According to USGS data, since 1950 there has always been, on average, 40 years of copper reserves and over 200 years of resources left, which include reserves, discovered and potentially profitable deposits and undiscovered deposits predicted based on preliminary geological surveys.

COPPER IS PRODUCED IN MORE THAN 20 COUNTRIES across the globe, with the world’s largest producers being Chile, Peru, China and the U.S., according to the International Copper Study Group (ICSG).

Recycling and the circular economy play key roles in meeting future copper demand.

COPPER IS A CIRCULAR MATERIAL AS IT DOES NOT LOSE QUALITY WHEN IT IS REUSED FOR ANOTHER FUNCTION. RECYCLING MORE COPPER WILL HELP MEET DEMAND AND CONSERVE MORE OF THE PLANET’S NATURAL RESOURCES.
COPPER PLAYS A KEY ROLE IN THE TRANSITION TO A CLEAN ENERGY ECONOMY.
From smart homes to electric vehicles and energy storage, copper’s versatility makes it core to a variety of energy-efficient and renewable energy sources.

Extracting copper, therefore, is not reliant on one particular country or region, as is the case for other raw materials. This translates into GREATER STABILITY FOR THE COPPER MARKET and lowers the copper risk profile.

Take a look at the current and upcoming global mining projects courtesy of the ICSG.

Many operational mines have announced or are pending expansion plans.

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