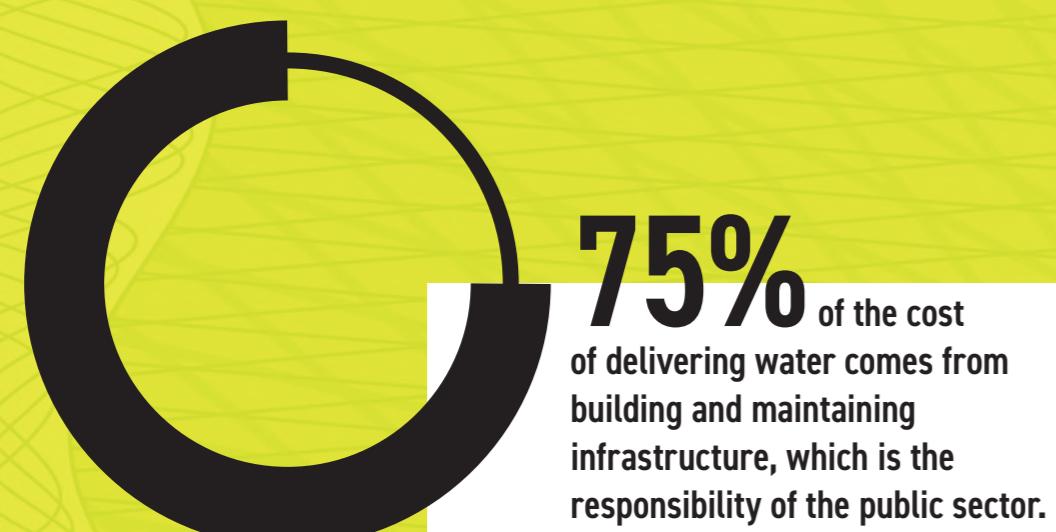


# THIRST

Commodifying a natural human right.

## Why We Privatize

- Aging and obsolete infrastructure requires a large, immediate investment. Some estimate over \$100 billion across the next 20 years.
- The worldwide water crisis increases the price of water based on the economic principle of scarcity, increasing investor prospects but ignoring the human element.
- Institutions like The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank pressure developing nations to turn to privatized water systems and subsequently profit from loan interest.
- Neo-liberal policies of the 1980s and 90s provided tax advantages to private entities while cutting also cutting government funding.



## Profits Could be Tax Dollars

20-30% of private water prices go to corporate profits, dividends, and income taxes.  
On average, investor-owned utilities CHARGE 59% MORE



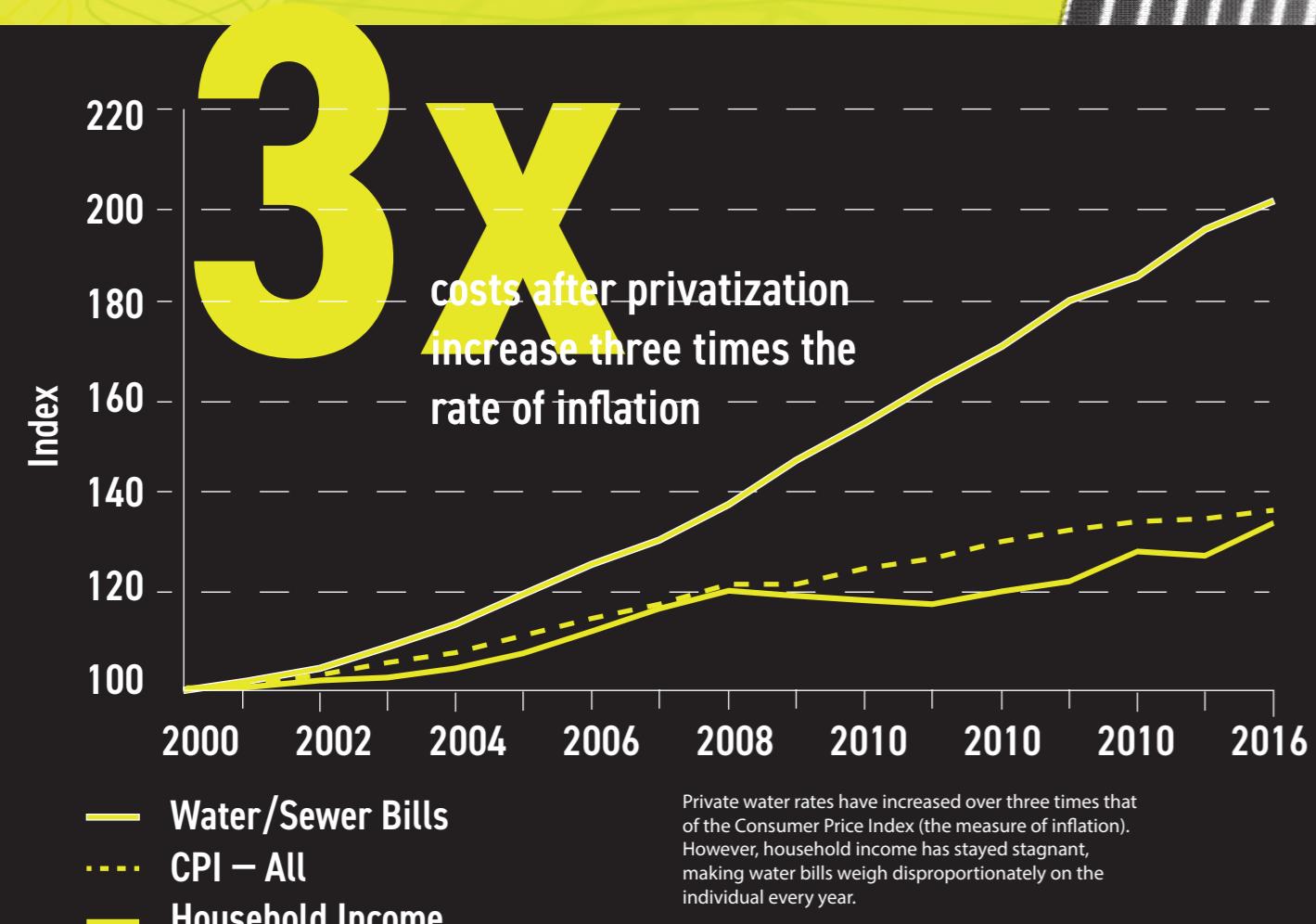
This generated private revenue of over  
**\$300 BILLION**

last year worldwide.

"[It's easy to say we need to have] compassion for the people, but the business responsibilities, I think, limit how compassionate we can actually be."

Steve Egan  
Public Works Corporate Consultant interviewed in  
"Water Warriors" 2007 documentary

## Rate Increases

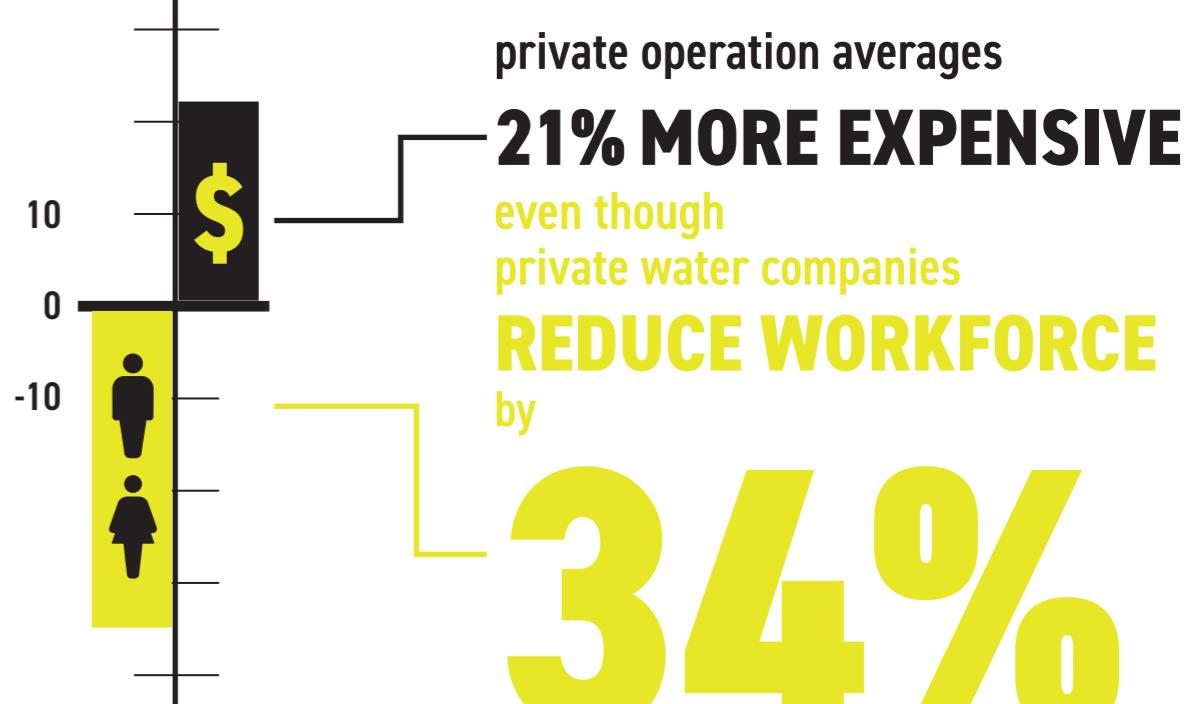


As water becomes more scarce due to over-population and climate change, its costs soar. With the rising trend of privatization, those who capitalize on this vital resource are then able to hold the lives of countless people hostage to their water bills.

Do we choose to protect access to water or shareholders' profits?

Operating Cost

## Operating Cost



## Human Affect

### Affordability

The EPA has determined that for water utility to be considered affordable, its cost cannot exceed 4.5% of household income.

2019  
It is estimated 36% of households will be unable to afford water utility.

2014  
12% of households found water prices unaffordable.

Since then % of those served have returned to public contracts.

By 2011, 13% of the world population were served by privatized water.

**909 MILLION PEOPLE** across 62 countries

#1 REASON IS FAILURE TO MAINTAIN SERVICE QUALITY

#2 IS FAILURE TO ACHIEVE COST SAVINGS

In the last five years the FAILURE RATE of water and sewage privatizations has increased to 34%, compared with a failure rate of just 6% for energy, 3% for telecommunications and 7% for transportation during the same period.

Telecommunications  
Energy  
Transportation  
Water