



Access to Electricity deficit

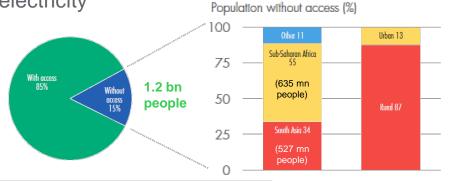
By 2030, 1.7 billion people will gain access to electricity

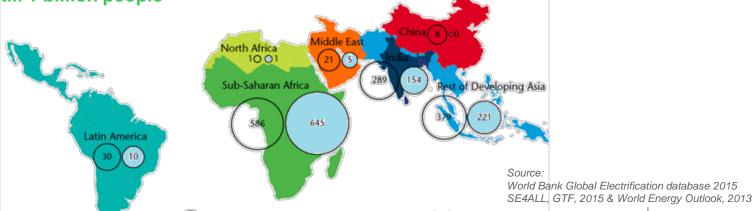
Since 2009: 222 million people gained access to electricity

Access to energy deficit:

In 2013: 1.2 billion people

In 2030: still 1 billion people





2009 (in millions of people)

2030 (in millions of people)

Life Is On



Access to Energy became a worldwide political commitment

A favorable international context, promoting the private sector intervention

International Institutions put A2E as their top priority:

- SE4ALL 3 obj.: x2 renewables, x2 energy efficiency, universal energy access
 - At Rio+20, \$32 bn investments committed for A2E vs. \$320 bn committed in total
- Sustainable Development Goal #7: "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all"

International and national commitments

- COP21: emergence of the CLIMATE ENERGY POVERTY nexus
 - New initiatives launched: Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI), Breakthrough Energy Coalition, Climate Aggregation Platform, Clean Technology Fund, Green Climate fund
 - A2E will be a key topic of COP22 in Marrakech
- EU: ElectriFI 3 calls of 210 M€ investments into private sector (equity & conv. Grants)
- USA: Power Africa goal of additional 30,000 MW eq. to 60 M connections
 - Commitments: \$7bn (USA) + \$12bn (EU, WB, Sweden, AfDB) + \$31bn (private sector)

















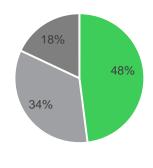


Access to Electricty is a growing market

But concentrated on small cheap products

Since 2010 **27.2M** units have been sold:

- Including 8M in 2016
- In the second half of 2016, 3.77M unites have been sold for a total of 155.4M\$
- The vast majority of the products 82% are pico solar products (under 3Wp) and they account for 50% of the turnover.
- The service rendered by such products is limited to one light and mobile phone charging (for the bigger ones)
- The bigger products providing more lights, radio, represents only 18% of the volume.



• 0-1.5 • 1.5-3 • Others

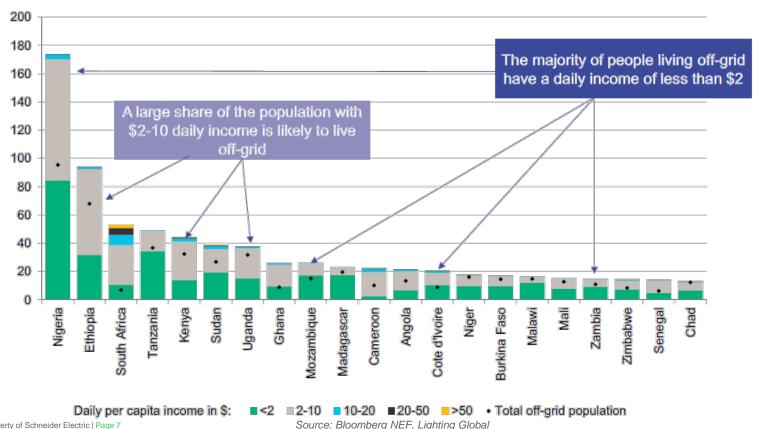
Geographically sales concentrates in East Africa (1.5M units and India 1.4M units)



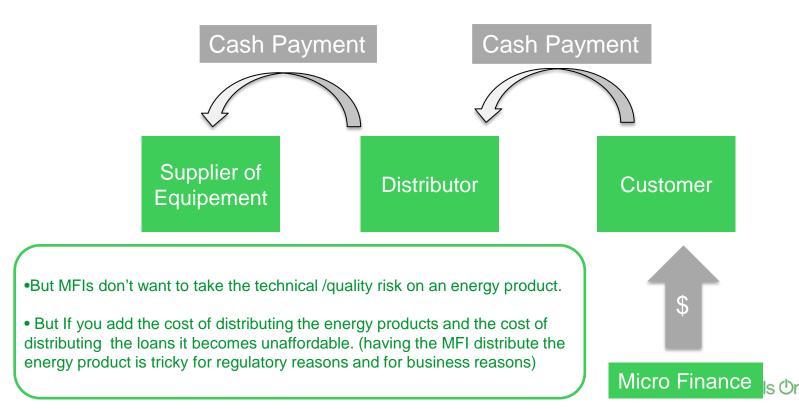


Relative wealth in Africa

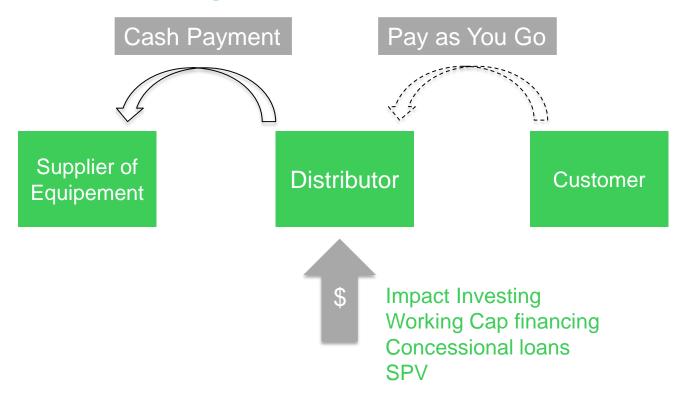
Population (in millions) by estimated per capita income



Economical Challenges: Customer doesn't have cash Option 1: financing the customer MicroFinance



Economical Challenges: Customer doesn't have cash Option 2: Financing the distributor PAYGo





What is Pay As You Go?

Solar Home System sold on a lease to own scheme that **switches off** if the customer misses the payment term.

Technically, the SHS embarks an **encryption system** to read the codes and may include communication capabilities.

In terms of Business Model most of the time (in Africa) payments are made through mobile money:

- Customer pays through the Mobile Money System (SMS)
- Receives a code that unlocks the system for a period of time corresponding to the amount paid
- When total price is reached the system unlocks
- Lease duration typically between 18 and 36 months



What is Pay As You Go? An exemple





SHS PAYG companies accross Africa









SENEGAL Oolu Power

SIERRA LEONE Azuri

GHANA PEG Ghana Azuri

TOGO Azuri

MALAWI Azuri

ZIMBABWE Azuri

NIGERIA Nova Lumos

SOUTH AFRICA Azuri Kingo



UGANDA

Fenix International BBOXX Azuri M-KOPA Village Power SolarNow

KENYA

SunTransfer BBOXX M-KOPA Mibawa

TANZANIA

Mobisol
Fenix International
M-KOPA
Off-grid Electric
Eternum energy
EEG energy











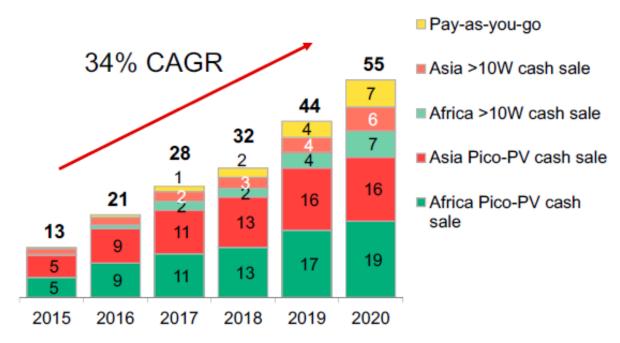






PAYGo Business Model

Baseline forecast annual sales (million units)



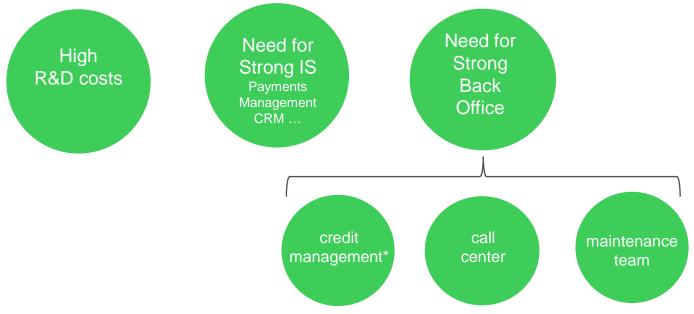
Source: Bloomberg NEF, Lighting Global



PayGo needs High Volumes

It's a High Fixed Costs Low Margin business

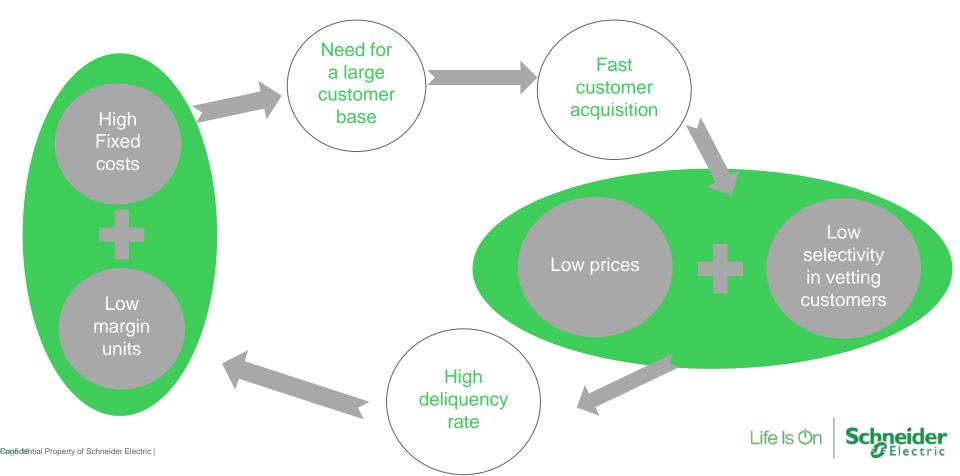
Main Fixed Costs for PAYGo Companies:







But there are a few snags ...



Nevertheless, PAYGo is a breakthrough in Access to Energy

Technology is moving fast

- Batteries are more **efficent** and **increase** their life span (increased period during which the customer is saving money)
- Low cost communication improving (more and more systems are communicating)
- Appliances are becoming more and more efficient
- Product data management reduces maintenance costs
- Customer data management improves vetting process, and marketing efficiency

Energy is more and more seen as part of an eco system:

- Partners are ready to share costs (MNO, Banks, Utilities)
- Access to information improves the customers revenues (agricultural apps, market infos, ..)



It's still difficult to conclude

What are the strenghts of PAYGo?

- SHS is affordable
- Enables people to get access to more comfort and safety

What are the weaknesses?

- SHS won't enable the customers to significatively increase their revenues and change their lives
- SHS companies are still struggling with their Business Models

Favorable tendancies:

- More and more companies are breaking even
- More and more investors are interested in the field. Commercial investors are now showing up
- The next step to boost SHS sales would be to unlock debt financing at a large scale



