Nextier

MARKET INTELLIGENCE

REPORT 2022

MARKET INTELLIGENCE

REPORT 2022

Executive Summary

This publication presents an analysis of the quarterly performance of Nigeria's Electricity Market, highlighting the generation, transmission, and distribution segments. Data was open-sourced from the National Control Centre (NCC) and the Quarterly Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) Reports. Nextier Power analyzed the sourced data. Better market performance can be achieved through sector coordination and synchronized improvement of various factors. Some of these factors include adequate alignment of the gas suppliers and power generation; expanded, efficient, and reliable transmission network; expanded distribution network capacities; proper water storage infrastructures; fair and bankable management of power dispatch, among many others.

These proposed solutions are at a high level; therefore, it is fundamental to present a proper in-depth analysis that investigates and identifies the root causes of these issues across several interfaces in the value chain. This exercise will enable the development of trends and provide reasons for any identified changes between successive months and quarters. For instance, a hike in gas constraints could indicate the unavailability of gas turbines. Still, the reasons why the turbines were not available would require a more in-depth analysis of available performance data. The reasons could be low gas supply levels, vandalized pipelines, challenges with circulating water pumps, high turbine exhaust temperature, and many others.

For the period under review (2022), the average available capacity for all the generating plants was 4,111.43MW, with an average available generation of was 3,598.62MWh/h derived from the available capacity made available values by the number of hours. However, the average energy sent out from the available generation was 3,492.75 MWh/h. Gas constituted 74% of the fuel source for power generation, while hydro constituted 26%.

On transmission, the actual Transmission Loss Factor (TLF) was 7.9% was greater than the approved (TLF) for 2022 of 7.5%. There were six system collapses in 2022. As of 2022 Q4, Ikeja, Eko, and Abuja DisCos recorded the least ATC&C losses for Q4 in 2022 at 18.43%, 25.35%, and 44.95%, respectively. Conversely, the DisCos with the highest ATC&C losses for Q4 in 2022 are Jos, Kaduna, and Yola DisCos, with 71.02%, 74.85%, and 67.87%, respectively. As of Q4 2022, only about 5,134,871 customers were metered out of approximately 12,152,106 registered customers across the eleven DisCos, representing a 42.25% metering performance. Abuja DisCo had the highest metering performance of 58.67%, while Yola DisCo had the least, with 19.49%.

Background

With the privatization of Nigeria's electricity supply industry in 2013, the expectation was that the sector would attract private investment, increase electricity generation and supply, improve efficiency, etc. This has not been the case mainly because the eventual owners lack the technical and financial capabilities to transform the industry. Similarly, the government has failed to deliver on its promises of cost-reflective tariffs and other policy and regulatory requirements. As a result, Nigeria's electricity market has been unable to provide an incremental, stable, and uninterrupted power supply. The industry has also lacked coordination and communication among the market operators.

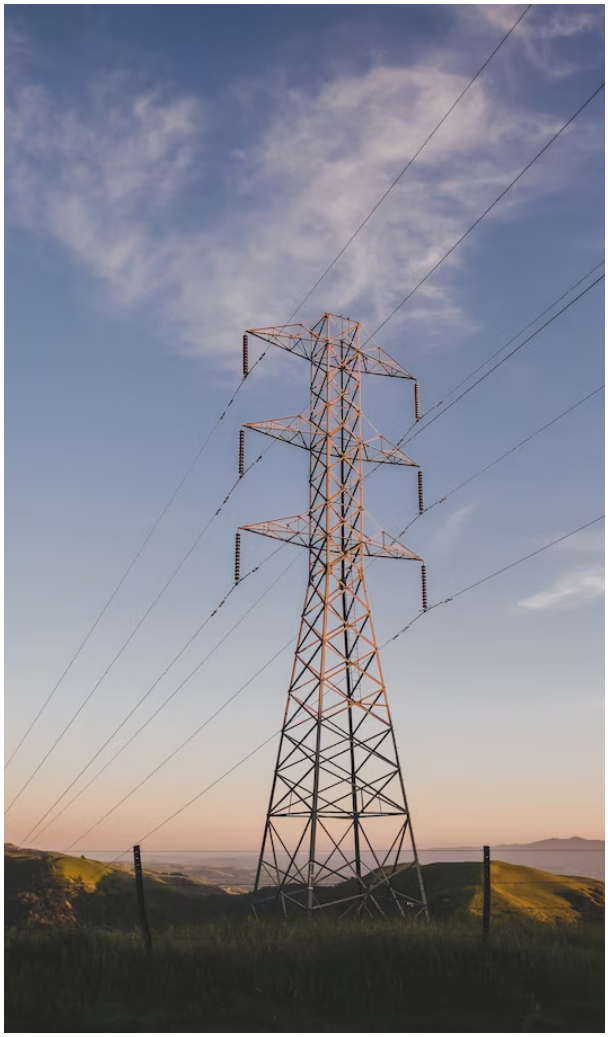
The electricity market recorded an improvement as there was a significant improvement in the market remittances of the DisCos to the Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc and the Market Operator (MO) as a result of the introduction of the minimum remittance obligation by the NERC.

There are myriad performance and operational issues with generation, transmission, and distribution:

- Generation capacity issues where the operational capacity of the country's power plants is about one-third of the installed capacity.
- Gas supply issues resulting from incessant vandalization of oil and gas pipelines which, in turn, results in gas shortages at power plants.
- Infrastructure issues resulting in frequent system collapses and restrictions within the transmission and distribution networks.
- Financial issues resulting in high ATC&C losses impact the financial viability of the DisCos.

An independent market analysis will point to the root causes of the challenges across the entire value chain and highlight the areas of intervention. The study will include the compilation, validation, interpretation, and dissemination of comprehensive technical data on the performance and operations of the electricity market. The intent is to create a single source of standardized market data to provide confidence between market stakeholders and pragmatic options for resolving performance and operational challenges.

This Nextier Power Nigeria Electricity Market Intelligence Report 2022 aims to ensure improved and sustainable practices for the operators in the electricity market and build a robust stakeholder network in the electricity market.



1. Generation

1.1 Energy Flow – Generation

Twenty-Seven power stations are connected and generating to the national grid with an installed capacity of about 13,000MW. The breakdown of these stations includes eighteen (19) gas-powered plants, four (4) hydro-powered plants, two (2) steam-powered plants and two (2) steam/gas-powered plants.

26 of the 27 GenCos had market obligations with NBET, Paras has a bilateral agreement with an international customer, and while some other GenCos have bilateral agreements obligations with the Discos, some eligible customers and international customers.

In 2022, the average available capacity for all the generating plants was 4,111.43MW, with an average available generation of was 3,598.62MWh/h derived from the available capacity made available values by the number of hours. However, the average energy sent out from the available generation was 3,492.75MWh/h. See Figure 1 for the average generation profile for 2022.

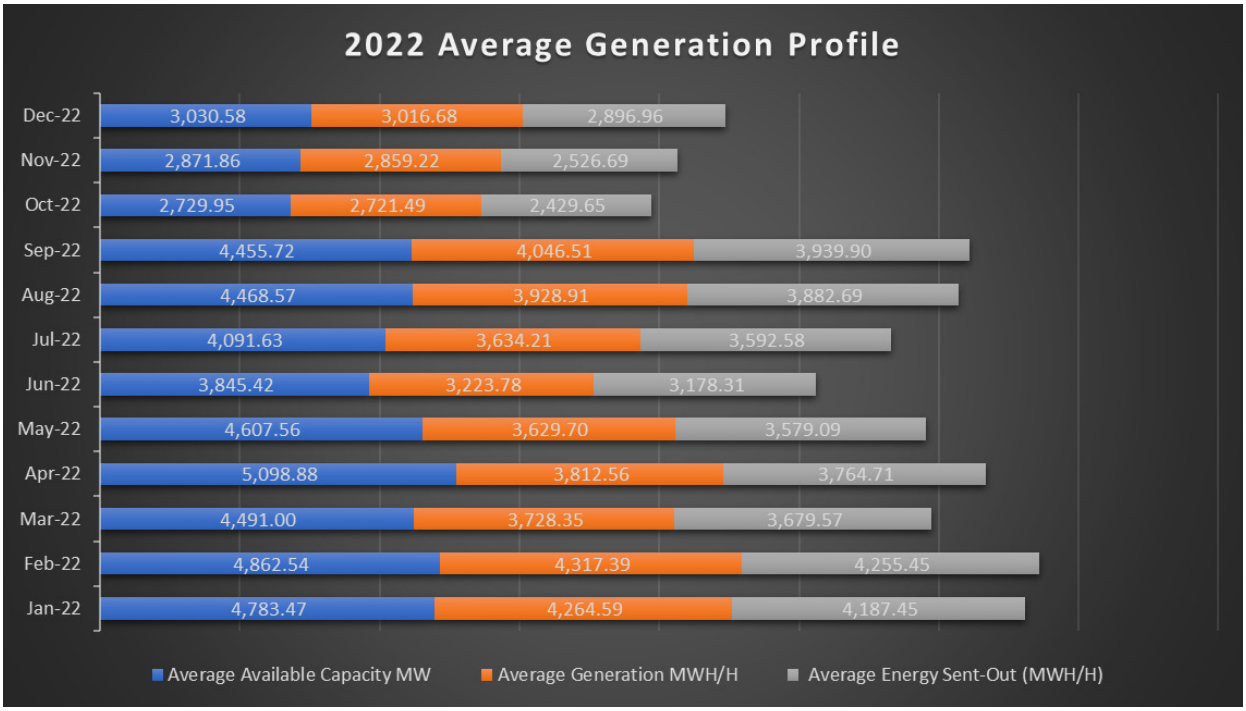


Figure 1: 2022 Average Generation Profile

The total capacity available in 2022 was 43,183,400.00MWh, and the total energy sent out was 41,913,050.00MWh. Figures 2,3, and 4 show the average generation profile of each of the plants.

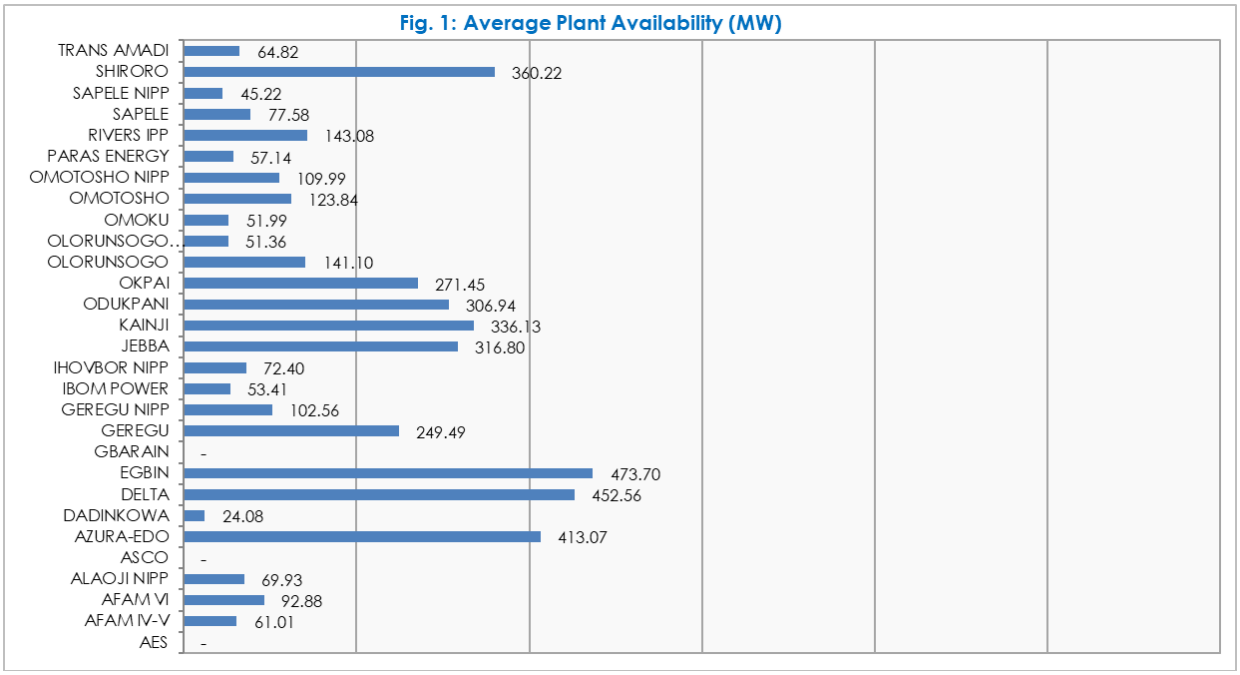


Figure 2: Average Plant Availability (MW)

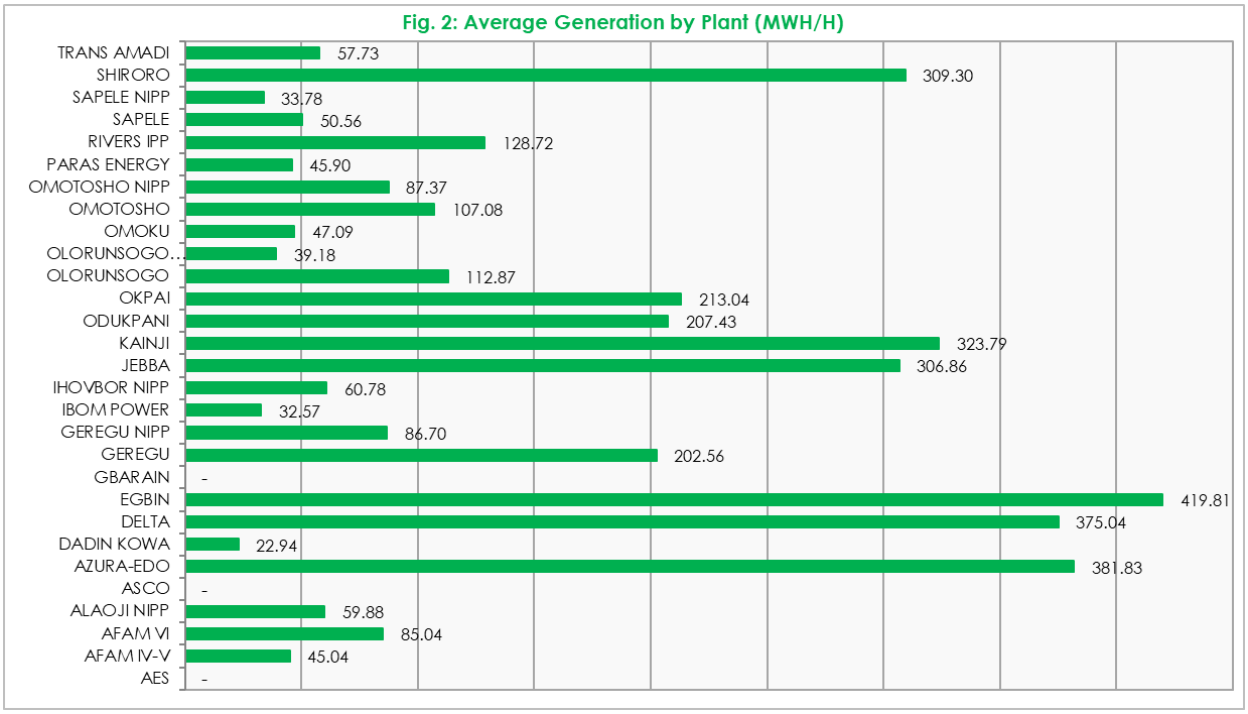


Figure 3: Average Generation by Plant (MWH/H)

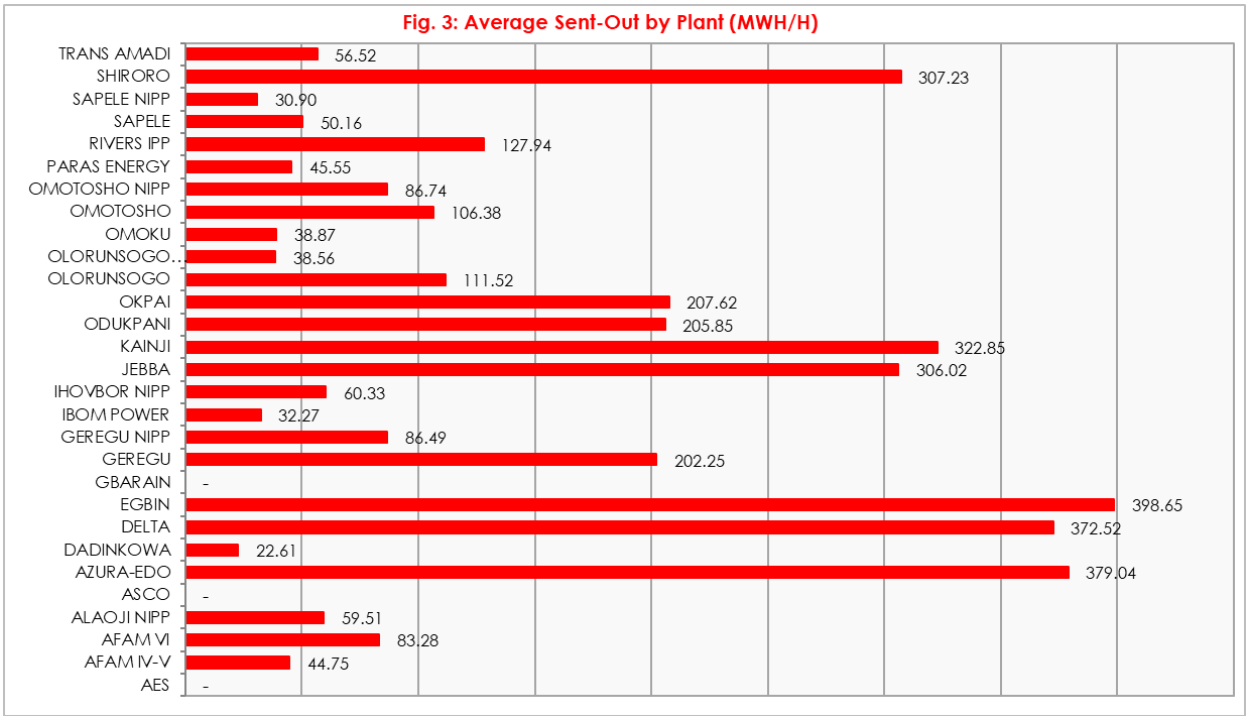


Figure 4: Average Sent-Out by Plant (MWH/H)

Average Available Capacity:
The average available generation capacity was 4,522.75MW; the significant contributors to the available generation capacity include; Egbin 10.5% (473.70MW), Delta 10% (452.56MW), Azura 9.1% (413.07MW), Shiroro 8% (360.22MW), Kaniji 7.4% (336.13MW), Jebba 7% (316.80MW), Odukpani 6.8% (306.94MW), Okpai 6% (271.45MW), Geregu 5.5% (249.49MW), Rivers IPP 3.2% (143.08MW) and Others 26.5% (1,199.31MW). Ten generating plants contributed more than 73.5% of the available capacity in 2022.

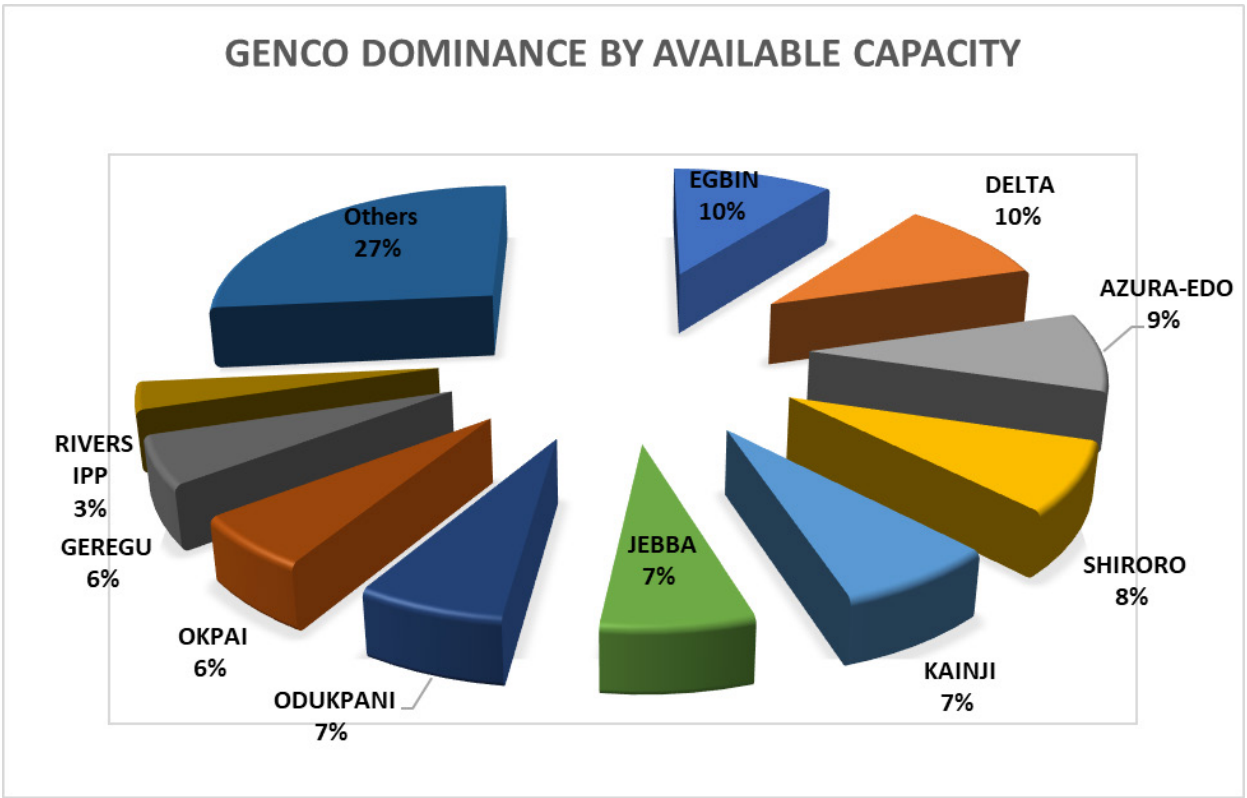


Figure 5: Top 10 Gencos Available Capacity for 2022

Average Hourly Generation: The combined hourly output of all the units in a power plant varies by grid demand and availability of the units. A plant's average hourly output throughout the quarter indicates the power plant's operational health and the overall grid demand during the period because a plant is only dispatched when there is a load in need of power on the system. Incessant technical faults, gas constraints, maintenance, and undulating load demand patterns have continued to affect the amount of energy generated by power plants. The reduced generation was also due to an overall reduction in available capacity.

In 2022 the grid's average hourly generation was 3,492.75MWh/h. Ten generating plants were responsible for more than 70% of the average hourly generation, while sixteen generating plants could only contribute 24.70%. This is depicted in Figure 6 below.

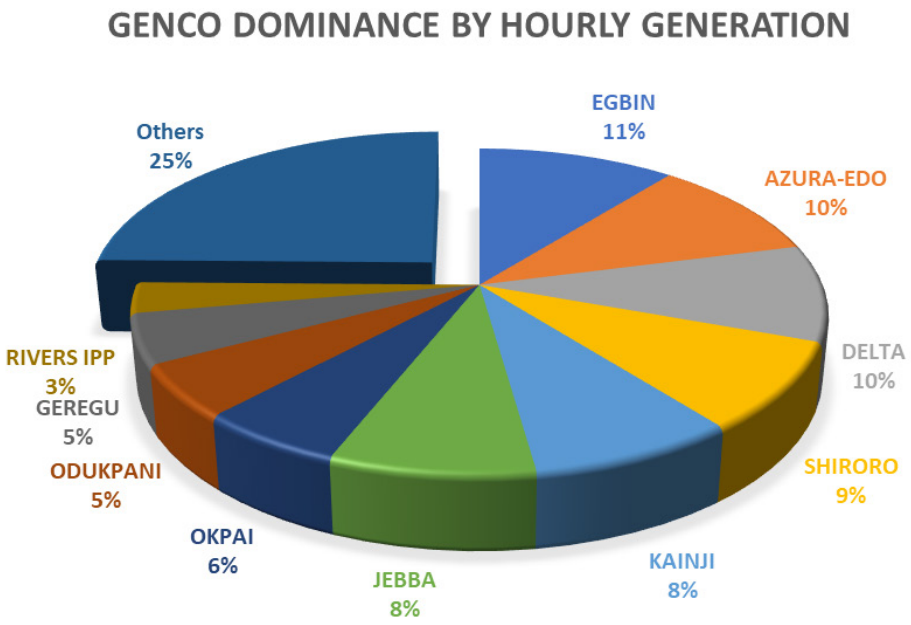


Figure 6: Top 10 Gencos Dominance by Hourly Generation for 2022

Average Energy Sent Out by Plants: The average energy sent out in 2022 was 3,492.75MWh/h. There are three major types of plants by fuel use on the grid (Gas plants, Steam/Gas plants and Hydro plants). Gas plants contributed 2,160.64MWh/h (62%), Steam /Gas plants 418.50MWh/h (12%), and Hydro plants 913.61MWh/h (23%). Gas and steam plants contributed 74% of the average energy sent out in 2022, and Hydro plants contributed 26% in 2022. See Figure 7 below

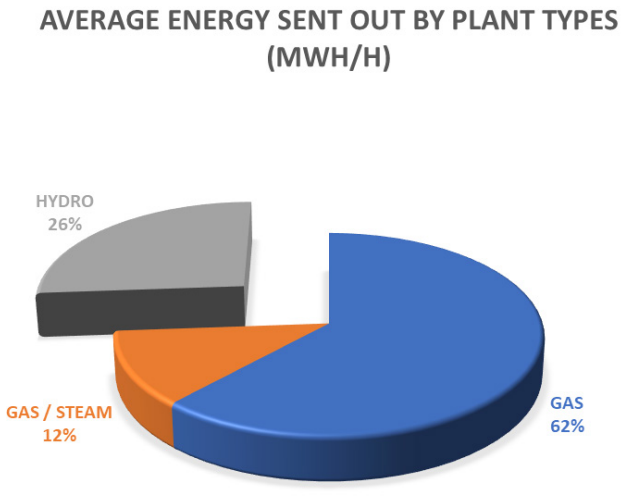


Figure 7: Average Energy Sent Out by Plant Types for 2022

1.2 Operational Performance

1.2.1 Capacity Utilization

Capacity Utilization Percentages (CUP) is the ratio of the Energy Sent Out (ESO) to Capacity Made Available (CMA). The capacity utilization for all the generation plants in 2022 was 77%. The CUP for the thermal plants is 72%, while the Hydro plants are 90%. The CUP values show that only 77% of the average available capacity was converted to energy sent out in 2022. The utilization varies across the various plants; Sapele could only convert 55% of its available capacity, while Dadin Kowa Hydro converted 97% of its capacity to energy. Low-value CUPs can be attributed to transmission evacuation and fuel constraints. See Table 1 below for the CUP values for all plants in 2022.

Table 1: 2022 Capacity Utilization

Plant	Type	Average Capacity Made Available	Average Energy Sent Out	% of Average Energy Sent Out	Capacity Utilization
AFAM IV-V	THERMAL	61.01	44.02	1.3%	72%
AFAM VI	THERMAL	92.88	85.95	2.5%	93%
ALAOJI NIPP	THERMAL	69.93	47.18	1.4%	67%
AZURA-EDO	THERMAL	413.07	356.57	10.2%	86%
DADINKOWA	HYDRO	24.08	23.25	0.7%	97%
DELTA	THERMAL	452.56	335.45	9.6%	74%
EGBIN	THERMAL	473.70	375.48	10.8%	79%
GBARAIN	THERMAL	-	-	0.0%	
GEREGU	THERMAL	249.49	173.11	5.0%	69%
GEREGU NIPP	THERMAL	102.56	77.05	2.2%	75%
IBOM POWER	THERMAL	53.41	31.55	0.9%	59%
IHOVBOR NIPP	THERMAL	72.40	55.40	1.6%	77%
JEBBA	HYDRO	316.80	289.81	8.3%	91%
KAINJI	HYDRO	336.13	292.67	8.4%	87%
ODUKPANI	THERMAL	306.94	184.56	5.3%	60%
OKPAI	THERMAL	271.45	206.44	5.9%	76%
OLORUNSOGO	THERMAL	141.10	99.21	2.8%	70%
OLORUNSOGO NIPP	THERMAL	51.36	35.88	1.0%	70%
OMOKU	THERMAL	51.99	36.43	1.0%	70%
OMOTOSHO	THERMAL	123.84	95.70	2.7%	77%
OMOTOSHO NIPP	THERMAL	109.99	65.05	1.9%	59%
PARAS ENERGY	THERMAL	57.14	44.98	1.3%	79%
RIVERS IPP	THERMAL	143.08	106.59	3.1%	74%
SAPELE	THERMAL	77.58	43.02	1.2%	55%
SAPELE NIPP	THERMAL	45.22	30.59	0.9%	68%
SHIRORO	HYDRO	360.22	307.88	8.8%	85%
TRANS AMADI	THERMAL	64.82	48.92	1.4%	75%
		4,522.75	**3,492.75**	**100%**	**77%**

1.2.2 Generation Mix

The generation mix combines the fuel types used to generate electricity in 2022. The national grid consists of two primary fuel types Gas/Steam and Hydro. The share of the generation by the fuel types is shown in Figure 8 below. The energy generation mix makes the grid susceptible to fluctuation from seasonal variations in water volume and gas availability.

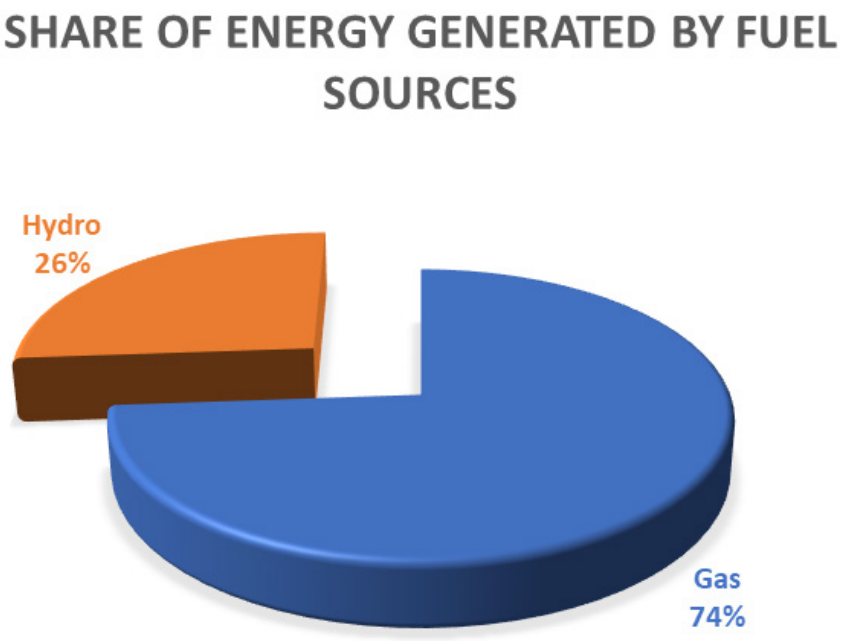


Figure 8: 2022 Energy Generation Mix

2. Transmission

The transmission, as managed by the Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN), is responsible for bulk power movement from the generating plants to the distribution companies, eligible and international customers. The TCN provides transmission service and system operation.

2.1 Grid Performance

In 2022, the total energy injected into the grid from the generating plants was 32,953.24GWh, while TCN delivered 30,339.91GWh to distribution companies and eligible and international customers. TCN could not deliver 2,613.33GWh of energy, representing 7.9% of the total energy injected. Table 2 below shows the monthly energy injected and delivered by TCN in 2022.

Table 2: 2022 TCN Wheeled Energy

Month	Energy Injected into Grid (GWh)	Energy Delivered to DisCos & Exports (GWh)
Jan-22	3,138.42	2,882.73
Feb-22	2,860.27	2,615.91
Mar-22	2,753.79	2,550.53
Apr-22	2,716.54	2,487.31
May-22	2,662.46	2,437.95
Jun-22	2,291.42	2,080.66
Jul-22	2,676.56	2,460.21
Aug-22	2,887.76	2,663.12
Sep-22	2,847.19	2,636.87
Oct-22	2,587.93	2,396.02
Nov-22	2,683.78	2,500.90
Dec-22	2,847.10	2,627.70
Total	32,953.24	30,339.91

2.2 Transmission Loss Factor (TLF)

The transmission loss factor is measured as a proportion of the total energy wheeled by the generating plants that were not used by the transmission stations or delivered to the distribution companies, eligible and international customers. The TLF is used to measure the efficiency of the transmission system. TLF is calculated as the percentage of energy delivered to the generators' total energy. The approved TLF figure for TCN in 2022 was 7.5% by the regulator. This means TCN can lose 7.5% of its energy from the generating plants.

The actual TLF figure for 2022 was 7.9%, greater than 7.5% by 0.4%. The TLF of 7.9% showed that for every 100MWh of energy injected by the plants in 2022, 7.90MWh of it is lost as against the allowed 7.50MWh indicating a decrease in the transmission efficiency of TCN and less energy delivered to the load. Figure 9 below shows the monthly TLF figures against the allowed MYTO-approved levels in 2022.

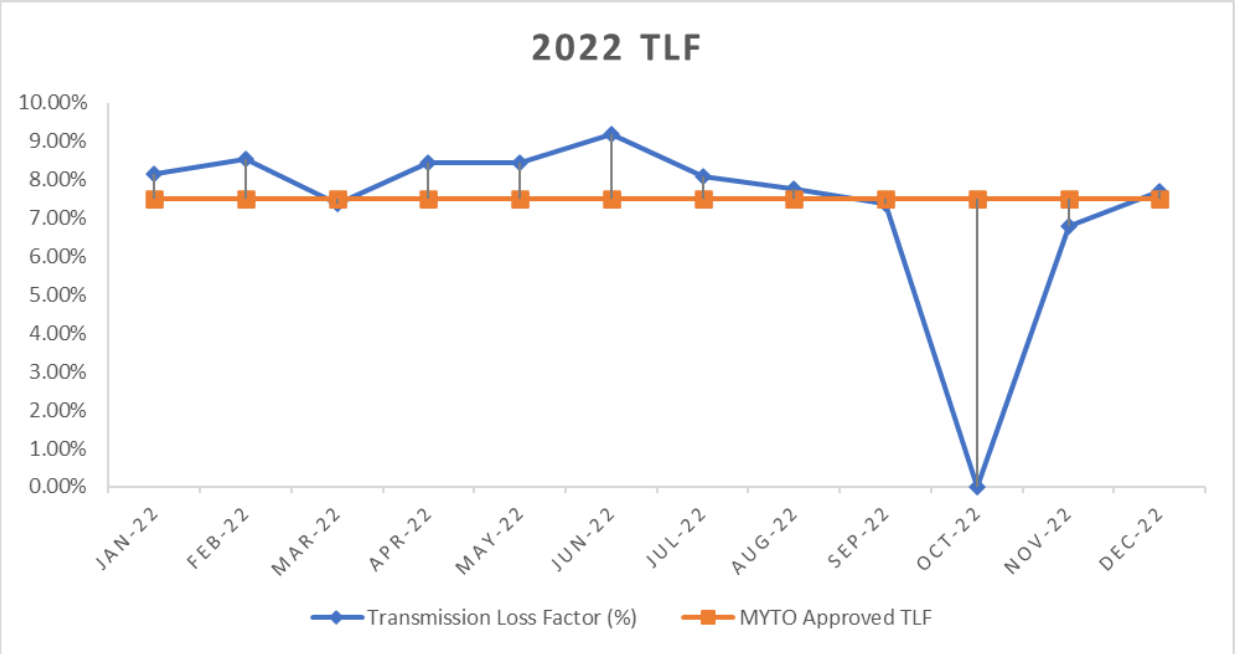


Figure 9: 2022 TLF Figures versus the MYTO-approved TLF

2.3 System Collapse

The national grid operates as an interconnected system of transmission lines connecting generating plants to load centres across the country. The grid is designed to operate within a determined voltage limit (330kV±0.5%) and frequency (50Hz±0.5%). The grid becomes unstable whenever it operates outside these limits and can disrupt the system. The disruption can be in a section of the grid (partial collapse) or the entire grid (total collapse), which leads to blackouts. The System Operator is responsible for maintaining grid stability and ensuring enough reserve to maintain the grid.

In 2022, six system collapses were recorded, two partial collapses in March and September and four full collapses in March, April, June and July. Table 3 highlights the number of collapses recorded in 2022.

Table 3: System Collapse in 2022

Month	No. of Total System Collapse	No. of Partial System Collapse
Jan-22	0	0
Feb-22	0	0
Mar-22	1	1
Apr-22	1	0
May-22	0	0
Jun-22	1	0
Jul-22	1	0
Aug-22	0	0
Sep-22	0	1
Oct-22	0	0
Nov-22	0	0
Dec-22	0	0
Total	**4**	**2**

3. Distribution

Section 67 of the Electric Power Sector Reform Act, 2005 empowers the Distribution Companies (DisCos) to retail electricity to the end-user consumers. These customers are categorized into residential, commercial, industrial, and special classes. However, with the introduction of the Service-Based Tariff (SBT) on the 1st of November 2020 to improve service delivery to end-user Customers and ensure that the electricity tariffs paid by end-user Customers, customers are now categorized into Bands. Under the SBT, consumers are classified in Bands A to E as follows:

Band A: Minimum of 20 Hours
Band B: Minimum of 16 Hours
Band C: Minimum of 12 Hours
Band D: Minimum of 8 Hours
Band E: Minimum of 4 Hours

There are eleven (11) DisCos in Nigeria providing power supply to different areas (franchise areas), namely:

i. Abuja Electricity Distribution Company (AEDC) - Abuja FCT, Niger, Kogi, and Nassarawa States.
ii. Benin Electricity Distribution Company (BEDC) - Edo, Delta, Ondo, and part of Ekiti States.
iii. Eko Electricity Distribution Company (EKEDC) - parts of Lagos State.
iv. Enugu Electricity Distribution Company (EEDC) - Enugu, Abia, Imo, Anambra, and Ebonyi States.
v. Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company (IBEDC) - Oyo, Ogun, Osun, Kwara, and parts of Ekiti States
vi. Ikeja Electric (IE) - parts of Lagos State.
vii. Jos Electricity Distribution Company (JEDC) - Plateau, Bauchi, Benue, and Gombe States.
viii. Kaduna Electricity Distribution Company (KAEDC) - Kaduna, Sokoto, Kebbi, and Zamfara States.
ix. Kano Electricity Distribution Company (KEDC) - Kano, Jigawa, and Katsina States.
x. Port Harcourt Electricity Distribution Company (PHEDC) - Rivers, Cross River, Bayelsa, and Akwa Ibom States.
xi. Yola Electricity Distribution Company (YEDC) - Adamawa, Borno, Taraba, and Yobe States.

These companies have distribution licensees obtained from the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (the Commission), which authorizes them to construct, operate, and maintain a distribution system and facilities. The DisCos connect customers to receive a supply of electricity and engage in the installation and maintenance of meters, as well as billing and collection activities. Before the electricity sector reforms in 2005, the distribution sub-sector was still inundated with numerous challenges ranging from dilapidated distribution infrastructure, customer empathy, high aggregate technical commercial and collection (ATC&C) losses, huge outstanding Ministry Departments and Agencies (MDA) debts, market and tariff shortfalls, and paucity of funds, etc.

The DisCos agreed to meet specific performance and efficiency targets in their Performance Agreements with the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE). However, to fulfil their set performance and efficiency targets contained in their respective Performance Agreements as set by the BPE, there is a need for massive investments in the distribution networks of the DisCos. Consequently, in December 2021, the BPE relinquished monitoring the performance targets to the NERC. In order words, NERC is now responsible for monitoring the achievement of the performance targets by the DisCos.

This chapter presents an evidence-based analysis of several performance parameters related to the distribution sub-sector. The highlighted parameters include energy received, billed, revenue collected, ATC&C losses, and operational performance.

3.1. Energy Received

The amount of energy received at the distribution interface is subject to the quantum of the energy evacuated from the generating plants, transmission loss factor (TLF), and wheeling capacity. The grid currently operates at a wheeling capacity close to 5,500 MW, although the simulated wheeling capacity is estimated at 8,100 MW. However, grid constraints and transmission losses also reduce the operational wheeling capability to lower levels. Several upgrades and expansions in the transmission and distribution network interfaces (132kV and 33 kV), including the lines and injection substations, can improve the energy received. Table 1 below shows the Quarterly Energy (GWh) received by the DisCos for 2022

Table 1: Quarterly Energy (GWh) received by the DisCos for 2022

DisCos	Energy Received in 2022/Q1	Energy Received in 2022/Q2	Energy Received in 2022/Q3	Energy Received in 2022/Q4
Abuja	965.00	847.00	445.20	503.17
Benin	718.50	609.01	309.65	311.38
Eko	764.40	688.00	345.11	412.59
Enugu	746.00	600.96	282.16	290.76
Ibadan	899.43	776.93	392.89	410.54
Ikeja	1039.48	897.85	466.99	504.27
Jos	377.66	350.01	181.18	198.53
Kaduna	572.00	497.00	226.00	245.47
Kano	499.90	408.00	215.58	244.04
Port Harcourt	489.66	461.45	237.56	248.23
Yola	229.72	207.93	88.25	101.12

3.2. Distribution Losses

Distribution losses in the Nigerian Electricity Supply Industry (NESI) can be categorized into technical, commercial, and collection losses.

a. Technical losses result from the wheeling and distributing electricity through conductors, substations, and transformers. It is impossible to eradicate technical losses due to the nature of Nigeria's dilapidated power infrastructure. Contributors to technical losses within the DisCo sub-sector are undersized conductors, vandalism, line snaps, losses on the transformers, knock-down of technical infrastructure, sub-standard equipment, weak joints, etc. However, these losses can be minimized with proper equipment sizing and selection.

b. Commercial loss is the difference between energy received by the DisCo and the energy bill by the DisCo. In other words, it is the quantity of energy that is consumed but not accounted for. This occurrence can be related to illicit activities, such as meter bypass, illegal connections, illegal meters, meter tampering, and energy theft. An erroneous estimate (or under-billing) of the electricity consumption from unmetered customers could also be a reason for commercial losses.

Commercial Loss = Energy Received – Energy Billed

c. Collection losses occur when the DisCo cannot recover the amounts due for consumed energy. It is the difference between the total amount billed for power consumed and the total amount collected from the customers for energy consumed—customers' non-payment of electricity utility bills results in collection losses.

Collection Losses = Billing – Revenue Collected

Combining the three (3) losses results in Aggregate Technical Commercial & Collection (ATC&C) losses. It is the difference between the amount of electricity a DisCo receives from the Transmission Company, the amount of electricity it invoices its customers, and the adjusted collection losses. These losses have considerably contributed to the colossal amount of market shortfalls in the electricity market as well as the inability of the DisCos to meet their market obligations to the Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc (NBET) and the Market Operator (MO). In addition, many of the DisCos face a paucity of funds which has

inhibited their ability to provide critical electricity infrastructure, such as pre-paid meters (PPM), transformers, feeders, etc., to their customers.

Consumer malpractices that contribute to high ATC&C losses are widespread across all the DisCos and have continued to have devastating and life-threatening impacts on their business charters. Urgent measures are being taken to reduce these malpractices. In 2022, the average ATC&C losses were about 45.7%. In essence, the DisCos are still plagued with inadequate infrastructure, vandalism, and theft of equipment, as well as the inability to accurately meter and invoice their customers and collect revenues.

3.2.1. Technical and Commercial Losses

Loses from energy theft account for a substantial part of the ATC&C losses currently experienced by the DisCos. In the Nigerian Electricity Market, energy theft has led to poor collection efficiency for the DisCos, low remittance up the value chain, and high estimated billings to unmetered customers due to stolen and unaccounted energy.

To ensure the sustainability of the DisCos, it is imperative to reduce the ATC&C losses within the electricity distribution network. There was also an exigency for DisCos to formulate strategies to minimize losses and improve billing efficiency and revenue collection. For the period under review, the average recorded ATC losses for all the DisCos in Q4 was about 44.15%. The technical and commercial losses were 23.84%. In Q2 and Q3, the ATC&C for the DisCos was 44.60% and 46.42% respectively. The technical and commercial losses were 21.83% and 24.31%.

3.2.2. Collection Losses

The low billing and collection efficiencies of the DisCos have led to huge ATC&C losses in the sector. This is due to the inability of the DisCos to collect and assure their monthly revenue from their teeming customers, most of whom are residential. Significant contributors to the high collection losses experienced by the DisCos include the considerable metering gap, the inability of the DisCos' representatives to adequately cash-drive in areas where post-paid meters are prevalent, customer apathy, high estimated billing, massive MDA debts, and the unwillingness to pay electricity bills. For the period under review, the average recorded collection loss for all the DisCos in Q4 was about 26.67 percent. In Q2 and Q3, the collection losses were 29.13% and 29.13%, respectively.

As of Q4 2022, only about 5,134,871 customers were metered out of approximately 12,152,106 registered customers across the eleven DisCos, representing a 42.25% metering performance. Abuja DisCo has the highest metering performance of 58.67 percent, while Yola DisCo had the least, with 19.49%. Between 2022/Q3 and 2022/Q4, the number of registered customers decreased by 639,791 (-5.00%), while the metering rate increased by +2.99 pp from 39.26% in 2022/Q3. The decline in the number of registered customers is due to the ceding of customers in Aba and Ariaria under Enugu DisCo's franchise area to Aba Power Limited, as well as the ongoing customer database sanitization (cleaning the customer database to remove dormant accounts) at Benin DisCo.

There is a slow deployment of meters due to the inability of the MAPs to recover their costs due to the recent changes in the macroeconomic variables that affect meter importation. The low production capacity of local meter manufacturers has further compounded the current situation because most manufacturers also participate mainly as MAPs. It will also be difficult for the MAPs to unlock and access future finances since the current model is no longer viable. Financing for local meter manufacturing while reviewing the local content requirement (currently at 30 percent) could provide workable solutions to this problem. Fittingly, DisCos must close the metering gap by providing meters to registered consumers under the weight of estimated billing. This is also logical, as consumers will now pay for only their electricity. Concerning estimated billing, the general perception is that the situation translates to several outcomes. These outcomes include consumer complaints about exorbitant bills; avenues for illegal activities from DisCos' marketing staff to defraud and extort consumers; consumer apathy in paying for electricity; and hostility, assault, and physical harm on the team of the DisCos. Ultimately, there is a lack of transparency and accountability between the DisCos and consumers. For resolution, consumer enumeration exercises can ensure that all existing and potential customers are registered, identified, and categorized. One of the advantages of this exercise is that it would ensure that customers are appropriately classified, as there are several instances of wrong customer classification by DisCos, which causes massive revenue leakages. It would also allow for adequate planning for future infrastructural development and enable the Meter Asset Providers (MAPs) to roll out pre-paid meters to registered customers effectively.

Consumers also need to be better sensitized and protected. This can improve their willingness to pay for electricity consumed.

The DisCos with the highest collection efficiencies for Q4 in 2022 are Ikeja, Eko, and Abuja DisCos, with 91.52%, 83.85%, and 81.55%, respectively. Conversely, the DisCos with the most negligible collection efficiencies for Q4 in 2022 are Jos, Kaduna, and Yola DisCos, with 36.10%, 52.76%, and 55.91%, respectively. Table 2 below shows the revenue performances of the DisCos for Q4 in 2022.

Table 2: DisCos Revenue Collection Performance in 2022/Q4

DisCos	Total Billing in 2022/Q4 (N/Billion)	Revenue Collected in 2022/Q4 (N/Billion)	Collection Efficiency in 2022/Q4 (%)
Abuja	44.64	36.40	81.55
Benin	33.15	20.33	61.33
Eko	46.48	38.97	83.85
Enugu	25.93	19.05	73.46
Ibadan	36.44	29.02	79.64
Ikeja	51.81	47.42	91.52
Jos	23.83	8.60	36.10
Kaduna	14.93	7.88	52.76
Kano	21.00	14.44	68.76
Port Harcourt	26.07	17.07	65.47
Yola	7.99	4.47	55.91

Source: NERC Quarterly Reports

Ikeja, Eko, and Abuja DisCos recorded the least ATC&C losses for Q4 in 2022 at 18.43%, 25.35%, and 44.95%, respectively. Conversely, the DisCos with the highest ATC&C losses for Q4 in 2022 are Jos, Kaduna, and Yola DisCos, with 71.02%, 74.85%, and 67.87%, respectively.
Table 3 below shows the average ATC&C losses of the DisCos for 2022

Table 3: Quarterly ATC&C by the DisCos for 2022

DisCos	ATC&C in 2022/Q1	ATC&C in 2022/Q2	ATC&C in 2022/Q3	ATC&C in 2022/Q4
Abuja	44.46	39.89	39.83	44.95
Benin	56.75	50.22	50.34	46.47
Eko	27.27	23.88	22.68	25.35
Enugu	54.19	47.87	49.38	48.39
Ibadan	53.84	49.34	51.97	40.15

DisCos	ATC&C in 2022/Q1	ATC&C in 2022/Q2	ATC&C in 2022/Q3	ATC&C in 2022/Q4
Ikeja	20.13	17.30	17.29	18.43
Jos	67.92	63.72	65.24	71.02
Kaduna	74.86	74.08	83.44	74.85
Kano	53.89	53.97	56.48	53.83
Port Harcourt	47.19	47.80	46.31	46.29
Yola	68.03	73.42	73.04	67.87

Source: NERC Quarterly Reports


Nextier