

LIFE Integrated Projects 2016

Optimising the implementation of the 2nd RBMP in the Malta River Basin District

LIFE 16 IPE MT 008



Action A.4:

Stakeholder Assessment and Perception Survey

Results of the Commercial Stakeholder Perception Survey on the Development of the Water Sector in the Maltese Islands

Water Survey – Industries

SURVEY UNDERTAKEN IN NOVEMBER 2019: UNWEIGHTED RESULTS

COMPANIES' CHARACTERISTICS

The target population of this survey consisted of all the active companies that are listed in the NSO's business register, including self-employed persons. In total there were 48,550 companies from which a sample of 1,500 was chosen. 525 companies participated, while another 121 were not eligible to participate. The highest share of participating companies were classified under NACE C – Manufacturing, NACE G -Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcyles, and NACE I – Accommodation and Food Service Activities with 45 companies each. The lowest share of participating companies were in NACE T - Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods - And Services-Producing Activities Of Households For Own Use with just 2 companies. There were 273 companies (52.0 per cent) that employed from 0 to 19 persons and 252 companies (48.0 per cent) that employed 20 or more employees. It should be noted that the distribution of participating companies does not follow the distribution of the target population and so this report provides the unweighted results.

	Employees Grouped		Total	
Company NACE	0 to 19	20 or more	number of companies	
B - Mining and Quarrying	10	0	10	
C - Manufacturing	22	23	45	
D - Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	3	1	4	
E - Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	7	2	9	
F - Construction	15	16	31	
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	22	23	45	

Table 1. Total number of participating companies by employee groupings and NACE
categories

H - Transportation and Storage	19	17	36
I - Accommodation and Food Service Activities	18	27	45
J - Information and Communication	16	20	36
K - Financial and Insurance Activities	15	15	30
L - Real Estate Activities	13	5	18
M - Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	19	17	36
N - Administrative and Support Service Activities	18	20	38
O - Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	18	19	37
P - Education	14	24	38
Q - Human Health and Social Work Activities	17	7	24
R - Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	11	10	21
S - Other Service Activities	14	6	20
T - Activities of Households As Employers; Undifferentiated Goods and Services-Producing Activities Of Households For Own Use	2	0	2
Total number of companies	273	252	525

WATER USE

One of the main aims of this survey was to collect data about water use within companies. With regards to the type of water that is used for drinking, the highest share of companies used water dispensers (68.2 per cent), followed by bottled water (28.8 per cent). Domestic reverse osmosis and tap water came next with 20.4 per cent and 13.0 per cent respectively¹.

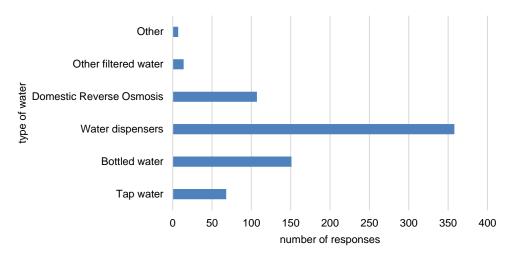
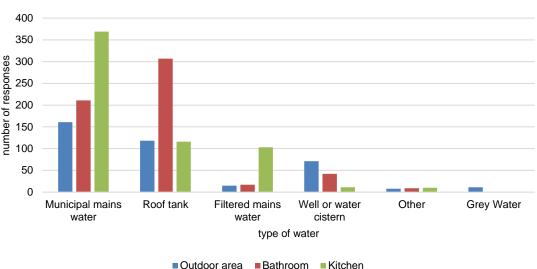


Chart 1. Type of water used in companies for drinking

In kitchens the prevalent type of water used by 70.3 per cent of companies was the municipal mains water followed by the roof tank at 22.1 per cent¹. The situation is different for bathrooms since the roof tank was used by the highest share of companies amounting to 58.5 per cent, followed by municipal mains water at 40.2 per cent¹.





Note: Companies could only choose grey water for the outdoor area.

With regards to the water that is used in the outdoor area 30.7 per cent of companies used municipal mains water, followed by 22.5 per cent that used water from the roof tank and 13.5 per cent that used water from a well or cistern¹.

Companies were also asked about which appliances and systems were installed on their premises by choosing from a predefined list. 60.0 per cent of companies had water efficient flushing systems installed, followed by water efficient faucets at 45.1 per cent and dishwashers at 31.2 per cent¹.

At the NACE category level, water efficient flushing systems were mainly found in NACE L – Real estate activities (94.4 per cent of the companies in the same NACE category) and were least frequent in NACE E - Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities (22.2 per cent)². Water efficient faucets were also mainly prevalent in NACE L (83.3 per cent); however, they were least frequent in NACE O - Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security (10.8 per cent)². Perhaps unsurprisingly, dishwashers were most common in NACE I – Accommodation and Food Service Activities (84.4 per cent) whilst they were absent in NACE D, E, F and T.

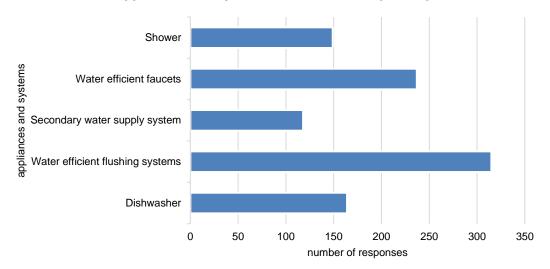


Chart 3. Appliances and systems installed on companies premises

Companies that declared to have water efficient flushing systems installed were asked to specify the type of system installed. From these companies 77.8 per cent had the dual flushing system installed, followed by the manually reduced volume flushing at 27.3 per cent¹. Companies were also requested to specify which type of water efficient faucets they had installed. From those companies that had water efficient faucets installed, 36.7 per cent had pressed, fixed volume/metering slow-close faucets and 19.0 per cent had aerators. 25.7 per cent declared that they did not know which type of water efficient faucets faucets they had installed¹.

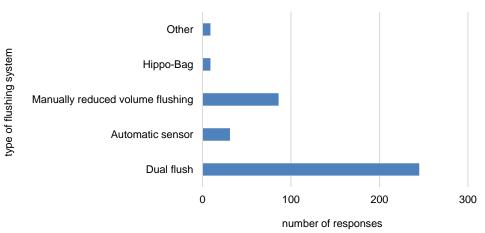


Chart 4. Type of water efficient flushing system installed on companies' premises

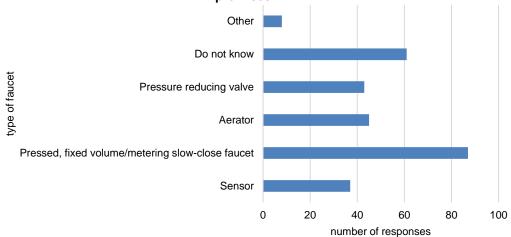


Chart 5. Type of water efficient faucets installed on companies' premises

Companies that harvested rainwater on their own premises amounted to 131 (25.0 per cent), whilst those that did not harvest rainwater amounted to 388 (73.9 per cent). At the NACE category level, rainwater harvesting was most prevalent among companies that fall under NACE D - Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply and NACE T - Activities Of Households As Employers; Undifferentiated Goods and Services-Producing Activities Of Households For Own Use (50.0 per cent of companies in the same NACE categories) and the least available among companies that fall under NACE R - Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (4.8 per cent).

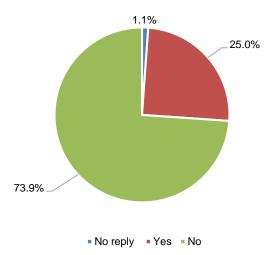


Chart 6. Companies that harvest rainwater on own premises

The number of participating companies in the manufacturing sector (NACE C) amounted to 45. With regards to the type of water that is used in manufacturing processes by

companies in NACE C, 44.4 per cent of these companies utilised mains water without treatment. Mains water that is further treated on site was used by 28.9 per cent of companies, while rainwater was used by 13.3 per cent of companies¹.

Type of water used as part of manufacturing process	C - Manufacturing	Percentage from total number of participating companies in NACE C
No reply to this question	6	13.3
Mains water without treatment	20	44.4
Mains water further treated on-site	13	28.9
Bowser water without treatment	4	8.9
Bowser water further treated on-site	3	6.7
Private groundwater source; borehole, spring, spiera	3	6.7
Rainwater	6	13.3
New water	0	0.0
Other	3	6.7

Manufacturing companies were also asked what is the price of process water that they use. 35.6 per cent of the manufacturing companies paid from \in 1.50 to \in 2.49, followed by 24.4 per cent which paid \in 0 to \in 0.49 for this water. 20.0 per cent of manufacturing companies did not know what the price of their process water was.

With reference to process water, manufacturing companies were asked if they had the means or recycle and re-use this water. 71.1 per cent did not have any means to re-use and recycle this water, as opposed to 24.4 per cent which had the means. 2.2 per cent did not know whether their company had the means to recycle and re-use process water.

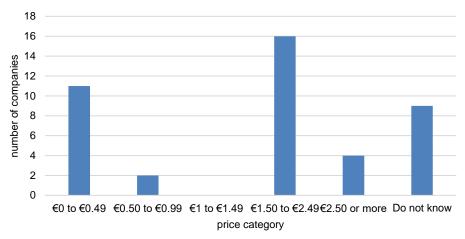


Chart 7. Price of water utilised in the manufacturing process per cubic metre

Table 3. Process water recycling and re-use on companies' premises

Does company have means to recycle and re-use process water on premises	NACE C - Manufacturing	Percentage from total number of companies in NACE C
No reply to this question	1	2.2
Yes	11	24.4
No	32	71.1
Do not know	1	2.2
Total manufacturing companies	45	100.0

WATER PERCEPTION

As part of the survey companies were asked to rank applications and activities according to what they believe has the highest water consumption. Applications and activities that companies believed to have the highest water consumption included the toilet flushing (chosen by 50.5 per cent of companies), followed by general cleaning (39.6 per cent) and the kitchen sink and washing machine (9.3 per cent each). Companies reported the second highest consumption for the toilet flushing (16.2 per cent), followed by the hand-wash basin (15.6 per cent) and the kitchen sink (14.7 per cent). Regarding the third

highest consumption, companies chose the kitchen sink (16.8 per cent), the hand wash basin (14.3 per cent) and general cleaning (10.7 per cent). Here it is interesting to note that the kitchen sink featured across all the three consumption categories, while the toilet flushing, hand wash basin and general cleaning featured across two consumption categories; meaning that the highest share of companies believe that these are the most water consuming applications.

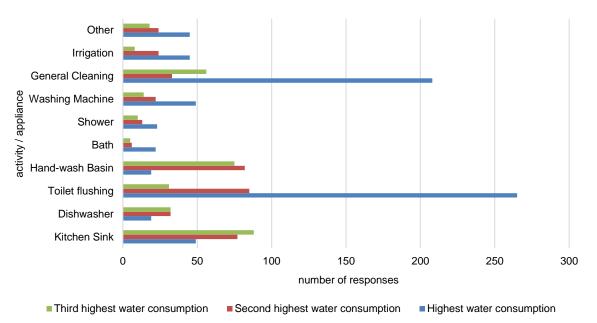


Chart 8. Highest water consuming activities on companies' premises

Among manufacturing companies (NACE C) there was interest to use highly polished treated municipal wastewater (New Water) in only 6 companies (13.3 per cent of companies in the same NACE category). The majority (48.9 per cent) were not interested to use this type of water while a further 37.8 per cent did not know or needed more information about this subject.

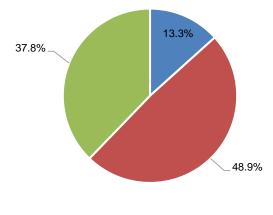


Chart 9. Interest among companies to use 'New Water'

Yes No Do not know/Need more information

With regards to the 6 companies that were interested to use 'New Water', 3 were willing to pay from $\in 0.50$ to $\in 0.99$, 2 were willing to pay $\in 0.20$ to $\in 0.49$ and 1 was willing to pay from $\in 0$ to $\in 0.19$ per cubic metre of this type of water (Question 23 in the questionnaire).

BEHAVIOURAL ASPECTS

Certain questions that were asked during this survey can be grouped under behavioural aspects because they show how companies conduct their operations in relation to water-related matters. With regards to ARMS utility bills, 60.6 per cent of companies used the water bills that they received to monitor water usage, while 38.1 per cent did not. At the NACE category level, the highest use of ARMS bills can be found in NACE I - Accommodation and Food Service Activities (86.7 per cent of companies in the same NACE category), whilst the lowest is in NACE N - Administrative and Support Service Activities (36.8 per cent)².

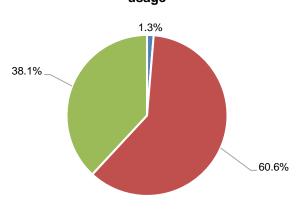


Chart 10. Companies that use ARMS bills to monitor water usage

No reply Yes No

Companies that actively monitored water leakages amounted to 284 (54.1 per cent), as opposed to 236 (45.0 per cent) which did not. The highest share of companies that actively monitored leakages were found in NACE D - Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply (75.0 per cent). The lowest share was found in NACE N - Administrative and Support Service Activities (42.1 per cent).

Companies that carried out performance audits comprised 54.1 per cent of the total. 45.8 per cent of these (130 companies) included water usage in their performance audits, whist the rest did not. NACE D - Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply and NACE I - Accommodation and Food Service Activities had the highest share of companies that included water usage in their performance audits (100 per cent and 75.9 per cent respectively of companies in each NACE category). On the other hand, NACE F – Construction and NACE B - Mining and Quarrying had the lowest share of companies that included water usage in their performance audits (18.2 per cent and 0 per cent respectively)².

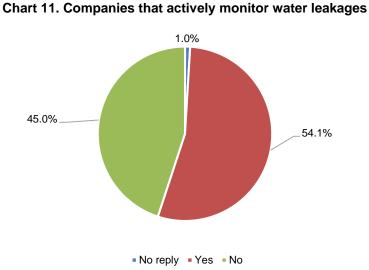
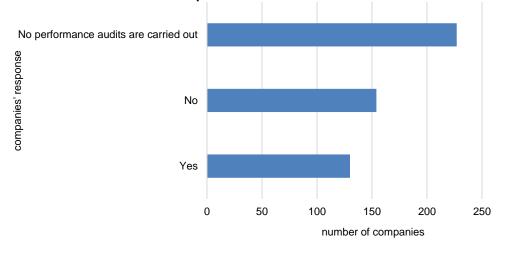
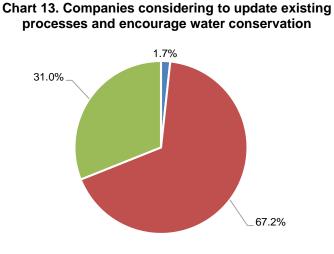


Chart 12. Companies that include water usage in their





From a total of 525 companies, 353 (67.2 per cent) considered updating existing processes and to encourage their employees to conserve water. At the NACE category level, the highest shares of companies that considered to promote water conservation were found in NACE D - Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply (100.0 per cent) and NACE O - Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security (86.5 per cent). Conversely the lowest shares were found in NACE B - Mining and Quarrying (30.0 per cent).





With regards to those companies that considered updating existing processes and to encourage their employees to conserve water, 32.0 per cent said that the main motivation behind their consideration was to reduce wastewater while 21.5 per cent mentioned protecting the environment as their main motivation. At 20.4 per cent financial considerations were the third most cited motivation.

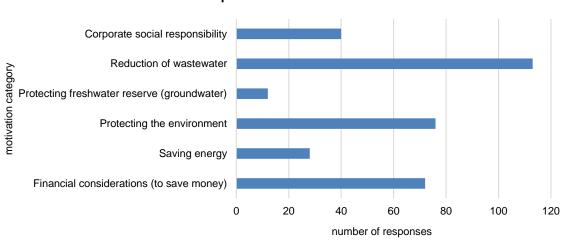


Chart 14. Motivation behind change of water conservation process/behaviour

Those companies that did not consider updating existing processes were asked to state which were the barriers that hindered the company from installing water conservation tools. The most cited answer was that the investment is not worth the effort required (29.4 per cent). Next in line was the reason that there's a lack of knowledge about existing tools (22.7 per cent).

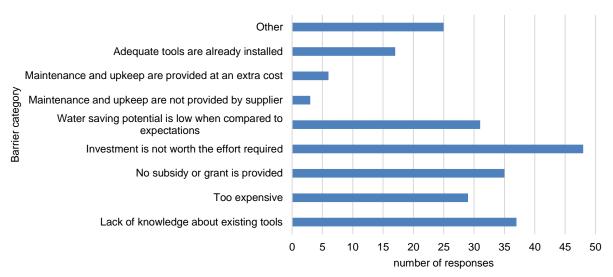
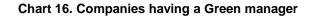
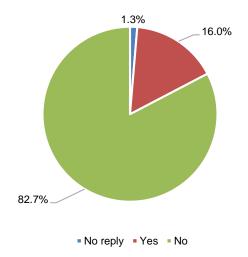


Chart 15. Barriers that hinder companies from installing water conservation tools

Companies that have appointed a 'Green manager' account for 16.0 per cent of the total number of participating companies. 82.7 per cent of companies do not have such a post within their ranks. On a sectoral level, 'Green managers' were prevalent in NACE I - Accommodation and Food Service Activities (28.9 per cent of all companies in the same NACE category). On the other hand, the lowest levels of 'Green managers' can be found in NACE S - Other Service Activities and NACE N - Administrative and Support Service Activities (5.0 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively of all companies in these NACE groupings)².

With regards to NACE C – Manufacturing, 22 companies (48.9 per cent of companies in the same NACE category) knew what a sewage discharge permit is. From these, 15 (68.2 per cent) had a sewage discharge permit while 7 (31.8 per cent) did not. All of these 7 companies have checked if they needed to apply for a sewage discharge permit.





Permit No Second second

Chart 17. Manufacturing companies having a sewage discharge permit

¹ Companies could choose more than one option when replying to this question.

² Not taking into account NACE T which only had 2 small-sized participating companies.

Questionnaire – English version

SURVEY ON PATTERNS OF WATER USE IN BUSINESSES

1. How many employees does the company currently have on its payroll? (*Tick one circle only*)

0 to 9	01
10 to 19	02
20 to 49	O ₃
50 to 249	O ₄
250 or more	05

Table 1 in the report

2. What type of water is mostly used in the company for drinking? (*Tick all that apply*)

Tap water	
Bottled water (excluding water dispensers)	2
Water dispensers	3
Domestic reverse osmosis	4
Other filtered water	5
Other (specify)	6

Chart 1 in the report

3. What type of water is used on the company's premises by type of area? (*Tick all that apply*)

	Kitchen(s)	Bathroom(s)	Outdoor area (e.g. yard)
Municipal mains water	1	1	1
Roof tank	2	2	2
Filtered mains water	3	3	3
Well or water cistern	4	4	4

Greywater (i.e. wastewater from e.g. handwash basins or showers which could be re-used)			5
Other (specify)	6	6	6

Chart 2 in the report

4. What applications and activities on the company's premises do you believe are the most water consuming? (Select **up to three options and rank** accordingly)

Kitchen sink	
Dishwasher	2
Toilet flushing	3
Handwash basin	4
Bath	5
Shower	6
Washing machine	7
General cleaning (e.g. floor washing, washing company cars, etc.)	D 8
Irrigation	9
Other (specify)	10

Chart 8 in the report

5. Which of the following are installed on the company's premises? (*Tick all that apply*)

Dishwasher(s)	
Water efficient flushing systems	2
Secondary water supply system (i.e. a network of pipes which utilise well water or other sources of water separate from the mains)	3
Water efficient faucets for hand-washing	4
Shower(s)	5

Chart 3 in the report

6. What type of water efficient flushing systems are installed? (*Tick all that apply*)

Dual flush	
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Automatic sensor	2
Manually reduced volume flushing	3
Hippo-bag (or other toilet flushing volume reduction device)	4
Other (specify)	5
None	O ₆

Chart 4 in the report

7. What type of water efficient faucets are used for hand-washing? (*Tick all that apply*)

Sensor	
Pressed, fixed volume (metering slow-close faucet)	2
Aerator	3
Pressure reducing valve	4
Do not know	5
Other (specify)	6
None	07

Chart 5 in the report

8. Is rainwater harvested on the company's premises? (Tick one circle only)

Yes	01
No	O ₂

Chart 6 in the report

9. Is water usage monitored through an assessment of water bills received from ARMS? (*Tick one circle only*)

Yes	01
No	02

Chart 10 in the report

10. Are water leakages actively monitored within the company? (Tick one circle only)

Yes	01
No	02

Chart 11 in the report

11. Is water usage included in the company's performance audit? (Tick one circle only)

Yes	01
No	O ₂
No performance audits are carried out	03

Chart 12 in the report

12. Would the company consider changing/upgrading its existing processes, or to encourage employees to conserve water? (*Tick one circle only*)

Yes	O ₁
No	$O_2 \rightarrow$ Go to question 14

Chart 13 in the report

13. What is the primary motivation behind changing existing processes/behaviour to conserve water? (*Tick one circle only*)

Financial considerations (to save money)	$O_1 \rightarrow$ Go to question 15
Saving energy	$O_2 \rightarrow$ Go to question 15
Protecting the environment	$O_3 \rightarrow$ Go to question 15
Protecting freshwater reserve (groundwater)	$O_4 \rightarrow$ Go to question 15
Reduction of wastewater	$O_5 \rightarrow$ Go to question 15
Corporate social responsibility	$O_6 \rightarrow$ Go to question 15
Other (specify)	$O_7 \rightarrow$ Go to question 15

Chart 14 in the report

14. What barriers hinder the company from installing water conservation tools? (*Tick all that apply*)

Lack of knowledge about existing tools

1

expensive	
No subsidy or grant is provided	3
Investment is not worth the effort required	4
Water saving potential is low when compared to expectations	5
Maintenance and upkeep are not provided by supplier	6
Maintenance and upkeep are provided at an extra cost	7
Adequate tools are already installed	8
Other (specify)	9

Chart 15 in the report

- 15. Does the company have a 'Green Manager'? (Tick one circle only)
 - ✓ A 'Green Manager' is a person who has enough influence on the management's decision to implement an environmental initiative, the necessary authority to put the policy into action and adequate familiarity with the operations of the company's different departments.

Yes	01
No	O ₂

Note: Questions from 16 onward were only asked to Manufacturing companies.

16. What type of water is used as part of the manufacturing process within the company? (*Tick all that apply*)

Mains water (without treatment)	
Mains water (further treated on-site)	2
Bowser water (without treatment)	3
Bowser water (further treated on-site)	4
Private groundwater source (borehole, spring, spiera)	5
Rainwater	6
'New Water' (highly polished reclaimed water produced from the treatment of municipal wastewater)	7
Other (specify)	8

Table 2 in the report

Chart 16 in the report

17. What is the price <u>per cubic meter</u> of the water utilised as part of the manufacturing process? (*Tick* **one circle** only)

€ 0 to € 0.49	01
€ 0.50 to € 0.99	O ₂
€ 1 to € 1.49	03
€ 1.50 to € 2.49	04
€ 2.50 or more	05
Do not know	06

Chart 7 in the report

18. Does the company have the means to recycle and re-use process water on its premises? (*Tick one circle only*)

Yes	01
No	O ₂
Do not know	03

Table 3 in the report

19. Do you know what a sewer discharge permit is? (*Tick one circle only*)

Yes	O ₁
No	$O_2 \rightarrow$ Go to question 22

Chart 17 in the report

20. Does the company have a sewer discharge permit? (Tick one circle only)

Yes	$O_1 \rightarrow$ Go to question 22
No	02

Chart 17 in the report

21. Has the company checked if it needs to apply for a discharge permit? (*Tick one circle only*)

Yes	01
No	O ₂

22. Is the company interested in using 'New Water' (highly polished reclaimed water)? (*Tick one circle only*)

Yes	O1
No	$O_2 \rightarrow Stop$
Do not know/Need more information	$O_3 \rightarrow Stop$

Chart 9 in the report

23. What is the price <u>per cubic meter</u> of 'New Water' that the company would be willing to pay? (*Tick* **one circle** only)

€ 0 to € 0.19	01
€ 0.20 to € 0.49	02
€ 0.50 to € 0.99	03
€ 1 to € 1.49	04
€ 1.50 or more	05

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

Questionnaire – English version

STHARRIĠ DWAR TENDENZI FL-UŻU TAL-ILMA FIN-NEGOZJI

1. Kemm-il impjegat thaddem il-kumpanija? Ikkunsidra dawk l-impjegati li jidhru fuq is-sistema tal-paga. (Immarka **ċirku wieħed** biss)

0 sa 9	01
10 sa 19	02
20 sa 49	O ₃
50 sa 249	O ₄
250 jew iktar	05

Table 1 in the report

2. X'tip ta' ilma jintuża l-aktar għax-xorb f'din il-kumpanija? (Immarka kull fejn japplika)

Ilma tal-vit	
llma fil-fliexken (<u>eskludi</u> water dispensers)	2
Water dispensers	3
Reverse Osmosis domestiku	4
Ilma ffiltrat ieħor	□₅
Oħrajn (speċifika)	6

Chart 1 in the report

3. X'tip ta' ilma jintuża f'żoni differenti tal-kumpanija? (Immarka kull fejn japplika)

	Kċina/Kċejjen	Kamra/kmamar tal-banju	Żoni fl-apert (eż. bitħa)
llma tal- <i>main</i> (mhux iffiltrat)	1	1	1
llma mit-tank tal-bejt	2	2	2
llma tal- <i>main</i> (iffiltrat)	3	3	3
Bir jew ģiebja tal-ilma	4	4	4
<i>Greywater</i> (Ilma mormi wara li jintuża eż. sink għall-ħasil tal-idejn jew doċċa, u li jista' jerġa' jintuża)			5

Oħrajn (speċifika)	6	6	6
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Chart 2 in the report

4. Liema faċilitajiet/attivitajiet fil-kumpanija taħseb li jikkunsmaw l-akbar ammont ta' ilma? (*Immarka sa tliet għażliet u kklassifikahom wara xulxin*)

Sink tal-kċina	
Dishwasher	2
Toilet flushing	3
Sink għall-ħasil tal-idejn	4
Banju	5
Doċċa	6
Washing machine	7
Tindif ġenerali (eż. ħasil tal-art, ħasil ta' karozzi tal- kumpanija, eċċ.)	8
Tisqija/Irrigazzjoni	9
Oħrajn (speċifika)	10

Chart 8 in the report

5. Liema sistemi minn dawn li ġejjin hemm installati fil-kumpanija? (*Immarka kull fejn japplika*)

Dishwasher(s)	
Sistemi ta' water efficient flushing	2
Provvista sekondarja tal-ilma (eż. sistema ta' pajpijiet biex jintuża l-ilma tal-bir jew sorsi oħra tal-ilma apparti mill-main)	3
Viti għall-ħasil tal-idejn li huma water efficient	4
Doċċa	5

Chart 3 in the report

6. X'tip ta' sistemi ta' water efficient flushing hemm installati fil-kumpanija? (Immarka kull fejn japplika)

Dual flush	1
Senser awtomatiku	2
Reduced volume flushing (sistema manwali)	3

<i>Hippo-bag</i> (jew apparat ieħor li jnaqqas il-volum tal- ilma tal- <i>flushing</i>)	4
Oħrajn (speċifika)	5
L-ebda	O ₆

Chart 4 in the report

7. X'tip ta' viti ghall-hasil tal-idejn water efficient ghandkom fil-kumpanija? (Immarka kull fejn japplika)

Senser	
Pressed, fixed volume (viti slow-close)	2
Aerator	3
Pressure reducing valve	4
Ma nafx	5
Oħrajn (speċifika)	б
L-ebda	07

Chart 5 in the report

8. Il-kumpanija tagħmel użu minn mezzi ta' ġbir tal-ilma tax-xita (bħal bjar)? (Immarka ċirku wieħed biss)

lva	O ₁
Le	O ₂

Chart 6 in the report

9. Il-kumpanija tagħmel moniteraġġ tal-konsum tal-ilma billi tevalwa l-kontijiet maħruga mill-ARMS? (*Immarka ċirku wieħed biss*)

Iva	01
Le	02

Chart 10 in the report

10. Isir moniteraġġ b'mod regolari għal tnixxija tal-ilma ? (Immarka ċirku wieħed biss)

lva	O 1
Le	02

Chart 11 in the report

11. Il-konsum tal-ilma huwa nkluż fil-performance audits tal-kumpanija? (Immarka ċirku wieħed biss)

Iva	01
Le	O ₂
Ma jsirux performance audits	03

Chart 12 in the report

12. Il-kumpanija tikkunsidra li tibdel/ttejjeb il-pročessi ezistenti tagħha, jew li tħeġġeġ lill-impjegati jippreservaw l-ilma? (Immarka **ċirku wieħed** biss)

lva	01
Le	$O_2 \rightarrow$ Mur mistoqsija 14

Chart 13 in the report

13. X'inhi r-raġuni ewlenija għall-bżonn ta' bidla fil-proċessi/mġieba eżistenti biex jiġi ppreservat l-ilma? (Immarka **ċirku wieħed** biss)

Raģunijiet finanzjarji (biex il-kumpanija tiffranka l-flus)	$O_1 \rightarrow$ Mur mistoqsija 15
Konservazzjoni tal-enerģija	$O_2 \rightarrow$ Mur mistoqsija 15
Protezzjoni tal-ambjent	$O_3 \rightarrow$ Mur mistoqsija 15
Preservazzjoni tar-riserva tal-ilma ħelu (ta' taħt l-art)	$O_4 \rightarrow Mur$ mistoqsija 15
Tnaqqis tal-ħela tal-ilma	$O_5 \rightarrow Mur$ mistoqsija 15
Corporate social responsibility	$O_6 \rightarrow Mur$ mistoqsija 15
Oħrajn (speċifika)	$O_7 \rightarrow$ Mur mistoqsija 15

Chart 14 in the report

14. Liema ostakli jxekklu lill-kumpanija milli tinstalla għodod għall-preservazzjoni tal-ilma? (*Immarka kull fejn japplika*)

Nuqqas t'għarfien dwar għodod eżistenti	1
Prezzijiet għoljin	2

L-ebda sussidju jew għotja ta' fondi ma jingħataw	3
L-investiment ma jiswiex l-isforz meħtieg	4
Il-potenzjal ta' kemm jiġi mfaddal ilma huwa baxx meta mqabbel mal-aspettattivi	5
Min iforni s-sistema ma jipprovdix servizzi ta' manutenzjoni	6
Servizzi ta' manutenzjoni huma pprovduti bi ħlas addizzjonali	7
L-għodod meħtieġa huma diġà installati	8
Oħrajn (speċifika)	9

Chart 15 in the report

15. Il-kumpanija għandha persuna fil-kariga ta' 'Green Manager'? (Immarka ċirku wieħed biss)
✓ 'Green Manager' hija persuna li għandha influwenza fit-teħid ta' deċiżjonijiet sabiex jiġu mplimentati inizjattivi ambjentali, l-awtorità meħtieġa biex twettaq l-azzjoni u tagħrif konsiderevoli dwar il-mod ta' kif joperaw dipartimenti differenti tal-kumpanija.

Iva	01
Le	O ₂

Chart 16 in the report

16. X'tip ta' ilma jintuża bħala parti mill-process tal-manifattura fil-kumpanija? (*Immarka kull fejn japplika*)

Ilma tal- <i>main</i> (mingħajr trattament)	
Ilma tal-main (trattat fuq is-sit)	2
Ilma tal- <i>bowser</i> (mingħajr trattament)	3
Ilma tal- <i>bowser</i> (trattat fuq is-sit)	4
Sors privat t'ilma ta' taħt l-art (borehole/spiera, għajn)	5
llma tax-xita	6
<i>'New Water'</i> (ilma ttrattat minn sistemi ta' ġbir u trattament tad-drenaġġ)	7
Oħrajn (speċifika)	8

Table 2 in the report

17. X'inhu l-prezz għal kull <u>metru kubu</u> ta' ilma li jintuża bħala parti mill-process tal-manifattura? (Immarka **cirku wieħed** biss)

€ 0 sa € 0.49	01
€ 0.50 sa € 0.99	02
€ 1 sa € 1.49	O ₃
€ 1.50 sa € 2.49	O ₄
€ 2.50 jew iktar	05
Ma nafx	06

Chart 7 in the report

18. Il-kumpanija għandha mezzi biex tirriċikla u tuża mill-ġdid l-ilma li jintuża fil-proċess tal-manifattura? (Immarka **ċirku wieħed** biss)

lva	01
Le	O ₂
Ma nafx	03

Table 3 in the report

19. Taf x'inhu l-permess għar-rilaxx tad-drenaġġ (sewer discharge permit)? (Immarka ċirku wieħed biss)

Iva	01
Le	$O_2 \rightarrow$ Mur mistoqsija 22

Chart 17 in the report

20. Il-kumpanija għandha permess għar-rilaxx tad-drenaģġ? (Immarka ċirku wieħed biss)

lva	$O_1 \rightarrow Mur$ mistoqsija 22
Le	O ₂

Chart 17 in the report

21. Ġieli ġie ċċekkjat jekk hemmx bżonn li l-kumpanija tapplika għall-permess tar-rilaxx tad-drenaġġ? (Immarka **ċirku wieħed** biss)

lva	01
Le	O ₂

22. Hemm interess biex jintuża 'New Water' (ilma ttrattat minn sistemi ta' ġbir u trattament taddrenaġġ)? (Immarka **ċirku wieħed** biss)

Iva	01
Le	$O_2 \rightarrow leqaf$
Ma nafx/tinħtieg aktar informazzjoni	$O_3 \rightarrow leqaf$

Chart 9 in the report

23. X'inhu l-prezz għal kull <u>metru kubu</u> ta 'New Water' li l-kumpanija hi lesta li tħallas? (Immarka **ċirku wieħed** biss)

€ 0 sa € 0.19	O1
€ 0.20 sa € 0.49	02
€ 0.50 sa € 0.99	O ₃
€ 1 sa € 1.49	O4
€ 1.50 jew iktar	05

GRAZZI TAL-HIN TIEGHEK