

Secondary market in Italy

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Utilitalia is the Federation which brings together about 500 Italian utilities operating in the Water, Environment, Electricity and Gas sectors.
It represents them within national and European institutions.

Total Employees

106.700

Environmental sector

50.000

Water and gas sector

42.000

Energy sector

14.700

Share of the
population served
by the companies
affiliated to Utilitalia

Water sector

86%

Environmental sector

53%

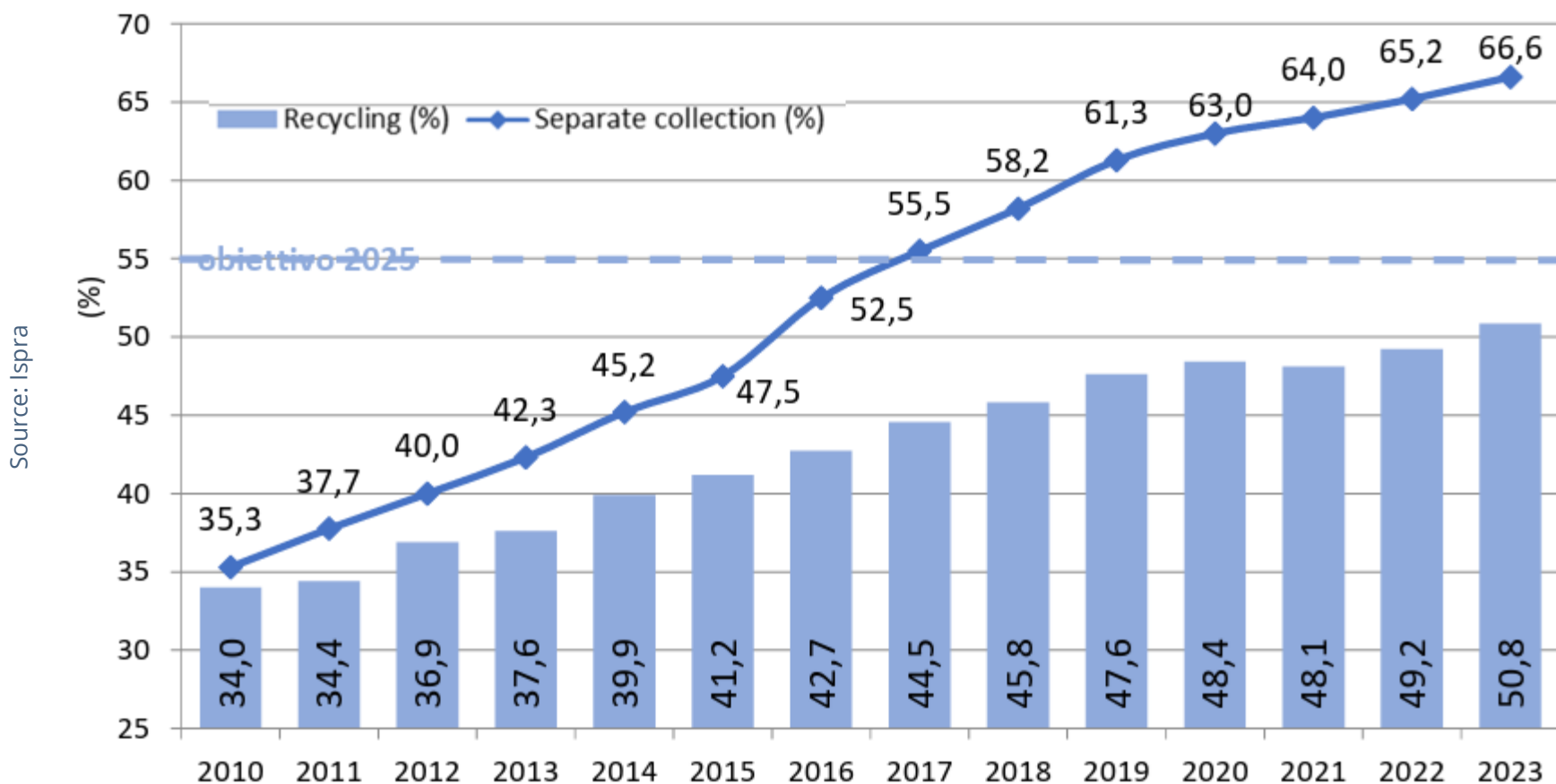
Gas sector

35%

Energy sector

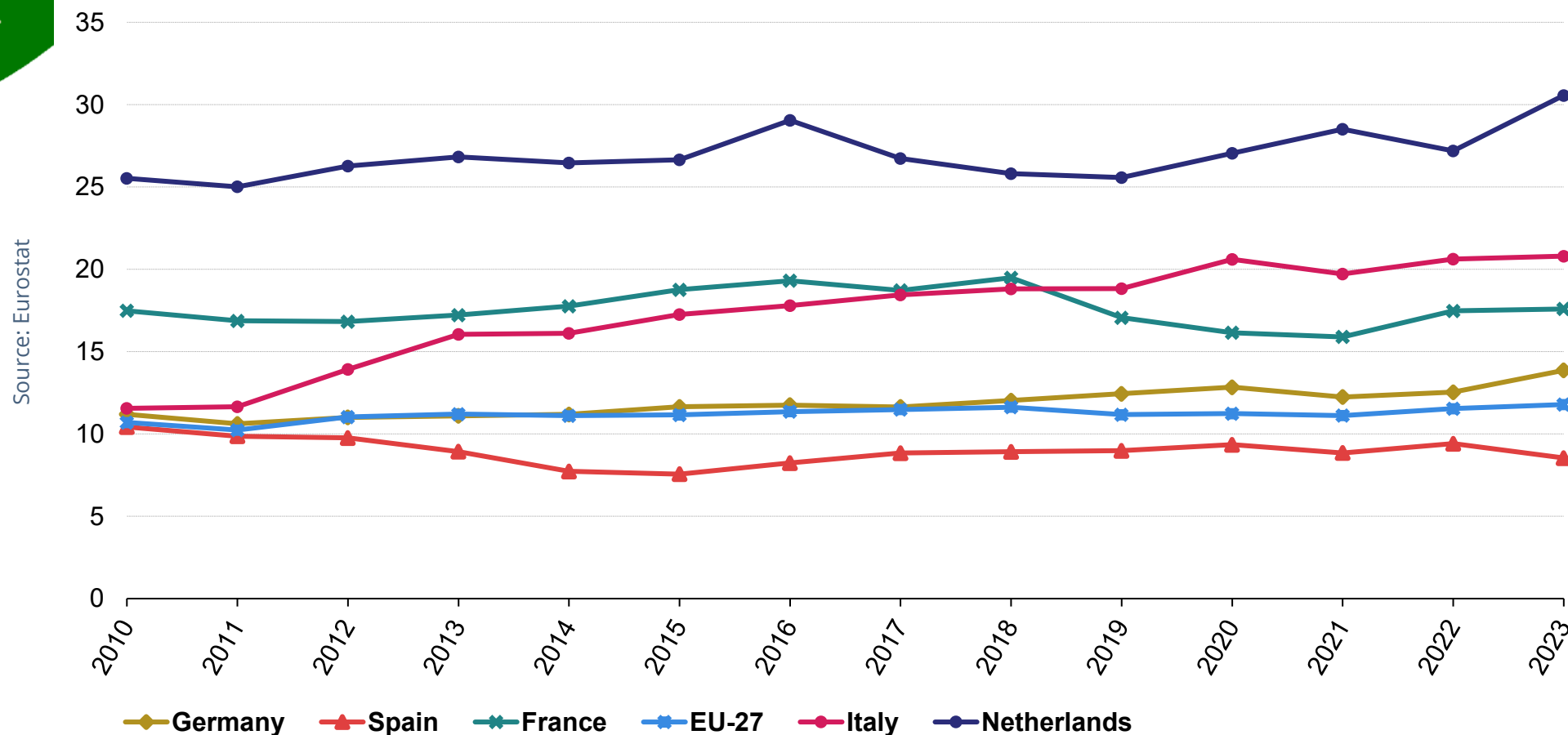
15%

Recycling rates of MW in Italy - years 2010 - 2023



In recent years, there has been a progressive widening of the gap between the percentage of separate collection and the recycling rates, proof of the fact that collection, while being a step of primary importance to ensure that homogeneous flows are obtained, cannot represent the only element to achieve high recycling levels as it is necessary to ensure that the quantities collected are also characterized by a high quality for effective recycling

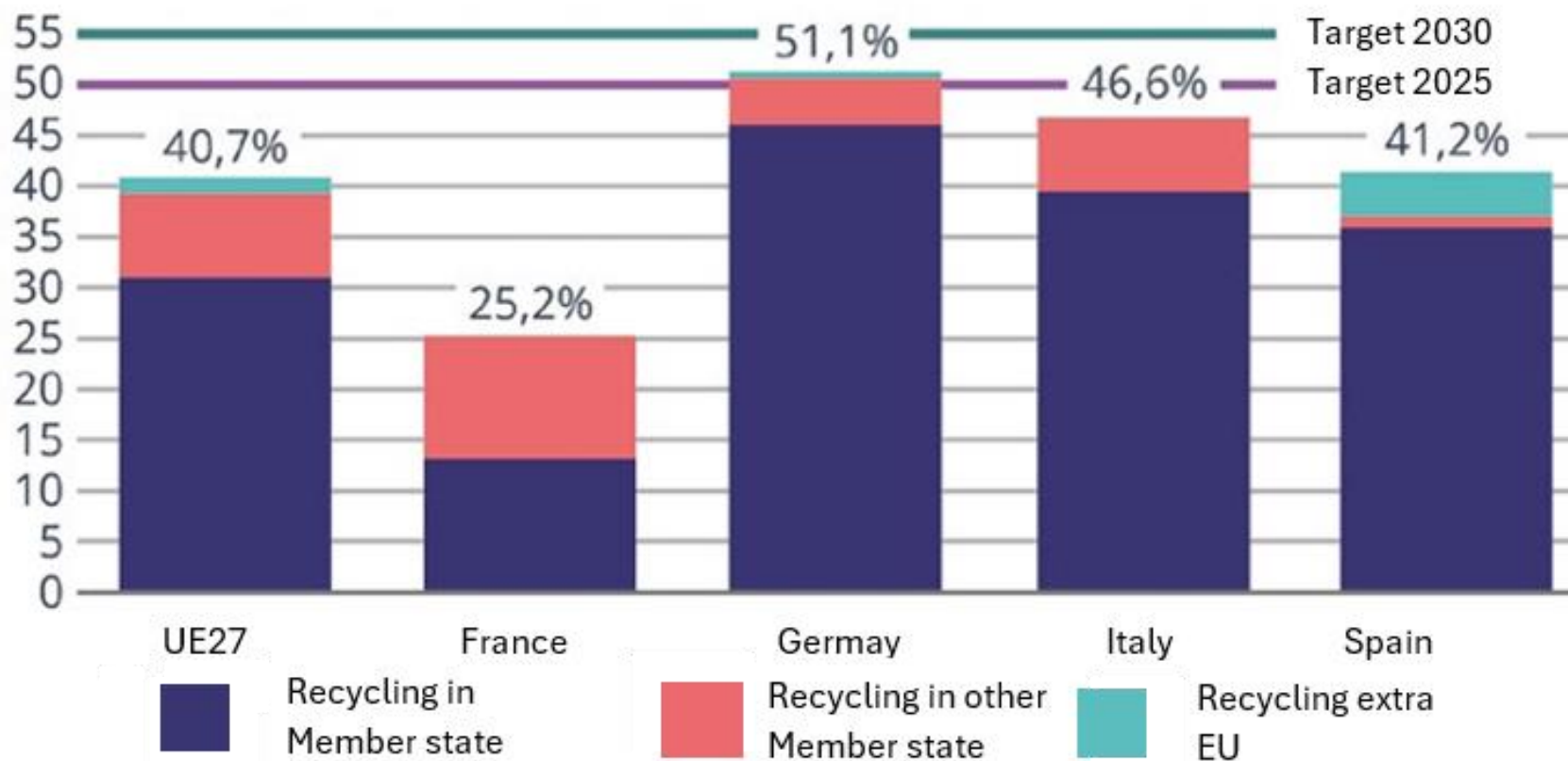
Circularity rate (%) by main type of material, 2010-2023



The circular material use rate, also called 'Circularity rate', measures in percentage the share of material recycled and fed back into the economy - thus saving extraction of primary raw materials - in overall material use. The Circularity rate is thus defined as the ratio of the circular use of materials (U) to the overall material use (M)

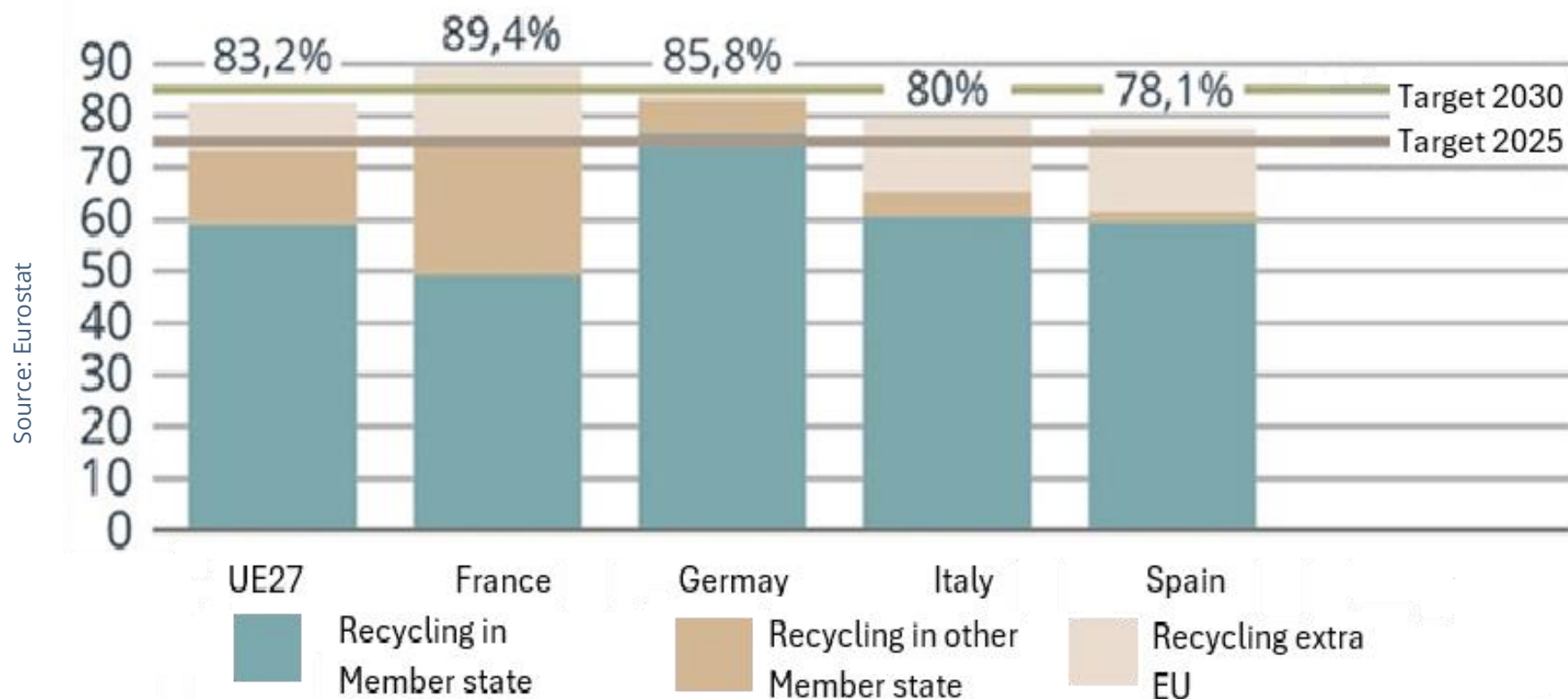
Recycling rate of plastic packaging 2022

Source: Eurostat



The recycling rate of plastic packaging in Italy stood at 47 percent in 2023. The recycling rate was calculated as the share of material recycled out of the total amount of plastic packaging released for consumption. Italy's plastic packaging recycling rate is above the European Union average, which stood at approximately 40 percent in recent years. Compared to the EU average, Italy is closer to the recycling rate targets for plastic packaging in the EU, set at 50 percent for 2025

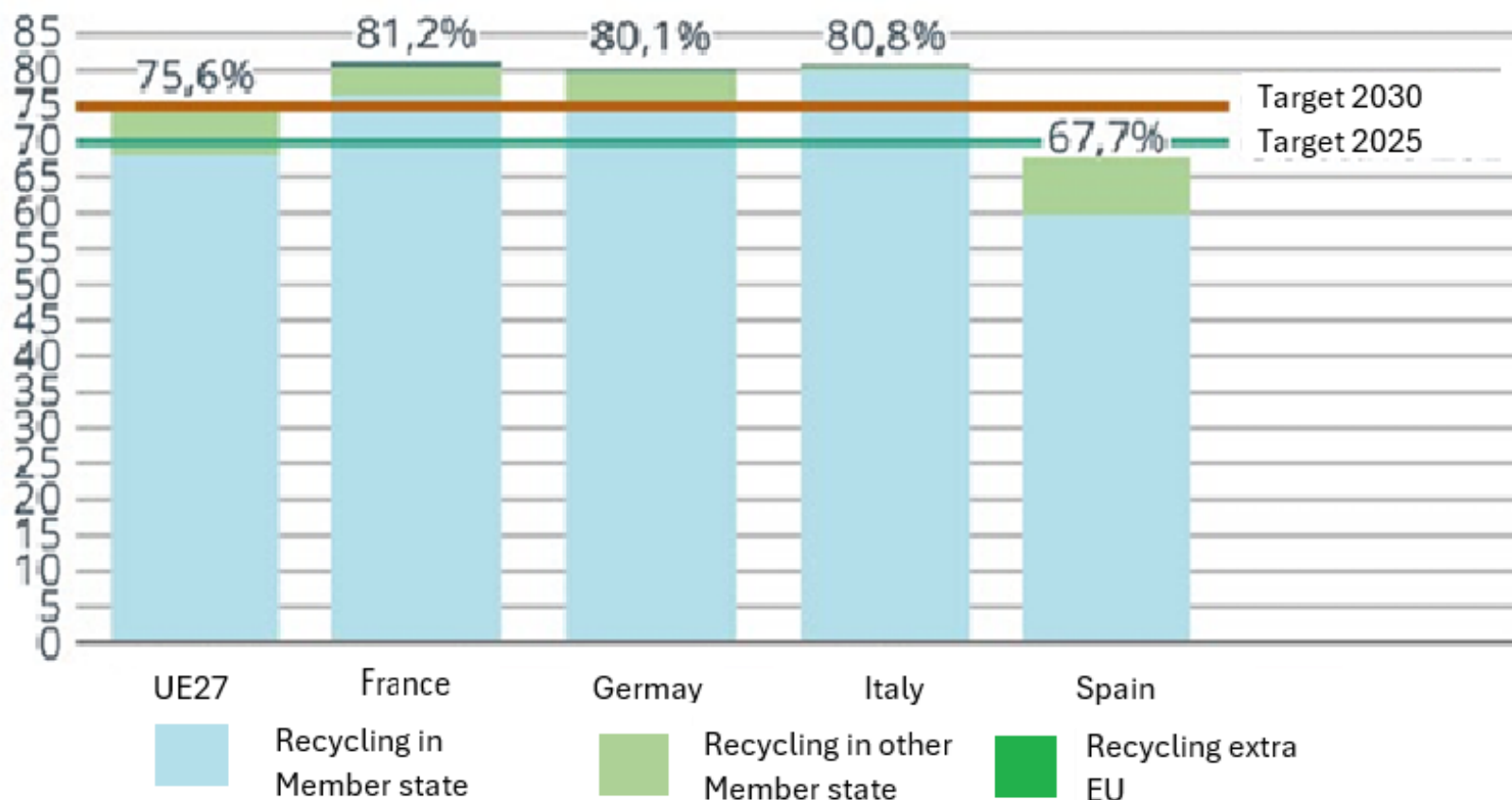
Recycling rate of paper and cardboard 2022



In 2022 in the EU27, the recycling rate of paper and board packaging waste stood at 83.2%, just below the target set for 2030 (85%). The main European countries also perform well: all exceed the 2025 target and even France is close to 90% overall recycling. Significant amounts of paper and cardboard packaging waste, according to Eurostat data, are recycled outside the EU.

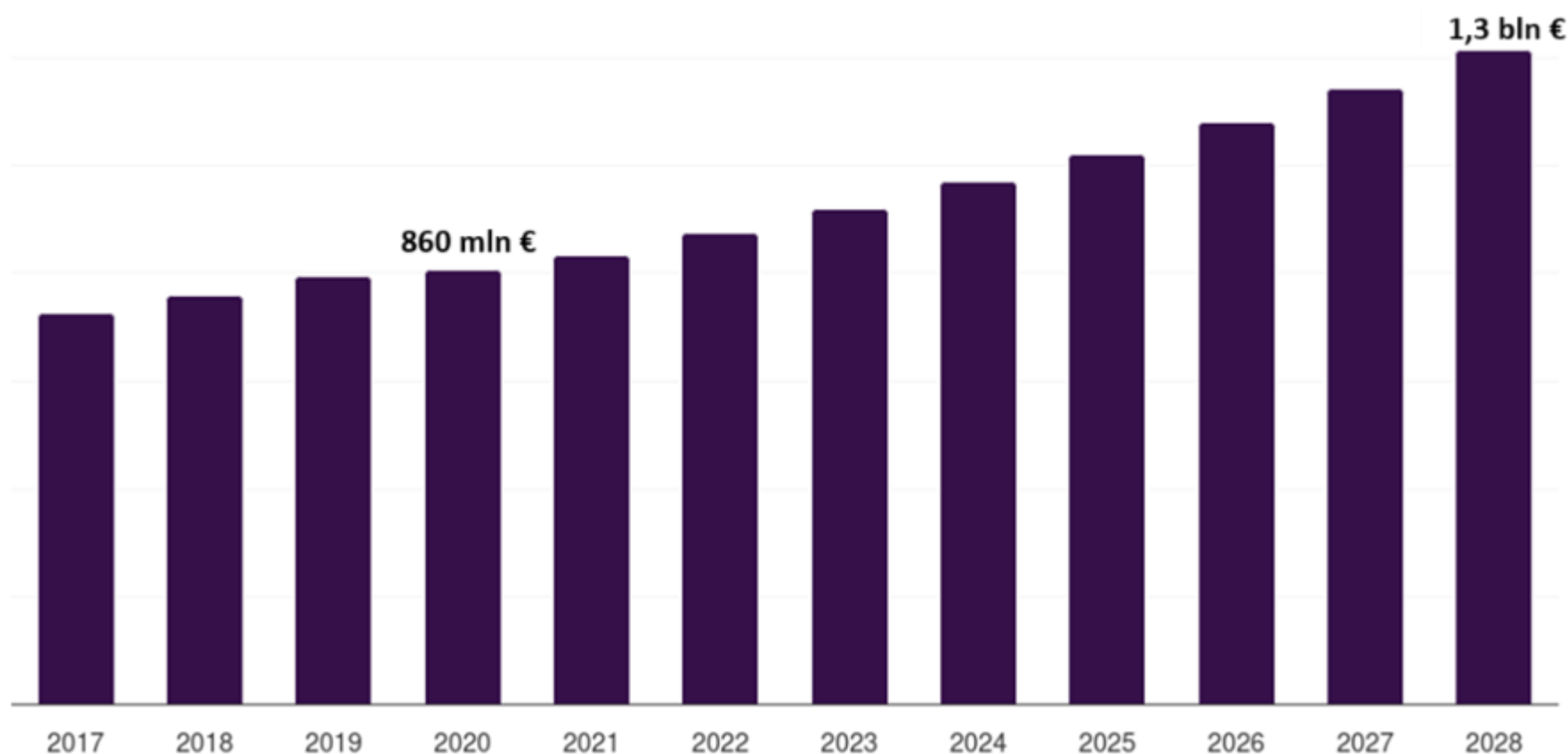
In 2023, over 92 % of the paper and cardboard packaging released for consumption in Italy was sent for recycling. This marked the highest figure during the period of consideration, and the first time it surpassed the mark of 90 %

Recycling rate of glass packaging 2022



The amount of glass packaging waste recycled in Italy has increased steadily over the past 10 years. In 2023, the country recycled 2.05 million tons of glass packaging waste, with a recycling rate of over 77 percent. The recycling rate of glass packaging waste in Italy has seen a continuous increase between 2014 and 2023, reaching 77.4 percent that year. The total amount of glass packaging recycled in Italy amounted to 2.05 million tons that year

Italy Waste Recycling Services Market Size & Outlook before energy crisis



Waste recycling and recovery in Italy had been growing steadily over the years as the country has made significant efforts to promote waste management. Before energy crisis the market in Italy was expected to reach a projected revenue of US\$ 1,3 bln by 2028 from 860 mln in 2020.

A compound annual growth rate of more than 5% was expected of Italy waste recycling services market from 2021 to 2028

At today there are many concerns for the future

Recycling sector operator fear that there will probably face a slower growth in the future capacity , blaming a decline in domestic production, increases in imports, and company closures due to economic pressures.

None of these are new concerns, they explains, but they are still unfolding with severe consequences across the entire value chain.

Rising input waste and energy costs have apparently driven up operational expenses in recent years – setting the scene for cheaper imported materials, whose supply chains 'often' lack transparency and give way to fraudulent claims.

NEWS

Plastics Recyclers Europe reports recession in the EU's plastics recycling industry

Paper recycling: Italy second in Europe according to the Unirima Report. Worry about the collapse in prices

The objectives of TE3C Project



The main objective of the project is to contribute to national and European climate change mitigation strategies by advancing the circular use of resources. In this framework, the project has developed a methodological tool designed to quantify the potential reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the recycling and integration of secondary raw materials into industrial production processes



In this context, the European and Italian regulatory frameworks on ecological transition were taken into consideration, along with recent policy developments in the area of energy efficiency. Based on the potential energy savings and the reduction of CO₂ emissions achievable through the recycling and utilization of secondary raw materials, preliminary working hypotheses were formulated regarding the possible application of the research and calculation tool in policy-making contexts



The objectives of TE3C Project



As a potential regulatory measure, the implementation of TE3Cs (Titles for Energy and Emissions from Circularity) would enable obligated parties under the current Italian Energy Efficiency Certificate (White Certificates) scheme to partially fulfill their compliance obligations through credits generated by the production and commercialization of secondary raw materials. Each title would be linked to a specific flow of secondary raw material and assigned a value proportional to the quantified energy savings associated with its use. Furthermore, the corresponding share of avoided greenhouse gas emissions could be integrated into the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) as tradable positive credits."



This measure may coexist and be integrated in a synergistic manner with the obligations to use a minimum percentage of secondary raw materials in the production of new goods or for specific uses, as established by the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation and Single Use Plastic Directive, or with the obligations imposed by Italian law on public authorities to procure goods, products, and materials derived from recycling processes (i.e. GPP)



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Thank you for your attention