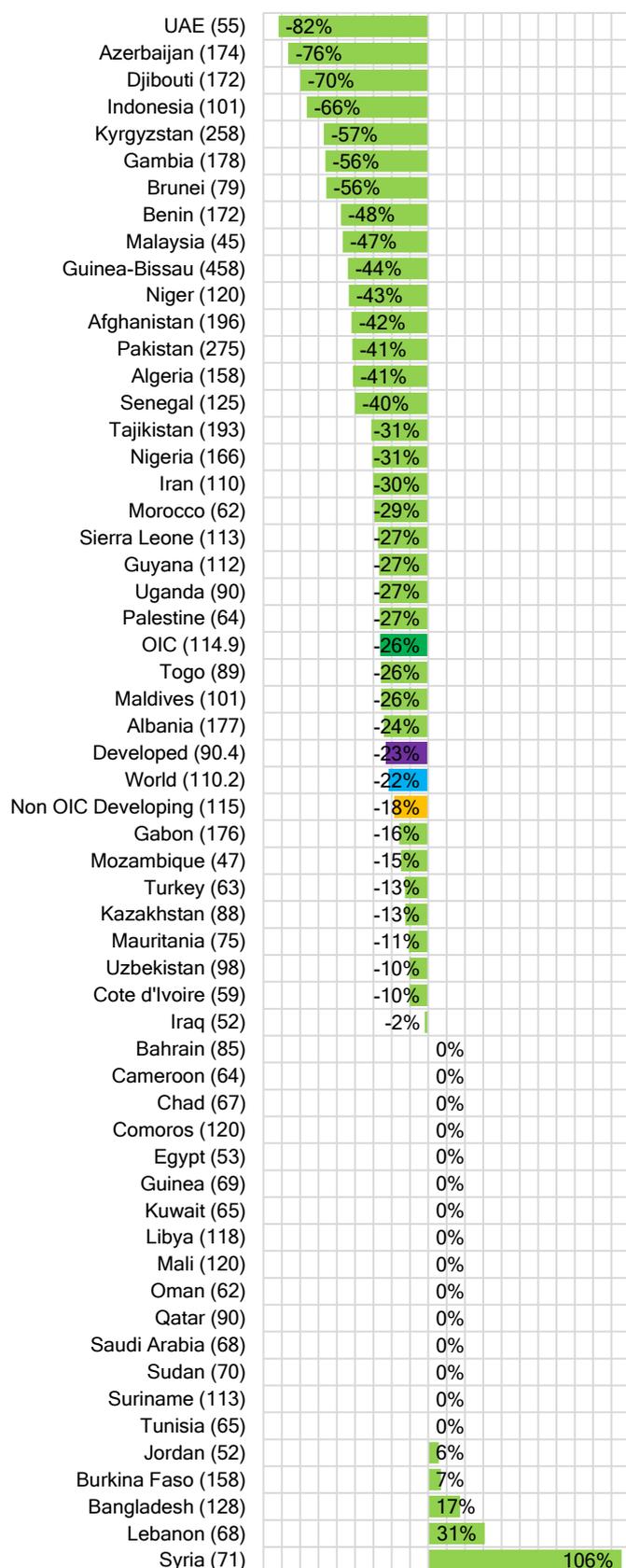


DID YOU KNOW?

2019-08

Percentage Change in Time Required to Get Electricity, 2010 vs. 2018



- A modern society depends on reliable and affordable energy services to function smoothly and to develop equitably, hence, electricity has become important of a part of our daily life, and one cannot think of a world without electricity. Electricity is an important part of homes and industries as its usage spur development of industries and growth of businesses. In obtaining a permanent electricity connection and supply for a standardized warehouse, the most important determinants are **time, procedures** and **cost**. **Time** is recorded in calendar days. Time measure captures the median duration that the electricity utility and experts indicate is necessary in practice, rather than required by law, to complete a procedure with minimum follow-up and no extra payments. It is assumed that the minimum time required for each procedure is one day.
- **OIC countries** group has experienced a decrease of **26.1%** in time required to get electricity between 2010 and 2018. The decrease recorded by OIC countries as a group was greater than that of the Developed countries group (22.9%), World (21.5%) and Non-OIC Developing countries group (18.3%) in the same period.
- The time required to get electricity **decreased in 34 OIC countries**. **No change** was observed in **15 OIC countries**.
- The OIC countries with **40%** or more decrease in time required to get electricity between 2010 and 2018 were **UAE, Azerbaijan, Djibouti, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Gambia, Brunei, Benin, Malaysia, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Algeria** and **Senegal**.
- On the other hand, time required to get electricity between 2010 and 2018 **increased in 5 OIC countries** namely, **Syria, Lebanon, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso** and **Jordan**.
- Concerning the time required to get electricity in 2018 only, the values for OIC countries varied between 10 days (UAE) and 257 days (Guinea-Bissau). The OIC average was **84.8 days** which was longer than that of the Developed (69.7 days) but shorter than that of the World (86.5 days) and Non-OIC Developing countries (94 days) group.
- Contrary to the general belief, 10 OIC countries in the Sub-Saharan region including **Mozambique, Djibouti, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Uganda, Togo, Mauritania, Chad, Niger**, and **Guinea** had a shorter time in getting electricity when compared with that of Developed countries' average.

Note: The values in the parentheses next to country names in the chart indicate time (days) required to get electricity in 2010 except for Libya 2012 and the percentage time decline for Libya was calculated based on 2012 and 2018 data, For Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nigeria and Pakistan, the data before 2013 were based on the largest business city but the data from 2013 to 2018 were calculated as the population-weighted average of the values for the first and second largest business cities.

Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 19/02/2019 from World Bank, Doing Business. Please visit **OIC Statistics (OICStat) Database** (<http://bit.ly/2F7W8cv>) for other Private Sector category indicators.