IBADAN ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANY PLC

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	638633	
TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	17780815-0001	
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Capital Building 115 M.K.O Abiola way Ibadan Oyo State.	
DIRECTORS:	Mr. Ahmed L. Kuru	Resigned 8 January 2024
	Engr. John K. A. Achife	Resigned 31 May 2024
	Mr. Alexander Ayoola Okoh	Resigned 8 January 2024
	Dr. Aminu Balarabe Ismail	Resigned 25 March 2024
	Mr. Eberechukwu F. Uneze	Resigned 25 March 2024
	Mr. Oluwaseyi A. Akinwale	
	Mr. Gbenga Alade	Appointed 25 March 2024
	Mr. Aminu Mukhtar Dan'Amu	Appointed 25 March 2024
	Mr. Lucky Adaghe	Appointed 25 March 2024
	Mr. Ignatius Ayewoh	Appointed 25 March 2024; Resigned 26 July 2024
	Engr. Francis Agoha	Appointed 31 May 2024
	Mr. Michael I. Magaji	Appointed 15 June 2024
	Mr. Ayodeji Ariyo Gbeleyi	Appointed 15 June 2024
COMPANY SECRETARY:	Akeem Babatunde Capital Building 115 M.K.O Abiola way Ibadan Oyo State.	
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR:	Ernst & Young 10th and 13th Floors, UBA House 57 Marina, Lagos.	
PRINCIPAL BANKERS:	Access Bank Plc Fidelity Bank Plc First City Monument Bank Limited Guaranty Trust Bank Limited Heritage Bank Plc Keystone Bank Plc Providus Bank Limited Polaris Bank Limited United Bank for Africa Plc	

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	Increase/ (decrease)
	₦'000	₦'000	%
Revenue	319,269,343	238,700,386	34
Profit before minimum and income tax	110,788,206	12,876,998	760
Taxation	(17,649,932)	(3,916,269)	351
Profit for the year	93,138,274	8,960,729	939
Shareholders' fund	124,794,499	31,656,225	294
Basic earnings per share (₦)	9,313.83	896.07	939
	'000	'000	%
Share capital	5,000	5,000	-
Number of Employees	2,599	2,562	1

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, to the members of Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company Plc. ("the Company"). This report discloses the financial performance and state of affairs of the Company.

Legal Form

The Company was incorporated on 8 November 2005 as a public company limited by shares, with registration certificate number RC 638633. On 1 November 2013, Integrated Energy Distribution and Marketing Limited (IEDM) acquired 60% of the Company's equity. Subsequently, on 1 July 2022, the Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON) assumed ownership of this 60% equity.

Principal activity and business review

The principal activities of the Company are the distribution and marketing of electricity within the franchise areas of Oyo, Ogun, Osun, Kwara, parts of Kogi, Ekiti and Niger States.

The Company's revenue was N319.27 billion for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: N238.70 billion). The cost of energy purchased in 2024 was N167.57 billion (2023: N171.67 billion). The amount of energy supplied by the Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN) increased during the year. This was driven by IBEDC's share of the total grid supply.

State of affairs

In the opinion of the Directors, the state of the Company's affairs is satisfactory and no events have occurred since the reporting date, which would affect the financial statements as presented.

Operating results

The following is a summary of the Company's operating results:

Summary of profit or loss	**31 December 2024**	**31 December 2023**
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Revenue	319,269,343	238,700,386
Gross profit	143,176,102	57,755,617
Operating profit	34,433,488	345,806
Profit before minimum and income tax	**110,788,206**	**12,876,998**
Taxation	(17,649,932)	(3,916,269)
Profit for the year	**93,138,274**	**8,960,729**
Summary of financial position		
Total assets	449,127,908	685,241,642
Total liabilities	324,333,409	653,585,416
Equity	124,794,499	31,656,225

Economic and business performance review

Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company Plc had the following:

	31 December 2024	**31 December 2023**
Total number of customers	2,401,000	2,220,000
Total energy received (Gigawatts)	3,572	3,495
Total cash collections (millions of naira)	111,180	95,675

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - Continued

Dividend

No dividend has been recommended by the Directors in respect of the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: Nil).

Directors and their interests

The name of the directors as at the date of this report and those who held office during the year are listed below:

Mr. Alexander Ayoola Okoh	Non-executive Director	Resigned 8 January 2024
Mr. Ahmed L. Kuru	Non-executive Director	Resigned 8 January 2024
Engr. John K. A. Achife	Managing Director	Resigned 31 May 2024
Dr. Aminu Balarabe Ismail	Non-executive Director	Resigned 25 March 2024
Mr. Eberechukwu F. Uneze	Non-executive Director	Resigned 25 March 2024
Mr. Oluwaseyi A. Akinwale	Independent Non-executive Director	
Mr. Gbenga Alade	Non-executive Director	Appointed 25 March 2024
Mr. Aminu Mukhtar Dan'Amu	Non-executive Director	Appointed 25 March 2024
Mr. Lucky Adaghe	Non-executive Director	Appointed 25 March 2024
Mr. Ignatius Ayewoh	Non-executive Director	Appointed 25 March 2024; Resigned 26 July 2024
Engr. Francis Agoha	Managing Director	Appointed 31 May 2024
Mr. Michael I. Magaji	Alternate Director	Appointed 15 June 2024
Mr. Ayodeji Ariyo Gbeleyi	Non-executive Director	Appointed 15 June 2024

Directors interest in shares

Pursuant to Section 301 and 302 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, none of the Directors has direct or indirect interest in the shares of the Company.

Directors interest in contracts

None of the directors has notified the Company for the purpose of section 303 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 of any disclosable interest in contracts with which the Company is involved as at 31 December 2024.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - Continued

Shareholding structure

The shareholding structure of the Company is as follows:

	Number of ordinary shares issued of 50K			
	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	%	Number	%	Number
Assets Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON)	60	6,000,000	60	6,000,000
Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE)	40	4,000,000	40	4,000,000
Total	**100**	**10,000,000**	**100**	**10,000,000**

Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Information relating to changes in Property, plant and equipment is provided in Note 17 to the financial statements. In the opinion of the Directors, the market value of the property, plant and equipment is not less than the carrying value.

Charitable contributions

The Company made donations amounting to ₦2.68 million during the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: ₦2.50 million). The details of the donations during the year is as follows:

	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Sponsorship of Manufacturers 2023 Energy Security Summit	-	1,000
Sponsorship of ten (10) Children for the SS3 WAEC exams	-	500
Donation of Wheelchair to Folawiyo Jimoh Adisa	-	250
Sponsorship of five (5) Children to Switch Summer Camp	-	200
End of the Year/Xmas Celebration - CSR Support	150	350
End of the Year Celebration (NTA Network Centre Xmas Funfair 2023) CSR Support	-	146
Support in Furnishing New Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association (NECA) IGG Office	-	50
Sponsorship of Ibadan cultural festival (CSR) 2024	500	-
Donation & sponsorship on the investiture of the 3rd ICAN Chairman, Oyo District Society of ICAN	500	-
Support for African Brand Leadership Merit Award 2024	450	-
Sponsorship for Emmanuel Cup Football Competition	430	-
Sponsorship of NANS debate (CSR) 2024	250	-
Easter celebration CSR 2024	200	-
CSR support to Restanchor	100	-
Sponsorship of the inaguration ceremony of the 4th chairman of APWEN	100	-
	2,680	**2,496**

In accordance with Section 43 of the Companies and Allied Matter Act, 2020, the Company did not make any donation or gift to any political party, political association, or for any political purpose during the year (2023: Nil).

Employment and employees

Employment consultation and training:

The Company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees in major policy matters and keeps them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on various factors affecting the performance of the Company. This is achieved through regular meetings with employees and consultations with their representatives.

Management, professional and technical expertise are the Company's major assets. The Company continues to invest in developing such skills. The Company has in-house training facilities, complemented, when and where necessary, with external training for its employees. This has broadened opportunities for career development within the organisation.

Dissemination of information:

In order to maintain shared perception of our goals, the Company is committed to communicating information to its employees in a fast and effective manner as possible. This is considered critical to the maintenance of team spirit and high employee morale.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - Continued

Employment of physically challenged persons:

Employment of physically challenged persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicants concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming physically challenged, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Company that training, career development and promotion of physically challenged persons should, as far as possible, be identical with that of other employees. As at 31 December 2024, the Company had six (6) physically challenged persons in its employment (2023: six (6).

Employee health, safety and welfare

The Company places high premium on the health, safety and welfare of its employees in their places of work. To this end, the Company has various forms of insurance policies, including workmen compensation and group life insurance to adequately secure and protect its employees. The Company has a well-established Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) management system, which formalises HSE processes, procedures and programmes and provides for integration of HSE issues into business planning and operations. The Company's goal is to maintain an incident-free safety record that ranks among the best locally and globally, with its Safety Policy grounded in this objective.

Going Concern

The Directors believe the Company has adequate financial resources to continue its operations, based on all available information about the future, covering at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.They confirmed that they have not identified events or conditions that may cause significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Events after the reporting period

As disclosed in Note 34 of the financial statements, the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) issued revised tariff rates that significantly impacted customers in the Band A category.
There were no other events after the reporting date which could have had any material effect on the profit for the year ended 31 December 2024 which have not been adequately provided for or disclosed in the Financial Statements.

Format of the financial statements

The financial statements are presented with the reporting and presentation requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023. The Directors consider that the format adopted is the most suitable for the Company.

Independent Auditor

Ernst & Young have indicated their willingness to continue in office as the Company's auditor in accordance with section 401(2) of the Companies and Allied Matter Act, 2020.

A resolution will be proposed at the Annual General meeting empowering the Directors to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board

Akeem Babatunde
FRC/2014/NBA/00000007513
Company Secretary

27 November 2025

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Introduction

At Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company Plc (IBEDC), we recognise that adherence to the highest standards of corporate governance ensures and contributes to the long-term success of a company. Considering this recognition, we continuously ensure that we subject our operations to the highest standards of corporate governance to create and deliver sustainable value to shareholders as well as stakeholders and achieve continuous corporate success.

We believe good corporate governance practices enhance the confidence placed in IBEDC by our shareholders, customers, business partners, employees, the Nigerian Electricity Supply Industry in which we operate and all other stakeholders. IBEDC's commitment to upholding the tenets and principles of good Corporate Governance is the bedrock of strong public trust and confidence reposed in us and the key to our continued long-term success.

As the Distribution Company (DisCo) with the largest franchise area in Nigeria, we remain committed and dedicated to our duties and pledge to be the best electricity DisCo in Nigeria through transparent corporate governance practices.

IBEDC's Code of Corporate Governance is continuously reviewed to align with additional legal and regulatory requirements and global best practices, in order to remain a pacesetter in the area of good corporate governance practices. In addition to the Code, IBEDC aggressively promotes its core values to its employees through its Conditions of Service as well as its Internal Policies, which regulate employee relations with internal and external parties. This is a strong indicator of IBEDC's determination to ensure that its employees remain professional at all times in their business practices. Also, IBEDC has an entrenched culture of openness in which healthy discourse is encouraged and employees are mandated to report improper activities.

IBEDC complies with the requirements of the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) with respect to submission of required reports on IBEDC's activities as well as compliance status to NERC's policies, directives and orders. Also, IBEDC periodically reviews all aspects of its Board structure, composition, responsibilities, processes and relationships.

IBEDC continues to serve customers, clients, communities and create value for stakeholders. Our commitment to this principle is the key to keeping public trust and confidence.

Governance Structure

The Board of Directors (The Board)

The Board comprises of a mixture of Executive and Non-Executive Directors led by a Non-Executive Chairman. The Directors include individuals who possess integrity, relevant experience of corporate practice and who contribute positively to the growth and best management of IBEDC. Members of the Board of Directors are seasoned professionals, who have excelled in various sectors including; Banking, Auditing,Law, Engineering, Oil and Gas as well as Manufacturing.

The Board is committed to the highest standards of business integrity, ethical values and governance; it recognises the responsibility of IBEDC to conduct its affairs with transparency, prudence, fairness, accountability and social responsibility, thereby safeguarding the interests of all stakeholders.

The Board ensures that appropriate level of checks and balances are maintained in order to ensure that decisions are taken with the best interest of IBEDC's stakeholders in mind. Directors of IBEDC possess the right balance of expertise, skills and experience, which translates to an effective Board and an executive management team capable of steering the affairs of IBEDC in an ever changing and challenging business environment.

The Board determines the overall strategy of IBEDC and follows up on its implementation, supervises the performance of Management and ensures adequate management of the Company, thus actively contributing to developing IBEDC as a focused, sustainable and global brand.

The Board oversees Management's formulation and implementation of sound strategic policies and guidelines on major capital expenditures, business strategies, plans and policies; and periodically evaluate Management's overall performance. The Board ensures that IBEDC complies with all relevant laws, regulations and endeavour to adopt best industry practices.

The synergy between the Board and Management fosters interactive dialogue in setting broad policy guidelines in the management and direction of IBEDC to enhance optimal performance and ensure that associated risks are properly managed. Furthermore, the Board plays a central role in conjunction with Management in ensuring that IBEDC is financially strong, well governed and risks are identified and mitigated.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT - Continued

The Board of Directors (The Board) - Continued

In addition to the Board's direct oversight, the Board exercises its oversight responsibilities through three (3) Committees, namely: Board Audit, Risk and Governance Committee; Board Finance and Investment Committee; and Board Human Capital, Remuneration and Safety Committee.

They possess the requisite integrity, skills and experience to bring independent judgment to bear on the deliberations of the Board and decisions of the Board (without prejudice to Directors' right to earn Directors fees and hold interest in shares). The Directors have good understanding of IBEDC's business and affairs to enable them properly evaluate information and responses provided by Management. Also, Directors are prepared to challenge each other's assumptions, beliefs or viewpoints as necessary for the good of IBEDC by questioning intelligently, debating constructively and taking decisions dispassionately.

The Board meets quarterly, while additional meetings are convened as required. Significant decisions may be taken between meetings by way of written resolutions, as provided for in the Articles of Association of IBEDC. The Directors are provided with comprehensive company information at each of the quarterly Board meetings and are also briefed on business developments between Board meetings.

Responsibilities of the Board

The Board of Directors is primarily responsible for the governance of the Company. Consequent to setting the policies for the accomplishment of corporate objectives, it provides an independent check on Management.

The Board ensures that IBEDC complies with all relevant laws, regulations and endeavour to adopt best industry practices and identifies key stakeholders and oversees Management's formulation and implementation of IBEDC's communication policy and program.

The Board has ultimate responsibility for determining the strategic objectives and policies of IBEDC to deliver long-term value by providing overall strategic direction within a framework of rewards, incentives and controls. The Board has delegated the responsibility of day-to-day operations of IBEDC to Management and ensures that Management strikes an appropriate balance between promoting long-term growth and delivering short- term objectives. In fulfilling its primary responsibility, the Board acknowledges the relationship between good governance and risk management practices.

Notwithstanding the delegation of the operation of IBEDC to Management, the Board reserves certain powers which include: the approval of quarterly, half-yearly and full year financial statements (whether audited or unaudited) and any significant change in accounting policies and/or practices; approval of major changes to IBEDC's corporate structure and changes relating to IBEDC's capital structure or its status as a public limited Company; the determination and approval of the strategic objectives and policies of IBEDC to deliver long-term value; approval of IBEDC's strategy, medium and short term plan and its annual operating and capital expenditure budget; appointment and removal of Company Secretary; recommendation to shareholders of the appointment, removal of Auditors and the remuneration of Auditors; and approval of resolutions and corresponding documentation for shareholders at general meeting(s), shareholders circulars, prospectus and principal regulatory filings with the Regulators.

Other powers reserved for the Board are the determination of Board structure, size and composition, including: appointment and removal of Directors; succession planning for the Board and senior management and Board Committee membership; appointment of the Managing Director; corporate governance framework; and approval of policy documents on significant issues.

Roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

The Chairman ensures the effective operation of the Board and provides overall leadership to other Directors and to IBEDC at large. The roles of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer are separate and no one individual combines the two positions, so as to avoid the concentration of power in one.

The Chairman's main responsibility is to lead and manage the Board to ensure that it operates effectively and fully discharge its legal and regulatory responsibilities. The Chairman is responsible for ensuring that Directors receive accurate, timely and clear information to enable the Board take informed decisions and provide advice to promote the success of IBEDC.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT - Continued

Roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer - Continued

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the highest-ranking executive in the company, whose primary responsibilities include making major corporate decisions, managing the overall operations and resources of IBEDC, acting as the main point of communication between the Board of Directors and corporate operations, and being the public face of the Company.

Changes on the Board

There were changes on the Board of Directors during the year ended 31 December 2024.

Board Committees

The Board carries out its responsibilities through its committees, which have clearly defined terms of reference, setting out their roles, responsibilities, functions and scope of authority. The Board has three (3) Committees, namely: Board Audit, Risk and Governance Committee; Board Finance and Investment Committee; and Board Human Capital, Remuneration and Safety Committee.

Through these Committees, the Board is able to effectively carry out its oversight responsibilities and take advantage of individual expertise to formulate strategies for IBEDC.

The Committees make recommendations to the Board, which retains responsibility for final decision making. All Committees in the exercise of their powers so delegated, conform to the regulations laid down by the Board, with well-defined terms of reference contained in the Charter of each Committee. The Committees render reports to the Board at its quarterly meetings. A summary of the roles, responsibilities, composition and frequency of meetings of each of the Committees are as stated hereunder:

Board Audit, Risk and Governance Committee

The Board Audit, Risk and Governance Committee (BARGC) is largely composed of Non-Executive Directors to keep under review the scope and results of Audit, independence and objectivity of the external Auditors of IBEDC.

This Committee is tasked with the following responsibilities;

(i) assisting the Board in performing its oversight responsibility for the financial reporting process, system of internal control, audit process, and monitoring compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations;

(ii) provision of oversight over Management's activities in managing credit, market, liquidity, operational, legal, and other risks of the Company.

(iii) performing oversight functions over the Company's internal and external auditors. Ensures that internal and external auditors act independently from each other and that both auditors are given unrestricted access to all records, properties, and personnel to enable them to perform their respective audit functions;

(iv) reviewing and approving the annual internal audit plan to support the attainment of the objectives of the Company. The plan shall include the audit scope, resources, and the budget necessary to implement it;

(v) discussing the nature, scope and audit expenses, with the external auditor, prior to commencement of statutory audit and ensure proper coordination, if more than one (1) audit firm is involved in the activity to secure proper coverage and minimize duplication of efforts;

(vi) establishment of an effective audit function and consider the appointment of an independent external auditors, and the terms and conditions of their engagement and removal;

(vii) monitoring and evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal control system, including financial reporting control and information technology security;

(viii) reviewing the reports submitted by the internal and external auditors;

(ix) reviewing the completeness, accuracy, and fairness of the quarterly, half-year, and annual financial statements before their submission to the Board or regulators with regards to the provisions of Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020; and Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023;

(x) establishing and identifying the reporting line of the Internal Auditor to enable him to properly fulfil his duties and responsibilities. The BARGC shall ensure that, in the performance of the work of the Internal Auditor, he shall be free from interference by outside parties; and

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT - Continued

Board Audit, Risk and Governance Committee - Continued

(xi) evaluating and determining the non-core audit work, if any, of the external auditor, and review periodically the non-core audit fees paid to the external auditor in relation to their significance to the total annual income of the external auditors and to IBEDC's overall consultancy expenses. The BARGC shall disallow any non-core audit work that will conflict with his duties as an external auditors that may pose a threat to his independence.

The Committee meets quarterly and additional meetings are convened as required.

The Board Audit, Risk and Governance Committee (BARGC) comprises the following members during the year under review:

Name	Status	Designation
Mr. Oluwaseyi A. Akinwale	Independent Non- Executive Director(Appoint	Chairman
Mr. Ignatius Ayewoh	No-Executive Director (Appointed 25 March 2024) (Resigned 26 July 2024)	Member
Mr. Ayodeji Ariyo Gbeleyi	Non-Executive Director (Appointed 15 June 2024)	Member
Dr. Eberechukwu Uneze	Non- Executive Director (Resigned 25 March 2024)	Member
Mr. Lucky Adaghe	Non- Executive Director	Member
Mr. Akeem Babatunde	Company Secretary	Secretary

Board Finance and Investment Committee

This Committee is composed of three (3) Directors with the Chief Finance Officer as ex-officio member. The Board Finance and Investment Committee (BFIC) is in charge of reviewing the financial operations of IBEDC as well as matters regarding the acquisitions or investments in companies, business or projects. It endorses recommendations to the Board as deemed appropriate or approved actions with its delegated authority.

The BFIC reviews, advises and recommends approval, decision or action on financial matters to the Board, including but not limited to the following:

(i) establishment and changes to financial, accounting and treasury policies;
(ii) all major financing transactions of IBEDC;
(iii) issuance of shares and shares re-purchases, valuation of shares, and other such activities involving existing shares;
(iv) IBEDC's corporate plans and budgets;
(v) proposals for dividends and transfers to reserve;
(vi) financing, guarantees, indemnities and mortgaging of the Company's assets;
(vii) any actual, or potential, major exception or occurrence which has, or may have major financial impact on the Company;

(viii) guarantees, financial support, undertakings and indemnities concerning investments or liabilities of subsidiary or associated companies, other than those which are the subject of an existing general or specific Board or Committee approval;

(ix) proposed principal agreements with Government, Joint Venture and Shareholders' Agreements, Major Acquisitions, Divestment and Property Redevelopment;
(x) ensuring cost effectiveness and efficiency in project implementation including procurement of goods, works and services;

(xi) establishing a transparent procedure to ensure the award of contracts to competent and cost- competitive contractors; and
(xii) undertaking relevant procurement research and survey before undertaking any project.

The Board Finance and Investment Committee (BFIC) meets at least once in each quarter. However, additional meetings are convened as required.

The BFIC is made up of the following members:

Name	Status	Designation
Dr. Aminu Ismail	Non- Executive Director (Resigned 25 March 2024)	Chairman
Mr. Lucky Adaghe	Non- Executive Director (Appointed 25 March, 2024)	Chairman
Mr. Alex Okoh	Non- Executive Director (Resigned 8 January 2024)	Member
Mr. Ignatius Ayewoh	Non-Executive Director (Appointed 25 March 2024) (Resigned 26 July 2024)	Member
Mr. Ayodeji Ariyo Gbeleyi	Non- Executive Director (Appointed 15 June 2024)	Member
Mr. Oluwaseyi Akinwale	Independent Non- Executive Director	Member
Dr. Napoleon Okosu	Chief Finance Officer	Ex-Officio
Mr. Akeem Babatunde	Company Secretary	Secretary

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT - Continued

Board Human Capital, Remuneration and Safety Committee

This Committee is responsible for reviewing, and evaluating persons nominated to the Board, determining the remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer, the Executive Directors and the Heads of Departments of IBEDC.

The responsibilities of the Committee include the following;
(i) reviewing and evaluating the qualifications of all persons nominated to the Board and other appointments that require Board approval in accordance with the qualifications prescribed by law, pertinent rules and regulations, and any other rules created by IBEDC. The screening shall include the evaluation of the nominee's directorship, membership and employment history in other corporations or organizations to ensure that he can perform his duties diligently and effectively;

(ii) recommendation of committee membership appointments, including committee chairmanships, to the Board for approval with consideration of the desires of individual Board members;
(iii) reviewing annually the Charters of the Board Committees for the purpose of recommending to the Board, any needed change(s);
(iv) recommendation of processes and mechanisms for evaluating the performance of the Board, the Board committees and Management;
(v) assessing the effectiveness of the Board's processes and procedures in electing or replacing Directors;
(vi) reviewing annually, the prescribed full Interest disclosure of all incoming Directors and Officers;
(vii) reviewing and recommending the Human Resources Policy of IBEDC to the Board for approval;
(viii) approving the promotion, redeployment and disengagement of staff other than the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Finance Officer, Chief Technical Officer and Company Secretary;
(ix) recommendation of compensation for all staff of IBEDC, except the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer and Executive Directors, to the Board;
(x) overseeing strategic issues including employee retention, equality and diversity as well as other significant employee relationship matters;
(xi) preparing and annually reviewing benefit Policies and practices of IBEDC;
(xii) organising Board and Committees' induction and other training;
(xiii) reviewing public and employee safety standards and procedures, operational performance, and compliance issues relating to utility operations and facilities;
(xiv) providing input to the annual report of IBEDC in respect of Directors' compensation;
(xv) ensuring that a comprehensive succession policy and plan exists for the positions of the Chairman, Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer, Executive Directors and the Heads of various departments;
(xvi) ensuring that the Board conducts performance evaluation of the Directors as regularly as the Board deems fit; and
(xvii) reviewing and making recommendations to the Board for approval of IBEDC's organizational structure and any proposed amendments.

The Board Human Capital, Remuneration and Safety Committee meets at least once in each quarter. However, additional meetings are convened as required.

Name	Status	Designation
Mr. Alex Okoh	Non- Executive Director (Resigned 8 January 2024)	Chairman
Mr. Ignatius Ayewoh	Non-Executive Director (Appointed 25 March 2024) (Resigned 26 July 2024)	Chairman
Mr. Ayodeji Ariyo Gbeleyi	Non- Executive Director (Appointed 15 June 2024)	Chairman
Dr. Eberechukwu Uneze	Non- Executive Director (Resigned 25 March 2024)	Member
Mr. Aminu Mukhtar Dan'Amu	Non-Executive Director (Appointed 25 March, 2024)	Member
Mr. Oluwaseyi A. Akinwale	Independent Non- Executive Director	Member
Mr. Akeem Babatunde	Company Secretary	Secretary

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

To the Members of Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company Plc.

In compliance with section 404 (4) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the members of the Audit Committee of Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company Plc (IBEDC) have reviewed the Audit Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 and hereby state as follows:

1. We have exercised our statutory functions under Section 404(4) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, and acknowledge the co-operation of management and staff in the conduct of these responsibilities;

2. We are of the opinion that the accounting and reporting policies of the Company are in accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices;

3. The scope and planning of both the external and internal audits for the year were satisfactory, reinforcing the Company's internal control systems, which are consistently and effectively monitored.

4. We have discussed with the External Auditors, who confirmed receiving full cooperation from management during the statutory audit. We are also satisfied with management's response to the auditors' recommendations on accounting and internal control matters, as well as the effectiveness of the Company's accounting and internal control systems.

Akinwale

Mr. Oluwaseyi Akinwale
Chairman, Audit Committee
FRC/2022/PRO/ICAN/008/703776
27 November 2025

Member of the committee	Designation
Mr. Oluwaseyi A. Akinwale	Chairman
Mr. Alex Okoh	Member
Dr. Eberechukwu Uneze	Member
Mr. Lucky Adaghe	Member
Mr. Ayodeji Ariyo Gbeleyi	Member
Mr. Akeem Babatunde	Secretary

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the Company at the end of the year and of its profit or loss. The responsibilities include ensuring that the Company:

a) keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the company and comply with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023;

b) establishes adequate internal controls to safeguard its assets and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities; and

c) prepares its financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, and are consistently applied.

The Directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023 .

The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Company and of its profit for the year ended 31 December 2024. The directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of its financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the Company will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

Mr. Gbenga Alade
Chairman, Board of Directors
FRC/2024/PRO/DIR/003/814756
27 November 2025

Engr. Francis Agoha
Managing Director
FRC/2024/PRO/COREN/004/668896
27 November 2025

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Further to the provisions of Section 405 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, we hereby certify the financial statements of Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company Plc for the year ended 31 December 2024 as follows:

a) That we have reviewed the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024;

b) That the audited financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact which would make the statements misleading in the light of the circumstances under which such statement was made;

c) That the audited financial statements and all other information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the Company as of and for the year ended 31 December 2024;

d) That we are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls and have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known to us by other officers of the Company, particularly during the year in which the audited financial statement reports are being prepared;

Engr. Francis Agoha
Managing Director
FRC/2024/PRO/COREN/004/668896

27 November 2025

Dr. Napoleon David Okosu
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2022/PRO/ICAN/001/840869

27 November 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF IBADAN ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANY PLC
REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company Plc ('the Company'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company Plc as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Nigeria, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF IBADAN ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANY PLC
REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Key Audit Matters - Continued

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the Audit
Impairment loss on Trade Receivables	**Our Audit Procedures include:**
The Company reported a gross trade receivable of ₦370.34 billion as at 31 December 2024 (2023: ₦284.18 billion) and a related allowance for impairment loss of ₦257.72 billion (2023: ₦162.99 billion). This allowance for impairment loss represents 70% (2023: 57%) of the total trade receivables as at 31 December 2024. The Company's customers are classified based on their payment pattern as prepaid or postpaid customers. Recovery of amounts billed to post-paid customers remains a challenge. This in turn led to recognition of huge impairment loss of ₦94.73 billion in the year (2023: ₦48.09 billion). We consider this as a key audit matter because of the significance of the amount and involvement of high level of management judgement. The assessment of impairment allowance on trade receivables involves significant management judgement and estimates, and the use of assumptions and complex model. The Company adopted the simplified approach in the assessment of the impairment allowance. Specifically, the model involves the following assumptions: ▸ methodology for the weighting of the multiple economic scenarios used in the ECL model. ▸ the Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due. ▸ the provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns. ▸ incorporating forward-looking information in the model building process. The Company utilised the Simplified Approach for determining the ECL. Under this approach, ECL was arrived at by multiplying the outstanding receivable portfolio by the loss rate (determined based on historical information) adjusted for forward looking information (forecast inflation and GDP) which takes management's view of the future of the customer into account. See Note 5.13 to the financial statements for the accounting policies of allowance for expected credit losses (ECL).	▸ We obtained an understanding of the Company's process for classification of its customers based on tariff bands and estimating the expected credit loss (ECL). ▸ We evaluated the Company's revenue billing systems and performed revenue and receivable assurance procedures. We also recalculated the percentage of the amount received to the energy billed on a monthly basis. ▸ We checked the appropriateness of the categorisation of the trade receivables portfolio based on shared credit risk characteristics. ▸ We recalculated the loss rate spread across the different segments based on the following common credit risk characteristics - geographic region, metering status and volume of consumption. This was compared to the historical loss rate calculated by the Company's management. ▸ For forward looking assumptions (forecast inflation and GDP) used by the Company, we held discussions with management to evaluate the assumptions used and corroborated the assumptions using both internal and publicly available information. ▸ We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments Disclosures* made in the financial statements for reasonableness.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF IBADAN ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANY PLC
REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Key Audit Matters - Continued **Recognition of tariff shortfalls (₦75.82 billion)** The Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) issued orders awarding tariff shortfalls to the Company for the year. Based on the orders, the Company recognised a tariff shortfall of ₦75.82 billion for the year (2023: ₦83.22 billion). The recognition of tariff shortfalls is considered a matter of significance to our audit due to the nature and size of the tariff shortfalls. Refer to Notes 5.1 and 9.4 respectively for the accounting policy on recognition of tariff shortfalls and related disclosures.	• We assessed the NERC orders to evaluate whether the recognition of tariff shortfalls is appropriate. • We confirmed that the tariff shortfall amount recognised by the Company was in line with the NERC orders; and evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company Plc Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024", which includes the Report of the Directors, Corporate Information, Results at a Glance, Corporate Governance Report, Audit Committee Report, Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in relation to the preparation of the Financial Statements, Statement of Corporate Responsibility for the Financial Statements and Other National Disclosures. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF IBADAN ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANY PLC
REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

From the matters communicated with the Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF IBADAN ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANY PLC
REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirement of the Fifth Schedule of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, we confirm that:

i) We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

ii) In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, in so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

iii) The Company's statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRC) Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company obtained a waiver from the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRC) regarding the implementation of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR). Consequently, we did not perform a limited assurance engagement, nor did we report on management's assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at 31 December 2024.

Julius Dada, FCA
FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/0000000674
For: Ernst & Young
Lagos, Nigeria

2 December 2025

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF NIGERIA
ICAN
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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Revenue from contract with customers *	9	319,269,343	238,700,386
Cost of sales	10	(176,093,241)	(180,944,769)
Gross profit		**143,176,102**	**57,755,617**
Other income *	11	6,565,475	8,290,437
Administrative expenses	12	(18,375,078)	(16,270,600)
Impairment loss on financial assets	14.1	(96,933,011)	(49,429,648)
Operating profit		**34,433,488**	**345,806**
Finance income	13.1	1,060,399	1,023,563
Finance costs reversal	13.2	75,294,319	11,507,629
Profit before minimum and income tax		**110,788,206**	**12,876,998**
Minimum tax	16.1	-	(1,950,437)
Profit before income tax		**110,788,206**	**10,926,561**
Income tax expense	16.2	(17,649,932)	(1,965,832)
Profit for the year		**93,138,274**	**8,960,729**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		**93,138,274**	**8,960,729**
Basic earnings per share (in Naira)	25	9,313.83	896.07
Diluted earnings per share (in Naira)	25	9,313.83	896.07

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.
*2023 numbers have been reclassified, see note 38.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	17	168,298,907	164,776,642
Intangible assets	18	497,053	513,418
Other assets	21	-	17,203
Restricted cash*	23.2	4,862,299	4,565,978
Total non-current assets		173,658,259	169,873,241
Current assets			
Inventories	19	1,012,448	591,155
Trade and other receivables	20	226,150,562	481,750,102
Other assets	21	17,203	206,437
Prepayments	22	14,905,124	3,189,759
Restricted cash*	23.2	11,476,971	16,088,295
Cash and cash equivalents*	23	21,907,341	13,542,653
Total current assets		275,469,649	515,368,401
Total assets		449,127,908	685,241,642
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	24.1	5,000	5,000
Revaluation reserve	24.2	91,664,979	91,664,979
Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses)	24.3	33,124,520	(60,013,754)
Total equity		124,794,499	31,656,225
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	28	23,149,344	24,721,445
Deferred income	29	2,415,177	2,879,328
Total non-current liabilities		25,564,521	27,600,773
Current liabilities			
Deferred income	29	529,180	1,143,312
Trade and other payables	26	251,216,754	595,354,367
Contract liabilities	27	20,060,838	15,199,595
Loans and borrowings	28	3,717,794	8,692,980
Income tax payable	16.3	23,244,322	5,594,390
Total current liabilities		298,768,888	625,984,644
Total liabilities		324,333,409	653,585,417
Total equity and liabilities		449,127,908	685,241,642

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 November 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Gbenga Alade	Engr. Francis Agoha	Dr. Napoleon Okosu
Chairman	Managing Director	Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2024/PRO/DIR/003/814756	FRC/2024/PRO/COREN/004/668896	FRC/2022/PRO/ICAN/001/840869

*2023 numbers have been reclassified, see note 38.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital ₦'000	Revaluation reserve ₦'000	(Accumulated losses)/ retained earnings ₦'000	Total ₦'000
At 1 January 2023	5,000	91,664,979	(68,974,483)	22,695,496
Profit for the year	-	-	8,960,729	8,960,729
As at 31 December 2023	5,000	91,664,979	(60,013,754)	31,656,225
At 1 January 2024	5,000	91,664,979	(60,013,754)	31,656,225
Profit for the year	-	-	93,138,274	93,138,274
As at 31 December 2024	5,000	91,664,979	33,124,520	124,794,499

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Operating activities			
Profit before minimum and income tax		110,788,206	12,876,998
Adjustment			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	17.8	7,599,645	6,903,900
Amortisation of intangible assets	18	182,972	200,639
Impairment allowance for trade receivables	14.1	94,735,081	48,093,490
Impairment allowance for other receivables	14.1	2,860,155	-
Impairment (reversal)/ allowance for cash and cash equivalents	14.1	(662,225)	692,151
Impairment allowance for restricted cash	14.1	-	644,007
Foreign exchange loss	12	-	2,888
Tarriff shortfall awarded by NERC	9.2	(75,821,000)	(83,217,000)
Net increase in allowance for obsolete inventory	19.1	1,773	3,175
Recovered gas debt	10	206,437	206,437
Amortisation of deferred intervention revenue	11	(1,149,917)	(1,136,421)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	12	991	150,552
Income from customer contributed assets	11	(2,928,573)	(1,398,232)
Finance income	13.1	(1,060,399)	(1,023,563)
Finance costs reversal	13.2	(75,294,319)	(11,507,629)
		59,458,827	(28,508,607)
Changes in working capital			
Increase in inventories	36	(423,065)	(94,329)
Decrease / (increase) in trade and other receivables	36	233,825,304	(37,980,232)
(Increase)/ decrease in prepayments		(11,715,370)	688,729
Decrease/(increase) in restricted cash (current)*		4,611,324	(16,088,295)
(Decrease)/ increase in trade and other payables	36	(265,368,970)	84,600,152
Increase in contract liabilities		4,861,244	5,743,161
Cash flows from operating activities		**25,249,294**	**8,360,579**
Tax paid	16.3	-	(281,035)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**25,249,294**	**8,079,544**
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	17.9	(8,196,368)	(10,451,165)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	17.10	2,041	1,380
Acquisition of intangible assets	18	(166,607)	(165,804)
Finance income	13.1	1,060,399	1,023,563
Restricted cash*	23.2	(296,321)	(5,209,985)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(7,596,856)**	**(14,802,012)**
Financing activities			
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	28	470,167	766,830
Principal repayment of borrowings	28	(7,471,291)	(6,746,444)
Interest paid	28	(2,884,687)	(3,551,510)
Payment of facility fee on bank guarantee	13.2	(64,164)	(59,664)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(9,949,975)**	**(9,590,788)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		7,702,463	(16,313,256)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		14,234,804	30,550,948
Effect of foreign exchange difference on cash and cash equivalents		-	(2,888)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	23	**21,937,267**	**14,234,804**

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.
*2023 numbers have been reclassified, see note 38.

1 Reporting entity

Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company Plc was incorporated in Nigeria under the Companies and Allied Matters Act as a Public Limited Company on 8 November 2005 and domiciled in Nigeria.

Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company Plc ('the Company') is one of the eleven (11) electricity distribution companies in Nigeria. The Company was licensed in 2006 by the Nigeria Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) to distribute electricity to consumers in franchise areas of Nigeria: Oyo, Ogun, Osun, Kwara, parts of Kogi, Ekiti and Niger state.

The Company currently services over 2,401,000 customers and has its registered address as 115 M.K.O. Abiola Way, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.

2 Business transition

In 1999, the Federal Government of Nigeria set up the Electric Power Sector Implementation Committee (EPIC) to undertake a comprehensive study of the electricity power industry. The EPIC created Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN), a company registered under the Companies and Allied Matters Act, to assume the assets, liabilities and employees of the former Federal Government parastatal- National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) that was in charge of electricity generation, transmission and distribution in Nigeria. PHCN was set up to achieve greater operational autonomy. The shares of PHCN were wholly owned by the Federal Government of Nigeria.

In 2005, PHCN was unbundled to form 6 electricity generation, 1 electricity transmission and 11 electricity distribution companies with the intent of sale of shares in these companies to private investors. The Federal Government also set up a special purpose agency, Nigeria Electricity Liability Management Company Ltd (NELMCO), to take over some assets and liabilities of these companies in order to sell the shares of the companies.

On 1 November 2013, Integrated Energy Distribution and Marketing Limited (IEDM) took over the management of Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company Plc after successful purchase of 60% of the shares of the company from the Federal Government. All electricity companies are regulated by the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC), a Federal Government parastatal that ensures efficiency, stability and reliability in the supply of electricity in Nigeria. On 1 November 2013, NERC set up interim rules to regulate the electricity sector. These rules were a bridge to the Transitional Electricity Market (TEM). Transitional Electricity Market establishes a framework to govern trading arrangements during the Interim period when Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) between the privatised Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN), successor generation companies and Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc (NBET) and Vesting Contracts between Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading "NBET" and the privatised PHCN successor distribution companies will not be effective.

On 1 July 2022, there was a takeover action on the company by Assets Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON); Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE); and the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC), hence the restructuring of its board and management. These changes have been filed with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC).

3 Going concern basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, assuming the Company will realise its assets and settle its liabilities in the normal course of business. The directors have no doubt that the Company will remain in existence for the foreseeable future, and for at least twelve (12) months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

4 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 November 2025.

4 Basis of preparation - Continued

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles under IFRS Accounting Standards, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires directors to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 5.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for items of property, plant and equipment, loans and borrowings, government grant that are carried at revalued amount or fair value. The financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand (₦'000), except where otherwise indicated.

5 Summary of material accounting policies

The material accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except if mentioned otherwise.

5.1 Revenue from contract with customers

Revenue primarily represents the sales value of electricity and other related energy services supplied to customers during the year and excludes Value Added Tax.

In line with the applicable tariff framework, prices charged by the Company for electricity distribution are regulated. However, the Company is allowed to recover excess costs incurred through future price increases charged on future deliveries. Similarly, where current regulated rates are determined to be excessive, the Company may be subject to a rate reduction in the future against future deliveries. The Company does not recognise an asset or liability, as the case may be, on account of under-recovery or over-recovery except where it is obligated to provide future services at a loss in which case a provision is recognised.

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies.

Category of revenue	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policies
Post-paid revenue	The performance obligation of the Company is satisfied overtime as electricity is supplied to the customers. Billing is done on a monthly basis and payment is contractually within 30 days of billing.	Revenue is recognised over time as electricity is provided. The amount of revenue to recognise during the year (including unbilled revenue for the value of units consumed by customers in December, extracted from the December meter reading (which will be billed in January)) is assessed based on the unit consumed method. The stand-alone selling price is determined based on the NERC approved tariff for the different categories of customers. The post-paid are majorly unmetered customers.

5.1 Revenue from contract with customers - continued

Category of revenue	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policies
Prepaid revenue	Satisfaction of performance obligation is same as post-paid revenue. Payment is received in advance of consumption of electricity.	Revenue is recognised over time as electricity is provided. In case of prepaid customers, the company recognises the entire amount paid as revenue because customer's consumption over time can not be reliably measured. The stand-alone selling price is determined based on the NERC approved tariff for the different categories of customers.

Tariff shortfalls

Tariff shortfalls arise from the difference between the actual end-user tariffs approved by the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) and the cost-reflective tariffs determined by NERC for recovery. These shortfalls, as stipulated by regulatory orders, are recoverable through mechanisms other than direct billing to customers. They are recognised as revenue in profit or loss in the period in which NERC approves the recovery. Tariff shortfalls relating to prior periods are recognised as revenue in the current period upon approval by NERC.

Billing of unmetered customers

Unmetered customers are billed by estimated reading from the feeder based on NERC regulations on estimated billing. Metered customers (postpaid and prepaid) are billed based on energy consumed.

Contracts with customers will be presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity’s performance and the customer's payment.

Where the entity has performed by transferring a good or service to the customer and the customer has not yet paid the related consideration, a contract asset or a receivable is presented in the statement of financial position, depending on the nature of the entity’s right to consideration. A contract asset is recognised when the entity’s right to consideration is conditional on something other than the passage of time.

A contract liability is presented in the statement of financial position where a customer has paid an amount of consideration prior to the entity performing by transferring the related good or service to the customer.

5.2 Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on short-term deposits with banks and foreign exchange gains. Interest income on short-term deposits is recognised using the effective interest method. In addition, day-one-gain on initial recognition of loans at fair value are recognised as finance income.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on interest bearing liabilities, unwinding discount from Credited Advanced Payment for Metering Implementation (CAPMI) and foreign exchange losses. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised on net basis.

5.2 Finance income and finance costs - Continued

Write back of interest attributable to tariff shortfalls and interest expenses on liabilities to NBET are recognised on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether the summation of both results in a net gain or a net loss position.

5.3 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated and recorded in the functional currency (Nigerian Naira) at the spot exchange rates as of the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the spot rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

5.4 Property, plant and equipment

i) Recognition and measurement

Land, buildings and distribution network assets are measured at revalued amounts. Revaluation is done once every five years by an independent third party valuer. The last valuation was performed on 24 August 2021 for the year ended 31 December 2020 by (Dr.) Abiodun Oni with the registration number FRC/2015/NIESV/00000012607 of Oni Ibitoye & Co.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

All other items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land, buildings and distribution network assets are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) and shown as revaluation reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised in other comprehensive income and reduces the amount accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation reserve; all other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

Likewise, increases that offset previous deficits of the same asset are recognised in the profit or loss to the extent of the previous decrease.

Assets under construction are stated at cost which includes cost of materials and direct labour and any costs incurred in bringing it to its present location and condition.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset as appropriate, only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

5.4 Property, plant and equipment - Continued

iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost or revalued amount of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

The estimated useful life of items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Life (years)
Buildings	5-50
Distribution network assets	15-50
Office furniture, fittings and equipment	5
Motor vehicles	5

Capital work-in progress is not depreciated until when the asset is available for use and transferred to the relevant category of property, plant and equipment.

Capital spares are not depreciated until when the assets are installed and transferred to the relevant asset class of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated as it is a leasehold asset with an indefinite useful life.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

iv) Derecognition of property,plant and equipment

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

The gains or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

v) Contribution of assets by customer

Contributions by customers of items of property, plant and equipment, which require an obligation to supply goods to the customer in the future, are recognised at the fair value when the Company has control of the item. The Company assesses whether the transferred item meets the definition of an asset, and if so recognises the transferred asset as PPE. At initial recognition, its cost is measured at fair value, and a corresponding amount is recognised as other income.

vi) Work in progress

Work in progress is stated at cost, which includes cost of construction, plant and equipment and other direct costs. Work in progress is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are substantially completed and available for their intended use.

Major spare parts and stand-by equipment qualify as property, plant and equipment when the Company expects to use them during more than one period. Similarly, if the spare parts and servicing equipment can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment, they are accounted for as property, plant and equipment under work in progress.

5.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and any directly attributable cost of preparing the software for its intended use.

5.5 Intangible assets - Continued

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation is recorded in cost of sales. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

i) ***Subsequent expenditure***

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

ii) ***Amortisation***

Amortisation is calculated to write-off the cost of intangible assets less the estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

The estimated useful life of items of intangible assets are as follows:

	Life (years)
Computer software licenses	5

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Derecognition of Intangible Assets

The carrying amount of an item of intangible assets shall be derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.
The gains or losses arising from the derecognition of an item of intangible asset shall be included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

5.6 Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) is initially measured at fair value plus, if any in the case of all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.
A financial liability is initially measured at fair value minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL (Fair value through profit or loss).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

5.6 Financial assets - Continued

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
– it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
– its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
– it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
– its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by- investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.
Financial assets-Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

– the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
– how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
– the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
– how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

– the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.
In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

5.6 Financial assets - Continued

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the sole payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets- Subsequent measurement and gains and losses
Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest (EIR) method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment loss are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities' category.

All financial liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Non-derivative financial liabilities with maturity date more than twelve months from the year end are classified as non-current. Otherwise they are classified as current.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such derecognised financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

5.7 Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.
Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

5.7 Loans and borrowings - Continued

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

5.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of balances as defined above as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

5.9 Share capital

The Company has only one class of shares; ordinary shares. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. When new shares are issued, they are recorded as share capital at their par value. The excess of the issue price over the par value is recorded in the share premium reserve.
Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares, net of any tax effects, are recognised as a deduction from equity.

5.10 Government grants

The Company benefits from Federal Government intervention in the power sector through funds provided to ensure liquidity in the industry and assets granted to power sector participants. The Federal Government of Nigeria through the Central Bank of Nigeria provides finance to these power sector participants at subsidised interest rates. The Federal Government of Nigeria also provides vital core infrastructure to the market participants.
These government grants are initially recognised as deferred income at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received, and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. They are then recognised in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the associated asset.

Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses are recognised.

5.11 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on weighted average cost principle. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated selling expenses.

Inventory comprises of distribution materials, cables and conductors, pillars and insulators, stationeries and safety tools.
Subsequent to initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Any write-down of inventory to net realisable value is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The cost of inventories is based on weighted average cost principle. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated selling expenses.

5.12 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

5.12 Leases - Continued

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component. The company currently has no lease.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of- use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

–– fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in- substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The company does not have ROU assets and lease liabilities as at year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: none).

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

5.13 Impairment of financial assets

Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and cash and cash equivalents for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This involves determining the expected loss rates using a provision matrix that is based on the Company's historical default rates observed over the expected life of the receivable and adjusted forward looking estimates. This is then applied to the gross amount of the receivable to arrive at the loss allowance for the period.
The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:
–– the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
–– the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when the security is held with a financial institution that have high credit ratings and meet the cash and liquidity thresholds set by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN).
Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.
12-month ECLs are portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months.
The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

"The company applied the general approach in computing expected credit losses (ECL) for other receivables (non-trade), restricted cash and bank balances. The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.
ECLs are recognised in three stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The ECL is determined by projecting the Probability of default, Loss given Default (LGD) and Exposure at default (EAD) for each future month and for each individual exposure. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.
The 12-month and Lifetime PDs are derived by mapping the internal rating grade of the obligors to the PD term structure of an external rating agency for all asset classes. The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type. The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation – such as how the maturity profile of the PDs, etc. – are monitored and reviewed on a regular basis. There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

Measurement of ECL

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 360 days past due;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For customers, the Company makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

5.14 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash generating units (CGUs).

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

5.15 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short – term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employee renders the related service. Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

5.15 Employee benefits - Continued

Defined contribution plan

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or reduction in future payments is available.

In line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014, the Company has instituted a defined contribution pension scheme for all staff effective from 1 November 2013. Staff contributions to the scheme are funded through payroll deductions while the Company's contribution is recognised in profit or loss as employee benefit expense in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Employees contribute 8% each of their basic salary, transport and housing allowances to the Fund on a monthly basis.

The Company's contribution is 10% of each employee's basic salary, transport and housing allowances.

5.16 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Company has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating losses are not provided for.

Onerous contract

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are only disclosed and not recognised as liabilities in the statement of financial position.

If the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote, the possible obligation is neither a provision nor a contingent liability and no disclosure is made.

Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent assets are only disclosed and not recognised as assets in the statement of financial position.

If the likelihood of an inflow of resources is remote, the possible asset is neither an asset nor a contingent asset and no disclosure is made.

5.17 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When one is available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument.

A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

Some of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The Chief Finance Officer (CFO) has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Audit Committee and Board of Directors.

The CFO regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the CFO assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of IFRS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified. Significant valuation issues are reported to the Audit Committee and Board of Directors. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

5.18 Taxation

Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax (company income tax, tertiary education tax, and Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy) and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

The Company has determined that interest and penalties relating to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore are accounted for under IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

5.18 Taxation - Continued

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income tax, if any.

It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and is assessed as follows:
‣ Company income tax is computed on taxable profits
‣ Tertiary education tax is computed on assessable profits
‣Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy is computed on net profit (i.e. profit after deducting all expenses and taxes from revenue earned by the Company during the year)
‣ National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI) levy is computed on profits before tax in the year.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset if certain criteria are met.

Total amount of tax payable under CITA is determined based on the higher of two components namely Company Income Tax (based on taxable income (or loss) for the year); and minimum tax. Taxes based on profit for the period are treated as income tax in line with IAS 12.

Offset of current tax assets against current tax liabilities

The Company offsets the tax assets arising from withholding tax (WHT) credits and current tax liabilities if, and only if, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and written down to the extent that it is no longer probable that future economic benefits would be realised.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by each reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is not recognised for:
- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences.

If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans of the Company as approved by the Board.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

5.18 Taxation - Continued

Deferred tax - continued

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Minimum tax

Minimum tax which is based on a gross amount is outside the scope of IAS 12 and therefore, are not presented as part of income tax expense in the profit or loss. The minimum tax on the Company is assessed based on 0.5% of the gross turnover.

Gross turnover means the gross inflow of economic benefits during the period arising in the course of the operating activities of an entity. Francked investment income relates to income in the form of dividends paid to a company from earnings on which corporation tax has already been paid by the originating company.

Where the minimum tax charge is higher than the Company Income Tax (CIT), a hybrid tax situation exists. In this situation, the CIT is recognised in the income tax expense line in the profit or loss and the excess amount is presented above the income tax line as minimum tax.

5.19 Operating profit

Operating profit is the result generated from the continuing principal revenue producing activities of the Company as well as other income and expenses related to operating activities. Operating profit/loss excludes net finance costs, minimum tax, and income taxes.

5.20 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, (i.e. capitalised) until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Currently, the Company has no qualifying assets on which borrowing costs are being capitalised.

5.21 Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of energy, other electricity purchased, staff cost of distribution (technical staff), depreciation of distribution assets and any direct costs for the distribution of energy.

Cost of energy refers to all costs incurred in the purchase of energy from suppliers. This comprises of cost of energy purchased from Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading (NBET) and service charges from Market Operators (MO).

5.22 Tariff shortfall

Tariff shortfalls arising from the difference between actual end-user tariffs approved by the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) and cost-reflective tariffs allowed by NERC for recovery are based on regulatory orders and subject to recovery through means other than billings to customers. Shortfalls are recognised in profit or loss as revenue in the periods the shortfalls are approved by NERC. Tariff shortfalls relating to prior periods are recognised in revenue in the current period upon NERC approval.

5.23 Statement of cash flows

Statement of cash flows is prepared using the indirect method. Changes in Statement of financial position items that have not resulted in cash flows such as fair value changes and other non-cash items, have been eliminated for the purpose of preparing the statement. Interest paid are also included in financing activities while interest income received is included in investing activities.

5.24 Other assets

Other assets recognised in line with the guidance of the Multi Year Tariff Order (MYTO) 2.1 Order number NERC/135 of the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) arose from the recoverable legacy gas debt paid by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) to gas producers the Nigerian Gas Company Limited from the loan given to the Company as part of the intervention loan given to distribution companies.

The debt paid to gas producers and the Nigerian Gas Company Limited by the CBN on behalf of the Company relates to outstanding bills of the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN), before the acquisition of 60% of the shares of IBEDC from the Federal Government of Nigeria.

The debts are expected to be recovered from subsequent billings to customers over a period of ten (10) years through the electricity retail tariff as stated in the MYTO 2.1.

The part of the debts to be recovered within 12 months is recognised as current asset while the part to be recovered after 12 months is recognised as non-current asset.

5.25 Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related services to the customer).

Customers pay for meters under different metering schemes where there are arrangements for customers to recoup cost of meters through subsequent energy units when customers vend. The recoup is done within 18 to 36 months depending on the vending pattern of customers and the applicable metering scheme.

6 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's historical financial information requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

6.1 Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

i) Determining the timing of satisfaction

The company concluded that revenue from energy and capacity charge will be recognised over time because, as the Company performs, the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance.

The company has determined that the output method is the best method in measuring progress rendering the services to the customer. The output method recognises revenue based on direct measurements of the value to the customer of the goods or services transferred to date relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract.
The company has assessed that there is a direct relationship between the Company's measurement of the value of goods or services transferred to date, relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract.

ii) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The company recognises depreciation on property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis in order to write-off the cost of the asset over its expected useful life. The economic life of an asset is determined based on existing wear and tear, economic and technical ageing, legal and other limits on the use of the asset, and obsolescence. If some of these factors were to deteriorate materially, impairing the ability of the asset to generate future cash flow, the Company may accelerate depreciation charges to reflect the remaining useful life of the asset or record an impairment loss.

iii) Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected loss rates and maximum contractual period. The company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

iv) Revaluation of properties, plant and equipment

The company measures land, building and distribution network assets using the revaluation model. The valuation is carried out by an independent valuer using the exchange worth in the open market for the Land and building and gross current replacement approach for distribution network assets. The key assumptions used to determine the fair value are disclosed in Note 17.

7 Standards and Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective

7.1 Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

7.1.1 Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early adoption is permitted, but will need to be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

7.1.2 IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments to determine the impact they will have on the Company's financial statements.

7.1.3 IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply its reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period, an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS accounting standards.

IFRS 19 will become effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted.

As the Company does not have subsidiaries, IFRS 19 is not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

7.1.4 **Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments which amended IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures**

The amendments provide additional guidance and clarity on specific matters following completion of the IFRS 9 post-implementation review (PIR) for Classification and Measurement.

The amendments clarify the existing requirements of IFRS 9 that financial assets or financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. It is also clarified that financial assets are derecognised when the entity's rights to the contractual cash flows expire or are transferred and that financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligations specified in the contract are discharged, cancelled or expires, or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition, which is the settlement date and the date on which the liability is extinguished.

The amendments introduce an accounting policy choice to derecognise financial liabilities before the settlement date if certain conditions are met. This is limited to payments made using an electronic payment system.

Derecognition of a financial asset remains based on the expiry of the right to receive cash. The basis for conclusions of the amendments clarifies that, in the absence of having access to the cash, a confirmation from a debtor that a payment instruction has been initiated does not lead to the expiry of the right to receive cash. It is only when the cash is received that such a right expires. The impact of the Amendments is that, when they become effective, entities will be unable to derecognise a financial asset or financial liability, for which a payment has been received or made outside electronic payment systems, until the amount has cleared in the receiving entity's bank account. This includes payments by cheque, debit card or credit card.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with early adoption permitted. Entities can either early adopt all of the amendments at the same time or early adopt only the amendments relating to the classification of financial assets and their related disclosures and apply all other amendments from the effective date in 2026. Early adoption will also depend on whether the amendments have been locally endorsed.

The Amendments apply retrospectively, with an adjustment to the opening balance of financial assets and financial liabilities and the cumulative effect as an adjustment to the retained earnings opening balance. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without the use of hindsight.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments to determine the impact they will have on the Company's financial statements.

7.1.5 **Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (previously Power Purchase Agreements) (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7**

In December 2024, the Board issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7). The amendments:

▪ Update the 'own-use' requirements for in-scope contracts. Under the amendments, the sale of unused nature dependent electricity will be in accordance with an entity's expected purchase or usage requirements, if specified criteria are met.

▪ Amend the designation requirements for a hedged item in a cash flow hedging relationship for in-scope contracts. The amendments will allow an entity to designate a variable nominal volume of forecast electricity transactions as a hedged item, if specified criteria are met.

▪ Add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows. IFRS 7 has been amended to require specific disclosures relating to contracts that have been excluded from the scope of IFRS 9 as a result of the amendments.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments to determine the impact they will have on the Company's financial statements.

7.1.6 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28

In December 2015, the IASB decided to defer the effective date of the amendments until such time as it has finalised any amendments that result from its research project on the equity method. Early application of the amendments is still permitted.
The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture.
The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in IFRS 3 Business combinations. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.
The IASB has deferred the effective date of these amendments indefinitely, but an entity that early adopts the amendments must apply them prospectively. The standard is not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

7.1.7 Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards

In July 2024, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11. The IASB's annual improvements process deals with non-urgent, but necessary, clarifications and amendments to IFRS. The amendments for annual reporting are applicable to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted. The following is a summary of the amendments from the Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11:

a. IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
b. IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
c. Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Introduction
d. Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price
e. Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Credit Risk Disclosures
f. IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities
g. IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Transaction Price
h. IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
i. IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows

These annual improvements are not expected to have an impact on the Company.

8 New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The following amendments became effective during the year, but had no material impact on the Company.

8.1 Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The amendments was effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

The new amendment had no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

8.2 Amendments to IAS 1- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants.

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The amendments specify that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or non-current). Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (e.g. a covenant based on the entity's financial position at the reporting date that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting date).

The IASB also specifies that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date is not affected if an entity only has to comply with a covenant after the reporting period. However, if the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period, an entity discloses information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. This would include information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them), the carrying amount of related liabilities and facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may have difficulties complying with the covenants.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. The amendments had no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

8.3 Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16

In September 2022, the Board issued Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (amendments to IFRS 16). The amendment to IFRS 16 specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The amendment applies to seller-lessee. A seller lessee applies the amendment retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application (i.e., the amendment does not apply to sale and leaseback transactions entered into prior to the date of initial application).

The amendments have no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

9 **Revenue from contracts with customers**

9.1 **Revenue streams**

Revenue comprise amounts derived from delivery of electricity and other related services across the Company's distribution network within the franchise areas of Oyo State, Ogun State, Osun State, Kwara State, parts of Kogi, Ekiti and Niger States.

The breakdown of revenue based on the consumption of electricity by customers is as follows:

	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Residential	97,532,761	78,470,281
Commercial	49,188,195	28,923,731
Industrial	96,539,349	48,041,496
Street lighting	188,038	47,878
Tariff shortfall (Note 9.4)	75,821,000	83,217,000
	319,269,343	238,700,386

9.2 Revenue by customer category

	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Postpaid	208,215,889	127,406,413
Prepaid	33,453,412	26,725,405
	241,669,301	154,131,818
Other revenue:		
Energy refund (Note 9.5)	1,779,042	1,351,568
Tariff shortfall (Note 9.4)	75,821,000	83,217,000
	319,269,343	238,700,386

Disaggregation of revenue

	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Band A	131,570,521	65,871,777
Band B	42,921,350	28,930,809
Band C	25,793,338	24,012,649
Band D	22,672,775	22,732,038
Band E	18,711,317	12,584,545
	241,669,301	154,131,818
Other revenue:		
Energy refund (Note 9.5)	1,779,042	1,351,568
Tariff shortfall (Note 9.4)	75,821,000	83,217,000
	319,269,343	238,700,386

9.3 **Revenue by timing of recognition**

	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Services transferred over time	319,269,343	238,700,386
	319,269,343	238,700,386

During the year, total energy billed amounted to ₦243.45 billion (2023: ₦155.48 billion), while total receipts within the year amounted to ₦ 184.13 billion (2023: ₦111.18 billion).

9.4 This amount relates to tariff shortfall computed by the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC). NERC issued an extraordinary review of Multi Year Tariff Order (Order No: NERC/2024/050) (MYTO) titled "May 2024 Supplementary Order to the Multi-Year Tariff Order - 2024 for Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company Plc (IBEDC)" (2023: Order No: NERC/2023/027). The order was issued by NERC to ensure that prices charged by IBEDC are fair to customers and to ensure it is sufficient to allow IBEDC to recover its cost of operation while earning a reasonable return. The order awarded the Company a total sum of NGN 75.82 billion for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: ₦83.22 billion). This shortfall is to be recognised in other receivables and subsequently as a reduction in the liability due to the Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc (NBET) when the relevant credit notes are raised by NBET in line with NERC guidance.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

9.5 Energy refund relate to revenue from the energy credit received by customers during the year. The Nigerian Electricity Regualtory Commission (NERC) issued the Meter Asset Provider (MAP) Regulation requiring all distribution companies to engage the services of MAPs towards covering the metering gap in the country. Under the MAP regulation, customers finance their meter procurement and would be refunded within a period of 120 months through energy credit.

9.6	**Contract balances**	**31 December 2024**	**31 December 2023**
		₦'000	**₦'000**
	Trade receivables (Note 20)	370,337,085	284,180,736
	Contract liabilities (Note 27)	20,060,838	15,199,595

10	**Cost of sales**	**31 December 2024**	**31 December 2023**
		₦'000	**₦'000**
	Cost of energy**	166,185,695	171,670,180
	Recovered gas debt *	206,437	206,437
	Inventory obsolescence (Note 19.1)	1,772	3,175
	Salaries and wages (Note 15)	2,576,882	2,610,649
	Depreciation (Note 17.8)	7,122,455	6,454,328
		176,093,241	180,944,769

* As stated in the Agreement, the CBN/NEMSF loan facility given to the Electricity Distribution Companies (Discos) was partly to finance certain identified legacy gas debts owed by Nigerian Electricity Supply Industry (NESI) players, accrued up to 1 November 2013 hand over date. This loan is to be recovered from customers over a period of ten (10) years through the electricity retail tariff. IBEDC, in 2016, began including legacy gas debt in its profit or loss pending the expiration of the moratorium period.

** Included in the cost of energy is the capacity refund charge of N31.6 million from the Market Operator (MO) in relation to the cost of energy supplied for the year.

		31 December 2024	**31 December 2023**
11	**Other income**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Reconnection fee	224,499	309,753
	Amortisation of deferred intervention income* (Note 29)	1,149,917	1,136,421
	Income from recovered overcharges**	-	799,500
	Sundry income***	1,299,942	333,309
	Customer contributed assets**** (Note 17.9)	2,928,573	1,398,232
	VAT refund *****	962,544	4,313,222
		6,565,475	8,290,437

*Amortisation of deferred intervention income represents the annual unwinding of 'Deferred Intervention Income' related to the Company's loan facilities.

**Income from recovered overcharges refers to the amount recovered from the Transmission Company of Nigeria, in accordance with the Economic Merit Order Dispatch 2020 issued by the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC).

***Sundry income refers to income generated from tender fees paid by vendors and penalty fees imposed for illegal connections, and reconnections of disconnected electric cables.

****Customer contributed assets includes electrical transformers that have been generously donated by various community groups to IBEDC and meters such as the Low Voltage Main Distributions meters. These transformers are intended to enhance the electrical infrastructure and service delivery capabilities of the Company.

*****VAT refund was obtained from the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), which is as a result of a tax reconciliation exercise conducted during the year.

12 Administrative expenses

	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Advertisement and publicity	105,309	166,468
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 18)	182,972	200,639
Audit fees	40,000	40,000
Bank charges	51,192	15,707
Business development	42,628	147,394
Claims on third party Injury and damages*	33,734	54,052
Collection fees **	1,893,333	1,502,195
Consulting fees ***	531,614	585,561
Professional fees (Note 12b)	35,110	12,712
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 17.8)	477,190	449,572
Directors' remuneration (Note 15.2)	24,037	58,317
Distribution costs	6,175	4,034
Donation	2,680	2,496
Entertainment	57,578	35,836
Foreign exchange loss ****	-	2,888
Haulage and vehicle	63,819	62,665
Health and safety	9,572	26,548
Insurance *****	196,039	166,651
ITF contribution (Note 15.1)	102,088	60,567
Levies	2,044	3,835
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Note 17.10)	991	150,552
Medical (Note 15.1)	288,019	289,572
Meter reading	96,760	112,565
Miscellaneous ******	474,797	321,592
Motor vehicle running and repairs	920,379	723,271
NSITF (Note 15.1)	64,730	65,023
Penalty and interest	5,238	8,323
Pension (Note 15.1)	550,821	406,849
Printing and stationeries	177,439	164,904
Repairs and maintenance	2,816,188	2,143,844
Salaries and wages (Note 15.1)	6,462,332	6,298,174
Security	547,928	443,216
Subscription and fees	178,886	225,897
Telephone and other utilities *******	1,420,926	959,132
Transport and travelling	512,530	359,549
	18,375,078	**16,270,600**

12b Professional fees

Service provider	FRC Number	Name of signer	Service rendered	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Don Associates (Chartered Tax Practitioners)	FRC/2013/ICAN/00000003192	Deinde Odusanya	Tax services	35,110	12,712

* Claims on third party injury and damages include expenses incurred on claims from third party as a result of the Company performing its duties.

** Collection fees relate to commission charged by Funds and Electronics Technology Solutions (FETS) and iRecharge Tech-Innovations Limited for collections during the year.

*** Consulting fees includes advisory services on the human resource and debt recovery services.

**** Foreign exchange loss is as a result of the translation of dollar denominated bank balance.

***** Insurance relates to insurance coverage on plant and machinery, group life, combined product and liability, group personal accident, and motor vehicle insurance.

****** Miscellaneous expenses include, among others, disturbance allowance, hotel expenses, cash-in-lieu of hotel expenses, stock - taking expenses, legal expenses and burial expenses.

******* Telephone and other utilities include expenses on courier services, water rates and office telephone bills.

		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
13	**Finance income and costs**		
13.1	**Finance income**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Interest income	(1,060,399)	(1,023,563)
		(1,060,399)	**(1,023,563)**

Interest income comprises of interest on its bank balances. It includes interest income that accrues to the entity on its VAT account balance which stems from a mandate by the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) instructing all Distribution Companies (DISCOs) to allocate Value Added Tax (VAT) deductions. The company has restricted access to this account and can only withdraw funds upon Nigerian Electricity Supply Industry (NESI) authorization.

		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
13.2	**Finance costs reversal**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Interest on CBN-NEMSF (Note 28)	3,410,158	4,176,784
	Net interest reversal on NBET bills (Note 13.2.1)	(78,768,641)	(15,744,077)
	Facility fee bank guarantee	64,164	59,664
		(75,294,319)	(11,507,629)
	Net finance income	**(76,354,718)**	**(12,531,192)**
13.2.1	Net interest reversal on NBET bills		
	Write-back of interest attributable to tariff shortfall*	(81,516,871)	(147,522,705)
	Interest on NBET bills**	2,748,230	131,778,628
		(78,768,641)	(15,744,077)

*The write-back of interest attributable to tariff shortfall refers to the credit note issued by the Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc (NBET) in relation to interest previously charged on the tariff shortfall liability. As directed by the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) in its Order No. NERC/2023/022 dated 24th October 2023 and NERC/2023/036 dated 28th December 2023, NBET was instructed to provide credit notes to electricity distribution companies (Discos) to offset the accumulated interest associated with the tariff shortfall.
This credit note effectively reduces the outstanding interest component of the total liabilities owed by the Discos to NBET. The write-back relates to interests already charged in the past by NBET, as a result, it has resulted to a net income during the year.

**The decrease in interest on NBET bills from the prior year to the current year is primarily due to the reduction in the NBET liability upon which the interest is calculated.

			31 December 2024	31 December 2023
14	**Profit before taxation**			
	Profit before taxation is stated after charging:		₦'000	₦'000
	Amortisation of intangible assets	Note 12	182,972	200,639
	Audit fees	Note 12	40,000	40,000
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	Note 17.8	7,599,645	6,903,900
	Directors' remuneration	Note 12	24,037	58,317
	Foreign exchange loss	Note 12	-	2,888
	Impairment loss on financial assets	Note 14.1	96,933,011	49,429,648
	Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	Note 17.10	991	150,552
	Salaries and wages	Note 15	10,044,872	9,730,834
14.1	**Impairment loss on financial assets**			
	Impairment allowance for trade receivables	Note 20.1	94,735,081	48,093,490
	Impairment allowance for other receivables	Note 20.3	2,860,155	-
	Impairment (reversal)/ allowance for cash and cash equivalents	Note 23.1	(662,225)	692,151
	Impairment allowance for restricted cash	Note 23.3	-	644,007
			96,933,011	49,429,648
15	**Salaries and wages**			
	Agreggate salaries and wages included in:			
	Cost of sales (Note 10)		2,576,882	2,610,649
	Administrative expenses (Note 15.1)		7,467,990	7,120,185
			10,044,872	9,730,834

15.1 Employee expenses under admininstrative expenses

	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Salaries and wages (Note 12)	6,462,332	6,298,174
ITF contribution (Note 12)	102,088	60,567
Pension (Note 12)	550,821	406,849
Medical (Note 12)	288,019	289,572
NSITF (Note 12)	64,730	65,023
	7,467,990	7,120,185

The table below shows the number of employees of the Company whose duties were wholly or mainly discharged in Nigeria, who received remuneration during the year in the following ranges:

Amount (₦)	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
200,001 - 800,000	127	127
800,001 - 1,400,000	812	812
1,400,001 - 2,000,000	537	537
2,000,001 - 3,000,000	493	493
3,000,000 - 4,000,000	350	350
4,000,000 - 5,000,000	110	110
5,000,000 and above	170	133
	2,599	2,562

The average number of full time personnel employed by the company during the year are as follows:

	31 December 2024 Number	31 December 2023 Number
Operations	2,363	2,429
Administration	236	133
	2,599	2,562

15.2 Director remuneration

Directors' remuneration paid and accrued during the year comprises:

Director fees	12,800	12,000
Other emoluments*	11,237	46,317
	24,037	58,317

*Other emolument comprises mainly of sitting allowance and housing allowance.

The directors' remuneration shown above includes:

Chairman	11,500	33,302
Highest paid director	11,500	33,302

15.2 Director remuneration - continued

The number of directors (excluding the Chairman and highest paid director) who received emoluments excluding pension contributions and certain benefits were within the following range:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	Number	Number
10,000,000 - 40,000,000	5	5

16 Taxation

16.1 Minimum tax

	₦'000	₦'000
Minimum tax	-	1,950,437
	-	**1,950,437**

The company was assessed based on minimum tax because it did not have taxable profit for the year ended 31 December 2023. The company calculated minimum tax at 0.5% of gross turnover for the year, less franked investment income. The charge for taxation in these financial statements is based on the provisions of section 33 subsection (2) of the Companies Income Tax Act, CAP C21, LFN, 2004 as amended by the Finance Act, 2021. The company applied this rule in its financial statements and hence was liable to pay a minimum tax of ₦1.95 billion for the year ended 31 December 2023. There is no minimum tax charge for the current year ended 31 December 2024.

16.2 Income tax expense

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Statement of profit or loss	**₦'000**	**N'000**
Company income tax	13,465,533	-
Tertiary education tax	3,901,888	1,932,995
National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure levy	276,972	32,193
Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy	5,539	644
	17,649,932	**1,965,832**
Deferred tax charge	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	17,649,932	1,965,832

16.3 Income tax payable

As at 1 January	5,594,390	1,959,156
Minimum tax	-	1,950,437
Company income tax	13,465,533	-
Tertiary education tax*	3,901,888	1,932,995
National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure levy**	276,972	32,193
Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy***	5,539	644
	23,244,322	5,875,425
Payment during the year	-	(281,035)
As at 31 December	**23,244,322**	**5,594,390**

* The tertiary education tax in the financial statements is based on the provisions of the Companies Income Tax Act as amended by the Finance Act 2019 & 2020 & 2021 and the Tertiary Education Tax Act, 2011 (as amended).

** The company made provision for the National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI) levy of 0.25% of profits before tax in the year.

*** Police Trust Fund Act enacted in 2019 requires that Company provides for Police Trust Fund levy at the rate of 0.005% of Net Profit. The company recorded a net profit of N110.79 billion in the current year (2023: N12.88 billion).

16.4 Reconciliation of income tax expense

	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 N'000
Accounting profit before tax	110,788,206	12,876,998
Tax at Nigerian statutory income tax rate of 30%	33,236,462	3,863,099
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	31,533,931	17,101,742
Tax exempt income	(344,975)	(1,634,893)
National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure levy	276,972	32,193
Tertiary education tax	3,901,888	1,932,995
Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy	5,539	644
Utilization of previously unrecognised tax losses	(25,407,148)	(19,329,948)
Capital allowance utilised	(25,553,349)	-
Balancing charge	612	-
Income tax expense	**17,649,932**	**1,965,832**
Effective tax rate	15.93%	15.27%

16.5 Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised because it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom.

	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Deferred tax asset		
Balance as at 1 January	138,468,241	142,175,894
Deferred tax asset during the year	12,251,879	(3,707,653)
Balance as at 31 December	**150,720,120**	**138,468,241**
Comprising:		
Impairment losses on financial assets	85,048,477	53,785,900
Unrelieved losses	-	25,406,279
Capital allowances	65,671,643	59,276,062
	150,720,120	**138,468,241**
Deferred tax liability		
Balance at January 1	45,655,637	44,828,660
Deferred tax liability arising during the year	813,842	826,977
Balance at December 31	46,469,479	45,655,637
Comprising:		
Property, plant and equipment	46,469,479	45,655,637
	46,469,479	45,655,637
Net unrecognised deferred tax asset		
Deferred tax asset	150,720,120	138,468,241
Deferred tax liability	(46,469,479)	(45,655,637)
Balance at 31 December	104,250,641	92,812,604

The company has a net deferred tax asset of ₦104.25 billion as at 31 December 2024 (2023: ₦92.81 billion) arising from tax losses, accelerated capital deductions and provisions. These net deferred tax assets have not been recognised in the financial statements because of the uncertainty around availability of future taxable profits against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom.

17 Property, plant and equipment

17.1

	Land	Buildings	Distribution network assets	Office furniture, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Capital spares	Capital work in progress	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Cost or valuation:								
Balance as at January 1 2023	4,292,701	2,247,409	191,124,668	1,602,177	2,480,461	665,493	212,018	202,624,927
Additions during the year	-	30,000	11,317,460	324,366	90,575	77,392	9,605	11,849,397
Transfers	-	-	505,289	-	-	(505,289)	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	(2,658)	(373,045)	-	-	(375,703)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	4,292,701	2,277,409	202,947,418	1,923,884	2,197,991	237,596	221,623	214,098,622
Balance as at January 2024	4,292,701	2,277,409	202,947,418	1,923,884	2,197,991	237,596	221,623	214,098,622
Additions during the year	-	-	10,004,903	250,330	346,573	487,392	35,744	11,124,941
Transfers	-	-	198,520	-	-	(79,375)	(119,145)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(10,221)			(10,221)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**4,292,701**	**2,277,409**	**213,150,841**	**2,174,214**	**2,534,343**	**645,613**	**138,221**	**225,213,342**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at January 2023	-	**340,875**	**39,372,139**	**1,124,667**	**1,804,170**	-	-	**42,641,851**
Charge for the year	-	39,920	6,454,328	175,234	234,418	-	-	6,903,900
Disposals	-	-	-	(620)	(223,151)	-	-	(223,771)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	-	**380,795**	**45,826,467**	**1,299,281**	**1,815,437**	-	-	**49,321,980**
Balance as at January 2024	-	**380,795**	**45,826,467**	**1,299,281**	**1,815,437**	-	-	**49,321,980**
Charge for the year	-	40,319	7,122,455	232,104	204,767	-	-	7,599,645
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(7,190)	-	-	(7,190)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	-	**421,114**	**52,948,922**	**1,531,385**	**2,013,014**	-	-	**56,914,435**
Net book value								
As at 31 December 2024	4,292,701	1,856,295	160,201,919	642,829	521,329	645,613	138,221	168,298,907
As at 31 December 2023	4,292,701	1,896,614	157,120,951	624,603	382,554	237,596	221,623	164,776,642

17.2 Capital work-in-progress represents costs incurred for property, plant, and equipment (PPE) items in store and ongoing work related to substations. These costs will be transferred to the respective asset classes upon completion. During the year, distribution network assets amounting to N35.7 million (2023: N9.6 million) were added to capital work-in-progress, while the costs of assets amounting to N119.1 million were reclassified from capital work-in-progress to distribution network assets under property, plant, and equipment for the year (2023: Nil).

17.3 **Assets pledged as security**

None of the Company's assets have been pledged as security during the year (2023: Nil).

17.4 **Capital commitments**

The company had no capital commitments during the year (2023: Nil).

17.5 If the land, buildings, and distribution network assets were measured using the cost model, their carrying amounts would be as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Distribution network assets	Total
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Cost	4,909,345	2,651,701	256,341,942	219,720,951
Accumulated depreciation	-	421,114	52,948,921	53,370,035
Net carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	**4,909,345**	**2,230,587**	**203,393,021**	**166,350,916**

17.6 Capital spares refer to items such as substation distribution transformers and distribution meters that were ordered and delivered to stores near year-end but have yet to be installed. These costs will be transferred to the appropriate asset classes upon installation. Consequently, no depreciation is charged on these assets until they are reclassified to the relevant asset category.

17.7 On 24 August 2021, the Company revalued its Land, Building and Distribution network assets for the year ended 31 December 2020. The valuation was conducted by Dr. Abiodun Oni of Oni Ibitoye & Co (FRC/2015/NIESV/00000012607).

Fair Value Measurements

The fair value measurement for the land , buildings and distribution network assets was performed using unobservable inputs (Level 3). Level 3 inputs are defined as those that are unobservable for the asset or liability, and are used when relevant observable data is unavailable on the date of measurement.

17.7 **Fair Value Measurements - Continued**

Fair values of land and buildings

In 2020, fair value of the portions of Land was determined to be ₦4.29 billion resulting in a revaluation surplus of ₦616.64 million in other comprehensive income .

The fair value of the buildings was determined to be ₦1.98 billion resulting in a ₦374.39 million as revaluation surplus in other comprehensive income.
The fair value of the land and buildings was determined using the exchange worth of the property in the open market, taking into consideration the discounted net benefits derivable from the property over its useful economic life, cost of building a similar property after adjusting for physical, economic and functional obsolescence.

In the absence of market evidence for the sale of similar items, the gross current replacement cost method was utilized. This method measures fair value by estimating the "Gross Current Replacement Cost" of the facilities and then determining deductions to reflect the age, condition, and situation of the asset during its past and proposed future economic life.

Significant unobservable valuation input: Range
Price per square metre ₦13,000 - ₦52,000

The gross current replacement cost approach estimates the total cost, as of the valuation date, to construct an equivalent facility of equal utility to the existing one. It includes the current cost of acquiring the assets, as well as ancillary costs related to transportation and installation (e.g., materials, labor, accommodation, profit, and attendance), including freight, insurance, import duties, and clearing charges.

Fair value hierarchy Level 3

	₦'000
Land	4,292,701
Buildings	2,277,409

Significant increases (decreases) in estimated price per square metre in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value.

There were no transfers between fair value hierarchies during the year. The next revaluation of land and building is due in 2025.

Fair values of Distribution Network Assets

The fair value of the Distribution Network Assets was determined to be ₦144 billion resulting in a ₦43 billion as revaluation surplus in other comprehensive income.
The fair value of the Distribution Network Assets was determined using the exchange worth of the property in the open market, taking into consideration the discounted net benefits derivable from the asset over its useful economic life, cost of a similar asset after adjusting for physical, economic and functional obsolescence, reflecting a continuous existing use of the Assets.

In the absence of market evidence for the sale of similar items, the gross current replacement cost method was utilized. This method measures fair value by estimating the "Gross Current Replacement Cost" of the facilities and then determining deductions to reflect the age, condition, and situation of the asset during its past and proposed future economic life.

Significant unobservable valuation input: Range
Value of the distribution network assets ₦300,000 - ₦14,000,000,000.

The gross current replacement cost approach estimates the total cost, as of the valuation date, to construct an equivalent facility of equal utility to the existing one. It includes the current cost of acquiring the assets, as well as ancillary costs related to transportation and installation (e.g., materials, labor, accommodation, profit, and attendance), including freight, insurance, import duties, and clearing charges.

Fair value hierarchy Level 3

	₦'000
Distribution network assets	144,110,234

Significant increases (decreases) estimated value of the distribution network assets would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value

There were no transfers between fair value hierarchies during the year. The next revaluation of distribution network assets is due in 2025.

17.8 Analysis of depreciation

	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Cost of sales (Note 10)	7,122,455	6,454,328
Administrative expenses (Note 12)	477,190	449,572
	7,599,645	**6,903,900**

17.9 Reconciliation of additions to property, plant and equipment to the statement of cashflow

Total additions (Note 17.1)	(11,124,941)	(11,849,397)
Customer contributed assets (Note 11)	2,928,573	1,398,232
Acquisition of property, plant & equipment	**(8,196,368)**	**(10,451,165)**

17.10 Disposals of property, plant and equipment

In 2024, the Company disposed of office equipment and motor vehicles with a total carrying amount of ₦3.03 million (2023: ₦151.93 million) for cash proceeds of ₦2.04 million (2023: ₦1.38 million), resulting in a net loss of ₦0.99 million (2023: ₦150.55 million). This loss has been recognised within administrative expenses (Note 12).

18 Intangible assets

	Computer software ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Cost		
Balance as at 1 January 2023	3,431,390	3,431,390
Additions	165,804	165,804
Balance as at 31 December 2023	3,597,194	3,597,194
Balance as at 1 January 2024	3,597,194	3,597,194
Additions	166,607	166,607
Balance as at 31 December 2024	3,763,801	3,763,801
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at 1 January 2023	2,883,137	2,883,137
Charge for the year	200,639	200,639
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**3,083,776**	**3,083,776**
Balance as at 1 January 2024	3,083,776	3,083,776
Charge for the year	182,972	182,972
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**3,266,748**	**3,266,748**
Net book value		
As at 31 December 2023	513,418	513,418
As at 31 December 2024	497,053	497,053

Amortisation of intangible assets is included as part of administrative expenses (Note 12).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

19 Inventories

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Distribution materials *	846,209	517,040
Cables and conductors	123,975	52,196
Pillars and insulators	115,428	130,209
Stationeries	9,569	8,034
Safety tools	63,727	29,792
	1,158,908	737,270
Inventory write-down (Note 19.1)	(146,460)	(146,115)
	1,012,448	**591,155**

* Included in distribution materials are tripping units, circuit breakers and poles, gang isolators etc.

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
19.1 Movement in inventory write-down during the year was as follows:		
Opening balance	(146,115)	(148,465)
Net increase in allowance for obsolete inventory	(1,772)	(3,175)
Write off of obsolete inventory items	1,427	5,525
	(146,460)	(146,115)
Net increase in allowance for obsolete inventory (Note 10)	(1,772)	(3,175)
	(1,772)	**(3,175)**

The allowance for obsolete inventory items represents allowance for items of inventory identified as being damaged or obsolete. Included in cost of sales is N1.8 million (31 Dec 2023: N3.2 million) representing inventory allowance charged to profit or loss during the year. None of the Company's inventories has been pledged as collateral to secure debt as at 31 December 2024 (31 Dec 2023: Nil). The net movement in allowance for obsolete inventories represent additional allowance for obsolete inventory items and write off of obsolete inventory items.

Inventories recognised as expense include stationeries and distribution materials used in maintenance during the year. They are included as part of repairs and maintenance expenses under administrative expenses. The total amount of inventories recognised as expense during the year ended 31 December 2024 is N1.6 billion (2023: N511 million).

20 Trade and other receivables

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Trade receivables	370,337,085	284,180,736
Less: Allowance for impairment of trade receivables (Note	(257,722,658)	(162,987,577)
Trade receivables, net	112,614,427	121,193,159
Other receivables (Note 20.2)	3,395,113	5,611,811
Less: Allowance for impairment of other receivables (Note 20.2.1)	(2,860,155)	-
Other receivables, net	534,958	5,611,811
Regulatory receivables*	113,001,177	354,945,132
	226,150,562	481,750,102

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

20 Trade and other receivables - continued

*The amount represents trade receivables due to tariff shortfall recognition from 2015 to 2024 in line with relevant NERC Orders, the latest being NERC Order Number NERC/2024/050. The tariff shortfall is expected to be fully settled under the financing plan of the Power Sector Recovery Plan (PSRP) initiative approved by the Federal Government of Nigeria. This has not been considered for impairment.

20.1 Movement in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
As at 1 January	162,987,577	114,894,087
Net increase in allowance for impairment	94,735,081	48,093,490
as at 31 December	257,722,658	162,987,577
Recognised in statement of profit or loss		
Net increase in allowance for impairment of trade receivables (Note 14.1)	94,735,081	48,093,490
	94,735,081	48,093,490

20.2 **Other receivables comprises:**

Employee receivables	10,939	2,742
Other receivables from third party customer	111,121	73,621
Funds and Electronic Transfer Solution Limited (FETS)	2,860,155	3,351,261
iRecharge Tech-Innovations Limited	-	1,853,990
Flutterwave Technology Solutions Limited	316,175	267,224
Other receivables from aggregators	96,723	62,973
	3,395,113	5,611,811

20.2.1 **Other receivables**

31 December 2024	Stage 1 ₦'000	Stage 2 ₦'000	Stage 3 ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January:	2,260,550	-	3,351,261	5,611,811
Net movement	(1,725,592)	-	(491,106)	(2,216,698)
At 31 December	534,958	-	2,860,155	3,395,113

ECL allowance	Stage 1 ₦'000	Stage 2 ₦'000	Stage 3 ₦'000	Total ₦'000
As at 1 January	-	-	-	-
Net movement			2,860,155	2,860,155
At 31 December	-	-	2,860,155	2,860,155

We have assessed other receivables under 'Stage 1' for impairment and it was immaterial.

Other receivables

31 December 2023	Stage 1 ₦'000	Stage 2 ₦'000	Stage 3 ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January:	3,637,880	-	-	3,637,880
Net movement:	1,973,931	-	-	1,973,931
At 31 December	5,611,811	-	-	5,611,811

20.2.3 **Regulatory receivables**

31 December 2024	Stage 1 ₦'000	Stage 2 ₦'000	Stage 3 ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January:	354,945,131	-	-	354,945,131
Net movement:	(241,943,954)	-	-	(241,943,954)
At 31 December	113,001,177	-	-	113,001,177

31 December 2023	Stage 1 ₦'000	Stage 2 ₦'000	Stage 3 ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January:	288,824,064	-	-	288,824,064
Net movement:	66,121,067	-	-	66,121,067
At 31 December	354,945,131	-	-	354,945,131

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
		₦'000	₦'000
21	**Other assets**		
	Recoverable legacy debt (Note 21.1)	17,203	223,640
	Current	17,203	206,437
	Non-current	-	17,203
		17,203	223,640

21.1 Recoverable legacy debts represent debts owed to gas producers and the Nigerian Gas Company Limited by the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN), before the acquisition of 60% of the shares of IBEDC from the Federal Government of Nigeria. The gas companies were reluctant to provide more gas to the privatised generation companies, until all or some of these debts were settled. Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) settled these legacy debts on behalf of the Company from the intervention loan given to distribution companies. The debts are expected to be recovered from subsequent billings to customers over a period of ten (10) years through the electricity retail tariff as stated in the Multi Year Tariff Order (MYTO) 2.1 with Order Number NERC/135. IBEDC, in 2016, began including legacy gas debt in its statement of profit or loss pending the expiration of the moratorium period.

		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
22	**Prepayments**	₦'000	₦'000
	Rent on office accommodations *	16,226	47,870
	Insurance	63,518	74,605
	Vendors (Note 22.1)	11,177,927	3,067,284
	Meter Acqusition Fund (Note 22.2)	3,634,175	-
	Others (Note 22.3)	13,278	-
		14,905,124	3,189,759

* Rent on office accommodations pertains to the rental of office spaces for the headquarters, business hub, service hub, and various cash offices.

22.1 Vendors' prepayment represents advance payments made to suppliers of meters.

22.2 Meter Acqusition Fund includes advance payment made to a Fund Manager ''Meristem Wealth Management Limited' for supply of meters. The Fund manager acts as an agent in line with Order no-NERC/2024/072 tilted "Tranche A" of The Presidential Metering Initiative under the framework of Meter Acquisition Fund'.

22.3 Others include subscriptions for employee closed user group phone lines and annual support fees for IT applications.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

23 Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Bank balances	21,932,676	14,230,615
Cash on hand	4,591	4,189
Gross balance	21,937,267	14,234,804
Impairment of cash and cash equivalents (Note 23.1)	(29,926)	(692,151)
	21,907,341	13,542,653

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.
Included in cash and cash equivalents is balance of ₦1.9 billion (2023: ₦2.8 million) held in several banks on behalf of customers who have made contributions for meters yet to be supplied. The company and the meter vendors are joint signatories to the accounts.

The impairment of ₦30 million (2023: ₦692 million) relates to the amount impaired from the bank balance the Company has with Heritage Bank Plc.

On Monday June 3rd 2024, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) released a statement that the license of Heritage Bank Plc had been revoked with immediate effect. This was done to ensure stability in the banking sector and ensure a sound financial system in Nigeria.
This revocation has led to the appointment of the Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC) as the liquidator of the Bank, pursuant to Section 12(2) of BOFIA Act, 2020. NDIC is an independent agency of the Federal Government of Nigeria and was established by the NDIC Act No. 16 of 2006 with the exclusive mandate of administering the Deposit Insurance System (DIS) in Nigeria. It has the responsibility of protecting depositors and guaranteeing the payment of insured sums when the license of a deposit-taking financial institution is revoked by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), thereby helping to maintain financial system stability.

Following this announcement made by the CBN, the NDIC has commenced the liquidation of Heritage Bank Plc in accordance with Section 55 sub-section 1 & 2 of the NDIC Act 2023, with immediate verification and payment of insured deposits to the bank depositors. The NDIC will pay insured sums to eligible depositors up to the maximum insured limit and customers will need to provide necessary documentation to claim their insured deposits. Customers with insured deposits will be paid up to the insured limit of N5m. Customers of amounts exceeding the insured limit may be at risk, and customers will need to follow the liquidation process to claim any additional funds.

23.1 Movement in the allowance for impairment of cash and cash equivalents during the year was as follows:

Bank balances

31 December 2024	Stage 1 ₦'000	Stage 2 ₦'000	Stage 3 ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January	14,195,689	-	34,926	14,230,615
Net movement	7,702,061	-	-	7,702,061
At 31 December	21,897,750	-	34,926	21,932,676

	Stage 1 ₦'000	Stage 2 ₦'000	Stage 3 ₦'000	Total ₦'000
ECL allowance as at 1 January	-	-	692,151	692,151
Net movement	-	-	(662,225)	(662,225)
At 31 December	-	-	29,926	29,926

We have assessed Bank balances under 'Stage 1' for impairment and it was immaterial.

31 December 2023	Stage 1 ₦'000	Stage 2 ₦'000	Stage 3 ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January	11,731,188	-	697,151	12,428,339
Net movement	1,802,276	-	-	1,802,276
At 31 December	13,533,464	-	-	14,230,615

31 December 2023	Stage 1 ₦'000	Stage 2 ₦'000	Stage 3 ₦'000	Total ₦'000
ECL allowance as at 1 January	-	-	-	-
Net movement	-	-	692,151	692,151
At 31 December	-	-	692,151	692,151

We have assessed Bank balances under 'Stage 1' for impairment and it was immaterial.

23 Cash and Cash equivalents - continued

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 31 December:

	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Bank balances	21,932,676	14,230,615
Cash on hand	4,591	4,189
Cash and cash equivalents per statement of cashflows	21,937,267	14,234,804

23.2 Restricted cash

Current restricted cash*	11,476,971	16,088,295
Non-current restricted cash**	5,506,306	5,209,985
Impairment of restricted cash (Note 23.3)	(644,007)	(644,007)
Net non-current restricted cash	4,862,299	4,565,978

*The current restricted cash relate to the amount of ₦11.48 billion (2023: ₦16.09 billion) set aside by the Company on the directives of the Nigerian Electricity and Supply Industry (NESI) for the settlement of the VAT payable to the government from the sales of energy.

**The non-current restricted cash represent cash deposits as collateral with respect to a bank guarantees issued in favor of Nigeria Bulk Electricity Trading Plc (NBET) and Operator of the Nigeria Electricity Market (ONEM). These bank guarantees were issued by Polaris Bank Limited, Keystone Bank Limited and Heritage Bank Plc. These deposits will mature at the expiration of the guarantees which are long-term in nature and have been classified as non-current in these financial statements.

The impairment of ₦644 million (2023: ₦644 million) relates to the amount impaired from the cash collateral balance the Company has with Heritage Bank Plc.

23.3 Restricted cash

31 December 2024	Stage 1 ₦'000	Stage 2 ₦'000	Stage 3 ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January:	20,649,274	-	649,007	21,298,281
Net movement	(4,315,004)	-	-	(4,315,004)
At 31 December	16,334,270	-	649,007	16,983,277

	Stage 1 ₦'000	Stage 2 ₦'000	Stage 3 ₦'000	Total ₦'000
ECL allowance as at 1 January	-	-	644,007	644,007
Net movement	-	-	-	-
At 31 December	-	-	644,007	644,007

31 December 2023	Stage 1 ₦'000	Stage 2 ₦'000	Stage 3 ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January:	17,469,412	-	649,007	18,118,419
Net movement	3,179,862	-	-	3,179,862
At 31 December	21,298,281	-	649,007	21,298,281

31 December 2023	Stage 1 ₦'000	Stage 2 ₦'000	Stage 3 ₦'000	Total ₦'000
ECL allowance as at 1 January	-	-	-	-
Net movement	-	-	644,007	644,007
At 31 December	-	-	644,007	644,007

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

24 Share capital and reserves

24.1 Share capital comprises:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Issued and fully paid:		
10,000,000 ordinary shares at N0.50 each	5,000	5,000

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at the general meetings of the Company.

24.2 Revaluation reserve

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
As at 1 January	91,664,979	91,664,979
Additions	-	-
	91,664,979	**91,664,979**

The revaluation reserve records surpluses arising from the revaluation of property, plant, and equipment. This reserve is transferred to retained earnings upon the disposal of the related asset. The most recent revaluation was conducted on 31 December 2020 by the independent third-party valuer Oni Ibitoye & Co., with FRC Registration No. FRC/2015/NIESV/00000012607.

24.3 Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses)

Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses) are carried forward recognised losses net of expenses plus current year profit attributable to shareholders. The movement in retained earnings/ (accumulated losses) during the year is as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
As at January 1	(60,013,754)	(68,974,483)
Profit for the year	93,138,274	8,960,729
As at December 31	**33,124,520**	**(60,013,754)**

25 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year. There were no potentially dilutive ordinary shares at either year end; hence the basic and diluted earnings per share have the same value.

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	'000	'000
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (₦):	93,138,274	8,960,729
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	10,000	10,000
Basic earnings per share (N)	9,313.83	896.07
Diluted earnings per share (N)	9,313.83	896.07

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

26 **Trade and other payables**

		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
		₦'000	₦'000
Trade payables	(Note 26.1)	182,043,314	543,712,790
Statutory deductions	(Note 26.4)	50,225,474	44,084,768
Accruals	(Note 26.5)	2,498,319	1,301,708
		234,767,107	589,099,266
Other payables	(Note 26.2)	2,539,850	40,720
MAP payable	Note 26.3	13,909,797	6,214,380
		251,216,754	**595,354,366**

26.1 Trade payables comprise amount due to the Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc (NBET) and the Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN) also referred to as Market Operator (MO). NBET is the supplier of power to the Company and bills for the cost of energy while other administrative charges incidental to the cost of energy are billed by ONEM.
Below is the analysis of NBET and MO as at year end:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
NBET Bills	72,753,216	361,988,295
MO Bills	49,301,441	42,967,197
Interest charge on NBET Bills	42,855,639	121,624,280
Interest charge on MO Bills	17,133,018	17,133,018
	182,043,314	543,712,790

26.1.1 Interest charge on NBET Bills

As at 1 January	121,624,280	137,368,357
Interest charged during the year (Note 13.2.1)	2,748,230	131,778,628
Write-back of interest attributable to tariff shortfall (Note 13.2.1)*	(81,516,871)	(147,522,705)
As at 31 December	42,855,639	121,624,280

26.2 Other payables comprise VAT amount on trade receivables and the thrift and society deductions from the employees which is yet to be remitted to the cooperative society.

26.3 MAP are companies licensed by the NERC to procure and install meters for customers of electricity distribution companies under MAP regulation 2018. IBEDC had received payment from customers for meters and was yet to supply the meters as at year end.

26.4 Statutory deductions
Statutory deductions include pension contributions, National Housing Fund payables and PAYE payables.

26.5 Accruals
Accruals include staff expenses, accrued audit fees, accrued liabilities, fines, and penalties.

27 **Contract liabilities**

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
CAPMI payables (Note 27.1)	19,584	280,079
ICAP payables (Note 27.2)	579,073	582,830
MAP reserve (Note 27.3)	18,002,952	13,348,655
Deferred revenue (Note 27.4)	1,459,229	988,031
	20,060,838	15,199,595

27 Contract liabilities - Continued	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
At 1 January	15,199,595	9,456,435
Additions during the year	6,640,285	7,094,728
Released to the profit or loss:		
Revenue (Note 9.2)	(1,779,042)	(1,351,568)
At 31 December	20,060,838	15,199,595

27.1 On the 1 of November 2016, the Credited Advance Payment for Metering implementation (CAPMI) scheme, operated by DisCos in Nigeria, was cancelled by the Minister of Power, Works and Housing. Through various media, customers were assured of the Company's commitment to meter all unmetered customers who had paid as of the scheme's termination. The outstanding amount represents the total refund (energy credit) payable to CAPMI customers as of 31 December 2024.

27.2 IBEDC Credited Advance Payments (ICAP) was a scheme designed by management to replace the ceased CAPMI scheme for customers who were willing to finance their meter and would be refunded within a period of three years through energy credit. Also, this scheme has been cancelled by the Minister of Power, Works and Housing. Amount outstanding is the total refund (energy credit) payable to ICAP customers as at 31 December 2024.

27.3 MAP reserve represents unrecovered balance of initial meter cost paid by customers. Under MAP regulation of 2018, customers finance their meter procurement and would be refunded within a period of 10 years through energy credit.

27.4 The deferred revenue primarily relates to the advance consideration received from customers for the supply of electricity.

28 Loans and borrowings

		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
		₦'000	₦'000
CBN NEMSF loan	Note 28.1	362,392	4,388,083
CBN NEMSF loan 2	Note 28.2	22,130,498	24,301,445
Metering loan NMMP	Note 28.3	4,374,248	4,724,897
		26,867,138	33,414,425
Current portion		3,717,794	8,692,980
Non-current portion		23,149,344	24,721,445
		26,867,138	33,414,425

Movement in the interest-bearing loans and borrowings during the year was as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
As at 1 January	33,414,425	38,868,423
Additions	470,167	766,830
Transfer to grant (Note 29)	(71,634)	(99,658)
Interest expense (Note 13.2)	3,410,158	4,176,784
Principal repayments	(7,471,291)	(6,746,444)
Interest paid	(2,884,687)	(3,551,510)
	26,867,138	33,414,425

28.1 CBN Nigeria Electricity Market Stabilization Facility (NEMSF) is a commercial loan facility sponsored by CBN and NERC to enable repayment of interim period revenue shortfall and certain identified legacy debt owed by Nigerian Electricity Supply Industry players and accrued up to the 1st November 2013 handover date.

This loan is expected to be recovered from customers over a period of ten (10) years through the electricity retail tariff. Amount provided to IBEDC was N26.63 billion, out of which a total of N24.99 billion has been disbursed. The amount outstanding on the loan as at 31 December 2024 is N362.39 million as at year end (2023: N4.38 billion).

28.2 CBN Nigeria Electricity Market Stabilization Facility 2 (NEMSF 2) is a commercial loan facility sponsored by CBN and NERC to fund their obligation to pay NBET and MO as they arise. Amount provided to IBEDC was N60.5 billion, out of which a total of N28.13 billion has been disbursed. The amount outstanding on the loan as at 31 December 2024 is N22.1 billion as at year end (2023: N24.3 billion).

28.3 Metering loan is a commercial loan facility sponsored by CBN and NERC, the Federal Government launched this program in respect of which CBN, in October 2020, issued the Framework for Financing of National Mass Metering Programme. The Framework seeks to increase the country's metering rate and eliminate arbitrary estimated billing. Therefore, the aim is to provide meters to customers and bridge the gap between customers using prepaid meters and those not using it. Amount provided to IBEDC was N6.16 billion, out of which a total of N6.12 billion has been disbursed. The amount outstanding on the loan as at 31 December 2024 is N4.37 billion as at year end (2023: N4.72 billion).

29 Deferred income

	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Government grants (Note 29.1)	2,944,357	4,022,640
	2,944,357	4,022,640
Analysis of government grant		
As at 1 January	4,022,640	5,059,403
Additions during the period (Note 28)	71,634	99,658
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 11)	(1,149,917)	(1,136,421)
As at 31 December	2,944,357	4,022,640
Current	529,180	1,143,312
Non - current	2,415,177	2,879,328
	2,944,357	4,022,640

29.1 Government grant relates to the day one gain on loans obtained from the Federal Government of Nigeria through the Central Bank of Nigeria ("CBN") at a rate below the prevailing market interest rate. The fair value of the loan was recognised at initial recognition on the grant date and subsequently amortised on a straight- line basis over the tenure of the loan. As a result, the difference between the fair values at initial recognition and the proceed from the loan received was recognized as day one gain on loans. There were no unfulfilled conditions relating to the grant as at the reporting date. This has been treated in line with IAS 20.

30 Related party transactions

30.1 Parent and ultimate controlling party

The company has no related party transaction during the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: Nil).
Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria (AMCON) holds 60% of IBEDC's shares, thereby making AMCON the parent and ultimate controlling party.

30.2 Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Salaries	676,783	676,712
Employer pension contribution	39,555	34,675
	716,338	711,387

30 **Related party transactions - Continued**

30.3 **Composition of key management personnel**

	Number	Number
Managing Director/CEO	1	1
General Manager	5	6
Assistant General Manager	15	12
Principal Manager	13	10
	34	29

31 **Contingencies**

31.1 **Contingent liabilities**

The Directors, based on independent legal advice obtained, as well as their understanding of the Share Sale Agreement between IEDM, BPE and the Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOFI) are of the opinion that all trade receivables and pre-acquisition liabilities as at 31 October 2013 have been effectively transferred. The Company does not have an estimate of those debtors and liabilities since in its view this is the responsibility of Nigerian Electricity Liability Management Company Limited (NELMCO).

The Company believes that it will neither realise those receivables nor settle any liabilities existing as at 31 October 2013 and as such, no recognition of provision is required. If in the process of agreeing the individual trade debtors and liabilities, certain items are identified and agreed to be borne by the Company, the amounts would be recorded in the period they were identified.

31.2 **Litigations and claims**

The Company is involved in certain litigations and claims (separate from those taken over by NELMCO). Maximum exposure based on the damages being claimed by the litigants amounts to N408 million (2023: N856 million). The directors, based on a review of the circumstances of each claim, believe the risk of material loss to the Company is remote, and as such, no provisions have been recorded.

31.3 **Contingent assets**

The Company is involved in other actual legal proceedings and claims. Based on the damages being sought, the potential inflow of economic benefits amount to N36 million (2023: N35 million). Although, the ultimate result of these legal proceedings for 2024 cannot be predicted with certainty, management considers it appropriate to disclose the existence of these contingent assets.

31.4 **Guarantees**

The Company has a guarantee of N11.1 billion from Polaris Bank Limited in favour of Nigeria Bulk Electricity Trading Plc (NBET) and Operator of Nigeria Electricity Market (ONEM) as detailed below.

Issue date	Expiry date	Renewal date	Beneficiary's name	Amount (NGN'000)
27-Jan-15	12 months with option for renewal.	27-Feb-24	Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc (NBET)	9,198,382
27-Jan-15	12 months with option for renewal.	27-Feb-24	Operator of Nigeria Electricity Market (ONEM)	1,901,893
				11,100,275

The Company has exercised its yearly option to renew for the year.

32 **Financial Instruments - fair values and financial risk management**

Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

32 Financial Instruments - fair values and financial risk management - Continued

Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors is also responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's Board Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit, which undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, and report to the Committee.

32.1 **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company, if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. This arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and government related entities.

The Company's credit risk exposure on cash is minimized substantially by ensuring that cash is held with Nigerian financial institutions.

The gross carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Trade receivables (Note 20)	370,337,085	284,180,736
Other receivables (Note 20)	116,396,290	360,556,943
Other assets	17,203	223,640
Bank balance	21,932,676	14,230,615
Restricted cash	16,983,277	21,298,281
	525,666,531	680,490,215

The Company has a large customer base within its licensed area of supply thereby reducing its concentration of credit risk. To further mitigate credit risk, the Company is continually increasing the share of prepaid customers in its portfolio. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced by the individual characteristics of each customer.

In monitoring credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are maximum demand or non-maximum demand customers, and whether they are private individuals/companies, government institutions or military establishments. No security is provided for the electricity supplied, though the Company retains the right to disconnect non-paying customers to enforce collections.

32.1 Credit risk - continued

Trade receivables

	Maximum Demand	Non-maximum Demand	Total
2024	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Private individuals/companies	22,854,272	326,750,239	349,604,511
Government institutions	-	20,732,575	20,732,575
Total	22,854,272	347,482,814	370,337,086
2023			
Private individuals/companies	10,684,952	257,703,255	268,388,207
Government institutions	-	15,792,529	15,792,529
Total	10,684,952	273,495,784	284,180,736

At December 31, the ageing of trade receivables is as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Current	393,502	403,108
Past due 0-30 days	12,723,243	12,298,080
Past due 31-90 days	15,536,666	14,326,553
Past due 91-120 days	5,879,997	5,564,144
Past due 120 days and above	335,803,677	251,588,851
	370,337,085	284,180,736

Expected credit loss assessment for trade receivables

A provision matrix is adopted by the Company to measure the Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) of trade receivables from customers. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experienced over the past three years. These rates are multiplied by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data has been collected, current conditions and the Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

Loss rates are calculated separately for exposures in different segments based on the following common credit risk characteristics - geographic region, metering status and volume of consumption.

The following table provides information relating to exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables from customers as at 31 December 2024.

2024

	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
		₦'000	₦'000
Government agencies	64%	20,732,575	13,279,482
Metered maximum demand customer	45%	7,180,386	3,220,955
Metered maximum demand customer (MAN)	38%	7,180,386	2,702,200
Unmetered maximum demand customer	50%	8,493,501	4,278,125
Metered non-maximum demand customer (higher tier) C1, D1	74%	28,557,565	21,208,077
Metered non-maximum demand customer (middle tier) R2	75%	134,239,910	100,953,152
Metered non-maximum demand customer (low tier) R1	70%	771,967	541,779
Metered Others (A1, S1)	74%	3,910,930	2,886,835
Unmetered non-maximum demand customer (High tier) C1, D1	71%	19,460,708	13,862,039
Unmetered non-maximum demand customer (Middle tier) R2	68%	134,239,910	90,711,298
Unmetered non-maximum demand customer (Low tier) R1	75%	771,967	581,315
Unmetered others (A1, S1)	73%	4,797,281	3,497,403
		370,337,085	**257,722,658**

32.1 **Expected credit loss assessment for customers as at 31 December 2024 - Continued**

2023

	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
		₦'000	₦'000
Government agencies	24%	15,792,528	3,712,697
Metered maximum demand customer	19%	2,137,129	415,016
Metered maximum demand customer (MAN)	5%	6,883,818	317,879
Unmetered maximum demand customer	3%	1,664,005	53,917
Metered non-maximum demand customer (higher tier) C1, D1	44%	6,363,324	2,798,120
Metered non-maximum demand customer (middle tier) R2	75%	19,092,505	14,371,961
Metered non-maximum demand customer (low tier) R1	79%	43,034	33,884
Metered Others (A1, S1)	80%	173,425	139,066
Unmetered non-maximum demand customer (High tier) C1, D1	45%	41,983,365	19,085,512
Unmetered non-maximum demand customer (Middle tier) R2	64%	186,416,291	119,776,426
Unmetered non-maximum demand customer (Low tier) R1	76%	261,895	199,688
Unmetered others (A1, S1)	62%	3,369,417	2,083,414
		284,180,736	**162,987,577**

31 December 2024	Trade receivables					
	Days past due					
	Current	<30 days	30-90 days	91-120 days	120> days	Total
	₦'000		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Expected credit loss rate	0%	29%	39%	44%	73%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	393,502	12,723,243	15,536,666	5,879,997	335,803,677	370,337,085
Expected credit loss	-	3,685,032	6,013,507	2,568,703	245,455,416	257,722,658

31 December 2023	Trade receivables					
	Days past due					
	Current	<30 days	30-90 days	91-120 days	120> days	Total
	₦'000		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Expected credit loss rate	0%	34%	47%	51%	59%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	403,108	12,298,080	14,326,553	5,564,144	251,588,851	284,180,736
Expected credit loss	-	4,154,441	6,728,014	2,849,278	149,255,844	162,987,577

Analysis of inputs to the ECL Model under Multiple Economic Scenarios

An overview of the approach to estimating ECLs is set out in Summary of significant accounting policies. To ensure completeness and accuracy, the Company obtains the data used from third party sources (Central Bank of Nigeria, Standards and Poor's etc.) and a team of experts within its finance team verifies the accuracy of inputs to the Company's ECL models including determining the weights attributable to the multiple scenarios. The following tables set out the key drivers of expected loss and the assumptions used for the Company's base case estimate plus the effect of the use of multiple economic scenarios as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

The tables show the values of the key forward looking economic variables/assumptions used in each of the economic scenarios for the ECL calculations. The figures for "subsequent years" represent a long-term average and so are the same for each scenario.

31-Dec-24

Key drivers	ECL Scenario		2025	2026
Oil Price - US$/Barrel				
	Upturn		78.50	78.12
	Base		70.80	70.42
	Downturn		66.13	65.75
Inflation rate %				
	Upturn		21.16	21.62
	Base		23.71	21.16
	Downturn		31.71	31.68

31-Dec-23

Key drivers	ECL Scenario		2024	2025
Oil Price - US$/Barrel				
	Upturn		82.36	78.50
	Base		74.66	70.80
	Downturn		69.98	66.13
Inflation rate %				
	Upturn		29.86	21.16
	Base		32.91	23.71
	Downturn		40.41	31.71

Management monitors the Company's trade receivables for indicators of impairment

The Directors have recorded an impairment allowance amounting to N257.72 billion (2023: N162.99 billion) with respect to the outstanding trade receivables at the year end. The impairment is required mainly to cater for the losses that arose from the difficulties in enforcing payments from certain classes of customers due to certain geographical challenges such as coverage and accessibility.

The Company believes that past due amounts not impaired are collectible as follows:

- It retains the right to disconnect the customers and based on historical patterns, collections improve after disconnections.
- Current metering plan will convert a significant number of these customers to prepaid and outstanding balances will be recovered through the prepaid platform.
- Commitments from the Accountant General of the Federation and Federal Ministry of Power that amounts due from government parastatals will be paid for through deductions from their allocations.

It is also important to note that the Company has strategies to minimize credit losses going forward as follows:

- Investment in prepaid meters and conversion of more post paid customers to prepaid;
- More efficient internal processes e.g. timely billings and delivery of bills, system automation of billings and collections, system of issuing letters of demand and notices to non-paying customers;
- Involvement of the Minister of Finance in enforcing collection of receivables from government agencies;
- Aggressive disconnections;
- Setting Key Performance Indices (KPI) for employees to drive debt collections.

Credit quality of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash

The credit quality of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash that are neither past due nor impaired can be referenced to external ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

Cash and cash equivalents	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Cash - Not rated	4,591	4,189
A+	684,325	881,932
AA	-	130,629
AA-	-	15,630
B	3,487,426	1,415,609
BBB+	17,082,041	1,872,106
B-	678,882	9,914,709
	21,937,267	14,234,804

Restricted cash	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
B	542,760	5,209,985
BBB+	16,440,517	16,088,295
	16,983,277	21,298,280

This is based on Fitch national long-term rating. National credit ratings are an assessment of credit quality relative to the rating of the lowest credit risk in a country. This lowest risk will normally, although not always, be assigned to all financial commitments issued or guaranteed by the sovereign state. National Ratings are not intended to be internationally comparable and are denoted by a special identifier for the country concerned. The performance of national ratings will also not be strictly comparable over time, given the moving calibration of the entire scale to the entity or entities with the lowest credit risk in a country, whose creditworthiness relative to other entities internationally may change significantly over time.

These above ratings are explained as follows:

A' ratings denote expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.
"B' ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.
The modifiers “+” or “-” may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories.

Other financial assets are not externally rated by any recognized credit rating agency.

Cash at bank

The Company held cash of N21.93 billion as at year end (2023: N14.23 billion) with banks and financial institutions operating in Nigeria.
Impairment on cash at bank has been measured and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. However, a specific impairment was made on the bank balance with Heritage Bank Plc. Refer to Note 23.

Restricted cash

The Company held restricted cash of N16.98 billion as at year end (2023: N21.30 billion) with banks and financial institutions operating in Nigeria .
Impairment on restricted cash has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its restricted cash have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. However, a specific impairment was made on the restricted balance with Heritage Bank Plc. Refer to Note 23.

Other receivables

The Company had 'other receivables' of N3.39 million as at year end (2023: N5.61.30 billion) with other customers and aggregators. This was assessed for impairment and considered to be immaterial. Regulatory receivables and Recoverable legacy debts were also assessed and considered to be immaterial.

The company applied the general approach in computing expected credit losses (ECL) for other receivables .
ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.
ECLs are recognised in three stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The ECL is determined by projecting the Probability of default, Loss given Default (LGD) and Exposure at default (EAD) for each future month and for each individual exposure. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.
The 12-month and Lifetime PDs are derived by mapping the internal rating grade of the obligors to the PD term structure of an external rating agency for all asset classes. The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type. The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation – such as how the maturity profile of the PDs, etc. – are monitored and reviewed on a regular basis. There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

32.2 Sensitivity analysis

The table below shows information on the sensitivity of the carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets to the methods, assumptions and estimates used in calculating impairment losses on the financial assets at the end of the reporting period. These methods, assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets.

A 10% change in the expected cash flow from trade receivables, with all other variables held constant will result in the following:

	Effect on loss before tax 31 December 2024 ₦'000	Effect on loss before tax 31 December 2023 ₦'000
+10%	25,772,266	1,517,401
-10%	(25,772,266)	(1,517,401)

A 10% increase in the estimated cash flows would decrease the loss before tax by N25.77 billion (2023: N1.52 billion) while a corresponding 10% decrease in the estimated cash flows will increase the loss before tax by N25.77 billion (2023: N1.52 billion).

32.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or any other financial asset. Management's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk damaging the Company's reputation.

As part of liquidity risk management procedures, the Company monitors rolling forecasts of liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the covenant compliance, and compliance with internal financial position ratio.

	Contractual cash flows				
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Above 10 years	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Non-derivative financial liabilities December 31, 2024					
Trade and other payables*	200,991,280	-	-	-	200,991,280
Loans and borrowings	4,047,147	24,212,326	-	-	28,259,473
	205,038,427	**24,212,326**	**-**	**-**	**229,250,753**

*Non-financial liabilities excluded include statutory liabilities (VAT, PAYE and WHT Payables).

32.3 Liquidity risk

	Contractual cash flows				
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Above 10 years	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Non-derivative financial liabilities December 31, 2023					
Trade and other payables*	551,269,596	-	-	-	551,269,596
Loans and borrowings	7,472,370	22,111,162	5,678,144	-	35,261,677
	558,741,966	**22,111,162**	**5,678,144**	**-**	**586,531,273**

*Non-financial liabilities excluded include statutory liabilities (VAT, PAYE and WHT Payables).

32.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Company manages market risks by keeping costs low through various cost optimisation programs. Moreover, market developments are monitored and discussed regularly, and mitigating actions are taken where necessary.

32.5 Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's presentation currency). Management has a policy requiring the Company to manage its foreign currency risk against its functional currency. To manage its foreign currency risk arising from future commercial transaction and recognised asset and liabilities, the Company ensures that significant transaction is contracted in the functional currency.

Exposure to currency risk

	2024	2024	2023	2023
	USD	NGN	USD	NGN
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6,248	5,946,346
Statement of financial position exposure	-	-	6,248	5,946,346

The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year.

	Reporting date spot rate	
	NGN	NGN
USD	1,535.82	951.79

The company translates its US Dollar denominated balances using the Nigerian autonomous foreign exchange (NAFEX) rate. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate.

Sensitivity analysis

	2023
	NGN
Sensitivity at -10%	(594,635)
Sensitivity at +10%	594,635

A 10% increase in the estimated cash flows would decrease the profit before tax by 2023 N594,634 while a corresponding 10% decrease in the estimated cash flows will increase the profit before tax by N594,634.

32.6 Fair values

Fair values versus carrying amounts

Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities fair values approximate their carrying amounts .

	2024		2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial liabilities	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Loans and borrowings	26,867,138	22,964,158	33,414,425	26,880,062
	26,867,138	**22,964,158**	**33,414,425**	**26,880,062**

The fair value measurement for the Loans and borrowings was performed using observable inputs (Level 2). The Level 2 category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

The Income approach has been used in estimating the fair value based on the present value of expected future cash flows from the loan.Tke key inputs used are the projected cashflows, loan duration in line with congratual agreement and a market-derived interest rate from Central Bank of Nigeria is applied to establish the present value of the loans.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

33 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'total equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, less cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash. Total equity comprises all components of equity.

The board of directors seeks to achieve a more favourable total equity to adjusted net debt by engaging in mass metering projects and strengthening the revenue assurance function. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio as at December 2024 was as follows:

	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Total liabilities	324,333,409	653,585,416
Less: cash and cash equivalents (Note 23)	(21,907,341)	(13,542,653)
current restricted cash (Note 23.2)	(11,476,971)	(16,088,295)
non-current restricted cash (Note 23.2)	(4,862,299)	(4,565,978)
Adjusted net debts	286,086,797	619,388,489
Total equity	124,794,499	31,656,225
Total equity to adjusted net debts	2.29	19.57

Equity includes share capital, revaluation reserves and retained losses.

34 Events after the reporting period

NERC Orders

Subsequent to year end, the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commision (NERC) issued revised tariff rates for the supply of electricty that affected significantly customers under the band A tariff category. This is expected to increase the amount of revenue in the following year and reduce tariff shortfall. The expected change cannot be reasonable estimated.

Nigerian Tax Act, 2025

The Nigeria Tax Act, 2025 ("NTA") was recently signed into law by the President of Nigeria and is set to become effective in 2026. The New Tax Act amend the fiscal provisions of the taxation of income, profits, and gains of companies, partnerships, trusts, families and individuals, as well as the taxation of instruments, and transactions in Nigeria.

Management is currently assessing the implications, and planning for full implementation by the company in the 2025 financial year.

There was no other event after the reporting date that could have material effect on the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and on the profit for the year ended on that date that have not been taken into account in these financial statements.

35 Non-audit services

The auditor did not provide any non-audit services to the Company during the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023:Nil).

36 Changes in working capital

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Movement in trade and other receivables	₦'000	₦'000
Opening balance	481,750,102	408,646,361
Closing balance	226,150,563	481,750,103
Net movement	255,599,540	(73,103,742)
Impairment of trade and other receivables (Note 20.1)	(97,595,236)	(48,093,490)
Tariff shortfall (Note 9.1)	75,821,000	83,217,000
Decrease/ (increase) in trade and other receivables	233,825,304	(37,980,232)
Movement in trade and other payables		
Opening balance	595,354,366	526,498,291
Closing balance	251,216,754	595,354,365
Net movement	(344,137,612)	68,856,074
Net interest reversal on NBET and ONEM bills (Note 13.2)	78,768,641	15,744,077
(Decrease)/ increase in trade and other payables	(265,368,970)	84,600,152

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Movement in inventories	31 December 2024 ₦'000	31 December 2023 ₦'000
Opening balance	591,155	500,000
Closing balance	1,012,448	591,155
Net movement	(421,293)	(91,155)
Reserve for inventory obsolescence (Note 10)	(1,772)	(3,175)
Increase in inventories	(423,065)	(94,329)

37 **Exemption for Compliance with Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria on Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR)**

In December 2022, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN), pursuant to Sections 7(1), 7(2f), and 50(f) of the Financial Reporting Council Act, 2011, issued guidance mandating Public Interest Entities (PIEs), both listed and non-listed, to establish and report on a system of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR). For non-listed PIEs, the effective date of implementation was set as the financial year ended 31 December 2024. As a non-listed PIE, Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company Plc was therefore expected to comply with this requirement for the year ended 31 December 2024.

On 9 April 2025, the Company obtained a one-year extension from the FRCN, thereby deferring the requirement to report on ICFR until the financial year ending 31 December 2025. Accordingly, ICFR reporting will commence with effect from the 2025 financial year.

38 **Reclassifications within the financial statements**

There were reclassifications made for the period ended 31 December 2023, the comparative amounts relating to 2023 financial year were reclassified in adherence to IAS 1, paragraph 41. The Company previously presented some of its balances on the statement of profit or loss, statements of financial position and statement of cashflows. However, management considers it to be more relevant if these items are presented as separate line items on those statements. See table below

	As previously reported **31 December 2023**	Reclassification	As currently reported **31 December 2023**
Statement of financial position	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Current asset			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 23)	34,196,926	(20,654,273)	13,542,653
Restricted cash (Note 23.2)	-	4,565,978	4,565,978
Non curent asset			
Restricted cash (Note 23.2)	-	16,088,295	16,088,295
Statement of profit or loss			
Other income (Note 11)	3,977,215	4,313,222	8,290,437
Revenue from contract with customers (Note 9.2)	88,881,790	(4,313,222)	84,568,568
Statement of cashflows			
Changes in working capital			
Decrease/(increase) in restricted cash (current)*	-	16,088,295	16.088.295
Investing activities			
Restricted cash	-	5,209,985	5,209,985
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	35,533,084	(21,298,280)	14,234,804

IBADAN ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANY PLC

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

OTHER NATIONAL DISCLOSURES

VALUE ADDED STATEMENT

	2024	%	2023	%
	₦'000		₦'000	
Revenue from contracts with customers	319,269,343		238,700,386	
Other income	6,565,475		8,290,437	
Net finance income	76,354,718		12,531,192	
	402,189,536		259,522,015	
Cost of goods and other services:				
- Local	(273,573,842)		(229,809,644)	
- Foreign	-		-	
Value added	**128,615,695**	**100**	**29,712,371**	**100**
Applied as follows:				
To Employees:				
- As salaries, wages and other staff costs	10,044,872	8	9,730,834	33
To Government as:				
- Taxes	17,649,932	14	3,916,269	13
Retained in the business:				
- Property, plant and equipment	7,599,645	6	6,903,900	23
- Intangible assets	182,972	-	200,639	1
Profit retained in the business	93,138,274	72	8,960,729	30
Value added	**128,615,695**	**100**	**29,712,371**	**100**

Value added represents the wealth created by the company through its own efforts and those of its employees. This statement shows the distribution of the wealth through the use of the company's assets by its own employees' effort and the allocation of wealth among employees, providers of capital, government and the proportion retained for the future creation of more wealth.

Value Added Statement is presented for the purposes of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and the Financial reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023.

FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restated* 2020
	₦'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	₦'000
Revenue from contracts with customers	319,269,343	238,700,386	146,212,914	161,243,679	174,758,004
Profit/(loss) before minimum and income taxation	110,788,206	12,876,998	(17,074,251)	(62,082,331)	(1,906,990)
Profit/(loss) for the year	93,138,274	8,960,729	(17,904,178)	(62,894,545)	(2,346,830)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	93,138,274	8,960,729	(17,904,178)	(62,894,545)	41,883,791
Basic earnings/ (loss) per share (in Naira)	9,313.83	896.07	(1,790.42)	(6,289.45)	(234.68)
Diluted earnings/ (loss) per share (in Naira)	9,313.83	896.07	(1,790.42)	(6,289.45)	(234.68)

Statement of financial position

	2024	2023	2022	2021	Restated* 2020
	₦'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	₦'000
Property, plant and equipment	168,298,907	164,776,642	159,983,076	158,315,098	155,541,251
Intangible assets	497,053	513,418	548,253	649,123	867,157
Other assets	-	17,203	223,642	430,079	636,515
Restricted cash	4,862,299	4,565,978			
Current asset	275,469,649	515,368,401	443,782,233	397,993,284	385,122,566
Total assets	**449,127,908**	**685,241,642**	**604,537,204**	**557,387,584**	**542,167,489**
Capital and liabilities					
Share capital	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Retained earnings/ (Accumulated losses)	33,124,520	(60,013,754)	(68,974,483)	(51,070,305)	11,824,240
Revaluation reserve	91,664,979	91,664,979	91,664,979	91,664,979	91,664,979
Non-current liabilities	25,564,521	27,600,773	35,829,743	38,405,091	11,289,272
Current liabilities	298,768,888	625,984,643	546,011,965	478,382,819	427,383,998
Total capital and liabilities	**449,127,908**	**685,241,641**	**604,537,204**	**557,387,584**	**542,167,489**

Five-Year financial summary is presented for the purposes of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023.