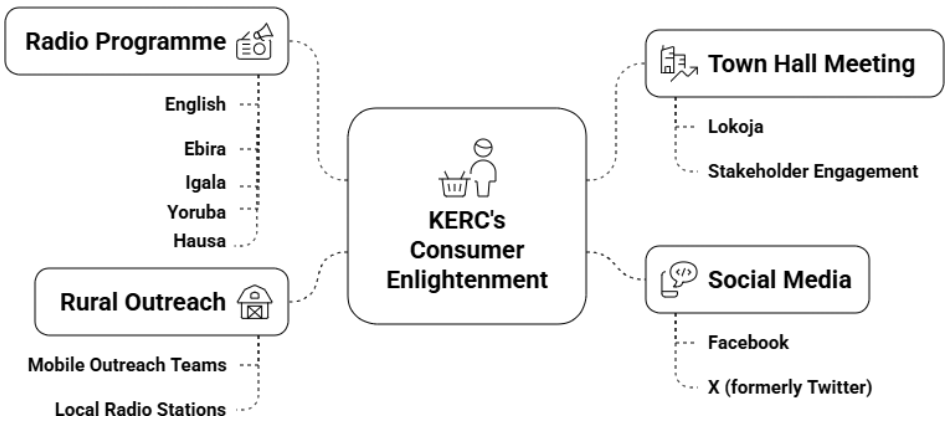
Beyond radio, the Commission leveraged social media platforms—such as Facebook and X (formerly Twitter)—to post weekly educational content and respond to public inquiries in real time. In rural communities, where internet access is inconsistent, traditional radio and community notice boards remained key information channels. These initiatives reflect

KERC's commitment to inclusive stakeholder participation, consumer empowerment, and improved service delivery across the state.

2.1.3 Addressing Rural Awareness and Access Challenges

Despite these outreach efforts, challenges persist in rural areas, where limited grid access, outdated infrastructure, and low digital literacy hinder effective complaint handling. Many rural residents face long travel distances to service centers and lack awareness of their rights under the Kogi State Electricity Law. KERC's ongoing sensitization drives, including mobile outreach teams and collaboration with local radio stations, are designed to address these gaps. The Commission continues to emphasize that unresolved complaints can be escalated beyond service providers to ensure fairness and regulatory accountability.

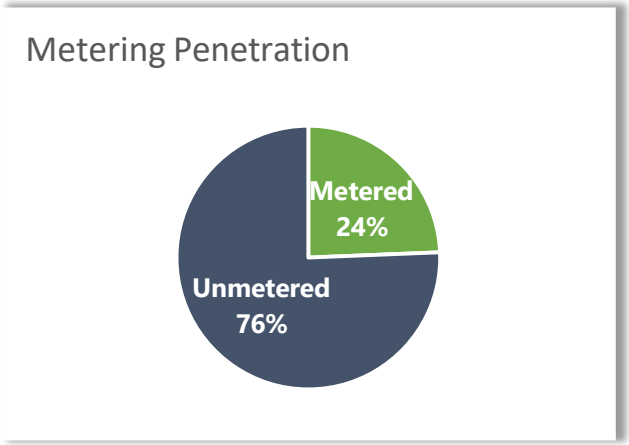
KERC's Consumer Enlightenment and Engagement Initiatives

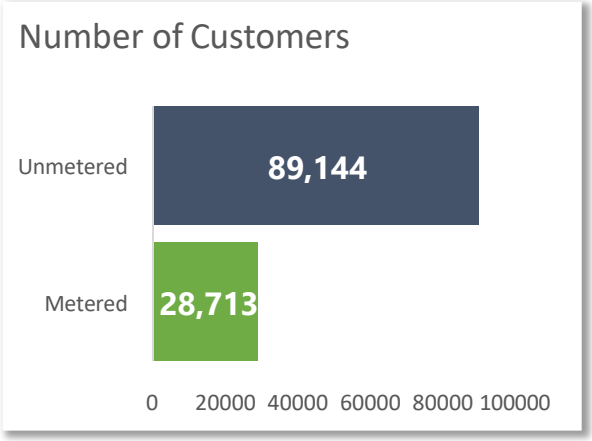


2.2 Metering

Metering continues to be a critical pillar for achieving transparency, fairness, and operational efficiency in the Kogi State electricity market. Accurate metering ensures fair billing, reduces commercial losses, improves energy accountability, and strengthens consumer confidence in the system.

In Q2 2025, 993 meters were installed statewide—a 16.81% increase over the 826 installed in Q1. However, metering penetration remains below 35%, highlighting the urgency of accelerating deployment. The Commission maintains monthly energy caps for unmetered customers, calculated using feeder-level inflow and metered consumption data, to prevent overbilling and protect consumers from arbitrary charges.





KERC is actively engaging Distribution Licensees to close the metering gap, prioritizing underserved communities. Initiatives include exploring cost-effective financing models to make meters more affordable and encouraging partnerships with private metering solution providers. The Commission is also fast-tracking a Regulation on Metering Standards, which will define technical requirements, installation protocols, and data integrity standards. The regulation is expected to promote smart and prepaid technologies, ensuring accurate and transparent billing while attracting private sector investment.

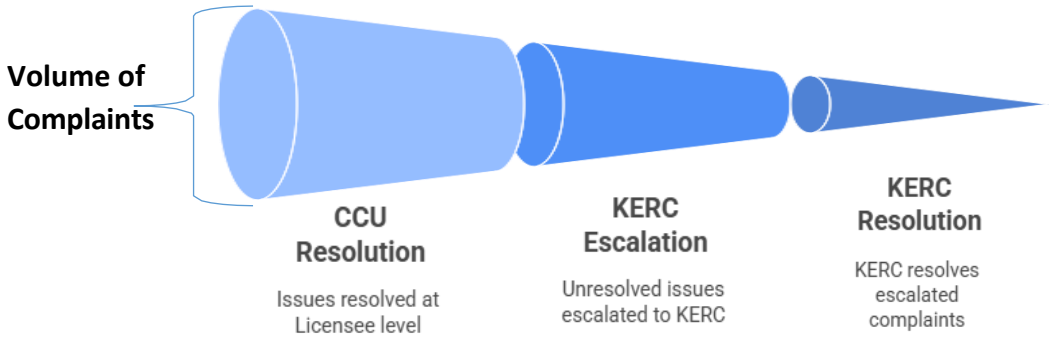
This multi-pronged strategy is designed to phase out estimated billing practices, enhance service quality, and foster trust between consumers and service providers.

2.3 Customer Complaints

KERC resolved all 12 formal complaints escalated to it in Q2 2025, averaging four cases per month, with no pending cases at the end of the quarter. The low number of escalated complaints may suggest that most issues are being effectively resolved at the Customer Complaint Unit (CCU) level of the distribution company, Kogi Electricity Distribution Licensee (KEDL). However, it may also indicate that many consumers are unaware of the Commission's appellate role.

The standard resolution process requires that customers first report issues to the service provider's CCU. If dissatisfied, they can escalate the matter to the Commission. KERC continues to encourage consumers to use this escalation channel, stressing that it safeguards fairness, improves accountability, and strengthens public confidence in the electricity market.

KERC's complaint resolution process



2.4 Forum Offices

Forum Offices are key to KERC's consumer protection and dispute resolution. These panels of eminent persons and subject matter experts selected from the immediate communities help to resolve electricity disputes not settled by the Customers Complaint unit(CCU) of the Disco. The members who have relevant expertise, plus a Forum Secretary (a staff from the Commission) regularly sit to address complaints escalated by customers not satisfied with the resolutions at the disco's CCU.. Their creation and duties are grounded in Sections 48, Section 123, and Section 122(2)(a) of the Kogi State Electricity Law, 2024, and Regulation 44 of the KERC Customer Protection Regulation, 2025.

KERC is in the process of establishing Forum Panels in all service zones—Lokoja, Okene, Idah, and Kabba. Each panel will include:

- A legal practitioner with expertise in dispute resolution
- A financial expert from a recognized professional body
- A COREN-certified electrical engineer
- A representative of a local NGO focused on energy or consumer rights

- A community development association representative

Forum sittings will be decentralized to service centres to improve accessibility, enable on-the-spot resolution, and reduce adjudication time. By bringing justice closer to communities, KERC aims to strengthen public trust, increase transparency in complaint handling, and make consumer redress more efficient and equitable.

2.4.1 Forum Panels as Decentralized Justice Mechanisms

The establishment of zonal Forum Panels is KERC's flagship reform to address rural complaint resolution gaps. Each panel will operate close to the communities it serves, providing impartial adjudication on issues like wrongful disconnections, disputed bills, failure to meter, and service denial.

Until the panels are fully operational, unresolved disputes are handled at KERC headquarters in Lokoja. While this ensures continuity of justice, decentralization is expected to improve speed, accessibility, and consumer satisfaction.

2.5 Health and Safety

Ensuring safety within the electricity value chain is a statutory mandate under Section 12(2)(i) of the Kogi State Electricity Law. The Commission enforces compliance with safety codes, operational standards, and maintenance protocols to protect lives, property, and infrastructure.

In Q2 2025, 15 incidents were reported: 14 unsafe conditions (13 in Lokoja and 1 in Adavi) and one fatal accident in Idah due to electrocution. KERC promptly initiated investigations, issued formal notifications to KEDL outlining corrective measures and timelines, and coordinated with stakeholders to eliminate identified hazards.

The Commission will intensify safety audits, expand stakeholder training, and increase community awareness campaigns to promote a zero-incident environment and foster a proactive safety culture.

Rural Challenges in Complaint Handling

KERC recognizes that rural areas face unique regulatory, infrastructural, and socio-cultural obstacles in accessing consumer protection mechanisms. Limited grid coverage, irregular

supply, and outdated infrastructure contribute to dissatisfaction and frequent complaints about estimated billing, prolonged outages, and delayed metering. Accessing formal redress mechanisms is often difficult due to travel distances and low digital literacy.

To address these challenges, KERC has prioritized:

- Consumer Awareness Campaigns – Multilingual radio jingles, town hall meetings, and mobile sensitization drives.
- Digital Platforms – Leveraging social media for real-time engagement, supplemented by local radio partnerships.
- Monthly Complaint Monitoring – Requiring zonal Consumer Assistance Desks (CADs) to submit monthly logs for performance tracking.

4.3 Outlook

Through these reforms expanded enlightenment, improved metering, strengthened complaint resolution, and localized dispute handling KERC is building a consumer protection framework that is transparent, accessible, and responsive. The Commission remains committed to embedding fairness and accountability into every aspect of the electricity market in Kogi State.

3. Regulatory Compliance

3.1 Regulatory Proceedings and Compliance Actions

3.1.1 . Regulatory Instruments of the Commission

The Kogi State Electricity Law 2024 provides for the use of the following regulatory instruments by the Commission:

Regulatory Instrument	***Legal Backing (Section)***	***Purpose / Function***
1. Regulations	Section12, Section 31, Section122, Section123 and Section124 of the KEL,2024	Formal legal rules that define general standards, obligations, rights, and procedures applicable to all licensees and stakeholders. Used to give operational effect to the Law.
2. Orders	Section 12, Section 17 and Section 18 of the KEL,2024	Binding decisions or rulings issued by the Commission. Used for tariff approvals, market directives, dispute resolution outcomes, and regulatory enforcement.
3. Directives	Section 12, Section 17 and Section 18 of the KEL,2024	Enforceable instructions to licensees or market participants for urgent, specific, or time-bound actions. Often used for compliance or technical interventions.
4. Licenses	Section 28, Section 29, Section 30 and S31 of the KEL,2024	Authorizations are issued to entities engaging in generation, distribution, trading, supply, and other regulated activities under specific terms and conditions.
5. Permits	Section 28(2), and Section 68 of KEL, 2024	Approvals granted for limited-scope activities like captive generation, isolated distribution networks, and metering services. Less extensive than full licenses.
6. Codes and Guidelines *(Implied, operationalized by regulation)*	Section122, Section 123 and Section 124 of the KEL, 2024	These include technical codes, customer service standards, reporting guidelines, and performance benchmarks issued as appendices to regulations.

a. Market Governance Instruments

During Q1 & Q2 2025, to support the orderly development of the newly liberalized Kogi State electricity market, the Commission issued **ten (10)** key regulatory instruments during the reporting period. These regulations provide the foundational legal, technical, commercial, and consumer protection frameworks required to guide market operations, enhance investor confidence, and ensure service quality.

Each regulation serves a distinct purpose, addressing different aspects of market governance from licensing procedures to technical codes and consumer rights. The issuance of these instruments marks a major step in transitioning from reliance on national frameworks to a fully autonomous state-regulated electricity market, in line with the Electricity Act 2023.

Below is a summary of each regulation and its specific objective:

Table: Key KERC Regulations and Their Objectives

Regulation	Objective
Reporting Compliance	To ensure timely and accurate data submission by licensees for monitoring.
Enforcement Regulations	To outline penalties and sanctions for non-compliance with KERC regulatory orders/directives.
Application for License	To provide a clear process for obtaining generation, distribution, or supply licenses.
License & Operating Fee	To establish fair and transparent licensing and annual operational fees.
Captive Power Regulation	To govern privately generated and consumed power above a regulated threshold, including registration of such plants.
Customer Protection Regulations	To safeguard consumer rights, including billing, metering, and complaints resolution.
Mini-grid Regulations	To regulate decentralized systems serving unserved or underserved communities.
Business Rules	To define market transaction protocols among licensees.
Metering Code	To set metering standards, calibration, and accuracy requirements.
Distribution Code	To establish technical rules for Network planning, operation, and safety.

KERC remains committed to strengthening market institutions and promoting sustainable electricity access across Kogi State.

b. Regulations under the works

The Commission is currently developing additional critical regulations, including the Tariff Methodology and tariff application process Regulations, Health and Safety Regulations, and Authorized Access Regulations. These instruments are essential for ensuring cost-reflective tariffs, safe network operations, and regulated access to electricity infrastructure. In accordance with its Business Rules, the Commission continues to adopt a transparent, participatory approach to electricity market regulation by conducting public consultations. These forums are vital for gathering stakeholder

feedback on proposed licensee applications, market structure adjustments, and draft regulations. This collaborative process enhances regulatory legitimacy, ensures stakeholder buy-in, and promotes the sustainable development of Kogi State's electricity market.

c. Establishment of Electricity Offences Taskforce and Special Court

Pursuant to Sections 117 and 118 of the Kogi State Electricity Law 2024, the State Ministry of Justice, with active input from the Commission, has formally established a Special Electricity Offences Taskforce and Court. This institutional framework is designed to address electricity theft, meter bypass, vandalism, unauthorized connections, and other offences that negatively impact electricity service delivery and financial viability.

As part of this initiative, the Commission has developed a comprehensive Guideline for Evidence Gathering and Documentation, which will aid in the effective prosecution of offenders. The guideline provides standard procedures for reporting, recording, and presenting credible evidence to support legal proceedings. The aim is to strengthen enforcement, reduce Aggregate Technical, Commercial, and Collection (ATC&C) losses, and ultimately improve power availability and quality.

The Taskforce, which include members of law enforcement agencies, will handle field-level investigations and enforcement, while the Special Court will expedite legal proceedings, deter violations, and enhance justice delivery. KERC has urged all licensed electricity service providers to fully utilize this legal mechanism to protect their infrastructure, ensure revenue recovery, and reinforce discipline within the market.

This marks a significant step toward building investor confidence, promoting lawful electricity use, and securing the long-term success of Kogi State's electricity market.

a. Licenses and Compliance

During the reporting period, the Commission received and processed multiple license-related applications aimed at expanding electricity access across the state. These included six mini-grid permit applications, four of which are already operational, while the remaining two are currently under regulatory review. Additionally, three embedded generation project notifications were submitted and are undergoing feasibility assessment. The Commission also received one Expression of Interest (EOI) for an Independent Electricity Distribution Network (IEDN) intended to serve the Lokoja

metropolis. These developments signal growing investor confidence and are critical to achieving a decentralized and resilient electricity market in Kogi State.

4. MARKET DEVELOPMENT

4 Market Development Initiatives

To lay the foundation for a robust, data-driven electricity market, Commission initiated comprehensive baseline data collection covering customer enumeration and electricity infrastructure mapping across the 21 Local Government Areas (LGAs). This exercise will enhance planning, regulatory oversight, and service delivery. In parallel, the Commission commenced work on the development of a Kogi State Electricity Cost-of-Service Tariff Model, a critical tool for setting fair and transparent electricity tariffs tailored to the state's unique supply conditions and consumer categories. The model is expected to be completed by Q3 2025. Additionally, KERC is engaging private investors on embedded generation projects targeted at powering key economic hubs in Itakpe, Obajana, and the Lokoja Industrial Park.

4.1 Electrification of Unserved/Underserved Areas

The Kogi State Electrification Expansion Program (KSEEP), implemented in collaboration with local governments and community-based organizations, extended electricity to four previously unserved communities in Dekina and Igalamela-Odolu LGAs. In addition, 12 underserved communities across five LGAs received network reinforcements, including reconductoring and transformer replacements.

4,2 Market Challenges and Opportunities Key Challenges

The sector continues to face:

- Technical: Aging infrastructure and load concentration in urban zones
- Commercial: High ATC&C losses and inadequate metering
- Poor Community Relation: High level of collection loss and community right-of-way disputes

4.3 Emerging Opportunities

Opportunities exist in:

- Mini-grids for agrarian and mining clusters
- Local assembly of metering infrastructure
- Smart grid pilot deployment in Lokoja urban network

4.4 Risk Assessment

KERC's quarterly risk analysis identified:

- Security risks: In remote areas impacting field operations
- Weather disruptions: Storms affecting feeder stability
- Political risks: Policy uncertainty around subsidy allocation
- Market liquidity: Growing debt portfolio from public institutions

4.5 Forecasted Demand and Supply

Based on historical trends and seasonality, electricity demand is expected to increase by 6–8% in Q3 and Q4 2025, driven by agricultural processing and irrigation activities. However, supply may remain constrained due to upstream national grid challenges.

4.6 Planned Regulatory Activities: KERC will:

- Launch an online licensing portal for off-grid and embedded operators
- Commence state-wide customer enumeration
- Publish the Kogi Electricity Market Performance Dashboard for public transparency

4.7 Priority Projects and Areas of Focus: The Commission will prioritize:

- Expansion of rural electrification through PPPs
- Monitoring of metering performance and ATC&C loss reduction
- Deployment of remote monitoring equipment on 33kV feeders

4.8 Coordination with State and Federal Institutions: KERC will deepen collaboration with:

- Ministry of Energy and Rural Development on electrification planning
- Ministry of Finance for tariff and subsidy planning
- NERC and NBET for energy market harmonization

5. Conclusion

The second quarter of 2025 marks a critical phase in the evolution of the Kogi State electricity market, following the operationalization of the Kogi State Electricity Law and the continued devolution of regulatory authority from the federal level. Significant strides have been made in areas such as billing transparency, metering rollout, market oversight, and rural electrification. However, deep structural challenges persist, particularly in energy losses, customer affordability, infrastructure deficits, and liquidity in the market.

The Commission's interventions ranging from regulatory instrument issuance to feeder-level monitoring and embedded generation licensing have laid the foundation for a more accountable and responsive electricity market. Nonetheless, the path to long-term sector viability and universal access demands stronger coordination with government, private sector engagement, and deliberate investment in modern infrastructure and service delivery frameworks.

Recommendations to Government

In line with its statutory advisory mandate and based on market observations during Q2 2025, the Kogi State Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC) makes the following key recommendations to the Government of Kogi State:

1. Strategic Interventions Needed

- **Funding Support**: Increase budgetary allocation for rural electrification, metering support schemes, and ICT infrastructure for regulatory monitoring.
- **Institutional Capacity**: Strengthen the Kogi State Ministry of Energy and Rural Development with technical expertise and planning tools to support evidence-based electrification policies.

2. Infrastructure Investment Priorities

- **Distribution Network Rehabilitation**: Allocate dedicated funding for replacement of obsolete 11kV and 33kV lines, transformer upgrades, and substation expansion in growth corridors such as Lokoja-Ganaja and Okene-Adavi.
- **Feeder Reliability Enhancement**: Prioritize feeder segmentation and ring configuration to reduce downtime and enable sectional restoration during faults.
- **Grid-Connected Mini-Grids**: Invest in interconnected mini-grid systems for semi-urban areas with unreliable grid access, enabling energy diversification and resilience.

3. Public-Private Partnership Proposals

- **State Electrification PPP Framework**: Approve a standardized PPP framework to attract private capital into generation, metering, and distribution projects, with clearly defined risk-sharing and tariff recovery mechanisms.
- **Local Government Co-Financing Models**: Pilot co-investment agreements with LGAs to deliver community-based electrification projects, especially for health centers, schools, and agricultural clusters.
- **Incentives for Embedded Generators**: Develop a state-specific incentive scheme (e.g., tax waivers, land grants) for private developers investing in small-scale renewable energy and gas-based embedded plants.

APPENDIX

Appendix I: Energy Delivered

Energy Delivered by Business Zones (GWh)

BUSINES LOCATION	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Grand Total
LOKOJA	11.63	12.43	11.93	14.25	11.80	11.85	73.89
OKENE	9.25	9.14	7.21	8.70	7.43	7.89	49.61
GANAJA	3.03	2.63	3.44	3.83	3.36	3.72	20.01
KABBA	2.60	2.37	2.24	1.88	1.21	1.99	12.29
IDAH	1.29	1.68	1.49	1.33	0.86	1.30	7.95
Grand Total	**27.80**	**28.25**	**26.31**	**30.00**	**24.65**	**26.74**	**163.74**

Energy Delivered by 33KV Feeder Lines (GWh)

FEEDER NAME	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Total
LOKOJA_FDR 2_PL_PL	8.14	8.70	7.74	9.81	8.52	7.88	50.79
AJAOKUTA_CONFLUENCE_PL_PL	2.48	2.11	2.83	3.08	2.67	3.22	16.40
OKENE_LOKOJA_OKENE_PL_PL	2.72	2.91	2.44	3.09	2.33	2.38	15.86
LOKOJA_FDR 3 CBN_PL_PL	2.10	2.24	2.57	3.14	2.44	2.51	14.99
OKENE_OKENE FDR_PL_PL	2.80	2.78	1.75	2.55	2.41	2.49	14.78
OKENE_ISANLU MAKUTU FDR_PL_PL	2.60	2.37	2.24	1.88	1.21	1.99	12.29
OKENE_IKARE_PL_PL	2.52	2.28	1.88	1.84	1.67	1.97	12.15
LOKOJA_FDR 1_PL_PL	1.40	1.48	1.62	1.31	0.84	1.46	8.11
AJAOKUTA_ANYIGBA_PL_PL	1.29	1.68	1.49	1.33	0.86	1.30	7.95
OKENE_OSOSO_PL_PL	1.05	1.18	0.98	1.22	0.85	0.90	6.18
AJAOKUTA_ADOGO_PL_PL	0.43	0.40	0.44	0.50	0.42	0.29	2.47
AJAOKUTA_STEEL_PL_PL	0.12	0.11	0.17	0.25	0.27	0.21	1.14
ITAKPE MINING	0.15	-	0.16	-	0.17	0.16	0.64
Grand Total	**27.80**	**28.25**	**26.31**	**30.00**	**24.65**	**26.74**	**163.74**

Appendix II: Energy Billed

Energy Billed by Business Zones (GWh)

BUSINES LOCATION	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Grand Total
LOKOJA	8.97	10.19	7.55	10.08	7.76	7.59	52.13
OKENE	7.53	6.98	4.53	6.18	5.10	5.39	35.71
GANAJA	2.61	2.96	2.08	2.69	2.43	2.37	15.14
KABBA	2.12	2.25	2.07	2.02	1.33	1.74	11.53
IDAH	1.44	1.74	1.99	1.81	0.80	1.14	8.92
Grand Total	**22.67**	**24.14**	**18.22**	**22.78**	**17.41**	**18.23**	**123.44**

Energy Billed by 33KV Feeder Lines (GWh)

FEEDER NAME	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Total
LOKOJA_FDR 2_PL_PL	6.99	8.11	6.10	8.09	6.20	5.99	41.47
AJAOKUTA_CONFLUENCE_PL_PL	2.15	2.30	1.58	2.06	1.79	1.88	11.76
OKENE_LOKOJA_OKENE_PL_PL	2.20	2.29	1.43	2.04	1.84	1.90	11.70
OKENE_ISANLU MAKUTU FDR_PL_PL	2.12	2.25	2.07	2.02	1.33	1.74	11.53
OKENE_OKENE FDR_PL_PL	2.42	2.24	1.71	1.80	1.55	1.74	11.45
AJAOKUTA_ANYIGBA_PL_PL	1.44	1.74	1.99	1.81	0.80	1.14	8.92
OKENE_IKARE_PL_PL	1.91	1.57	0.87	1.44	1.10	1.15	8.05
LOKOJA_FDR 3 CBN_PL_PL	0.95	1.35	1.13	1.34	1.12	1.02	6.90
OKENE_OSOSO_PL_PL	1.00	0.88	0.53	0.89	0.61	0.60	4.51
LOKOJA_FDR 1_PL_PL	1.03	0.74	0.32	0.65	0.44	0.58	3.76
AJAOKUTA_ADOGO_PL_PL	0.35	0.43	0.33	0.39	0.40	0.30	2.20
AJAOKUTA_STEEL_PL_PL	0.12	0.23	0.17	0.24	0.23	0.19	1.18
ITAKPE MINING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	**22.67**	**24.14**	**18.22**	**22.78**	**17.41**	**18.23**	**123.44**

Appendix III: Billed Amount

Billed Amount by Business Zones (₦' Millions)

BUSINESS LOCATION	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Grand Total
LOKOJA	530.59	489.03	530.48	643.05	520.30	488.12	3,201.57
OKENE	444.42	312.59	276.32	370.80	314.49	327.80	2,046.42
IDAH	185.28	180.92	185.98	230.25	216.14	185.90	1,184.46
KABBA	119.06	94.33	117.21	113.35	75.22	98.35	617.53
GANAJA	82.37	75.87	113.67	77.86	64.78	82.15	496.70
Grand Total	**1,361.71**	**1,152.74**	**1,223.67**	**1,435.32**	**1,190.93**	**1,182.31**	**7,546.68**

Billed Amount by 33KV Feeder Lines (₦' Millions)

FEEDER NAME	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Total
LOKOJA_FDR 2_PL_PL	274.42	242.86	262.39	318.89	253.20	238.18	1,589.94
LOKOJA_FDR 3 CBN_PL_PL	211.77	220.96	250.56	291.38	247.24	224.64	1,446.55
OKENE_OKENE FDR_PL_PL	150.34	108.77	111.15	119.17	106.67	115.97	712.07
OKENE_LOKOJA_OKENE_PL_PL	126.59	98.37	81.46	119.16	108.41	109.99	643.98
OKENE_ISANLU MAKUTU FDR_PL_PL	119.06	94.33	117.21	113.35	75.22	98.35	617.53
OKENE_IKARE_PL_PL	130.48	81.05	63.34	99.49	76.64	79.63	530.63
AJAOKUTA_ANYIGBA_PL_PL	82.37	75.87	113.67	77.86	64.78	82.15	496.70
AJAOKUTA_ADOGO_PL_PL	75.58	71.41	74.98	87.78	90.23	67.50	467.48
AJAOKUTA_CONFLUENCE_PL_PL	83.57	71.05	72.33	88.71	73.10	76.41	465.18
AJAOKUTA_STEEL_PL_PL	26.12	38.46	38.67	53.76	52.81	41.98	251.81
LOKOJA_FDR 1_PL_PL	44.40	25.21	17.53	32.78	19.86	25.29	165.07
OKENE_OSOSO_PL_PL	37.02	24.40	20.37	32.97	22.77	22.20	159.74
ITAKPE MINING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	**1,361.71**	**1,152.74**	**1,223.67**	**1,435.32**	**1,190.93**	**1,182.31**	**7,546.68**

Appendix IV: Revenue Collection

Collection by Business Zones (₦' Millions)

BUSINESS LOCATION	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Grand Total
LOKOJA	292.86	267.98	303.49	292.51	309.45	301.73	1,768.01
OKENE	189.92	163.95	184.89	165.69	191.92	185.32	1,081.69
IDAH	83.06	92.56	101.86	108.96	120.24	103.99	610.67
KABBA	77.01	56.69	68.69	58.03	59.59	54.03	374.04
GANAJA	72.57	42.57	54.87	20.91	58.92	31.00	280.85
Grand Total	**715.42**	**623.75**	**713.80**	**646.10**	**740.13**	**676.07**	**4,115.26**

Collection by 33KV Feeder Lines (₦' Millions)

FEEDER NAME	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Total
LOKOJA_FDR 2_PL_PL	173.77	145.37	166.21	154.98	176.96	141.82	959.11
LOKOJA_FDR 3 CBN_PL_PL	105.04	114.06	128.79	136.68	126.59	141.36	752.52
OKENE_OKENE FDR_PL_PL	68.05	66.72	132.21	53.96	58.23	61.04	440.21
OKENE_ISANLU MAKUTU FDR_PL_PL	77.01	56.69	68.69	58.03	59.59	54.03	374.04
OKENE_LOKOJA_OKENE_PL_PL	73.96	53.91	4.99	68.03	80.97	73.81	355.68
AJAOKUTA_CONFLUENCE_PL_PL	52.55	49.71	57.85	51.46	62.95	53.44	327.97
AJAOKUTA_ANYIGBA_PL_PL	72.57	42.57	54.87	20.91	58.92	31.00	280.85
AJAOKUTA_STEEL_PL_PL	26.13	38.13	38.67	53.76	52.91	41.98	251.58
OKENE_IKARE_PL_PL	30.51	29.77	32.76	29.94	36.87	36.56	196.40
OKENE_OSOSO_PL_PL	17.41	13.55	14.92	13.75	15.84	13.92	89.40
LOKOJA_FDR 1_PL_PL	14.05	8.54	8.49	0.85	5.89	18.55	56.37
AJAOKUTA_ADOGO_PL_PL	4.37	4.72	5.34	3.74	4.38	8.57	31.12
ITAKPE MINING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	**715.42**	**623.75**	**713.80**	**646.10**	**740.13**	**676.07**	**4,115.26**

Appendix V: Billing Efficiency (Percent '%)

Billing Efficiency by Business Zones

BUSINESS LOCATION	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Grand Total
IDAH	111.66%	104.04%	133.38%	135.80%	93.67%	87.53%	112.29%
KABBA	81.67%	94.97%	92.27%	107.07%	109.97%	87.60%	93.80%
OKENE	86.12%	112.66%	60.59%	70.31%	72.18%	63.60%	75.67%
GANAJA	81.42%	76.38%	62.89%	71.01%	68.59%	68.40%	71.98%
LOKOJA	77.08%	82.02%	63.28%	70.72%	65.74%	64.07%	70.56%
Grand Total	**81.55%**	**85.44%**	**69.25%**	**75.93%**	**70.61%**	**68.17%**	**75.38%**

Billing Efficiency by 33KV feeder Lines

FEEDER NAME	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Total
AJAOKUTA_ANYIGBA_PL_PL	111.66%	104.04%	133.38%	135.80%	93.67%	87.53%	112.29%
AJAOKUTA_STEEL_PL_PL	94.65%	210.66%	99.28%	95.00%	85.40%	90.15%	103.53%
OKENE_ISANLU MAKUTU FDR_PL_PL	81.67%	94.97%	92.27%	107.07%	109.97%	87.60%	93.80%
AJAOKUTA_ADOGO_PL_PL	80.51%	106.46%	76.09%	78.74%	96.63%	104.28%	89.10%
LOKOJA_FDR 2_PL_PL	85.86%	93.16%	78.85%	82.48%	72.78%	75.97%	81.66%
OKENE_OKENE FDR_PL_PL	86.30%	80.65%	97.67%	70.50%	64.01%	69.87%	77.45%
OKENE_LOKOJA_OKENE_PL_PL	80.83%	78.73%	58.65%	66.21%	79.00%	80.05%	73.80%
OKENE_OSOSO_PL_PL	95.39%	74.59%	53.77%	73.33%	71.45%	66.86%	73.01%
AJAOKUTA_CONFLUENCE_PL_PL	86.68%	108.78%	55.83%	66.94%	67.02%	58.28%	71.71%
OKENE_IKARE_PL_PL	75.60%	69.11%	46.14%	78.22%	66.32%	58.55%	66.20%
LOKOJA_FDR 1_PL_PL	74.05%	49.62%	19.59%	49.79%	52.12%	39.89%	46.36%
LOKOJA_FDR 3 CBN_PL_PL	45.07%	60.17%	43.90%	42.68%	45.85%	40.75%	46.03%
ITAKPE MINING	0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Grand Total	**81.55%**	**85.44%**	**69.25%**	**75.93%**	**70.61%**	**68.17%**	**75.38%**

Appendix VI: Collection Efficiency (Percent '%)

Collection Efficiency by Business Zones

BUSINESS LOCATION	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Grand Total
IDAH	90.98%	70.58%	61.40%	56.73%	95.10%	58.79%	71.13%
GANAJA	62.89%	69.96%	79.98%	58.01%	86.12%	69.94%	70.51%
KABBA	64.68%	60.10%	58.60%	51.19%	79.23%	54.93%	60.57%
LOKOJA	55.20%	54.80%	57.21%	45.49%	59.48%	61.81%	55.22%
OKENE	37.36%	43.92%	54.15%	36.95%	48.50%	49.05%	44.27%
Grand Total	**52.54%**	**54.11%**	**58.33%**	**45.01%**	**62.15%**	**57.18%**	**54.53%**

Collection Efficiency by 33KV Feeder Lines

FEEDER NAME	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Total
AJAOKUTA_STEEL_PL_PL	100.03%	99.14%	100.00%	100.00%	100.19%	100.00%	99.91%
AJAOKUTA_CONFLUENCE_PL_PL	62.89%	69.96%	79.98%	58.01%	86.12%	69.94%	70.51%
OKENE_OKENE FDR_PL_PL	45.26%	61.34%	118.95%	45.28%	54.59%	52.63%	61.82%
OKENE_ISANLU MAKUTU FDR_PL_PL	64.68%	60.10%	58.60%	51.19%	79.23%	54.93%	60.57%
LOKOJA_FDR 2_PL_PL	63.32%	59.86%	63.34%	48.60%	69.89%	59.54%	60.32%
AJAOKUTA_ANYIGBA_PL_PL	88.11%	56.11%	48.27%	26.86%	90.96%	37.74%	56.54%
OKENE_OSOSO_PL_PL	47.03%	55.53%	73.25%	41.71%	69.58%	62.69%	55.97%
OKENE_LOKOJA_OKENE_PL_PL	58.43%	54.80%	6.13%	57.09%	74.69%	67.10%	55.23%
LOKOJA_FDR 3 CBN_PL_PL	49.60%	51.62%	51.40%	46.91%	51.20%	62.93%	52.02%
OKENE_IKARE_PL_PL	23.38%	36.73%	51.72%	30.10%	48.11%	45.91%	37.01%
LOKOJA_FDR 1_PL_PL	31.64%	33.89%	48.44%	2.60%	29.68%	73.33%	34.15%
AJAOKUTA_ADOGO_PL_PL	5.79%	6.60%	7.12%	4.26%	4.85%	12.69%	6.66%
ITAKPE MINING	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Grand Total	**52.54%**	**54.11%**	**58.33%**	**45.01%**	**62.15%**	**57.18%**	**54.53%**

Appendix VII: ATC&C Losses (Percent '%)

ATC&C Losses by Business Zones

BUSINESS LOCATION	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Grand Total
IDAH	-0.24%	21.96%	20.28%	26.63%	12.82%	48.33%	20.91%
KABBA	47.17%	42.92%	45.93%	45.19%	12.87%	51.88%	43.18%
GANAJA	45.49%	23.89%	55.34%	61.17%	42.28%	59.24%	49.44%
LOKOJA	57.45%	55.06%	63.80%	67.83%	60.90%	60.40%	61.04%
OKENE	69.59%	65.89%	65.54%	73.61%	66.01%	65.83%	67.78%
Grand Total	**57.16%**	**53.77%**	**59.60%**	**65.82%**	**56.12%**	**61.02%**	**58.89%**

ATC&C Losses by 33KV Feeder Lines

FEEDER NAME	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Total
AJAOKUTA_STEEL_PL_PL	5.33%	-108.85%	0.72%	5.00%	14.44%	9.85%	-3.44%
AJAOKUTA_ANYIGBA_PL_PL	1.62%	41.63%	35.61%	63.53%	14.80%	66.97%	36.51%
OKENE_ISANLU MAKUTU FDR_PL_PL	47.17%	42.92%	45.93%	45.19%	12.87%	51.88%	43.18%
AJAOKUTA_CONFLUENCE_PL_PL	45.49%	23.89%	55.34%	61.17%	42.28%	59.24%	49.44%
LOKOJA_FDR 2_PL_PL	45.63%	44.24%	50.05%	59.92%	49.14%	54.76%	50.74%
OKENE_OKENE FDR_PL_PL	60.94%	50.52%	-16.18%	68.08%	65.05%	63.22%	52.12%
OKENE_OSOSO_PL_PL	55.14%	58.58%	60.61%	69.41%	50.29%	58.09%	59.14%
OKENE_LOKOJA_OKENE_PL_PL	52.78%	56.85%	96.41%	62.20%	41.00%	46.29%	59.24%
OKENE_IKARE_PL_PL	82.32%	74.62%	76.14%	76.46%	68.09%	73.12%	75.50%
LOKOJA_FDR 3 CBN_PL_PL	77.64%	68.94%	77.44%	79.98%	76.52%	74.36%	76.05%
LOKOJA_FDR 1_PL_PL	76.57%	83.18%	90.51%	98.71%	84.53%	70.75%	84.17%
AJAOKUTA_ADOGO_PL_PL	95.34%	92.97%	94.58%	96.64%	95.31%	86.76%	94.07%
ITAKPE MINING							
Grand Total	**57.16%**	**53.77%**	**59.60%**	**65.82%**	**56.12%**	**61.02%**	**58.89%**

Appendix VIII: Weighted average Tariff

Weighted Average Tariff by Business Zones (₦)

BUSINESS LOCATION	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Grand Total
IDAH	69.71	57.89	70.61	64.20	113.29	93.84	74.11
OKENE	66.04	51.80	72.18	69.83	73.61	69.42	66.31
LOKOJA	59.18	47.97	70.28	63.81	67.08	64.31	61.41
KABBA	56.16	41.85	56.74	56.19	56.67	56.48	53.58
GANAJA	38.86	30.89	45.81	42.96	40.86	40.66	39.55
Grand Total	**60.07**	**47.76**	**67.17**	**63.02**	**68.41**	**64.86**	**61.14**

Weighted Average Tariff by 33KV Feeder Lines (₦)

FEEDER NAME	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Total
AJAOKUTA_STEEL_PL_PL	225.21	167.05	225.21	225.21	225.21	225.21	213.84
AJAOKUTA_ADOGO_PL_PL	218.15	165.93	225.21	225.15	224.72	225.22	212.41
LOKOJA_FDR 3 CBN_PL_PL	223.95	163.81	222.34	217.67	221.37	219.95	209.70
OKENE_IKARE_PL_PL	68.41	51.52	73.07	68.99	69.41	69.15	65.96
OKENE_OKENE FDR_PL_PL	62.13	48.58	65.06	66.32	69.04	66.61	62.19
AJAOKUTA_ANYIGBA_PL_PL	57.18	43.49	57.24	42.98	80.62	72.29	55.67
OKENE_LOKOJA_OKENE_PL_PL	57.56	42.98	56.95	58.28	58.95	57.83	55.02
OKENE_ISANLU MAKUTU FDR_PL_PL	56.16	41.85	56.74	56.19	56.67	56.48	53.58
LOKOJA_FDR 1_PL_PL	42.92	34.28	55.18	50.29	45.19	43.38	43.88
AJAOKUTA_CONFLUENCE_PL_PL	38.86	30.89	45.81	42.96	40.86	40.66	39.55
LOKOJA_FDR 2_PL_PL	39.28	29.95	42.99	39.43	40.84	39.79	38.34
OKENE_OSOSO_PL_PL	36.96	27.64	38.54	36.92	37.45	37.00	35.39
ITAKPE MINING							
Grand Total	**60.07**	**47.76**	**67.17**	**63.02**	**68.41**	**64.86**	**61.14**

Appendix IX: Price Import - PIM (Naira Value)

Price Import - PIM By Business Zones (₦)

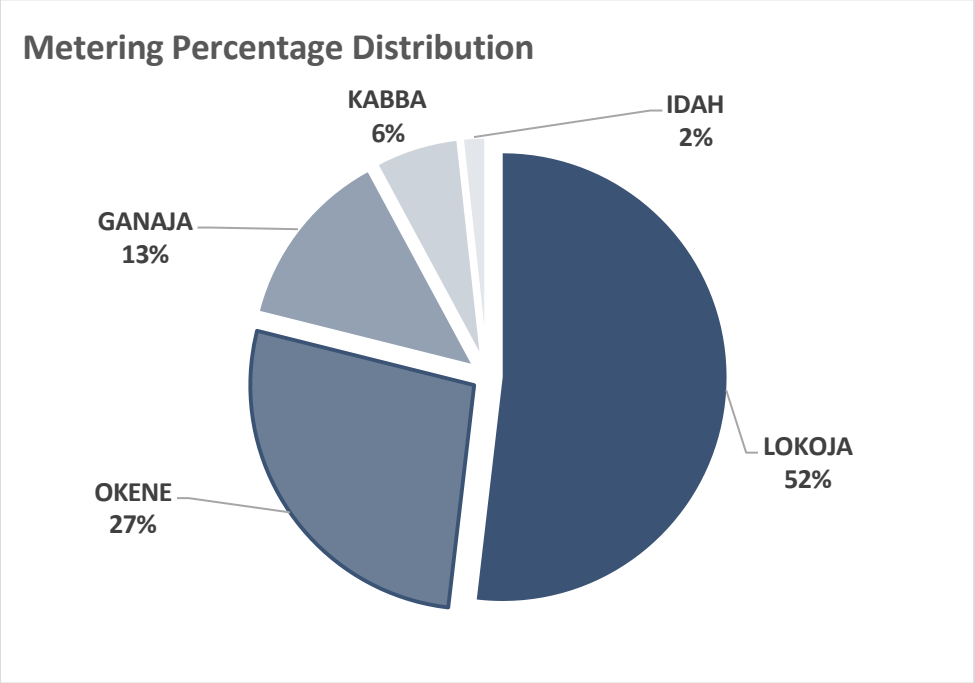
BUSINESS LOCATION	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Grand Total
IDAH	69.88	45.18	56.29	47.10	98.76	48.49	58.62
KABBA	29.67	23.89	30.68	30.80	49.37	27.18	30.44
LOKOJA	25.18	21.56	25.44	20.53	26.23	25.47	23.93
OKENE	20.08	17.67	24.87	18.43	25.02	23.72	21.37
GANAJA	21.18	23.51	20.46	16.68	23.58	16.57	20.00
Grand Total	**25.74**	**22.08**	**27.13**	**21.54**	**30.02**	**25.28**	**25.13**

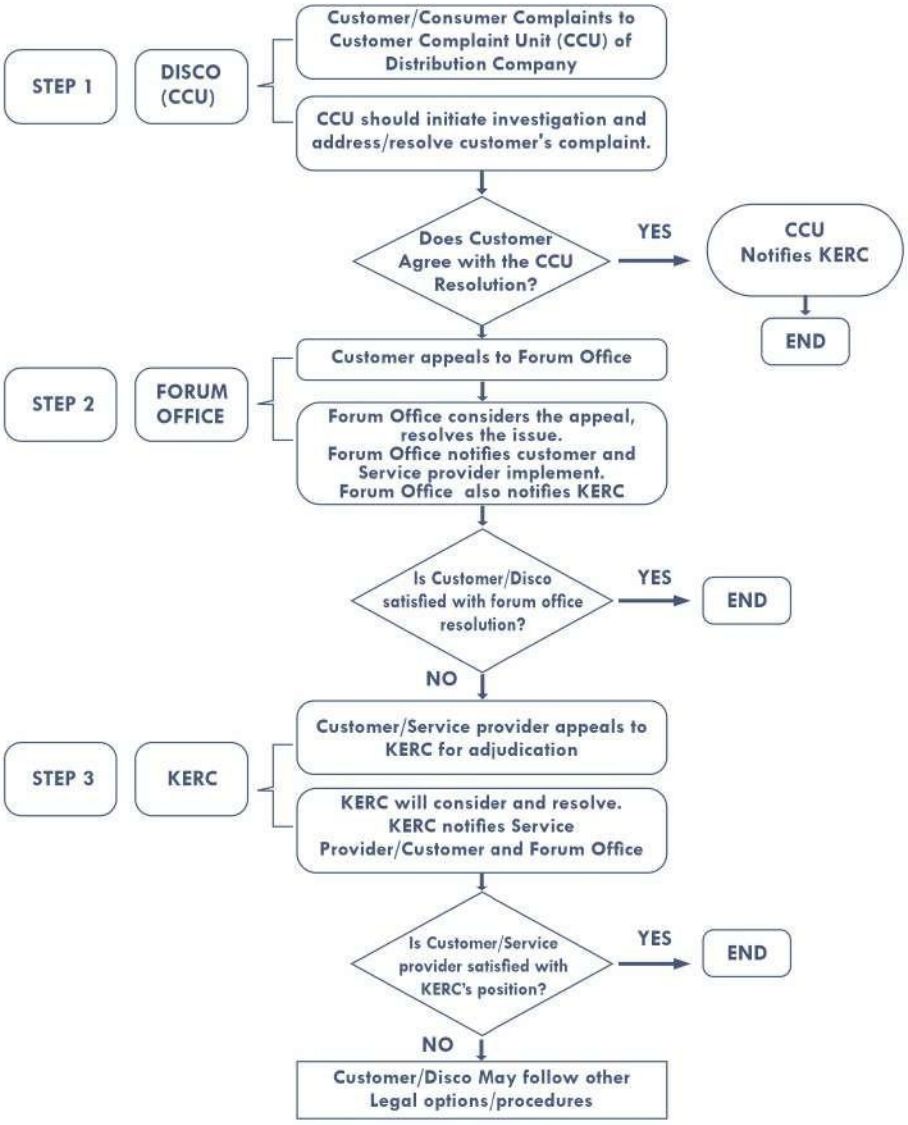
Price Import - PIM By 33KV Feeder Lines (₦)

FEEDER NAME	Jan-2025	Feb-2025	Mar-2025	Apr-2025	May-2025	Jun-2025	Total
AJAOKUTA_STEEL_PL_PL	213.21	348.88	223.60	213.94	192.70	203.04	221.19
LOKOJA_FDR 3 CBN_PL_PL	50.07	50.88	50.17	43.58	51.97	56.39	50.22
AJAOKUTA_ANYIGBA_PL_PL	56.26	25.38	36.85	15.68	68.69	23.88	35.34
OKENE_ISANLU MAKUTU FDR_PL_PL	29.67	23.89	30.68	30.80	49.37	27.18	30.44
OKENE_OKENE FDR_PL_PL	24.27	24.04	75.58	21.17	24.13	24.50	29.78
OKENE_LOKOJA_OKENE_PL_PL	27.18	18.55	2.05	22.03	34.78	31.06	22.43
AJAOKUTA_CONFLUENCE_PL_PL	21.18	23.51	20.46	16.68	23.58	16.57	20.00
LOKOJA_FDR 2_PL_PL	21.36	16.70	21.47	15.81	20.77	18.00	18.89
OKENE_IKARE_PL_PL	12.09	13.08	17.44	16.24	22.15	18.58	16.16
OKENE_OSOSO_PL_PL	16.58	11.45	15.18	11.29	18.62	15.51	14.46
AJAOKUTA_ADOGO_PL_PL	10.16	11.67	12.20	7.56	10.53	29.81	12.60
LOKOJA_FDR 1_PL_PL	10.06	5.76	5.24	0.65	6.99	12.69	6.95
ITAKPE MINING							
Grand Total	**25.74**	**22.08**	**27.13**	**21.54**	**30.02**	**25.28**	**25.13**

Appendix X: Metering Statistics by Business Locations

Business Location	Metered	Unmetered	Total	Metering %	Metering Gap
LOKOJA	14,888	27,065	41,953	35.49%	64.51%
OKENE	7,768	33,707	41,475	18.73%	81.27%
KABBA	1,761	14,301	16,062	10.96%	89.04%
IDAH	498	9,280	9,778	5.09%	94.91%
GANAJA	3,798	4,791	8,589	44.22%	55.78%
Grand Total	**28,713**	**89,144**	**117,857**	**24.36%**	**75.64%**





KOGI STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Alheri Junction, along Crowther Memorial College, Lokoja,Kogi state
info@kerc.kg.gov.ng
+2347064229449, +2349077324141
www.kerc.kg.gov.ng