

Socioeconomic baseline on waste for the non-domestic waste sector in Condeixa-a-Nova, Portugal

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Project LIFE PAYT – Tool to reduce waste in South Europe (**LIFE 15 ENV/PT/000609**)

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Contents

1. Introduction.....	4
2. Methodology: Key Aspects and Limitations.....	5
3. Results and discussion.....	6
3.1. Economic Indicators.....	7
3.2. Social Indicators.....	9
3.2.1 Social indicators SE7 to SE 12.....	9
3.2.2 Extra data extracted from the questionnaires.....	12
4. Conclusions.....	13
5. Annexes.....	14
Annex 1: Model of the questionnaire issued for the Condeixa-a-Nova survey among the commercial sector.....	14

Tables

Table 1: Set of environmental indicators for LIFE PAYT project; MSW: Municipal Solid Waste.....	4
Table 2: Results of the 12 socioeconomic indicators.....	7
Table 3 : Economic Indicators for the baseline.....	8
Table 4: Social Indicators for the baseline.....	10

1. Introduction

This baseline report aims to assess the impact of the project actions done within the framework of LIFE PAYT project, to establish a socioeconomic context as the starting point for the monitoring system in Condeixa-a-Nova. This document, prepared in April 2020, intends to provide information regarding the set-up of a baseline for the twelve socioeconomic indicators to establish a preliminary analysis.

As shown on Table 1, every indicator is identified by an assigned code, ranging from SE1 to SE12, and they were defined on the “*Report on the development of socioeconomic indicators*” (LIFEPAYT, 2017). For this report, the indicator SE3 presents a small difference, as it is focused only on the non-domestic sector.

Table 1: Set of environmental indicators for LIFE PAYT project; MSW: Municipal Solid Waste

INDICATOR		UNITS	CALCULATION FORMULA
SE1	MSW management cost for municipality	€ / year	Cost in target zone per year
SE2	MSW management revenue from domestic and non-domestic sectors	€ / year	MSW tariff paid value in target zone per year
SE3	Individual cost of MSW management	Non-domestic	€
		Domestic	Degree of effort (mean score between 1–5)
SE4	Coverage of MSW management costs	%	$\frac{\text{MSW tariff revenue}}{\text{Cost of MSW management}} \cdot 100$
SE5	Economic revenue due to increased recycling	€ / year	$\sum_i (\text{Units of recovered MSW } i \text{ fraction} \cdot \text{Unitary price of MSW } i \text{ fraction})$
SE6	Potential employment creation	Nr. jobs	$\sum_i (\text{Units of recovered MSW } i \text{ fraction} \cdot \text{Nr. jobs created by unit MSW } i \text{ fraction})$
SE7	Satisfaction with MSW collection system	%	$\frac{\sum \text{positive answers} \cdot 100}{\sum \text{total answers}}$

INDICATOR		UNITS	CALCULATION FORMULA
SE8	Acceptance of MSW management pricing	%	$\frac{\sum \text{positive answers} \cdot 100}{\sum \text{total answers}}$
SE9	Population percentage who separates MSW at source	%	$\left(1 - \frac{\sum \text{answers "I don't recycle"}}{\sum \text{total answers}}\right) \cdot 100$
SE10	Population percentage practicing home composting	%	$\frac{\sum \text{positive answers} \cdot 100}{\sum \text{total answers}}$
SE11	Population perception on the importance of recycling	Mean score between 1-5	$\frac{\sum \text{individual scores}}{\sum \text{total answers}}$
SE12	Project visibility	%	$\frac{\sum \text{positive answers} \cdot 100}{\sum \text{total answers}}$

The initial values calculated for the set-up of indicators defined in sub-action C2.1 constitute an assessment of the socioeconomic situation regarding MSW management in target zones prior to the implementation of the LIFE PAYT project. This initial assessment will be used as a baseline against which the progress achieved by the project in socioeconomic dimension will be evaluated.

2. Methodology: Key Aspects and Limitations

This assessment focuses on social aspects (as the perceived attitude of the population towards the waste issue) and on economic implications (derived from MSW data of the target area). Therefore, it was necessary to use primary and secondary sources of information.

As primary source, a survey was performed in the form of questionnaires answered by a sample of **122 respondents** among the non-domestic sector established as a target population affected by the project. The questionnaire answered by the commercial waste producers had some limitations concerning difficulties to meet representatives from industries as one of the typologies. The number of achieved interviews was 122, which gives a 95% confidence interval and 7,7% margin of error. The survey ended up performed through field interviews in six categories of commercial establishments of the involved

area: 1. HORECA (n=28), 2. Private social welfare entities and associations (n=2); 3. Health care services (n=7); 4. Business (n=44), and 5. Services (n=41). The commercial version questionnaire issued for the survey in Condeixa-a-Nova is herewith this report

The field interviews were conducted for five days: on the 16th, 21st and 22nd of January and on the 4th and 5th of February of 2020 with the target population (479 commercial establishments).

As a secondary source, the values of the economic indicators (as for instance, the information related to costs and revenues) were obtained from the municipal authorities responsible for the MSW management. The information was found on official documents provided by the municipality and agencies, or other kinds of communication materials.

As a baseline process, this same survey - performed before the implementation of the project - will be conducted as well after the implementation, to check the possible improvement comparing it with the initial situation.

3. Results and discussion

This section shows the initial values of the socioeconomic indicators, which form the baseline for the project area. The data presented on Table 2 will be used as reference in the end of the project, when the final situation in each target area will be compared with this baseline previously established.

Table 2: Results of the 12 socioeconomic indicators

INDICATOR		RESULTS Condeixa
SE1	MSW management cost for municipality	181478 €/year
SE2	MSW management revenue from non-domestic sectors	58739 €/year
SE3	Individual cost of MSW management	Min. hourly salary (4.15 €/hour) 1.24 €/week
	Commercials (17 min)	
SE4	Coverage of MSW management costs	32,3%
SE5	Economic revenue due to increased recycling	47015 €/year
SE6	Potential employment creation due to recycling	1,13 jobs
SE7	Satisfaction with MSW collection system	91%
SE8	Acceptance of MSW management pricing	29,7%
SE9	Population percentage who separates MSW at source	90%
SE10	Population percentage practicing home composting	3%
SE11	Population perception on the importance of recycling	4.5 (0 to 5)
SE12	Project visibility	6.6%

3.1. Economic Indicators

As shown on Table 3, the economic indicators for the baseline assessment focuses on: costs, revenues, tariffs, degree of efforts, economic profits, and employment creation. These financial indicators are important for PAYT systems, since the population that correctly separates their waste expects a reduction of the tariff. In Portugal, for example, the amount charged is linked to the water bill and as shown in the surveys the tariff is not known by the majority.

Table 3 : Economic Indicators for the baseline

Economic Indicators	Condeixa Baseline Summary
SE1. MSW management cost for target population (2017)	
<p> $\frac{441885 \text{ CC} + 148806 \text{ TC} + 27991 \text{ LT} (\text{€})}{5459 \text{ (yearly ton waste produced)}}$ $\frac{618682 \text{ €}}{5459 \text{ t}} = 113.33 \text{ €/t}$ </p> <p>MSW management cost per ton = 113.33 €/t</p> <p style="text-align: center;">X</p> <p>MSW produced target population: 1606 t</p> <p>= 182012 € / target population (2017)</p> <p>AD*: administrative costs CC: collection costs TC: treatment costs LT: landfill tax</p>	<p>To calculate this indicator:</p> <p>First, all the costs associated to the MSW management in the municipality were considered to determine the cost per ton. The collection cost (CC) calculation already includes in the value the administrative costs (AD*) from Condeixa Municipal Council, this information is also reported to the Portuguese regulatory body (ERSAR). Secondly, the MSW cost focused on the target population is based on the quantity of waste produced by this group only multiplied by the cost/t. paid by the municipality. After the implementation of PAYT, if there is a reduction of mixed waste produced, the MSW collection and treatment costs could decrease as well, leading to a reduction in the municipality's costs and tariffs.</p>
SE2. MSW management revenues for domestic and non-domestic sectors	
<p>58739 € in the target area (2017)</p>	<p>Although the municipal revenue with the MSW tariffs should cover the costs, a possible reduction of mixed MSW fraction due to PAYT, hopes to reduce even more the price paid by the population. The expected variations in the MSW revenues allows us to understand the influence of the LIFE PAYT project.</p>
SE3. Individual cost of MSW management	
<p>Considering that the employee responsible for the waste receives the minimum salary of 557 € per 40 h/week, the hourly salary is equivalent to 4.15 €.</p> <p>The average time spent per week on waste management is 18 min (although, the median was 10 min), considering the minimum hourly salary of 4.15 €, the proportional salary is 1.24 €.</p>	<p>Based on <u>question 7</u> of the survey, this indicator aims to understand the evolution of the cost/effort bear by target population in MSW management. It is expected that throughout the project, participants will increase their time in MSW management, by separating, composting, etc., to produce less undifferentiated waste. On the survey (question 2), the answers related to the employee responsible for the waste management influenced the hourly salary. The answers were, namely: 18 specific cleaning-persons; 79 average employee non-related with cleaning; and 25 company owners. As the higher number of responses indicated an average employee non-related with cleaning.</p>

SE4. Coverage of MSW management costs (only for the area of the project)	
$\frac{SE2}{SE1} \cdot 100 = 32,3\%$	<p>This indicator represents the percentage of MSW management cost covered by the charged tariffs. The municipality does not cover all the costs and still lacks a revenue of 67,7%. In this case, the municipality can take advantage of the change of tariff induced by PAYT adoption to correct the balance between costs and revenues, as it is expected to have less mixed MSW production and increasing recycling.</p>
SE5. Economic revenue due to increased recycling	
<p>Price of recovered material (€/t) X Quantity collected (t) =</p> <p>47.015 €</p>	<p>The purpose of this indicator is to understand if there are economic benefits derived from PAYT, a result of increased recycling. If separation increases, the revenues associated to the sale of recovered materials for recycling has a potential to increase. The value of the three streams of recyclable materials were obtained by Dispatch nº 14202-C/2016, while the quantities in tons of the material collected were informed the Municipal Council of Condeixa-a-Nova.</p>
SE6. Potential employment creation	
<p>Non-domestic sector generates 231 tons of recyclables, that implies:</p> <p>0.23 direct jobs</p>	<p>Literature review pointed that job creation is greater than the potential decrease resulting from employment loss in alternative MSW treatments (e.g. landfills) and in the production of new raw materials. According to the report “More jobs, less waste” (Friends of the Earth, 2009), estimations of potential job creation by recycling show that for every 204 tons of recycled waste 1 direct job is created with an economic value of € 72,500 per year. Specific factors were applied to each material.</p>

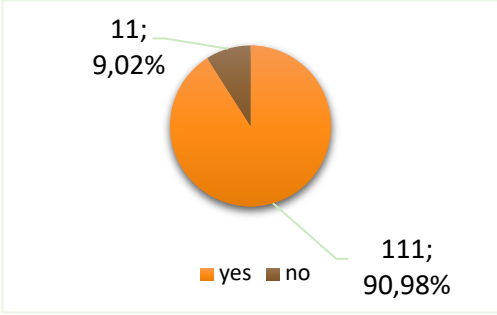
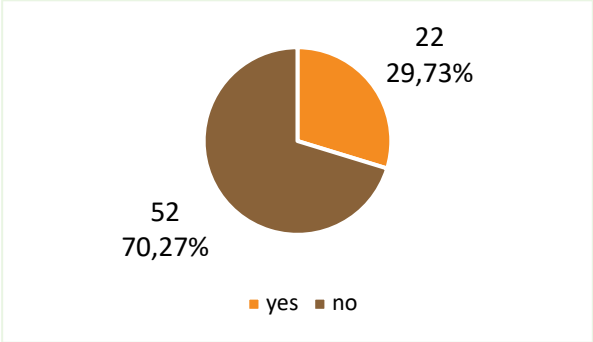
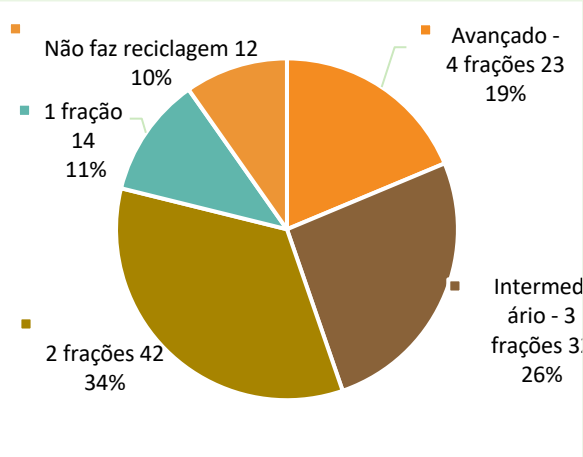
3.2. Social Indicators

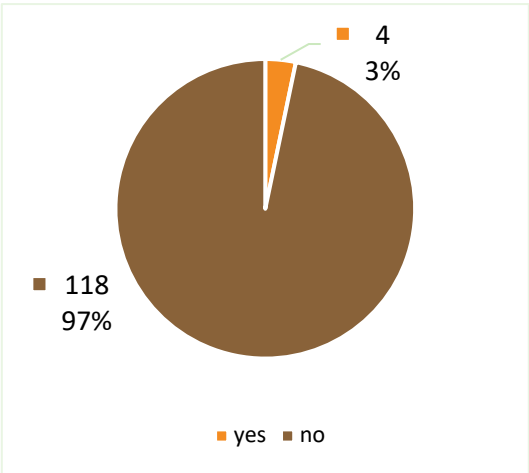
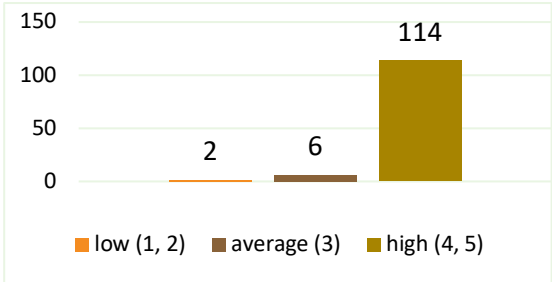
These social indicators are important to monitor the outcomes and acceptance of the project.

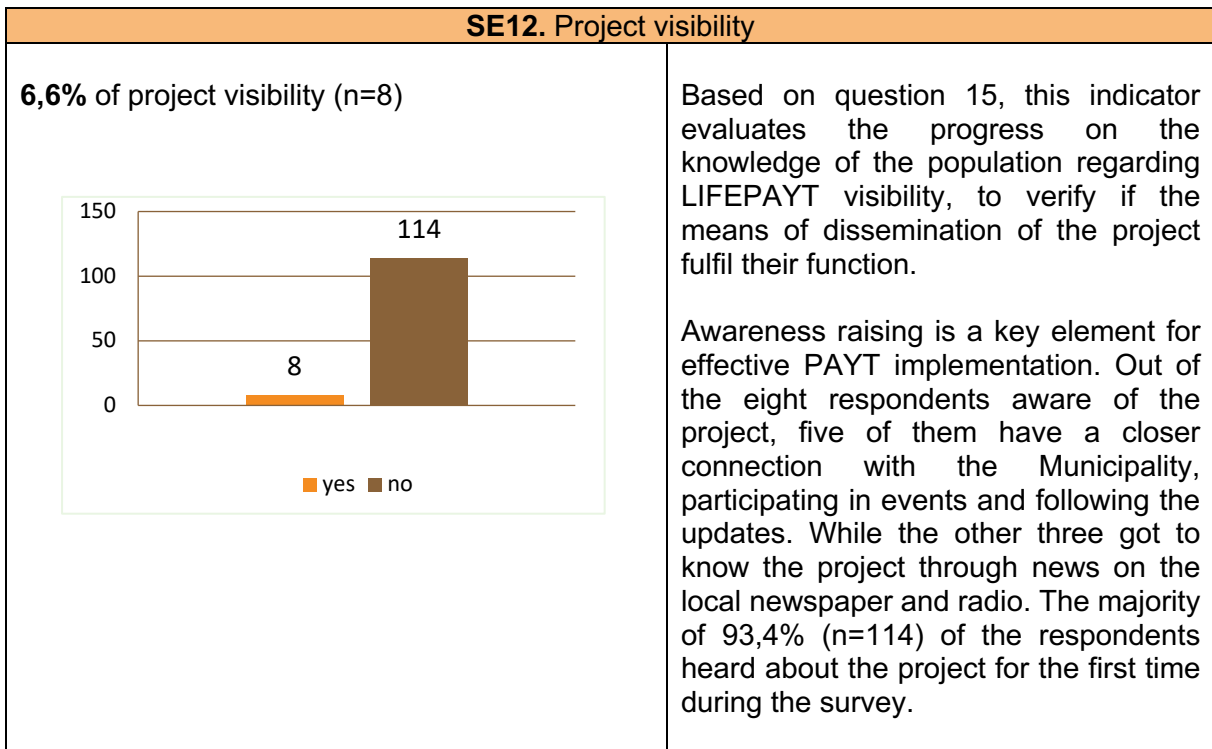
3.2.1 Social indicators SE7 to SE 12

The six social indicators for the baseline assessment, shown on Table 4, focuses on: satisfaction with collection system, management pricing; separation at source, practicing composting, importance of recycling and project visibility.

Table 4: Social Indicators for the baseline

Social Indicators	Condeixa Baseline Summary																		
SE7. Satisfaction with MSW collection system																			
<p>Satisfaction with the system: 91%</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="252 383 751 696"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Count</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>yes</td> <td>111</td> <td>90,98%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>no</td> <td>11</td> <td>9,02%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Count	Percentage	yes	111	90,98%	no	11	9,02%	<p>Based on question 8 (see Annex for Questionnaire), this indicator measures the percentage of participants who are satisfied with the MSW service provided. Results showed that the non-domestic sector is well satisfied (91%) with the waste collection system, the selective collection (door-to-door) and with the drop-off facilities located in the commercial centre. However, outside of the centre area there is less satisfaction.</p>									
Response	Count	Percentage																	
yes	111	90,98%																	
no	11	9,02%																	
SE8. Acceptance of MSW management pricing																			
<p>High percentage without opinion (47%) Acceptance: 29,7%</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="225 931 820 1272"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Count</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>yes</td> <td>22</td> <td>29,73%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>no</td> <td>52</td> <td>70,27%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Count	Percentage	yes	22	29,73%	no	52	70,27%	<p>Based on question 10.2, this indicator aims to measure the acceptance of the price paid for the MSW management tariff. However, not all the 122 respondents were aware of the amount paid for the tariff, so 47% of the answers (n=66) could not be taken into consideration.</p> <p>This indicator is based on the 74 valid answers of participants aware of the tariff they currently pay. In this case, 29,73% evaluated the tariff as fair. This result would decrease to 16% if all the non-valid answers were considered.</p>									
Response	Count	Percentage																	
yes	22	29,73%																	
no	52	70,27%																	
SE9. Population percentage who separates MSW at source																			
<p>90% (any kind of separation)</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="209 1525 794 1980"> <thead> <tr> <th>Separation Level</th> <th>Count</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Não faz reciclagem</td> <td>12</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 fração</td> <td>14</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 frações</td> <td>42</td> <td>34%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Intermediário - 3 frações</td> <td>3</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avançado - 4 frações</td> <td>23</td> <td>19%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Separation Level	Count	Percentage	Não faz reciclagem	12	10%	1 fração	14	11%	2 frações	42	34%	Intermediário - 3 frações	3	26%	Avançado - 4 frações	23	19%	<p>Based on question 5, the objective of this indicator is to establish the population percentage that separates waste at source at the beginning of the project. The separation at source is a fundamental parameter in the behavioural change of the population. Only 10% (n=12) declared that they do not practice any kind of separation.</p> <p>However, if we disaggregate the number of fractions that are separated, we have: 26% (n=32) separates 3 different fractions; 34% for two types of fractions (n= 42); 11% one fraction (n=14) and 19% for up to 4 fractions (n= 23).</p>
Separation Level	Count	Percentage																	
Não faz reciclagem	12	10%																	
1 fração	14	11%																	
2 frações	42	34%																	
Intermediário - 3 frações	3	26%																	
Avançado - 4 frações	23	19%																	

Social Indicators	Condeixa Baseline Summary									
SE10. Population percentage practicing home composting										
<p>3% composting</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for SE10 Pie Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Count</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>yes</td> <td>4</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>no</td> <td>118</td> <td>97%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Count	Percentage	yes	4	3%	no	118	97%	<p>Based on question 6.2, organic waste is the main component of urban waste, so composting is a strong factor to be raised by identifying the branch of target population that already practices composting. Coincidentally, the municipality has another project (Bioverde) to promote composting among the domestic sector, which may have contributed to raise awareness among the target population. The four participants (3%) in target population that already practice composting will function as a control population, establishing the base level for this indicator. Other 19 participants declared that they practice organic waste valorisation by separating oil (n=13), and/or feeding animals (n=13). The majority of 81% (n=99) develops no good practice for organic waste.</p>
Response	Count	Percentage								
yes	4	3%								
no	118	97%								
SE11. Population perception on the importance of recycling										
<p>Likert scale with five levels: 4,5</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for SE11 Bar Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>low (1, 2)</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>average (3)</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>high (4, 5)</td> <td>114</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Count	low (1, 2)	2	average (3)	6	high (4, 5)	114	<p>Based on question 4, the perception of the importance of recycling is an indicator that points also to the commitment of the population to give the correct destination to waste.</p> <p>Although, 93,5% (n=114) respondents gave the highest scores (5 and 4) for importance of recycling, and only 6,5% (n=8) the lowest ones (1,2 and 3), these results in practice are not aligned with the results shown on SE 9 about separation at source.</p>	
Category	Count									
low (1, 2)	2									
average (3)	6									
high (4, 5)	114									



3.2.2 Extra data extracted from the questionnaires

- Question 1: A representative of the commercial sector throws away on average 140 litres of waste per week.
- Question 5: As 90% declared on the survey to practice waste separation at source, the most separated material among the commercial sector is Paper and Cardboard - as 82% separates.
- Question 9: 91% is satisfied with the MSW collection system, but when asked what could be improved in the MSW system, there were 58 complaints concerning: a perceived “unfair” tariff (6), improve organization and neatness (26), requesting more drop-off facilities (22), and asking for more social control and education (4).
- Question Q10.1: The majority (82% // n=101) were not aware of the amount paid for the municipal waste tariff. Only 22 were informed, but often the shop owners were the ones aware of the tariff. As those positive respondents were also asked to inform the regular price paid for the tariff, on average this amount was €18.
- Question 11: 74% (n=91) knew that the waste tariff is based on water consumption.
- Question 12.1: 77% (n=94) would prefer to pay the waste according to the waste volume thrown away, as it is with the PAYT system (Q12). The other 28 respondents who declared no preference for the alternative tariff gave the following reasons: depends on the new price paid (n=12+3) - plus 3 people answered “yes,

- to prefer the new tariff”, but later doubted; it would be more expensive - for hotels, for instance (n=6), distrust on the new system measure to be fair or accurate (n=4).
- Question13: 64% (n=78) did not know that the recyclable waste put in the drop-off facilities has no tariff to be paid. Only 36% (n=44) were informed about this free service.
 - Question 14: 74% (n=91) thinks that companies that separate waste should be benefited, the other ones (n=31) think the benefit is not necessary.

4. Conclusions

The only problem faced during the survey among the non-domestic sector was to contact the representatives of the industry, but as they are large producers of waste they already have a different set of tariffs, performing a very different situation from the other categories interviewed. Although there is a great satisfaction with the MSW system, there are some minor complaints faced by the non-domestic sector of Condeixa-a-Nova. The waste collection company together with the municipality offers a door-to-door collection of recyclable materials to the non-domestic sector, which makes it easier to identify the acceptance and impact of the separation at source among this group. Out of these preliminary results, it was possible to identify some contradictions as the population of the target population is divided in different parishes, the one concentrated in the centre (downtown) is well served with waste bins and drop-off facilities, but there are other establishments that complaints about the lack of facilities.

The interviewed representatives of the non-domestic sector in Condeixa-a-Nova seems to be consistent in their positive characteristics, with a high score for importance of recycling (SE11) - 4.5/5, as well as for the satisfaction (SE7) with the MSW system – 91%, as well as for the perception of separation at source (SE9) – 90%. The reason might be because the municipality carries with a lot of responsibility campaigns and activities among the population to bring more attention to good practices for the individual waste management.

Although there were about five articles published on the local news about the PAYT project in Condeixa, it seems like the non-domestic sector was not well informed, only 6,5% have heard about the project.

The acceptance of the MSW management price (SE8) was low, about 70% were not satisfied with the tariff. On the other hand, the coverage of the MSWM costs (SE4) is below

the optimum balance. Both results indicate a need of developing good business strategies to financially attract the commercial sector.

5. Annexes

Annex 1: Model of the questionnaire issued for the Condeixa-a-Nova survey among the commercial sector.

Esclarecimento inicial: O Projeto LIFE PAYT, do qual faz parte a Câmara Municipal de Condeixa-a-Nova, tem neste município como população alvo o setor não doméstico. Pioneiro na redução dos resíduos urbanos produzidos, o projeto pretende diminuir a produção de resíduos indiferenciados e fomentar a recolha seletiva dos materiais de embalagem. A sua opinião é muito importante e por isso gostaríamos que nos respondesse a umas perguntas simples, que demoram apenas alguns minutos.

RESÍDUOS E RECICLAGEM

1. Qual a quantidade de resíduos indiferenciados que a sua empresa produz semanalmente? Nº de sacos/volume _____ / _____ Nº de contentores/volume _____ / _____								
2.No seu estabelecimento, qual o cargo/função da pessoa que coloca os resíduos no contentor? _____								
3. Diga, numa escala de 1 a 5, se concorda com a seguinte frase: “A gestão de resíduos é uma responsabilidade social de todos e, enquanto empresa, somos também responsáveis”. (1 significa “discordo em absoluto” e 5 significa “concordo em absoluto”)				1	2	3	4	5
4. Numa escala de 1 a 5, na sua opinião, como classifica a importância da separação de resíduos e reciclagem? (1 - nada importante e 5 - muito importante)				1	2	3	4	5
5. Que materiais recicla? (assinalar com X)			6. Relativamente aos <u>resíduos orgânicos</u> (caso seja aplicável ao seu estabelecimento):					
Papel e Cartão			6.1. Valoriza os bioresíduos produzidos no estabelecimento?			Sim		Não
Vidro								
Plástico e Metal			6.2. Se sim:					
Resíduos orgânicos e resíduos verdes			Quais resíduos valoriza?		Que tipo de valorização?			
Equipamento elétrico e eletrónico			() Restos alimentares		() Compostagem			

Pilhas		() Óleos alimentares	() Restos alimentares p/ animais
Óleos alimentares usados		() Borrás de café	() Outros _____
Outros		() Outros	
Não faço qualquer reciclagem		_____	

7. Por semana, quanto tempo gasta na gestão dos resíduos? _____ horas
(do momento em que foram produzidos até que foram colocados no contentor ou ecoponto, ...)

SISTEMA DE GESTÃO DE RESÍDUOS

8. Considera que o sistema de recolha de resíduos funciona bem?	Sim	Não
9. Há alguma coisa que gostasse de ver melhorada no sistema atual de recolha de resíduos? _____ _____		

TARIFA

10. Sabe que existe uma tarifa municipal destinada a cobrir os custos de gestão dos resíduos?	Sim	Não	
10.1. Sabe quanto paga mensalmente pelos resíduos que produz?	Sim	Não	Quanto? _____ (€/mês)
10.2. Considera que a tarifa que paga atualmente é justa?	Sim	Não	Sem opinião
11. Sabe que essa tarifa depende da quantidade de água consumida?	Sim	Não	
12. Preferia pagar a tarifa em função da quantidade de resíduos que deita fora?	Sim	Não	
12.1. Se respondeu não, explique porquê _____			
13. Sabia que não paga os resíduos recicláveis que coloca no ecoponto?	Sim	Não	
14. É de opinião que as empresas que fazem separação dos resíduos deveriam ser beneficiadas?	Sim	Não	

PROJETO LIFE PAYT

15. Alguma vez ouviu falar no Projeto LIFE PAYT de Condeixa-a-Nova?	Sim	Não		
15.1. Se sim, por que meio?	Jornal	Site (CM /	Redes Sociais	Panfletos/ Cartaz

	LIFE PAYT)	(Faceb ook)	
Outro: qual? _____			

Para terminar, gostaríamos que nos indicasse alguns dados referentes à sua empresa, para análise sociológica do estudo. Pedimos ainda que nos forneça um contacto telefónico para o caso deste inquérito ser escolhido aleatoriamente para controlo de qualidade e ser validada a sua participação neste estudo.

A. Tipo de atividade do setor não doméstico (<u>assinalar com X</u>)							
Hotelaria		Restauração e similares		Comércio		Indústria	
Serviços		IPSS/adm. central e local		Saúde		Agrícola/ Pecuária	
Outra, qual?							

B. Número de anos de funcionamento: _____	C. Número de trabalhadores: _____
--	--

Nome da empresa:	
Inquirido: () Proprietário do estabelecimento () Funcionário do estabelecimento	
Nome do inquirido:	
Nome do proprietário:	
e-mail do proprietário:	
Morada:	Contacto (obrigatório):
Freguesia:	

AGRADECIMENTO: MUITO OBRIGADO(A) PELA SUA COLABORAÇÃO!	Hora de fim:
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<input type="checkbox"/> O projeto LIFE PAYT cumpre integralmente o Regulamento Geral de Proteção de Dados (RGPD Lei nº 26/2016, de 22 de agosto) no que concerne à recolha e manutenção dos dados. Os dados recolhidos destinam-se exclusivamente para análise estatística no âmbito do Projeto LIFE PAYT. Autorizo a utilização dos dados nos termos expostos anteriormente.	Assinatura:
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Tool to reduce waste in South Europe

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