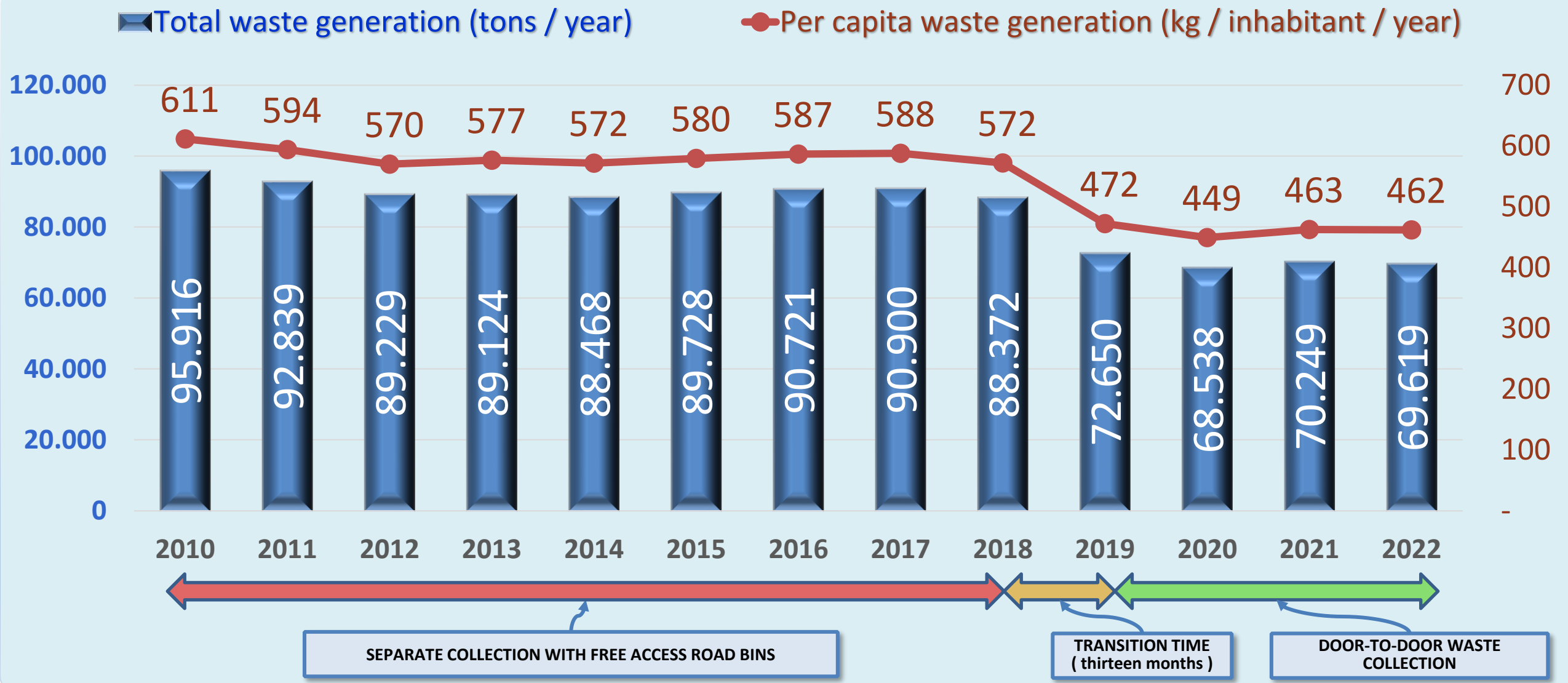
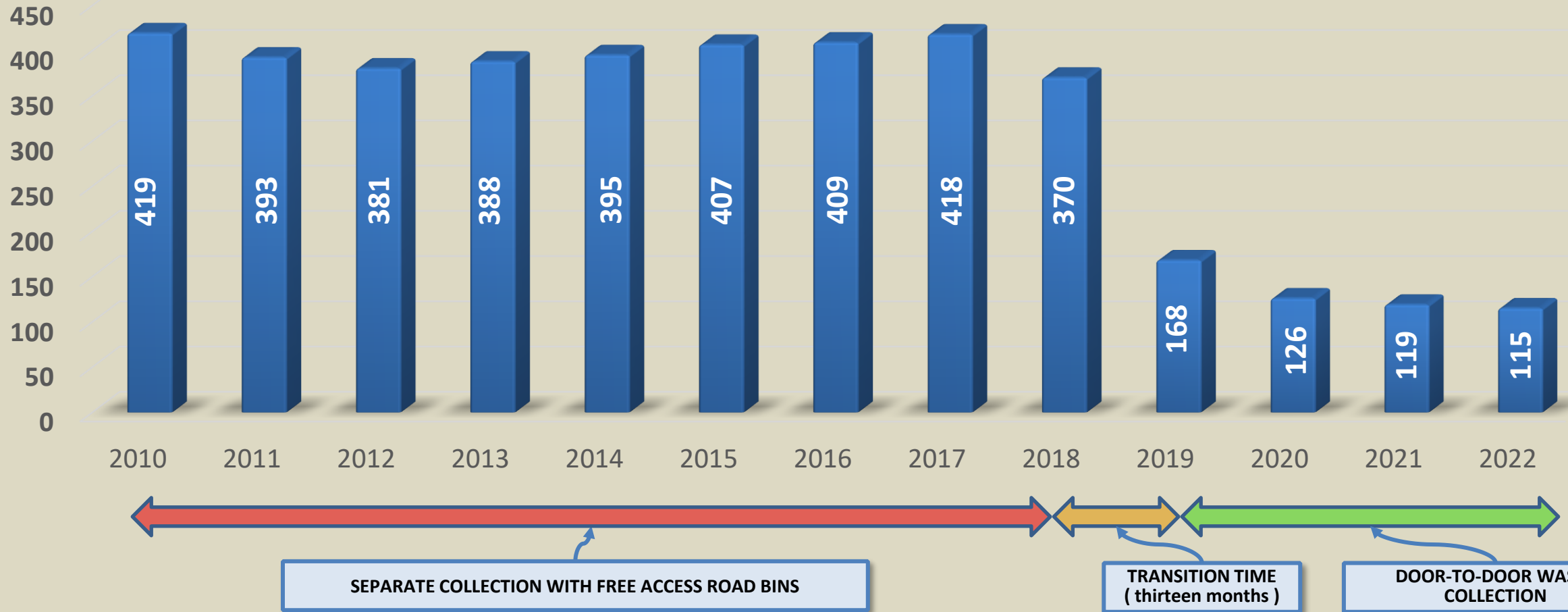


Waste generation and results of selective waste collection





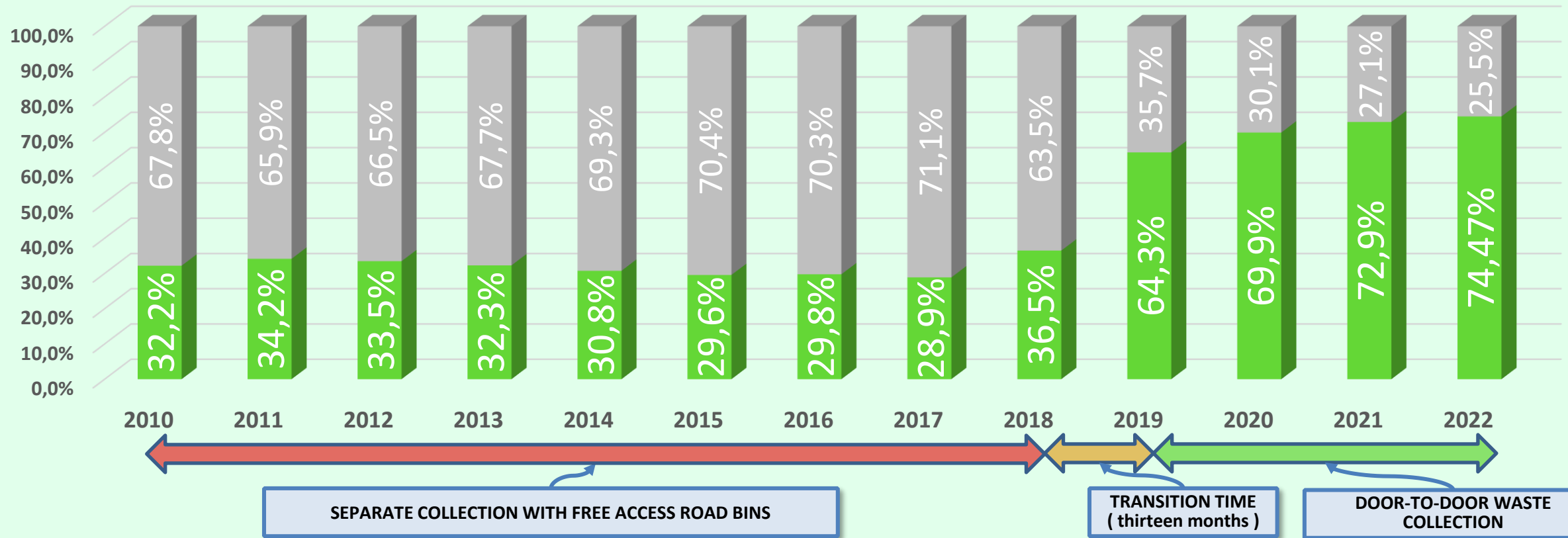
Amount of unsorted waste including abandoned waste and street cleaning waste (kg/inhabitant/year)





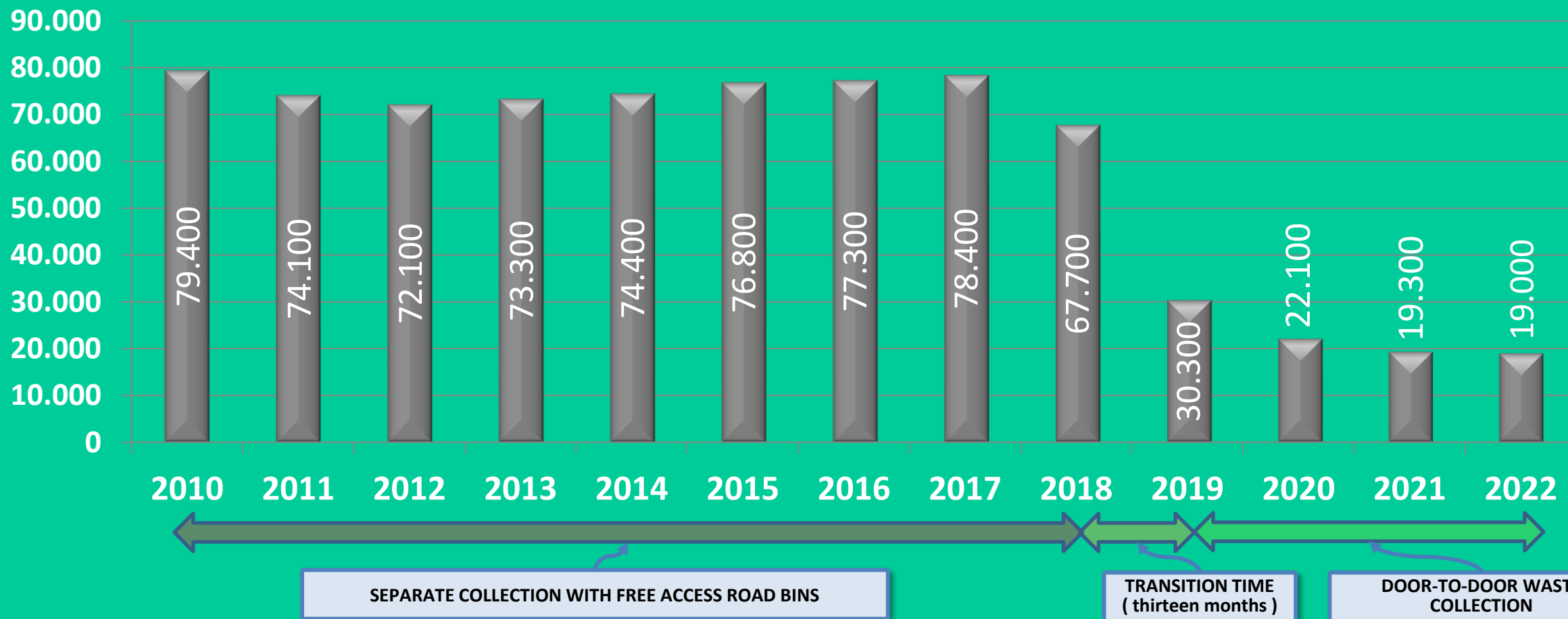
Results and historical evolution of total separate collection in %

■ Separate collection ■ Unsorted waste



CO2 emissions into the atmosphere from waste-to-energy plant 2010/2022 (tons)

(CO2 resulting from the incineration process of household waste from the city of Cagliari)



STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE WASTE COLLECTION MODEL

STRENGTHS

1. In the transition from street separate waste collection to door-to-door system, the percentage of separate waste collection increased from **28,9% to 74,5%**.
2. Increases the **awareness** that **citizens** can play **an active and decisive role** in the waste recycling chain.
3. The Municipality earns money from the **sale** of **recyclable** waste fractions.
4. It is possible to introduce a taxation system (**PAYT**) that complies with the European principle according to which «the more polluting, the more it pays».
5. Recyclable waste has **less improprieties** than the previous separate collection system with street bin.
6. Identification of users not registered in the municipal system of taxation of the service (**less tax evasion**).

WEAKNESSES

1. Increase of **abandoned waste** on public areas.
2. Increases the **complexity** in the organization of the waste collection **service**.
3. Increases the **complexity** and the commitment of **citizens** in the waste collection process.
4. The door-to-door system is **less flexible** (i.e. skipping a turn creates greater inconvenience than collection with street bin).
5. The door-to-door system, having a much larger number of containers, is **more expensive** than collection with street bin.
6. The **technological components** (ecological islands) need frequent maintenance interventions due to **breakdowns**.