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Journal Name:	British Journal of Economics, Management & Trade
Manuscript Number:	2014_BJEMT_9545
Title of the Manuscript:	Should Water Resources be Managed as a Public or as a Private, Economic Good – the Croatian Dilemma
Type of the Article	Short Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	Please use online language check service to improve the language or have the MS read by native speaker. please see review report.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	There are some missing references. please see full review report to identify minor comments	All the missing references are shaded in yellow.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The issue of water privatization is a hot issue nowadays. This article adds some insights to the discussion and especially for the Croatian model. If major review is conducted the article will appear more attractive and with scientific contribution. There are some strong claims such as about Coca Cola company and International Monetary Fund, and World Bank. These arguments might not be suitable for a scientific article. They shall be rephrased or diluted to avoid future conflicts.	The current generally accepted view is that the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank assist the developing countries in the privatization of their water supply systems, with the goal of enabling easy access to water for the poor citizens. These organizations, by implementing their "programs of structural adjustment" cooperate with the local governments, so that the local governments first have to express good will for restructuring the system (meaning that they wish to privatize it and thus enable the access to water for the greatest number of citizens). As one of the most blatant cases in which this was not carried



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		out, but to the contrary, the opposite effect was achieved, there can be cited the example of Bolivia. Unfortunately, the privatization of its water supply system did not yield the expected results and the American corporation Bechtel, which had been granted the concession for the management of the water infrastructure doubled the prices of water immediately after it received the concession (Maude. B., 2001). The new expenditures caused great problems for many Bolivian families, and the supply to the poorest has been cut as they could not afford to pay their bills. This has caused the indignation of the poorest citizens and triggered off the demonstrations and conflicts with the police. In the end, Bechtel withdrew from Bolivia, but the company is still involved in the litigation suit with the government because of the incurred USD 40 million business loss. As the example of water overexploitation there can be cited the case of the Indian village Plachimad, where a multinational corporation was granted the concession for managing the water supply system. Unfortunately, the scenario that followed was not favorable for the local population. Through overexploitation and negligence about the environment, the corporation caused a water shortage and forced the population to emigrate, although the region's water resources had been plentiful. (Shiva V, 2006).
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