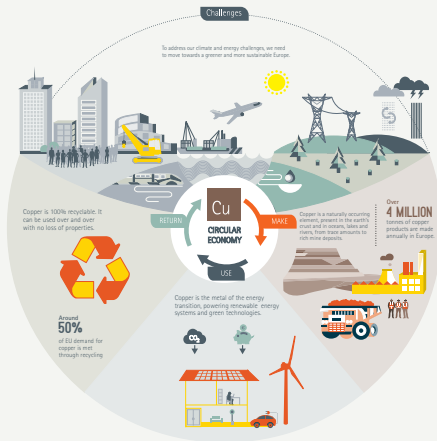


COPPER + CIRCULAR ECONOMY



The life of copper is infinite and has no end phase. Once mined, it can be recycled over and over with no loss of properties. As such, copper is a sustainable material that is pivotal to building the circular economy.

MAKE

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Copper ore used in the EU is mainly imported from Chile, Peru, Australia and the USA, though there is also some production in Europe, including Finland, Poland, Spain and Sweden. Responsible mining and successful recycling help make copper sustainable and resource efficient.

Copper mining provides many valuable by-products that can be used in advanced material applications, including cobalt, molybdenum, rhenium, selenium, tellurium and rare earth elements, as well as silver, tungsten, gold, lead and zinc.

Over **4 MILLION** tonnes of copper products are made by EU industry every year.



USE

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Copper is the metal of the energy transition, powering renewable energy systems and green technologies.



Renewable energy systems use up to 12 times more copper than conventional power systems. Copper also typically improves energy efficiency.

One tonne of copper used in rotating machines – such as an electric motor or a wind turbine – saves 7,500 tonnes of CO₂ emissions over its lifetime.

Copper consumption is predicted to rise more than 40% by 2035. Partly driven by green technologies – like solar and wind power, and electric vehicles – additional demand will be met through mining and recycling.

RETURN

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Copper can be recycled repeatedly without any loss of performance, and recycling requires up to 85% less energy than primary production. Globally, this saves 40 million tonnes of CO₂ annually.

Europe already leads the world when it comes to copper recycling with nearly 50% of its copper demand currently met by recycled material. The industry is working to go even further.

Around **50%** of the EU's demand for copper is met through recycling.

