

WHY ARE REMUNICIPALISATIONS THE NEW TREND?

(Re)municipalisation is the purchase or repurchase of an enterprise through the public hand or an enterprise of the public hand.

700 REMUNICIPALISATIONS 20 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

298 in energy supply
166 in water supply
26 in waste management
18 in other sectors

347 Germany
152 France
64 United Kingdom
56 Spain
21 Norway
17 Austria
5 Denmark, the Netherlands
8 Sweden
4 Finland, Hungary
3 Italy, Portugal, Turkey
2 Albania, the Ukraine
1 Belgium, Lithuania,
Russia, Czech Republic



1 END OF DISAPPOINTMENTS



Municipalities and the population do not want to be disappointed any longer. Services should have become 'better and cheaper' when provided by private operators, but frequently those promises have not been fulfilled. Instead the results were poor quality because of lack of investment and higher prices.

2 SCOPE OF INFLUENCE



Municipalities wish to regain the scope of influence which they have lost through privatisations. This concerns aspects such as climate protection, social aspects in setting prices, and quality.

3 LONG-TERM INCOME



Municipalities wish to regain sustainable income which they have lost through privatisations. This income can be invested in the maintenance and improvement of services, which is to the benefit of consumers. Privatisations fix budget deficits only over the short-term, as privatisation has only a one-off positive effect.

4 FIT FOR THE FUTURE



Municipalities wish to have services of general interest which are fit for the future. For this reason long-term investment in infrastructure is required. This is often neglected by private operators in the interest of short-term profit.

5 PROFITS FOR THE PEOPLE

Municipalities want profits to benefit people. Profits of publicly owned enterprises flow back through investments to the population. Furthermore communal investment increases locally added value creation and the competitive position of the location.