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Activity 1.4 : Horeca Survey Results Vis

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Rezerø

Deliverable ID

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Activity number	Activity 1.4 Horeca Survey Results Vis
Partner in charge (author)	REZERO
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Document history

Versions	Date	Document status	Delivered by
Version 1.0	29.09.2026.	Draft	REZERO

Section 0: Survey sample

The survey received responses from 54 establishments across Vis, covering hotels and accommodation, restaurants, bars and cafés, and other types of establishments. The sample represents different segments of the HORECA sector, with the highest level of representation from restaurants.

Establishment type	Responses	% of total establishments
Hotels and accommodation	30	9%
Restaurants (Preparation food and meals)	14	70%
Bars & cafés (drinks primarily)	10	100%
Total	**54**	**15%** (54/352)

Section I: Quantification of SUP in Horeca sector

The survey provides an estimate of the annual consumption of single-use plastic (SUP) products in the HORECA sector, covering different product categories, including water bottles, drinking cups, soft drink containers, food products in single-dose packaging, takeaway containers and drinking cup lids, among others.

Overall, the survey estimates that soft drinks and water bottles are the main SUP categories consumed in the HORECA sector in Vis. Soft drink containers account for approximately 187,025 units per year (3.37 tonnes of plastic waste), followed by water bottles with 184,268 units (2.52 tonnes).

Other relevant categories include single-dose sachets, with around 111,617 units per year, bath products in single use packaging (87,548 units) and lids for drinking cups (75,588 units). Drinking cups and coffee capsules account for 61,322 and 44,898 units per year, respectively.

Category	Units/year	Kg/year
Soft drinks	187.025	3.370
Water bottles	184.268	2.519
Monodose sachets (sauces, dressings…)	111.617	446
Bath products	87.548	798
Lids for drinking cups	75.588	488
Drinking cups	61.322	533
Coffee capsules	44.898	180

Differences by type of HORECA establishment

The results also show differences in the types of SUP products consumed by the three main categories of establishments.

Bars and cafés show particularly high consumption of drinking cups (1.742 units/outlet/year), soft drinks (772 units/outlet/year) and single-dose products (673 units/outlet/year). The relatively high use of single-dose packaging may be associated

with products commonly offered in these establishments, such as individual portions of sauces, sugar and other condiments.

In restaurants, the main consumption is associated with lids for drinking cups (3,444 units/outlet/year), followed by single-dose products (2,490 units/outlet/year), takeaway food containers (1,415 units/outlet/year) and drinking cups (666 units/outlet/year). The relatively high consumption of these products may be related to takeaway services.

In hotels, the main categories identified include water bottles (544 units/outlet/year), soft drinks (538 units/outlet/year) and single-dose bath products (272 units/outlet/year). The consumption of SUP packaging for beverages therefore remains significant, followed by single-dose amenities.

Overall, the results indicate that SUP consumption patterns differ according to the type of HORECA establishment and the services provided.

Loopzone consolidated

Comparison with consolidated results from the 5 pilot island surveyed in the Loopzone project.

The Vis results broadly follow the same pattern as the global results, with water bottles representing the largest category, followed by drinking cups and soft drinks.

The units used per establishment are below the average units of all the surveyed areas, for all type of establishment and for water, drinks and drinking cups which could be a combination of smaller shops and higher level of prevention actions implemented in Vis, However that is not the case for lids for drinking cups and food containers in the restaurants category.

Some differences can be observed when results are analysed by type of establishment.

Establishment type	Category	Global (u/outlet/year)	Vis (u/outlet/year)
Bars & cafés	Water bottles	18.252	475
	Drinking cups	15.678	1.742
	Soft drinks	6.541	772
	Lids for drinking cups	5.075	534
	Single-dose products	1.140	673
	SU cutlery	829	484
Restaurants & serving food	Water bottles	9.126	219
	Soft drinks	2.530	297
	Drinking cups	2.336	666
	Lids for drinking cups	1.623	3.444

	Food containers	1.588	1.415
	Single-dose products	1.314	2.490
Hotels & accomodation	Water bottles	3.157	544
	Soft drinks	1.048	538
	Bath products SU	937	-
	Drinking cups	821	95
	Coffee capsules	763	-
	Single-dose products	516	171

Section II: Waste Management Issues & Concerns

Category	Global (mentions/#rank)	Vis (mentions/rank)
Water bottles	#1	#2
Cigarette butts	#2	#1
Soft drinks	#3	#3
Single-dose products	#4	#5
Toiletries in SUP	#5	#4
Coffee capsules	#6	#7
Takeaway Food Containers	#7	#6

The ranking of the main SUP-related waste issues in Vis is broadly similar to the global results. Cigarette butts rank first in Vis, compared with second place globally, while water bottles rank second, compared with first globally. Soft drinks remain in third place in both results.

Two categories show some differences: toiletries in SUP rank higher in Vis (#4 compared with #5 globally), while single-dose products rank slightly lower (#5 compared with #4 globally). Takeaway food containers also rank higher in Vis (#6 compared with #7 globally), while coffee capsules rank lower (#7 compared with #6 globally.

The main concerns vary by type of establishment:

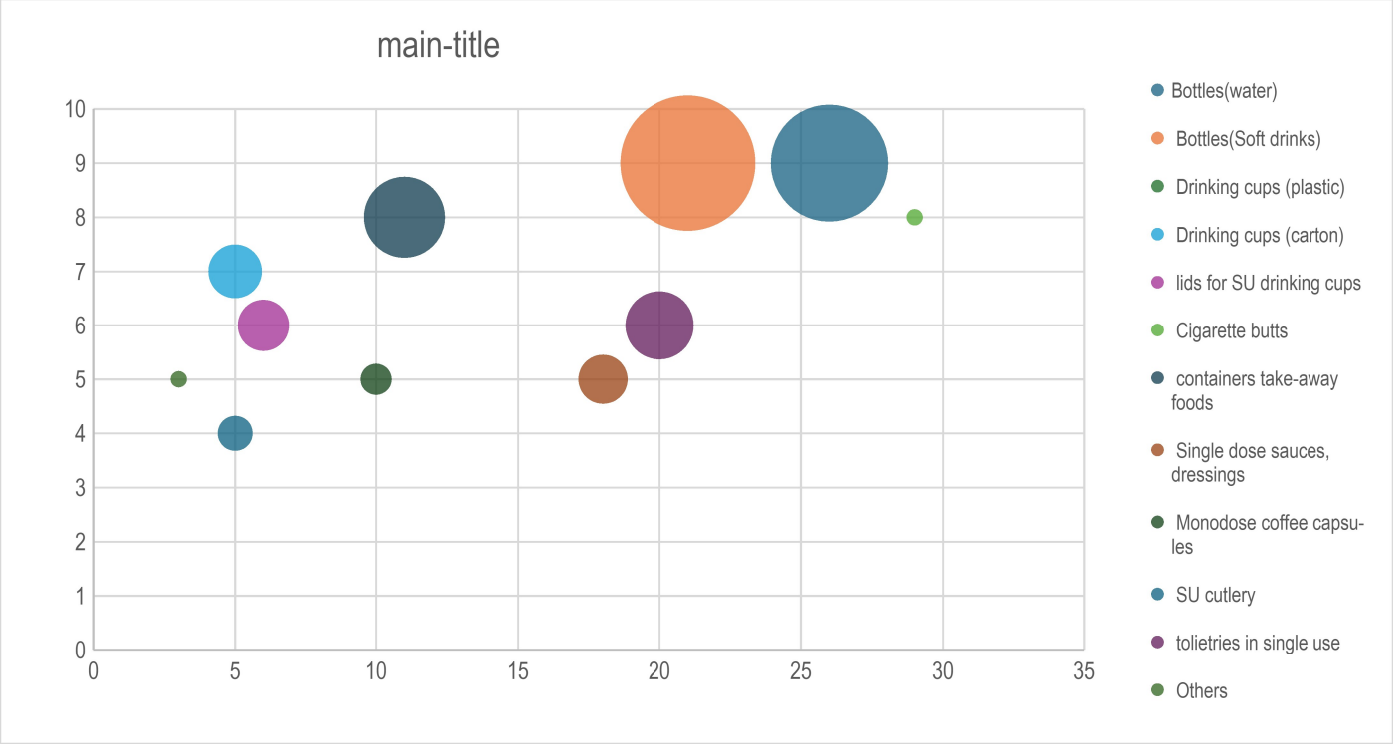
Establishment main concerns

➔ Hotels & accommodation: Water bottles and soft drinks, followed by cigarette butts and toiletries in single use.

➔ Restaurants: Cigarette butts and containers for takeaway.

➔ Bars & cafés: Cigarette butts and single dose capsules.

Overall, the results suggest that there is no single SUP issue affecting all HORECA establishments in the same way. The priorities differ according to the type of service and products used, highlighting the need for targeted reduction measures and suitable alternatives for each type of establishment.



We represented the SUP categories In a visual graphic of more concerning items, where the size of each bubble represents the amount of packaging waste generated by that category (kg). The horizontal axis reflects the level of concern among HORECA businesses, based on the number of times each category was identified as a concern, while the vertical axis represents the environmental impact of each category in the island.

In that representation, water bottles and soft drink bottles stand out both in terms of size and level of concern, followed by toiletries in single use, single-dose sauces and take-away containers.

Section III: Implementation of Preventive Measures

Percentage of establishments that have implemented:	Global	Vis
Elimination of single doses (sugar, oil, dressings,etc.)	40%	44%
Replacement of SUP with reusable alternatives to eat in	36%	35%
Purchase of products in bulk or industrial or concentrated formats	34%	28%
Selection of beverage suppliers who only deliver in reusable containers	24%	24%
Installation of soap dispensers to eliminate SU	34%	57%
Installation of water fountains for clientele/staff	21%	6%
Replacement of SUP with reusable alternatives to take away	19%	28%

The implementation of measures to reduce SUP in Vis shows some differences compared with the global results. The installation of soap dispensers is the most widely implemented measure, reported by 57% of establishments, compared with 34% globally. The elimination of single-dose products is also relatively common, implemented by 44% of establishments, slightly above the global figure of 40%.

The use of reusable alternatives is also significant. Reusable alternatives for eating in are used by 35% of establishments, broadly in line with the global result (36%), while reusable alternatives for takeaway are reported by 28%, compared with 19% globally. In contrast, the purchase of products in bulk, industrial or concentrated formats is less common in Vis (28% compared with 34% globally).

The selection of beverage suppliers that deliver exclusively in reusable containers is reported by 24% of establishments, the same as the global result. The most notable difference is the use of water fountains, reported by only 6% of establishments in Vis, compared with 21% globally. Overall, the results show relatively widespread adoption of measures related to single-dose products, soap dispensers and reusable alternatives, while bulk purchasing and water refill solutions remain less widespread.

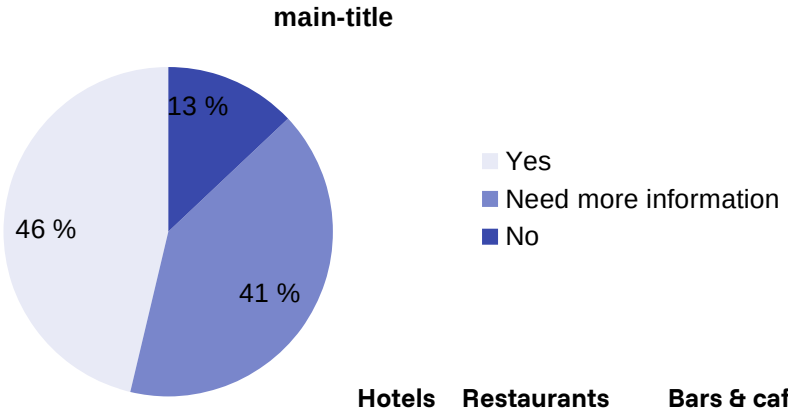
Section IV: Perceived Barriers

Barriers perceived to effective implementation of preventive actions (1-not important- a 5-extremely important)	Global	Vis
Lack of or unawareness of suppliers on the island.	4	4,5
Hygiene requirements	3,5	4,3
Customer behaviour limits the adoption of preventative measures in my business	3,5	4,6
Customer convenience limits the adoption of preventative measures in my business	3,4	4,5
Economic cost of alternatives.	3,3	4,3

The main barriers perceived by establishments in Vis are related to customer behaviour, which scores 4.6 out of 5, followed by lack of or unawareness of suppliers on the island (4.5) and customer convenience (4.5). These results are notably higher than the global averages, particularly for customer-related barriers.

Hygiene requirements and the economic cost of alternatives both score 4.3, also above the global results of 3.5 and 3.3 respectively. Overall, the results suggest that establishments in Vis perceive a combination of customer-related factors, limited access to suitable suppliers and the cost and practical requirements of alternatives as important barriers to further reducing SUP.

Section V: Engagement & Action Focus



Area of interest	Hotels	Restaurants	Bars & cafés	Total
Reusable alternatives for takeaway	4	7	3	**14**
Water fountains	16	1	1	**18**
Beverage dispensers	14	1	4	**19**
Work with suppliers to reduce single-use packaging	7	8	6	**21**
Eliminate disposable amenities/toiletries	15	2	1	**18**
Other	2	1	1	**4**

Several areas of interest among the participating establishments are highlighted by the results, although there is not a topic clearly standing out:

- The primary area for all types of establishments is collaborating with suppliers to minimize single-use packaging.
- Another area of interest, especially for hotels, is water fountains and beverage dispensers.
- Another crucial area for additional action is the removal of disposable amenities.
- Reusable takeout options are an additional action.

Conclusions

The survey results identify water bottles and soft drinks, single-dose products and disposable toiletries as the main SUP-related waste streams among establishments in Vis.

Although unit consumption is lower that the average per establishment in other islands, at the same time, water fountains and bulk purchasing are among the least implemented measures compared with the global results.

The high valuation of perceived barriers highlights the need for practical and easy-to-adopt solutions.

Based on these findings, several potential pilot actions could be explored, including refill and reusable water systems, particularly in hotels; reusable cups and takeaway containers; bulk and refill solutions for single-dose products; and the replacement of disposable toiletries and amenities with refillable alternatives.

Working with suppliers could be a cross-cutting element of these pilots, helping establishments access to suitable alternatives and address some of the barriers to reducing SUP.


Project
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