



## Copper

The name “copper” is derived from the Old English name ‘coper’ in turn derived from the Latin ‘Cyprium aes’, meaning a metal from Cyprus.

It is a chemical element with the symbol Cu and atomic number 29. It is one of the few metals that can occur in nature in a directly usable metallic form.

Historically, copper was the first metal to be worked by people. The discovery that it could be hardened with a little tin to form the alloy bronze gave the name to the Bronze Age.

A copper pendant discovered in what is now northern Iraq has been dated about 8700 B.C. For nearly five millennia copper was the only metal known to man, and thus had all the metal applications. Evidence suggests that gold and meteoric iron (but not smelted iron) were the only metals used by humans before copper. The history of copper metallurgy is thought to follow this sequence: First, cold working of native copper, then annealing, smelting, and, finally, lost-wax Döküming. In southeastern Anatolia, all four of these techniques appeared more or less simultaneously at the beginning of the Neolithic c. 7500 BC.

Experience with copper has assisted the development of other metals; in particular, copper smelting led to the discovery of iron smelting. Production in the Old Copper Complex in Michigan and Wisconsin is dated between 6000 and 3000 BC. Natural bronze, a type of copper

made from ores rich in silicon, arsenic, and (rarely) tin, came into general use in the Balkans around 5500 BC.

Copper smelting was independently invented in different places. It was probably discovered in China before 2800 BC, in Central America around 600 AD, and in West Africa about the 9th or 10th century AD. Investment Döküming was invented in 4500–4000 BC in Southeast Asia and carbon dating established mining at Alderley Edge in Cheshire, UK, at 2280 to 1890 BC. Ötzi the Iceman, a male dated from 3300 to 3200 BC, was found with an ax with a copper head 99.7% pure; high levels of arsenic in his hair suggest an involvement in copper smelting.

The Bronze Age suddenly ended at about 1200 BC, with the general collapse of the ancient world and the interruption of international trade routes. The supply of tin in particular dried up and the Iron Age was ushered in, not because iron was a superior material, but because it was widely available.

Economy in the use of copper and its alloys was necessitated by early trade interruptions, and the efficiency in use and re-use has continued from that day to this.

Copper is the third most used metal in the world with Chile(5.6 million mt as of 2021) as its biggest producer and China as its biggest importer (more than 23 million mt by 2021).

## Definition

Copper is a reddish-gold colored metal that is ductile, malleable, and an effective conductor of heat and electricity. Copper was the first metal to be worked with by humans in several regions, from circa 8000 BC and is among the most widely used metals today. Pure copper is orange-red and acquires a reddish tarnish when exposed to air. It is one of a few metallic elements with a natural color other than gray or silver. It is present in the Earth's crust in a proportion of about 50 parts per million (ppm).

The largest mass of elemental copper discovered weighed 420 tonnes and was found in 1857 on the Keweenaw Peninsula in Michigan, US.

<i>Group</i>	11	<i>Melting point</i>	1084.62°C, 1984.32°F, 1357.77 K	<i>Boiling Point</i>	2560°C, 4640°F, 2833 K
<i>Period</i>	4	<i>Density</i>	8.96 g cm <sup>-3</sup>	<i>Relative atomic mass</i>	63.546
<i>Block</i>	d	<i>State at 20°C</i>	Solid	<i>Key isotopes</i>	<sup>63</sup> Cu
<i>Atomic number</i>	29	<i>Electron configuration</i>	[Ar] 3d <sup>10</sup> 4s <sup>1</sup>	<i>CAS number</i>	7440-50-8

ChemSpider ID: [22414](#)

ChemSpider is a free chemical structure database

## Where it is used

Not until about 4000 BC did gold appear on the scene as man's second metal. By 3000 B.C., silver and lead were being used and the alloying of copper had begun, first with arsenic and then with tin. For many centuries, bronze reigned supreme, being used for plows, tools of all kinds, weapons, armor, and decorative objects. Though copper came from the island of Cyprus-from whence its name-and numerous other sites in the Middle East, the origin of the tin in the bronze is still a mystery.

Traditionally it has been one of the metals used to make coins, along with silver and gold. However, it is the most common of the three and therefore the least valued.

In 2021, global refined copper usage stood at nearly 25.3 million metric tons. Most of the world's copper is used in electrical applications, but also in architecture, automotive, electrical, tube, pipe and fittings, fuel gas, industrial, marine, machined products, and telecommunications.

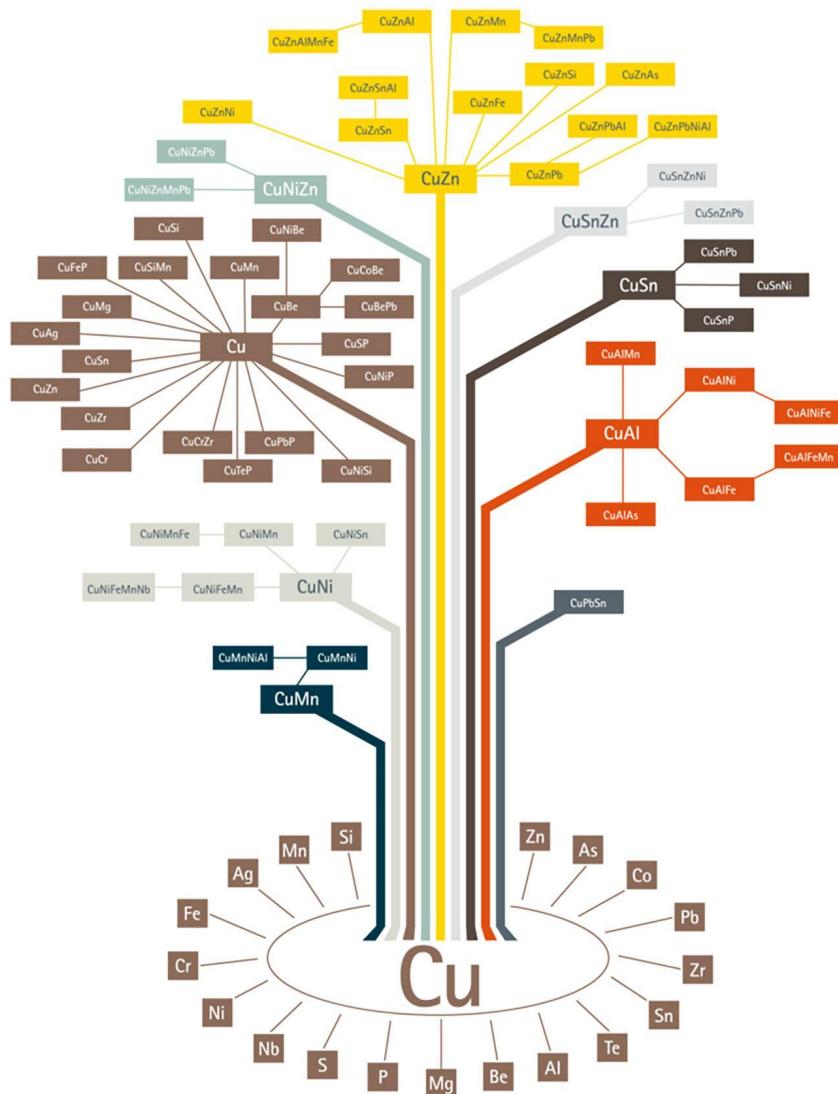
Copper sulfate is used widely as an agricultural poison and as an algicide in water purification.

Copper compounds, such as Fehling's solution, are used in chemical tests for sugar detection.

Copper is an essential element. An adult human needs around 1.2 milligrams of copper a day, to help enzymes transfer energy in cells. Excess copper is toxic.

Genetic diseases, such as Wilson's disease and Menkes' disease, can affect the body's ability to use copper properly.

# Copper varieties and alloys



In nature, copper occurs in a variety of minerals, including native copper, copper sulfides such as chalcopyrite, bornite, digenite, covellite, and chalcocite, copper sulfosalts such as tetrahedrite-tennantite, and enargite, copper carbonates such as azurite and malachite, and as copper(I) or copper(II) oxides such as cuprite and tenorite, respectively.

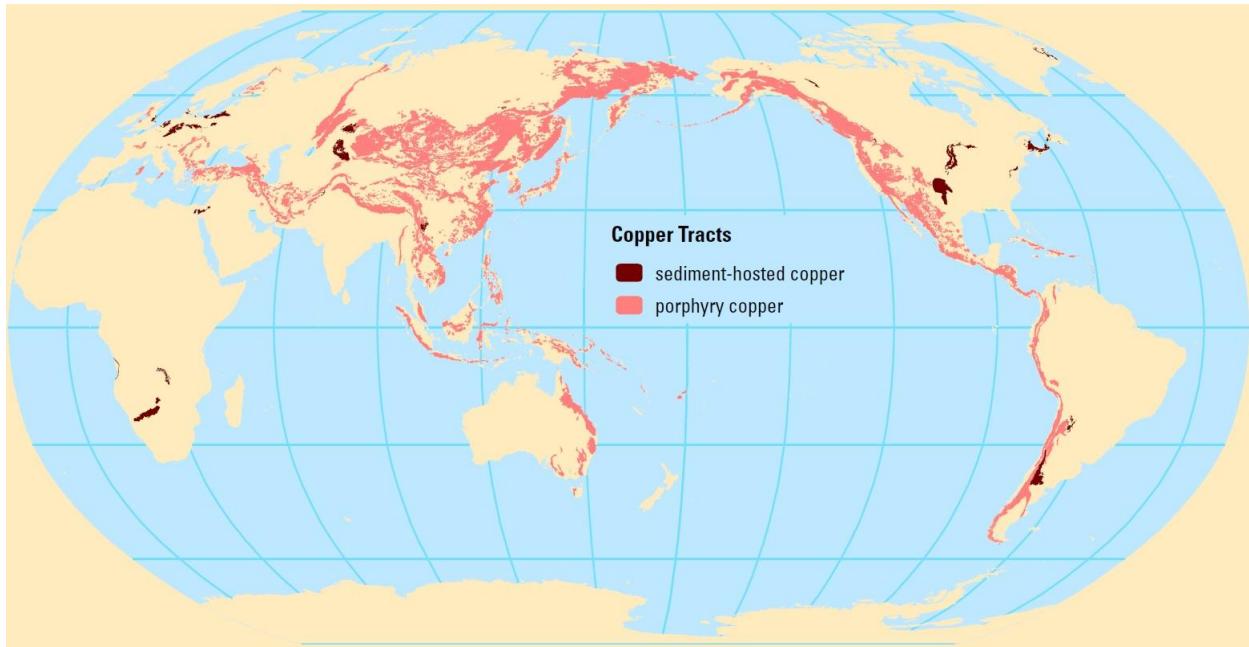
There are as many as 400 different copper and copper alloy compositions loosely grouped into the categories: copper, high copper alloy, brasses, bronzes, copper nickels, copper–nickel–zinc (nickel silver), leaded copper, and special alloys. Copper is obtained from these ores and minerals by smelting, leaching and electrolysis.

### Mechanical properties of common copper alloys

Name	Nominal composition (percentages)	Form and condition	Yield strength (0.2% offset, ksi)	Tensile strength (ksi)	Elongation in 2 inches (percent)	Hardness (Brinell scale)	Comments
Copper (ASTM B1, B2, B3, B152, B124, R133)	Cu 99.9	Annealed	10	32	45	42	Electrical equipment, roofing, screens
"	"	Soğuk çekilmiş	40	45	15	90	"
"	"	Soğuk haddelenmiş	40	46	5	100	"
Gilding metal (ASTM B36)	Cu 95.0, Zn 5.0	Soğuk haddelenmiş	50	56	5	114	Coins, bullet jackets
Cartridge brass (ASTM B14, B19, B36, B134, B135)	Cu 70.0, Zn 30.0	Soğuk haddelenmiş	63	76	8	155	Good for cold-working; radiators, hardware, electrical, drawn cartridge cases.
Phosphor bronze (ASTM B103, B139, B159)	Cu 89.75, Sn 10.0, P 0.25	Yay menevişi	—	122	4	241	High fatigue-strength and spring qualities
Yellow or High brass (ASTM B36, B134, B135)	Cu 65.0, Zn 35.0	Annealed	18	48	60	55	Good corrosion resistance
"	"	Soğuk çekilmiş	55	70	15	115	"
"	"	Soğuk haddelenmiş (HT)	60	74	10	180	"
Manganese bronze (ASTM 138)	Cu 58.5, Zn 39.2, Fe 1.0, Sn 1.0, Mn 0.3	Annealed	30	60	30	95	Forgings
"	"	Soğuk çekilmiş	50	80	20	180	"
Naval brass (ASTM B21)	Cu 60.0, Zn 39.25, Sn 0.75	Annealed	22	56	40	90	Resistance to salt corrosion
"	"	Soğuk çekilmiş	40	65	35	150	"
Muntz metal (ASTM B111)	Cu 60.0, Zn 40.0	Annealed	20	54	45	80	Condenser tubes
Aluminum bronze (ASTM B169 alloy A, B124, B150)	Cu 92.0, Al 8.0	Annealed	25	70	60	80	—

"	"	Hard	65	105	7	210	"
Beryllium copper (ASTM B194, B196, B197)	Cu 97.75, Be 2.0, Co or Ni 0.25	Annealed, solution-treated	32	70	45	B60 (Rockwell)	Electrical, valves, pumps, oilfield tools, aerospace landing gears, robotic welding, mold making
"	"	Soğuk haddelenmiş	104	110	5	B81 (Rockwell)	"
Free-cutting brass	Cu 62.0, Zn 35.5, Pb 2.5	Soğuk çekilmiş	44	70	18	B80 (Rockwell)	Screws, nuts, gears, keys
Nickel silver (ASTM B122)	Cu 65.0, Zn 17.0, Ni 18.0	Annealed	25	58	40	70	Hardware
"	"	Soğuk haddelenmiş	70	85	4	170	"
Nickel silver (ASTM B149)	Cu 76.5, Ni 12.5, Pb 9.0, Sn 2.0	Döküm	18	35	15	55	Easy to machine; ornaments, plumbing
Cupronickel (ASTM B111, B171)	Cu 88.35, Ni 10.0, Fe 1.25, Mn 0.4	Annealed	22	44	45	-	Condenser, salt-water pipes
"	"	Soğuk çekilmiş tube	57	60	15	-	"
Cupronickel	Cu 70.0, Ni 30.0	Dövme	-	-	-	-	Heat-exchange equipment, valves
Ounce metal[5] Copper alloy C83600 (also known as "Red brass" or "composition metal") (ASTM B62)	Cu 85.0, Zn 5.0, Pb 5.0, Sn 5.0	Döküm	17	37	25	60	-
Gunmetal (known as "red brass" in US)	Varies Cu 80-90%, Zn <5%, Sn ~10%, +other elements@ <1%						

# Copper in the world

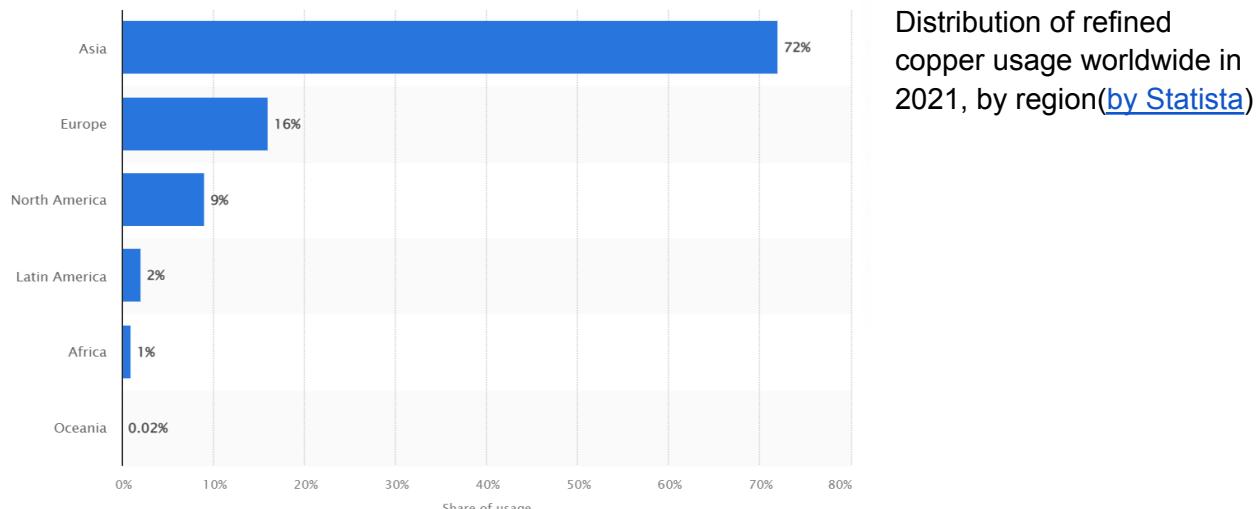


<https://www.usgs.gov/media/images/global-copper-map-0>

Due to the economic developments in the world, high living standards, increasing developments in electricity, electronics and industry have further increased the need for copper reserves.

In 2021, global refined copper usage stood at nearly 25.3 million metric tons. Usage over the period grew by a compound annual growth rate of 3.3% per year. From 2010 to 2021, refinery copper usage increased by 6.1 million metric tons.

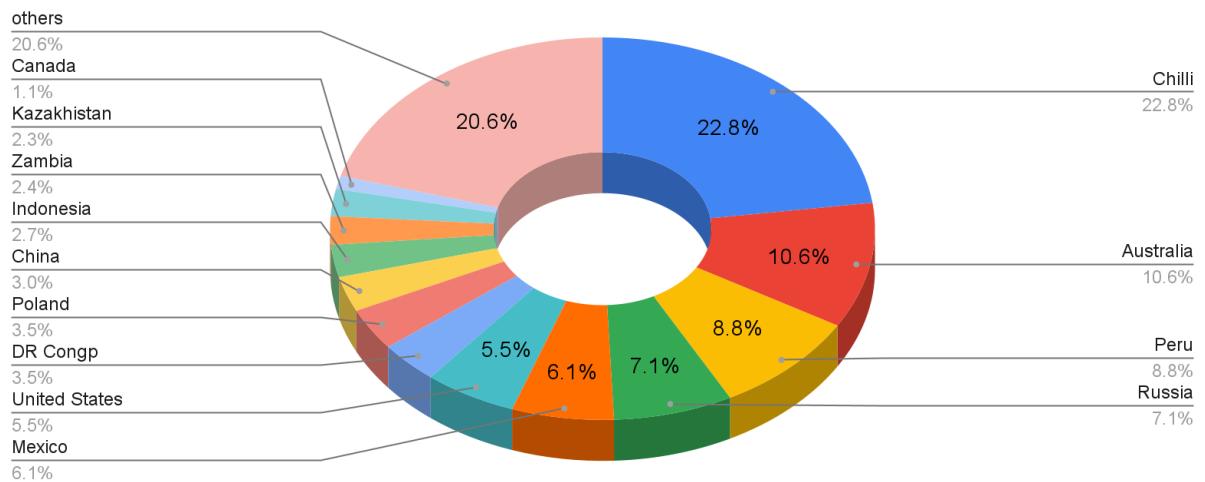
Mine production trends and rankings of top producing mines by the five most valuable mined commodities are gold, copper, iron ore, nickel and zinc.



Distribution of refined copper usage worldwide in 2021, by region([by Statista](#))

# Reserves

Copper reserves by 2020



Numbers by Statista

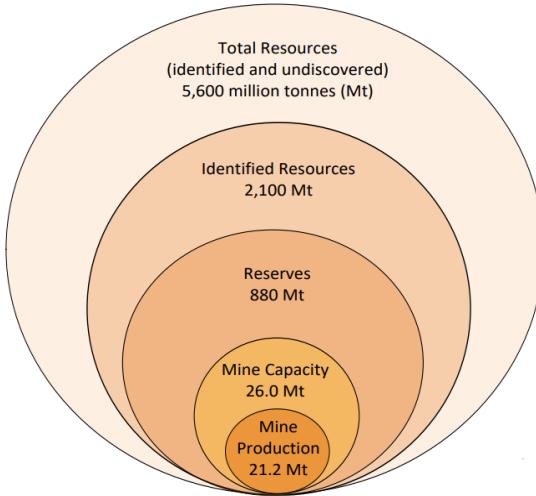
In the period 2000-2021, 373 million tonnes of copper have been mined. In that same period, however, reserves have grown by 447 million tonnes to 880 million tonnes of copper.

According to the Copper Alliance about 10% of identified resources have been mined throughout history. Plus, nearly all of that mined copper is still in circulation, as the red metal's recycling rate is higher than that of any other engineering metal.

According to the most recent data from the US Geological Survey, the countries with the largest copper coffers are Chile, Australia, Peru, Russia and Mexico.

With 200 million metric tons (MT) of copper reserves as of 2020, Chile has the world's largest copper reserves. In addition, Chile is the world's largest copper producer, with a total of 5.7 million metric tons of copper mined in 2020. Australia (93 million MT), Peru (77 million MT), Russia (62 million MT) and Mexico (53 million MT) have the world's largest copper reserves after Chile.

**2021 World Copper Reserves & Mine Production <sup>1/</sup>**  
 (undiscovered resources not including deep sea nodules and land-based  
 and submarine massive sulphides - contained copper)

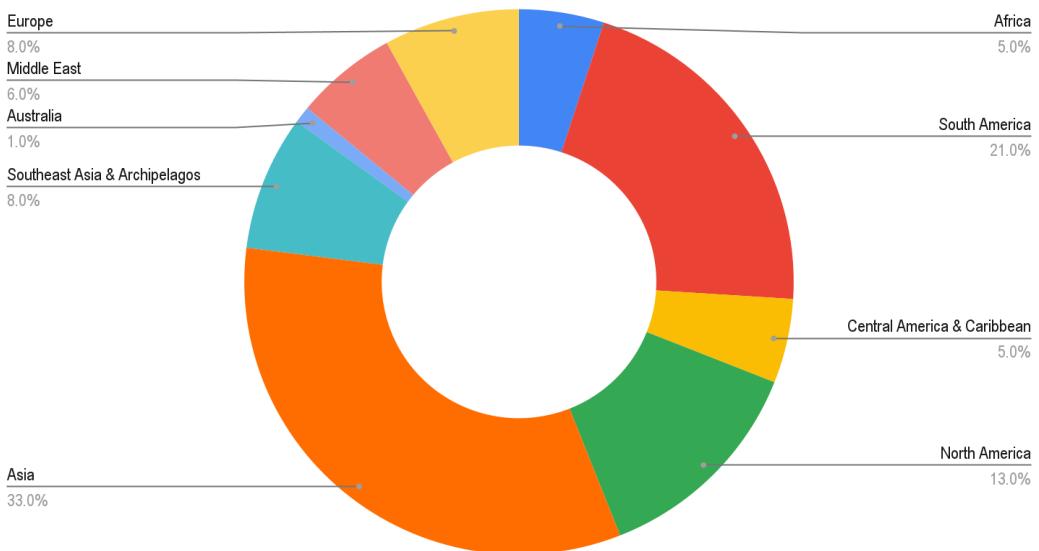


1/ Source: USGS (resources/reserves data) and ICSG (capacity/production data)

<https://icsg.org/copper-factbook/>

The future availability of minerals is based on the concept of reserves and resources. Reserves are deposits that have been discovered, evaluated and assessed to be economically profitable to mine. Undiscovered deposits that are predicted based on preliminary geological surveys. Above you can see the total numbers of identified and undiscovered copper reserve amounts. Below you can see the undiscovered copper percentage of reserves spread around the World.

Undiscovered Copper Reserves (2021)

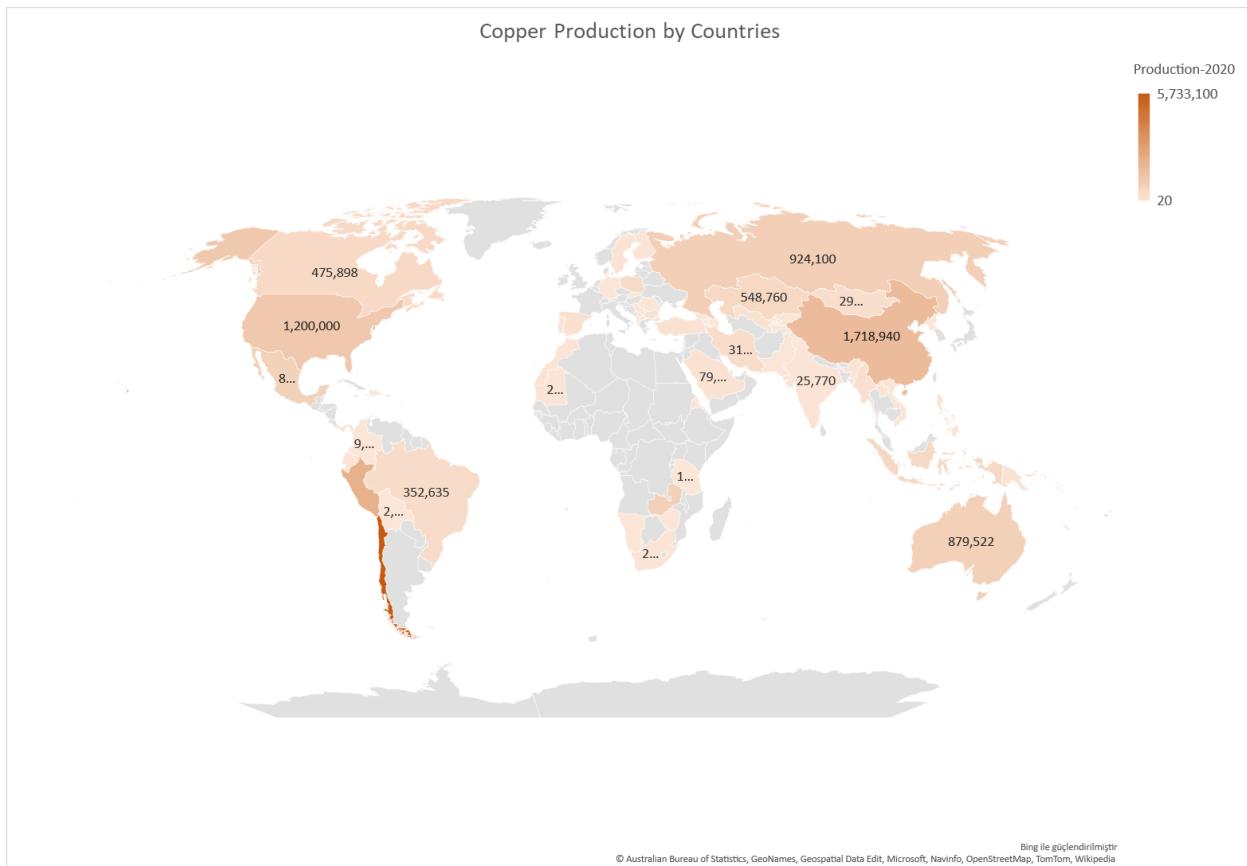


[https://copperalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/2020\\_10\\_13\\_ICSG\\_Factbook\\_2020.pdf](https://copperalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/2020_10_13_ICSG_Factbook_2020.pdf)

The top 20 copper mines as you may see below are mostly in America continents.

<b>TOP 20 COPPER MINES BY CAPACITY (BASIS 2022)</b>		
Thousand metric tonnes copper		
Source: ICSG Directory of Copper Mines and Plants – H1 2022 Edition		
Mine	Country	Capacity
Escondida	Chile	1510
Grasberg	Indonesia	800
Collahuasi	Chile	630
4 Morenci	USA	570
Buenavista del Cobre (former Cananea)	Mexico	525
6 Cerro Verde II (Sulphide)	Peru	500
Antamina	Peru	450
Polar Division (Norilsk/ Talnakh Mills)	Russia	450
Las Bambas	Peru	400
El Teniente	Chile	399
Los Pelambres	Chile	380
Cobre Panama	Panama	360
Radomiro Tomic	Chile	350
Kamoa-Kakula	Congo	340
Kansanshi	Zambia	340
Los Bronces	Chile	340
Chuquicamata	Chile	330
Kamoto	Congo	300
Toromocho	Peru	300
Spence	Chile	285

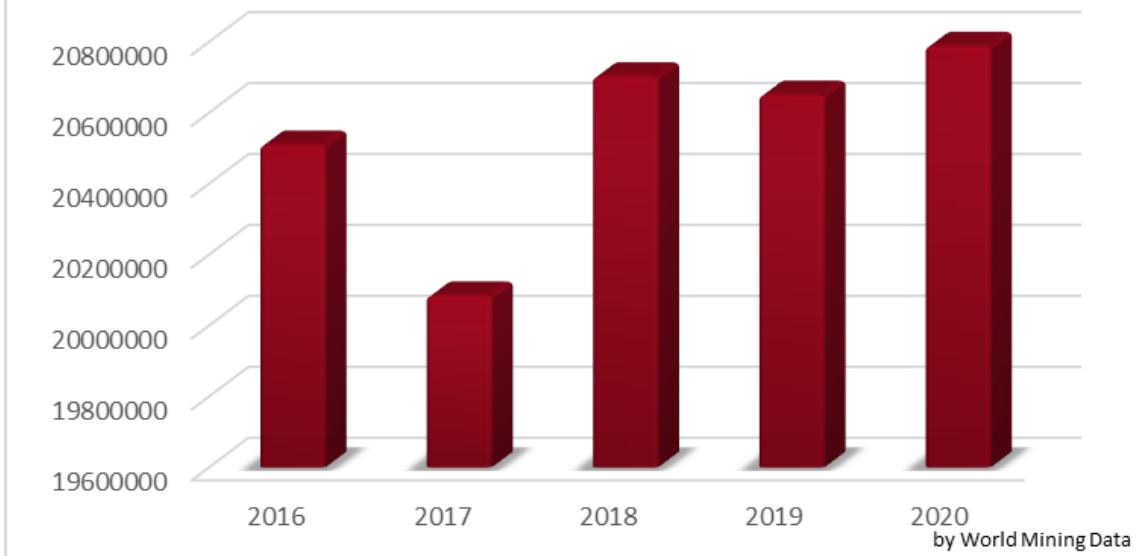
# Production



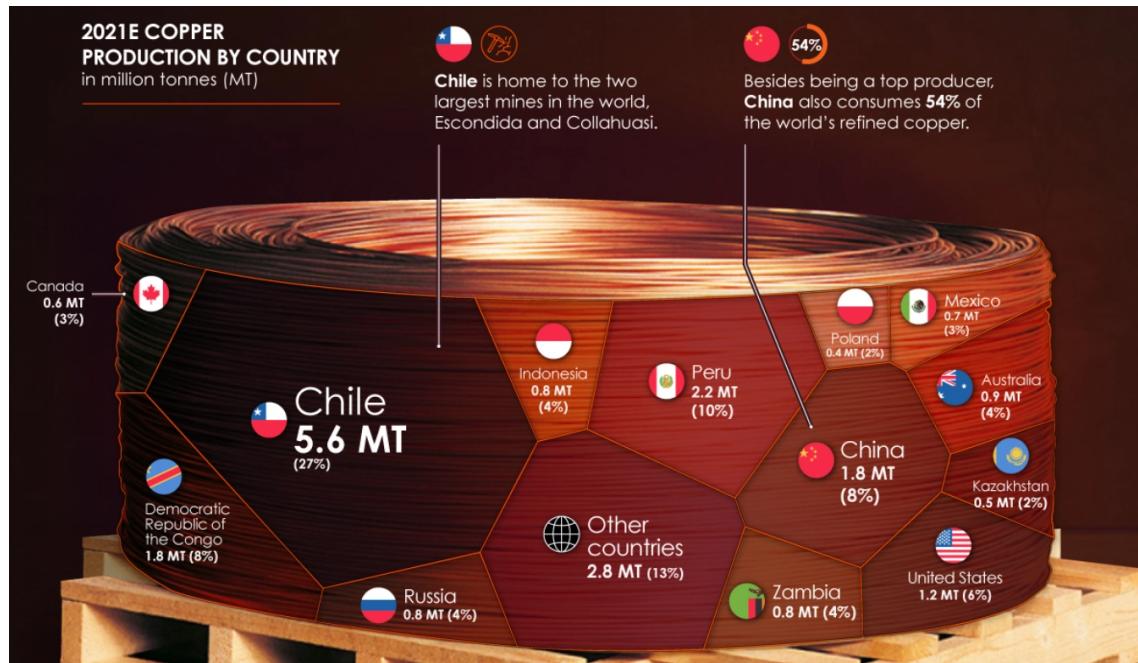
This map was prepared in excel, and its 2020 data is from World Mining Data.

Nowadays, in 2023 the era of electric vehicles and similar technologies is still on the horizon, meaning a shift in copper supply and demand is also around the corner. Copper mining activities will struggle to meet this growing demand as new copper deposits discovery rates are lagging, and current operating mines are declining. It is estimated that copper mining supply shortfalls could reach ~ 15 million tonnes by 2034. According to S&P Global's worst-case projection, the copper shortfall could reach around 20% of consumption by 2035.

## World Copper Production by Years



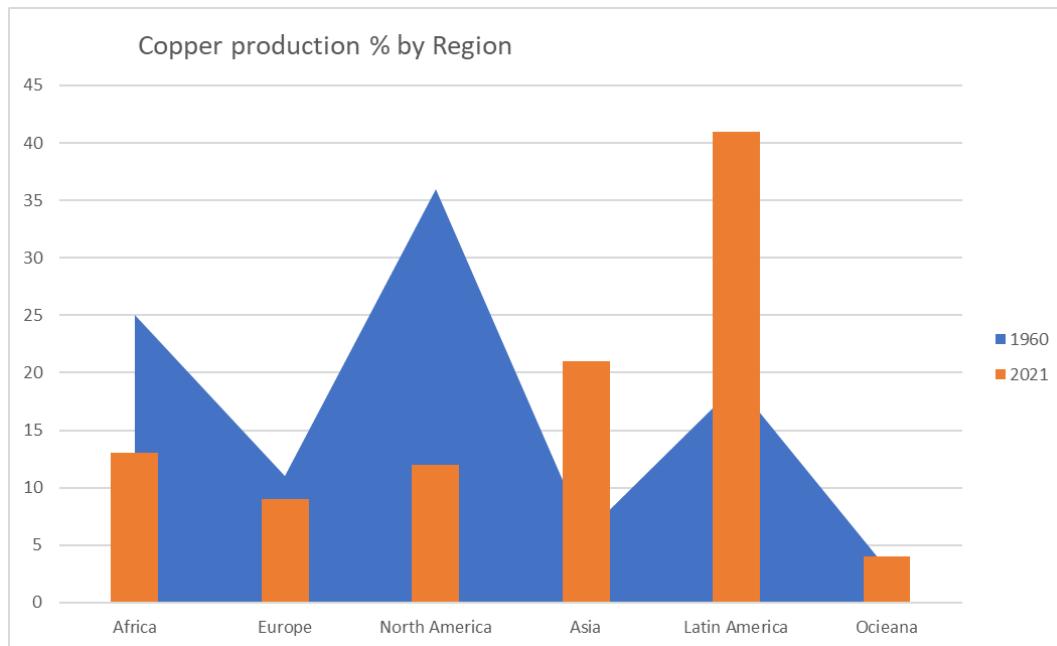
According to World Mining Data, with 880 million metric tons (MT) of copper reserves and around 21 million metric tons(MT) copper production as of 2021, Chile has the world's largest copper reserves. In addition, Chile is the world's largest copper producer, with a total of 5.7 million metric tons of copper mined in 2021.



By Visual Capitalist

America continents dominate copper production, as these regions collectively host 15 of the 20 largest copper mines.

Here is the difference between 1960 and 2021 in copper production among regions of the world.



The list below has compiled of the biggest copper-producing companies based on their market capitalization and annual copper production.

1. Codelco (Private)	Revenue in 2021: \$21 B	Codelco is a Chilean state-owned copper mining company. It is the largest copper-producing company in the world. The company produced 1.73 million metric tonnes of copper in 2021. Moreover, in the last decade, Codelco's copper production peaked in 2015 at 1.89 million metric tonnes of copper produced.
2. BHP Group Limited (NYSE:BHP)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$213.25 B	BHP Group Limited is an Australian mining company. It mines copper, iron ore, gold, molybdenum, zinc, silver, and coal.
3. Rio Tinto Group (NYSE:RIO)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$106.50 B	Rio Tinto Group engages in the exploration, mining, and processing of aluminum, copper, diamonds, gold, borates, titanium dioxide, salt, iron ore, and lithium.
4. Glencore plc (OTC:GLNCY)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$85.464 B	Glencore plc is an Anglo-Swiss mining company headquartered in Baar, Switzerland. The company produced 770.5 kilometric tonnes of copper in the first nine months of the year 2022.
5. Vale S.A. (NYSE:VALE)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$71.1 B	Vale S.A. is a Brazilian metals and mining company. It is also the country's biggest logistics operator.
6. Anglo American plc (OTC:NGLOY)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$54 B	Anglo American plc is a British mining company that produces copper, diamonds, iron, nickel, platinum, and coal. It is the largest platinum producer in the world and accounts for approximately 40% of the global output. Copper accounts for 20% of Anglo American plc (OTC:NGLOY)'s total EBITDA. The company produced 647 kilotonnes of copper in 2021.
7.	Market Cap as of	Freeport-McMoRan Inc. is an Arizona-based mining company focusing on molybdenum,

Freeport-McMoRan Inc. (NYSE:FCX)	November 25: \$52.17 B	copper, and gold. The company operates the largest goldmine in the world.
8. Southern Copper Corporation (NYSE:SCCO)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$44.5 B	Southern Copper Corporation is a copper exploration and mining company that operates in Peru, Mexico, Argentina, Ecuador, and Chile. The company has the world's largest copper reserves at 42.4 million tons of copper.
9. Newmont Corporation (NYSE:NEM)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$35.18 B	Newmont Corporation is a Colorado-based mining company that focuses on copper, gold, silver, zinc, and lead. The company is planning to reduce its carbon emissions by 30% by 2030, for which it plans to invest \$500 million through 2025 on renewable energy projects.
10. Zijin Mining Group Company Limited (OTC:ZIJMF)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$34.7 B	Zijin Mining Group Company Limited is a mining company based in Mainland China. Among Chinese companies, Zijin controls the largest reserves of copper and gold. In Q2 2022, it was the fifth-largest copper-producing company after producing 216 kilotonnes of mine-produced copper.
11. Teck Resources Limited (NYSE:TECK)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$16.9 B	Teck Resources Limited is a Canadian mining company with 23% of its revenues coming from copper production. Teck Resources Limited has a plan to boost its copper production from the current annual average of 340 kilotonnes to 1.5 million tonnes by 2033.
12. First Quantum Minerals Ltd. (OTC:FQVLF)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$16.06 B	First Quantum Minerals Ltd. is a Canadian minerals and mining company. The company produced 743,000 metric tonnes of copper in 2021. The company lowered its copper production output for FY2022 to 755,000 – 785,000 tonnes from the prior outlook of 790,000 – 855,000 tonnes.
13. Antofagasta plc (OTC:ANFGF)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$15.8 B	Antofagasta plc is a London-based copper mining company. In 2021, the company produced 721,500 tonnes of copper, making it one of the biggest copper producers in the world. However, the company guided its 2022 copper production to 640-660,000 tonnes after producing over 700 kilotonnes of copper for the past few years.
14. Newcrest Mining Limited (OTC:NCMGY)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$11.75 B	The company produced 120,650 tonnes of copper in FY2022 and provided an outlook for 2023 at 135 - 155 kilotonnes.
15. KGHM Polska Miedz S.A. (OTC:KGHPF)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$5.1 B	In the first three quarters of 2022, the company produced 557 thousand tonnes of payable copper, compared to 574 thousand tonnes in the same period of 2021.

## TOP 20 COPPER SMELTERS BY CAPACITY (BASIS 2022)

Thousand metric tonnes copper

Source: ICSG Directory of Copper Mines and Plants – H1 2022 Edition

Smelter	Country	Capacity	Process
Guixi (smelter)	China	900	Outokumpu Flash
Birla Copper (Dahej)	India	500	Outokumpu Flash, Ausmelt, Mitsubishi Continuous
Chuquicamata (smelter)	Chili	450	Outokumpu/ Teniente Converter
Hamburg	Germany	450	Outokumpu, Contimelt, Electric

Saganoseki (smelter)	Japan	450	Outokumpu Flash
Toyo (smelter)	Japan	450	Outokumpu Flash
El Teniente (Caletones)	Chili	400	Reverberatory/ Teniente Conv.
Chifeng	China	400	Side-Blown
Chinalco Southeast Copper (smelter)	China	400	Flash smelter
Jinchuan (Fangchenggang smelter)	China	400	Flash smelter
Jinchuan (smelter)	China	400	Reverberatory/ Kaldo Conv.
Jinguan (smelter)	China	400	Flash smelter
Xiangguang Copper (smelter)	China	400	Outokumpu Flash
Sterlite Smelter (Tuticorin)	India	400	Isasmelt Process
Norilsk (Nikelevy, Medny)	Russia	400	Reverb, Electric, Vanyukov
Pirdop (smelter)	Bulgaria	360	Outokumpu Flash
Ilo Smelter	Peru	360	Isasmelt Process
Onahama (smelter)	Japan	354	Mitsubishi/ Reverb
Heding Copper	China	350	Side-Blown
Jinlong (Tongdu)	China	350	Flash smelter
Sarcheshmeh Copper Complex (smelter)	Iran	350	Flash smelter

### TOP 20 COPPER REFINERIES BY CAPACITY (BASIS 2022)

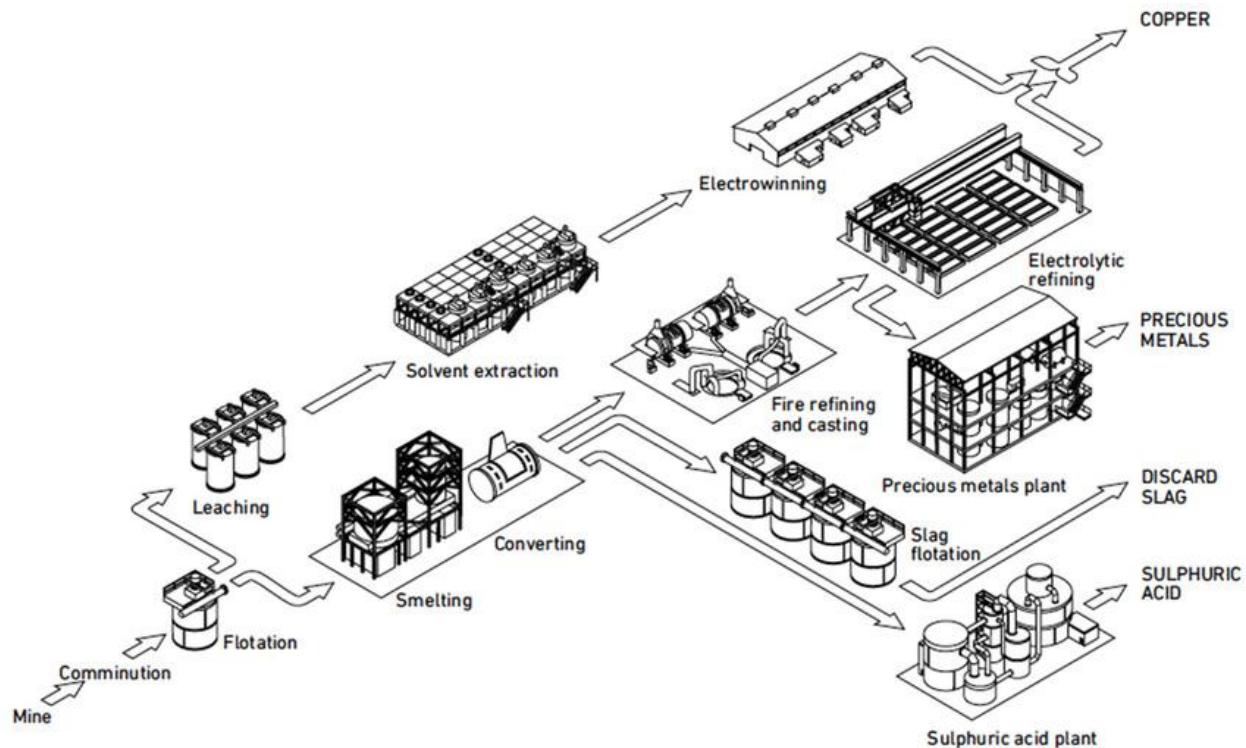
Thousand metric tonnes copper

Source: ICSG Directory of Copper Mines and Plants – H1 2022 Edition

Refinery	Country	Capacity	Process
Guixi	China	1100	Electrolytic
Shandong Fangyuan (refinery)	China	700	Electrolytic
Daye/ Hubei (refinery)	China	600	Electrolytic
Jinchuan	China	600	Electrolytic
Yunnan Copper	China	500	Electrolytic
Birla	India	500	Electrolytic
Sterlite Refinery	India	460	Electrolytic
Pyshma Refinery	Russia	460	Electrolytic
Toyo (refinery)	Japan	450	Electrolytic
Amarillo	USA	450	Electrolytic
Amarillo	Chili	450	Electrolytic
Onsan Refinery I	Korean Republic	440	Electrolytic

Hamburg (refinery)	Germany	416	Electrolytic
El Paso (refinery)	USA	415	Electrolytic
Las Ventanas	Chili	410	Electrolytic
Baiyin	China	400	Electrolytic
Jinguan (refinery)	China	400	Electrolytic
Jinlong (Tongdu) (refinery)	China	400	Electrolytic
Zijin	China	400	Electrolytic
Xiangguang Copper (refinery)	China	400	Electrolytic
Chifeng (refinery)	China	400	Electrolytic
Jinchuan (Fangchenggang refinery)	China	400	Electrolytic
Chinalco Southeast Copper (refinery)	China	400	Electrolytic
Morenci (SX-EW)	USA	400	Electrowinning

## Methods



Mining can proceed under the right geological, economic, environmental and legal conditions.

Due to metal poverty, copper ores are usually first subjected to a physical ore preparation and then to a chemical ore preparation.

### Ore Preparation Methods:

1. Sorting, Jig and Separation on tables
2. Flotation
  - a. Flotation of pure copper and sulfide copper minerals
  - b. Flotation of Sulfurous + Oxidized Minerals
  - c. Flotation of Complex Ore
3. Leaching
4. Roasting and Leaching
5. Melting
  - a. Pyrometallurgical methods

This is also called dry metallurgy. In this method, metal is produced under heat or by making it liquid with the effect of heat. The issue here is the high metallurgical process. It is the most used method. At least three quarters of the world's copper production is made by this method.
  - b. Hydrometallurgical methods

Hydrometallurgy or wet metallurgy method is a method of obtaining metal from aqueous solutions in suitable environments. Suitable medium may be acid, base or salt. After the

metal is dissolved in these environments, they are separated into the metal itself or its compounds in various ways.

#### c. Electrometallurgical methods

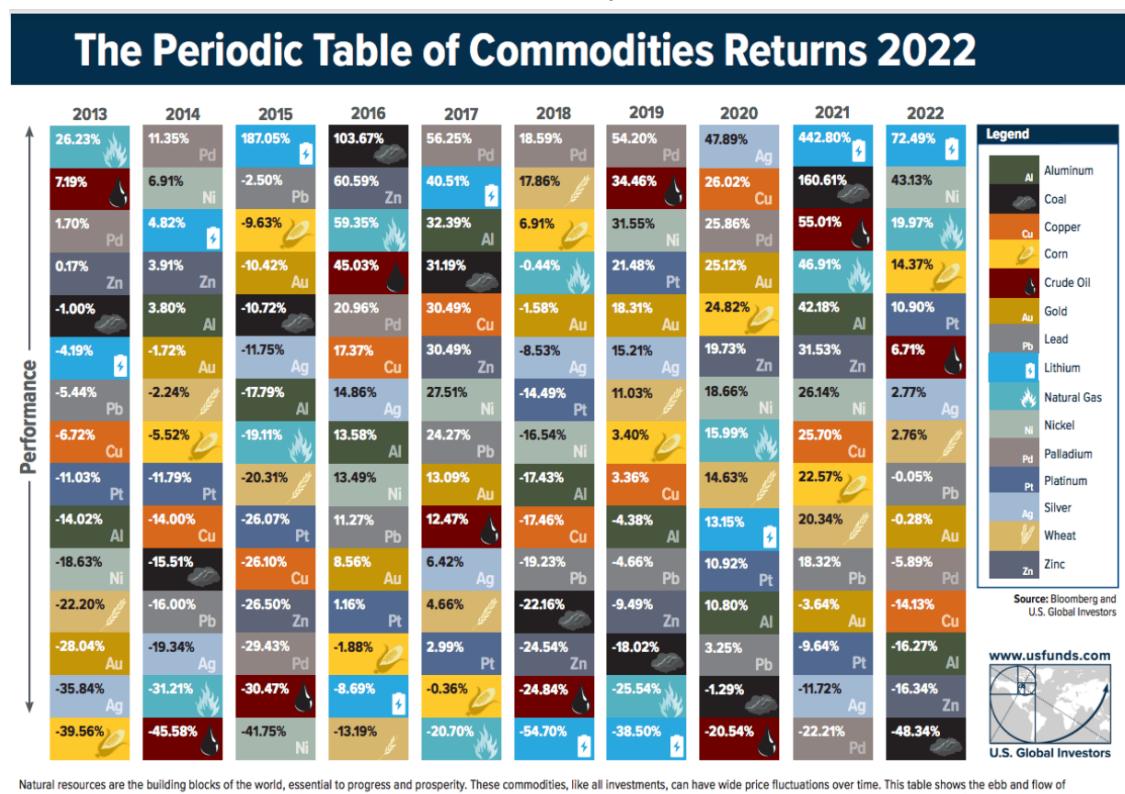
It is divided into electrothermic and electrochemical methods. In the electrothermic path, electrical energy is converted into heat energy; and provides the necessary temperature for the reaction. Usually, electrolytic refining may be necessary. In this case, a pre-refining of copper in liquid form is necessary. Thus, usable anode plates can be poured onto flat surfaces. Cathode copper, ie electrolytic copper, has a purity of 99.99% Cu.

### 6. Refining

- a. Fire refining
- b. Electrolytic refining
- c. Separation of copper from oxygen

## Trade

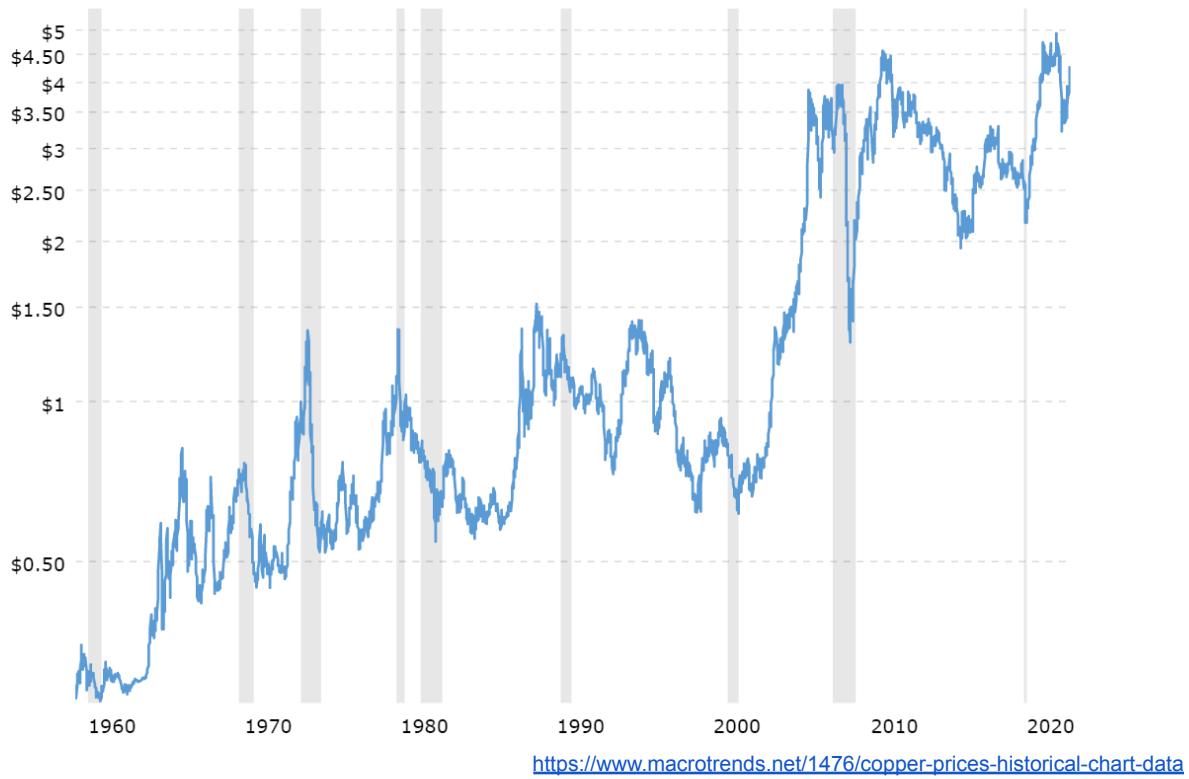
Lets first check this commodities return table by 2022



Natural resources are the building blocks of the world, essential to progress and prosperity. These commodities, like all investments, can have wide price fluctuations over time. This table shows the ebb and flow of commodity prices over the past decade and illustrates the principle of mean reversion — the concept that returns eventually move back towards their mean or average. The price movement of commodities is historically both seasonal and cyclical. That's why when investing in natural resources, we believe it is important for your portfolio to hold a diversified basket of commodities and to be actively managed by professionals who understand these specialized assets and the global trends impacting them. As with all investments, diversification does not protect an investor from market risks and does not assure a profit, and of course, past performance does not guarantee future results. Returns are based on historical spot prices or futures prices.

It seems Lithium with 442.80% is in the top row and Copper's return is about %25.7.

Here is a chart about copper pound prices since 1960:



The current price of copper as of January 20, 2023 is \$4.28 per pound. ( 1 pound = 0.453592kg)

*In terms of Green Economy;*

Technologies critical to the energy transition, such as EVs, batteries, solar panels, and wind turbines require much more copper than conventional fossil fuel based counterparts.

For example, copper usage in EVs is up to four times more than in conventional cars. According to the Copper Alliance, renewable energy systems can require up to 12x more copper compared to traditional energy systems.

Technology	2020 Installed Capacity (megawatts)	Copper Content (2020, tonnes)	2050p Installed Capacity (megawatts)	Copper Content (2050p, tonnes)
Solar PV	126,735 MW	633,675	372,000 MW	1,860,000
Onshore Wind	105,015 MW	451,565	202,000 MW	868,600
Offshore Wind	6,013 MW	57,725	45,000 MW	432,000

As the transition to renewable energy and electrification speeds up, so will the pressure for more copper mines to come.

Major product categories of copper traded internationally include:

- Copper concentrates
- Copper blister and anode
- Copper cathode and ingots
- Copper scrap and
- Copper semis

Trade flows of Copper ores and concentrates on the world



As end of 2021 here are major exporters and importers of Copper ores & Concentrates(product code=260300) by World Integrated Trade Solution:

Major Exporters	Quantity in kg	Major Importers	Quantity in kg
Peru	6,631,170,000	China	23,387,000,000
Chile	3,123,500,000	Japan	4,959,310,000
Indonesia	2,235,450,000	European Union	3,968,360,000
Australia	1,648,650,000	Korea, Rep.	2,097,950,000
Mexico	1,551,770,000	Spain	1,232,560,000
Panama	1,300,280,000	Germany	1,148,840,000
Mongolia	1,282,520,000	Bulgaria	882,996,000
Brazil	1,185,470,000	India	862,741,000
European Union	998,699,000	Malaysia	590,233,000
Spain	629,316,000	Other Asia countries	509,532,000

# Copper in Türkiye

Total copper reserves in Turkey are at the level of 1.7 million tons of copper in terms of metal content. When low-grade copper resources that cannot be economically evaluated are included, the total copper resource metal content rises to 3.5 million tons. A total of 70 thousand tons of metal copper equivalent to 350 thousand tons of ore concentrate is produced annually.

As a result of archaeological excavations, it was revealed that copper was obtained through refining from ore in Çatalhöyük, which was an important cultural center of the transition to production phase. In the excavations of Çayönü, Çatalhöyük and Suberde, it was made of natural copper with the forging technique. Small tools such as needles, hooks and some ornaments belonging to 7000 BC were found. It has been noted by scientists that three copper pins found during excavations in Southeastern Anatolia, which are thought to date back to approximately 9,000 years, are the oldest metal objects known in the world to date.

Items made with copper casting were first encountered in Southern Anatolia and in Can Hasan Tumulus (Karaman) (5000 BC; Neolithic and Chalcolithic (Copper) Age).

Copper mining was first made by the people living in the Ergani region (6000 BC). During the Hittites period, mining was further developed and the Iron Age was reached. The first mining license belonged to Hittites and it was carved into a rock in Gümüşköy, Ulukışla.

Before the Ottoman period, as a result of the intensive exploitation of copper deposits in Anatolia and then in the Balkans, copper craftsmanship reached its peak, and new workshops were opened in many centers. In the making of pots and pans made of copper in Anatolia; It was determined that forging, Döküming, spinning (turning) and pressing techniques were applied. During the Ottoman period, the Murgul Copper Mine was operated by the British, and the Kuvarshan copper mine was operated by the Germans.

## *Turkey copper zones*

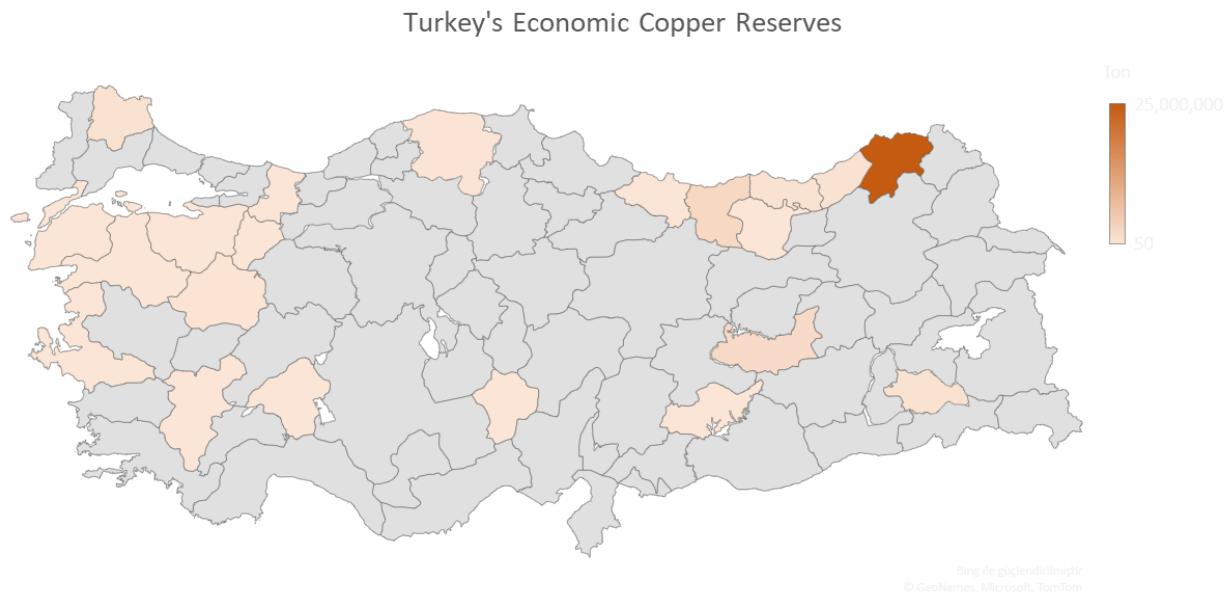
1. This zone comes from Macedonia-Balkans, passes through the Black Sea after Strandja, and continues along the Eastern Black Sea from Sinop near the Caucasus and Iran to the Himalayas. Porphyry copper deposits and Kuroko type massive sulfide deposits are common in this zone. There are Dereköy-Kırklareli, Bakırçay (Merzifon), Güzelyayla, Maçka, Ulutaş-İspir and Balıca-Yusufeli-(Artvin) porphyry copper deposits. Their average copper grades are lower than the porphyry copper deposits in the Balkans. In addition, Espiye-Lahanos, Çayeli, Kutlular, Murgul and Cerattepe volcanic massive sulfide deposits are located in this zone.
2. There are Cyprus type copper deposits in the Southeast Anatolian Ophiolite zone, which comes through Cyprus and continues between İskenderun and Hakkari and then passes to Iran. Ergani copper and Siirt-Madenköy copper deposits are important mineralizations of this zone.
3. The third metallogenic province is the Küre Copper deposit in the Western Black Sea Region, where Cyprus-type deposits are located.
4. The Northwest Anatolian Region, where hydrothermal veins due to acidic plutonism and contact metasomatic copper-lead-zinc deposits form the fourth metallogenic zone.

Maden in Elazığ, Murgul in Artvin and Küre in Kastamonu are the places where copper is mined. Copper deposits in Rize Çayeli started to be operated since 1994.

During the studies carried out in the region between Afşin-Elbistan districts of Kahramanmaraş, a copper deposit, which is thought to be approximately 1 billion tons of reserves, was found in 2013.

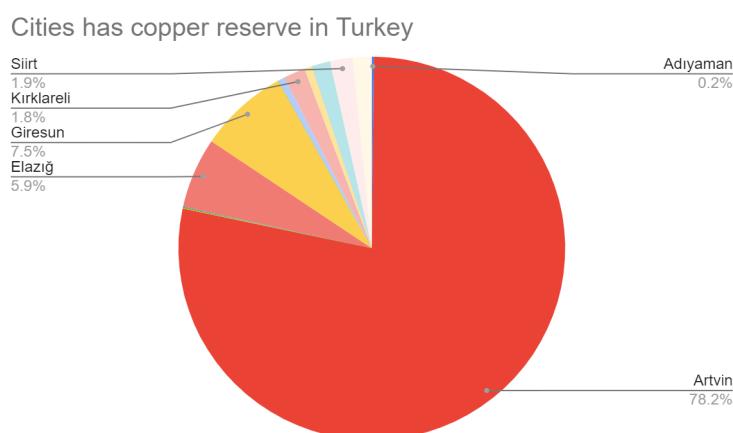
## Reserves

2.5% of the world's industrial raw material reserves, 1% of coal reserves; 0.8% of geothermal potential and 0.4% of metallic mineral reserves are in Turkey. The richest mineral in terms of its place in the world is boron minerals, where 72% of the world's reserves are found there.



Studies on copper reserves in Turkey are carried out by the MTA General Directorate and the private sector. Turkey's proven+probable copper reserve (as Metallic Cu) is 3.6 million tons (Source: Key Economic Indicators for Mining Sector, MTA General Directorate, June 2020).

Important copper deposits in Turkey are concentrated in the provinces of Amasya, Artvin, Çanakkale, Elazığ, Giresun, Kastamonu, Rize, Siirt, Sivas and Trabzon. The amount of metal copper content found as a result of MTA's searches is 2.7 million tons. As the exploration continues, it is probable that the copper metal resource will exceed 8 million tons in the coming years.



## Production

The provinces where copper is produced in Turkey are Murgul in Artvin, Küre in Kastamonu, Ergani and Maden in Elazığ, and Çayeli in Rize. Copper mines are processed in Maden and Ergani in Elazig, in Murgul in Artvin and in Samsun. 20% of the copper that Turkey needs today is extracted from our country. The remaining 80% is imported from abroad.

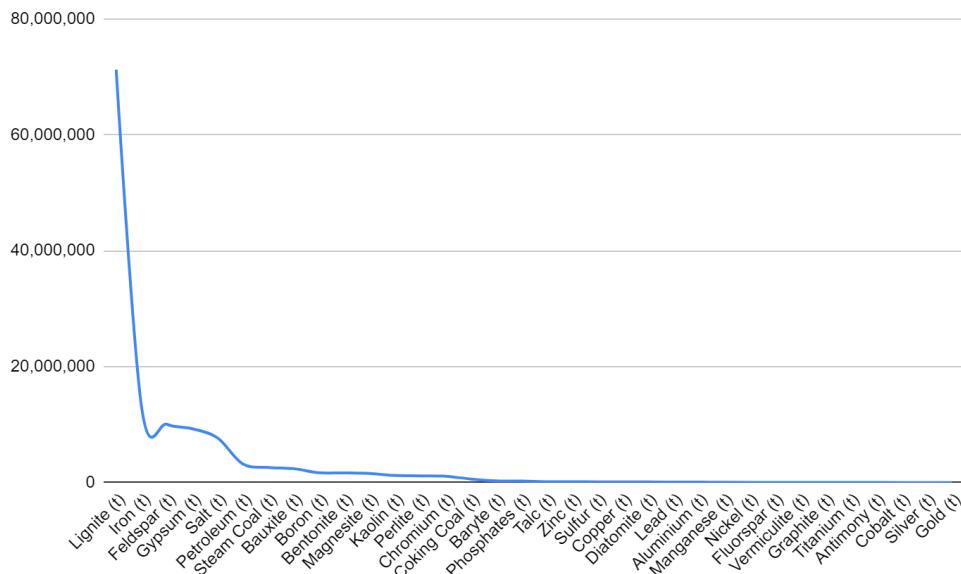
In Turkey, Cengiz Holding (Eti Bakır A.Ş. Samsun, Küre and Mungul enterprises) leads in copper ore production, First Quantum (Çayeli Plant) is among other notable ore producers.

Table below shows Turkey's metal production in tons for the year 2020.

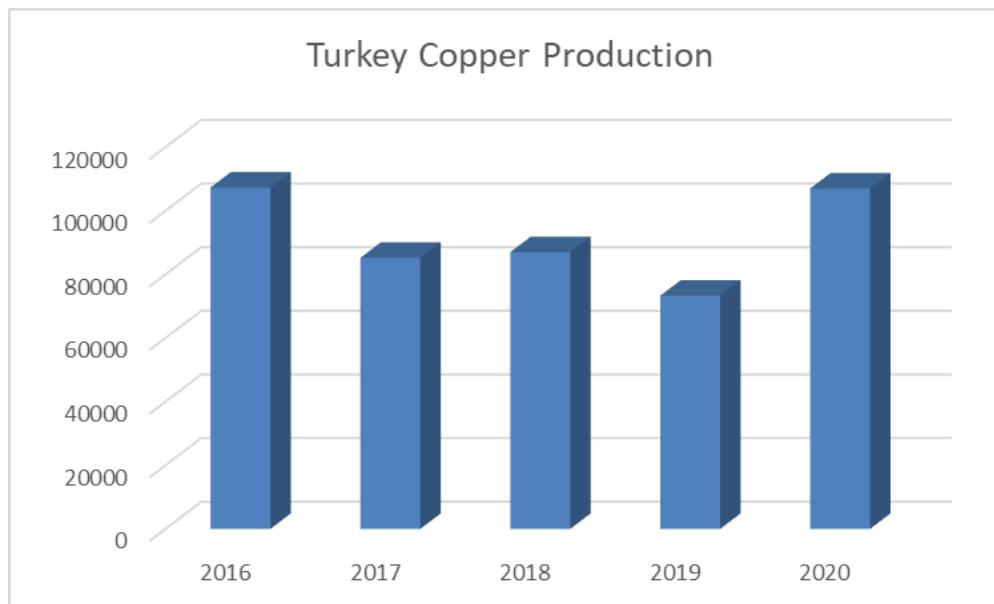
Türkiye Production in Ton	2020
Lignite (t)	71,239,430
Iron (t)	13,087,300
Feldspar (t)	10,050,911
Gypsum (t)	9,280,864
Salt (t)	7,698,018
Petroleum (t)	3,202,924
Steam Coal (t)	2,608,900
Bauxite (t)	2,399,680
Boron (t)	1,680,000
Bentonite (t)	1,658,837
Magnesite (t)	1,560,818
Kaolin (t)	1,224,746
Perlite (t)	1,146,341
Chromium (t)	1,087,400
Coking Coal (t)	601,000
Baryte (t)	283,161
Phosphates (t)	261,900
Talc (t)	143,470
Zinc (t)	136,300
Sulfur (t)	117,400
Copper (t)	107,000
Diatomite (t)	100,327
Lead (t)	81,520
Aluminum (t)	79,600
Manganese (t)	35,600
Nickel (t)	20,200
Fluorspar (t)	19,896
Vermiculite (t)	19,230
Graphite (t)	15,205
Titanium (t)	6,455
Antimony (t)	2,570

Cobalt (t)	250
Silver (t)	98
Gold (t)	42
Molybdenum (t)	0
Zircon (t)	0

If we put this table into a chart, copper is the 21th of the production of non-ferrous metals in Turkey. The copper production is about 0.08% of the total non-ferrous metal production in ton.

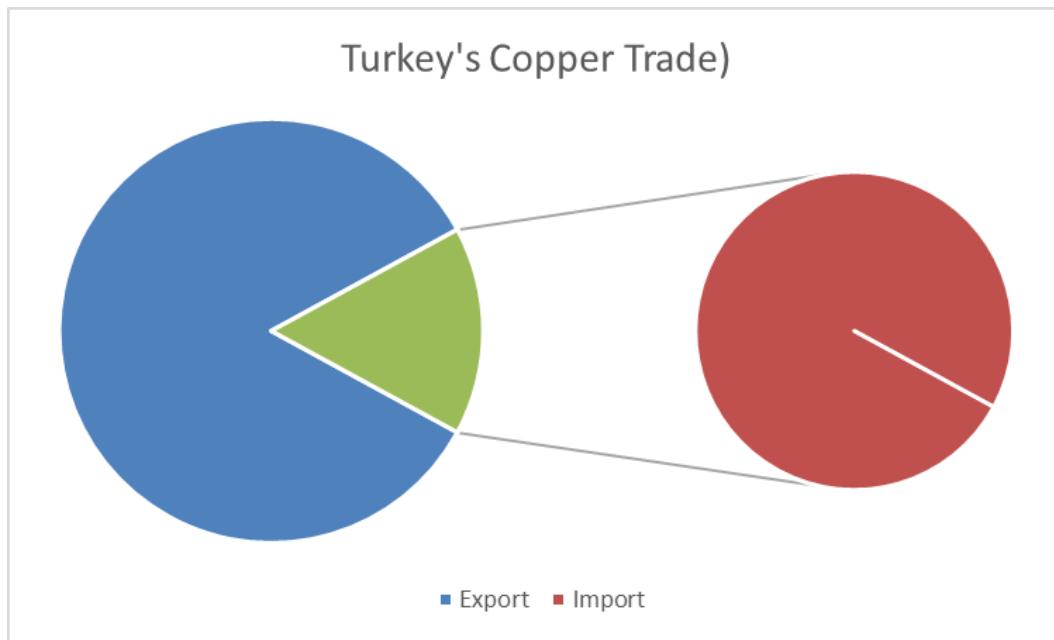


Below there is a graph showing copper production in ton between years 2016 and 2020:



## Trade

Turkey is among the countries that are "partially self-sufficient" in terms of mining. Minerals that exist economically in the country: boron, barite, gypsum, meerschaum, marble, diatomite, perlite, magnesite, strontium salts, sepiolite, fluorite, limestone, pumice, sodium sulfate, zeolite, pyrophyllite, quartz-quartzite, lignite, feldspar, rock salt , olivine, dolomite, silica sand, bentonite, trona, asbestos, calcite and emery stone.



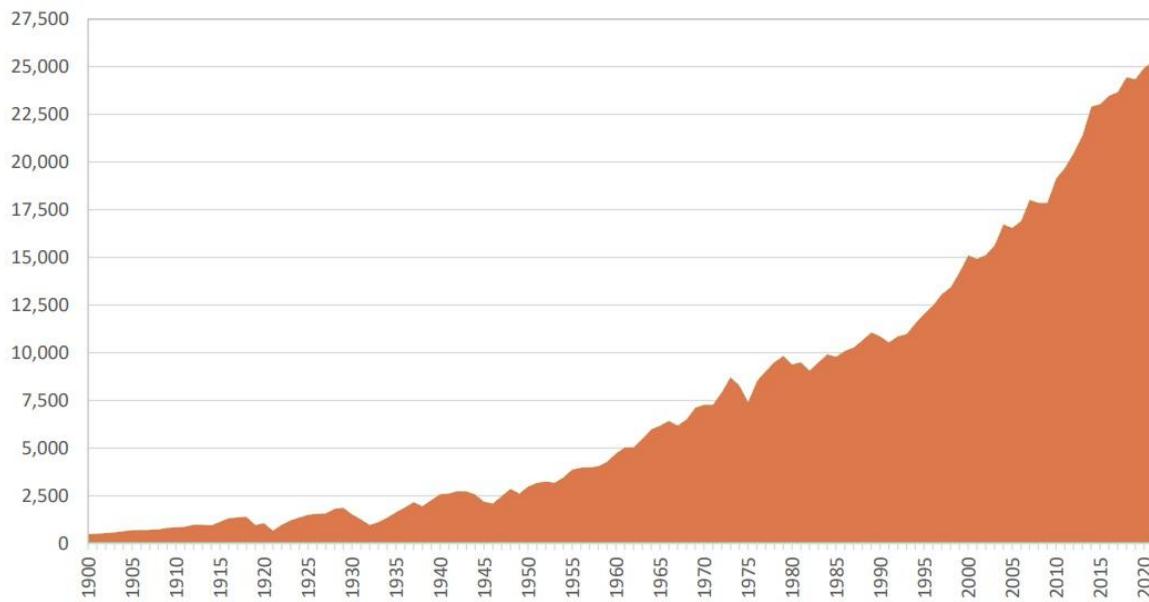
By 2020, the main destinations of Raw Copper exports from Turkey are China (\$3.68M), Belgium (\$199k), Philippines (\$50.1k), Italy (\$31.1k), and Marshall Islands (\$26.3k). Turkey imports Raw Copper primarily from Azerbaijan (\$1.51M), Spain (\$309k), United States (\$162k), United Kingdom (\$109k), and Finland (\$78.8k).

# Conclusion

## World Refined Copper Usage 1900-2021

Thousand metric tonnes copper

Source: ICSG



Copper has been one of the important materials in the development of civilization.

Nearly 25-26 million tonnes of copper is used annually from now on. The majority of copper produced worldwide (70%) is used for electrical/conductivity applications and communications.

Geological deposits like copper contain different mineral and chemical compositions from surrounding rocks, and these differences are often reflected in remote sensing images in the form of spectral anomaly information. In this regard, a series of remote sensing digital image processing becomes an effective, prospective means of acquiring the geological information related closely to ore-bearing strata, mineralized alteration zones, contact metamorphic zones, and tectonic zones. Copper interacts with other metals easily, so most of the time it is found with lead and zinc.

In remote sensing the copper mineralization zone exhibits interlaced gray-white, blue-gray, and blue tones in a narrow strip-like pattern, while the lead-zinc mineralization zone shows gray-white, light gray-yellow, and yellowish-brown tones in a strip-like pattern.

There are also new exploration tools that will help locate porphyry copper deposits found by Prof Ben Williamson.

In addition copper recycling plays an important role in copper availability since today's primary copper is tomorrow's recycled material. Unlike other commodities such as energy or food, copper is not "consumed". Copper is one of the few raw materials which can be recycled repeatedly without any loss of performance.

With the technologies' rapid and large-scale deployment, copper demand from the energy transition is expected to increase by nearly 600% by 2030.

### *Are we going to run out of Copper?*

According to USGS data, since 1950 there has always been, on average, 40 years of copper reserves and over 200 years of resources left.

In the period 2000-2021, 373 million tonnes of copper have been mined. In that same period, however, reserves have grown by 447 million tonnes to 880 million tonnes of copper.

Technology has a key role to play in addressing many of the challenges faced by new copper production. Known and as yet unknown innovations will ensure new mine production continues to provide vital copper supplies. In addition, recycling plays an important role in copper availability since today's primary copper is tomorrow's recycled material.

This recycling loop cannot be completely closed for two reasons. Firstly, demand will continue to increase due to population growth, product innovation and economic development. Secondly in most applications, copper stays in use for decades.

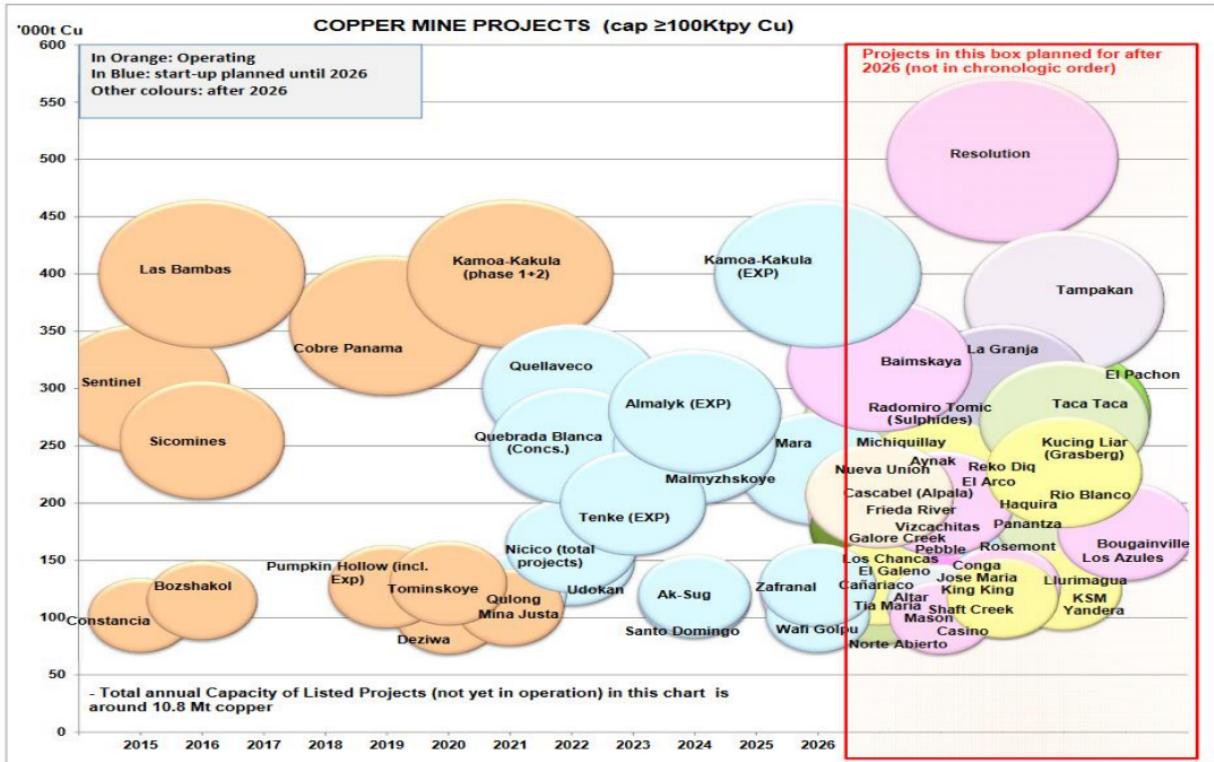
Based on the latest knowledge on geological availability and continuous industry innovation there are good reasons to believe that copper will continue to be a vital and positive contributor to the global economy and to society well into the future. Copper is more than just a mined metal; it provides jobs and promotes a higher standard of living.

One tonne of copper brings functionality to 40 cars, powers 100,000 mobile phones, enables operations in 400 computers and distributes electricity to 30 homes.

Copper's current global end-of-life recycling rate is 40 percent, and in some parts of the world, such as the EU, China and Japan, more than half of all copper is recycled after use.

Above under reserves I shared [a round graph](#) about total identified & undiscovered Copper reserves as 5.600 million tons.

Director of Economics and Environment at International Copper Study Group, Mr. Carlos R. Risopatron at his presentation named “Arsenic in the Global Copper Value Chain: Trends in 2022 and Beyond” dated April 2017 shows the future mines.



So even with new technologies we will be needing more copper, meanwhile we will have new resources and new mines.

Minerals are also considered critical when they are present in abundance, and the country has a strategic interest in using its dominant position to gain competitive advantage in the global supply chain.

As we transition to a low-carbon future and away from a fossil fuel economy, the need for and dependence on critical materials will only increase, creating new supply and demand forces in the global economy. Resource-rich producing countries will play a key role in developing reliable and resilient supply chains, while non-producing countries can benefit from economic opportunities and spillovers in the value chain through, for example, investment in manufacturing capabilities, innovation, and technology. Value Chain creation will bring employment opportunities, with significant potential to address gender imbalances in occupations and pay gaps. Improved governance, as well as policy and regulatory frameworks, will offer new and/or additional sources of revenue, trade partnerships, and private sector investment.



## Bakır

"Copper" - Bakır adı Eski İngilizce "coper" adından ve Latince "Cyprium aes"ten türemiştir, bu da Kıbrıs'tan bir metal anlamına gelir.

Sembolü Cu ve atom numarası 29 olan kimyasal bir elementtir. Doğada doğrudan kullanılabilir metalik formda bulunabilen birkaç metalden biridir.

Tarihsel olarak bakır, insanlar tarafından işlenen ilk metaldir. Bronz alaşımını oluşturmak için biraz kalayla sertleştirileceğinin keşfi Tunç Çağı'na adını verdi.

Bugünkü Kuzey Irak'ta bulunan bir bakır pandantif MÖ 8700 yıllarına denk geliyor. Yaklaşık beş bin yıl boyunca bakır, insanoğlunun bildiği tek metaldi ve bu nedenle tüm metal uygulamalarında kullanıldı. Kanıtlar, bakırdan önce insanlar tarafından kullanılan tek metallerin altın ve meteorik demir (ancak eritilmiş demir değil) olduğunu gösteriyor. Bakır metalürjisinin tarihinin şu sırayı takip ettiği düşünülmektedir: Önce doğal bakırın soğuk işlenmesi, ardından tavlama, eritme ve son olarak kayıp mum teknigi. Güneydoğu Anadolu'da, bu tekniklerin dördü de Neolitik dönemde MÖ 7500 de ortaya çıktı.

Bakırla ilgili deneyim, diğer metallerin geliştirilmesine yardımcı olmuştur; özellikle bakır eritme, demir eritmenin keşfine yol açtı. Michigan ve Wisconsin'deki Eski Bakır Kompleksindeki üretim MÖ 6000 ile 3000 arasına tarihleniyor. Silikon, arsenik ve (nadiren) kalay bakımından zengin cevherlerden yapılan bir bakır türü olan doğal bronz, MÖ 5500 civarında Balkanlar'da genel kullanıma geçti.

Bakır eritme, farklı yerlerde bağımsız olarak icat edildi. Muhtemelen MÖ 2800'den önce Çin'de, MS 600 civarında Orta Amerika'da ve MS 9. veya 10. yüzyılda Batı Afrika'da keşfedildi. Hassas döküm MÖ 4500-4000'de Güneydoğu Asya'da icat edildi ve karbon tarihleme yöntemi MÖ 2280 ile 1890'da Birleşik Krallık' ta, Cheshire' deki Alderley Edge' deki madende kuruldu. MÖ 3300'den 3200'e tarihlerinde yaşayan Buz Adam Ötzi, %99,7 saflikta bakır başlı bir baltayla bulundu; saçındaki yüksek arsenik seviyeleri, bakır eritme işiyle uğraştığını gösteriyor.

Bronz Çağı, antik dünyanın genel çöküşü ve uluslararası ticaret yollarının kesintiye uğramasıyla MÖ 1200'de aniden sona erdi. Özellikle kalay miktarı kurudu ve Demir Çağı, demir üstün bir malzeme olduğu için değil, yaygın olarak bulunabildiği için başladı.

Bakır ve alaşımlarının kullanımında ekonomi, ticaretteki bu tür kesintiler ile zorunlu hale getirilmiş, kullanım ve yeniden kullanımındaki verimlilik o günden bu bugüne devam etmektedir.

Bakır, en büyük üreticisi Şili (2021 itibarıyle 5,6 milyon mt) ve en büyük ithalatçısı Çin (2021 itibarıyla 23 milyon mt' dan fazla) ile dünyanın en çok kullanılan üçüncü metalidir.

## Tanımı

Bakır, sünek, dövülebilir ve etkili bir ısı ve elektrik iletkeni olan kırmızımsı altın renkli bir metaldir. Bakır, yaklaşık MÖ 8000'den itibaren çeşitli bölgelerde insanlar tarafından kullanılan ilk metal ve günümüzde en yaygın kullanılan metallere arasındadır. Saf bakır turuncu-kırmızıdır ve havaya maruz kaldığında kırmızımsı bir kararma kazanır. Gri veya gümüş dışında doğal bir renge sahip birkaç metalik elementten biridir. Yerkabuğunda milyonda yaklaşık 50 parça (ppm) oranında bulunur.

Keşfedilen en büyük bakır elementi kütlesi 420 ton ağırlığındaydı ve 1857'de ABD, Michigan'daki Keweenaw Yarımadası'nda bulundu.

Gurubu	11	Erimenoktası	1084.62°C, 1984.32°F, 1357.77 K	Kaynamanoktası	2560°C, 4640°F, 2833 K
Periyodiktablodakisatır	4	Yoğunluğu	8.96 g cm <sup>-3</sup>	Göreceliatomik kütle	63.546
Blok	d	20°C da durumu	Katı	Anahtarizotoplar	<sup>63</sup> Cu
Atomik numarası	29	Elektron durumu	[Ar] 3d <sup>10</sup> 4s <sup>1</sup>	CAS numarası	7440-50-8

## Kullanıldığı yerler

Altın, MÖ 4000' lere kadar insanın ikinci metali olarak sahneye çıkmadan MÖ 3000'de gümüş ve kurşun kullanılıyordu ve önce arsenik, sonra kalay ile bakır合金 yapılmaya başlandı.

Yüzyıllar boyunca, pulluklar, her türden alet, silahlar, zırhlar ve dekoratif nesnelerde kullanılan bronz başı çekiyordu. Bakır Kıbrıs adasından -Bakır adı buradan geliyor- ve Orta Doğu'daki diğer birçok yerden gelmesine rağmen, bronzdaki kalayın kökeni hala bir muammadır.

Geleneksel olarak, gümüş ve altınla birlikte madeni para yapımında kullanılan metallerden biri olmuştur. Bununla birlikte, üçü arasında en yaygın olanıdır ve bu nedenle en az değerli olanıdır.

2021'de küresel rafine bakır kullanımı yaklaşık 25,3 milyon mt olarak gerçekleşti. Dünyadaki bakırın çoğu elektrik uygulamalarında, aynı zamanda mimari, otomotiv, elektrik, tüp, boru ve bağlantı parçaları, yakıt gazı, endüstriyel, denizcilik, işlenmiş ürünler ve telekomünikasyonda kullanılmaktadır.

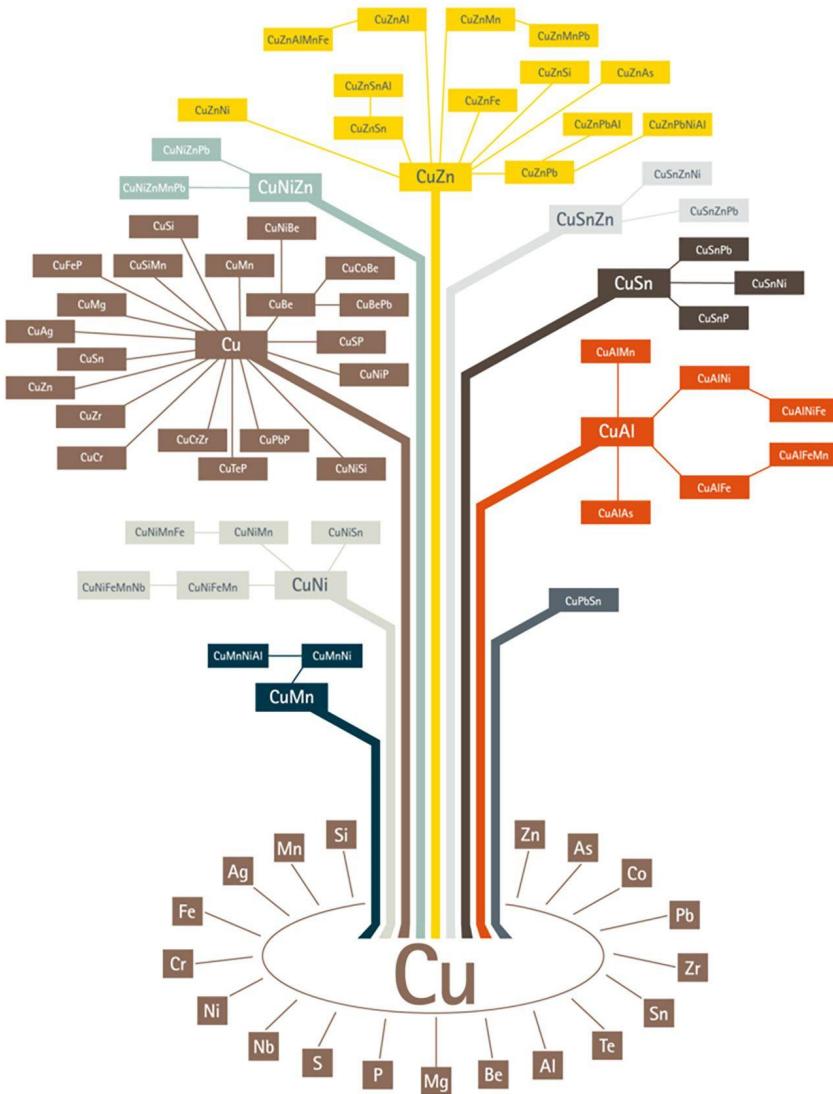
Bakır sülfat, tarımsal bir zehir olarak ve su arıtmadada bir algisit olarak yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır.

Fehling'in çözeltisi gibi bakır bileşikleri, şeker tespiti için kimyasal testlerde kullanılır.

Bakır önemli bir elementtir. Yetişkin bir insan, enzimlerin hücrelerde enerji transfer etmesine yardımcı olmak için günde yaklaşık 1,2 miligram bakıra ihtiyaç duyar. Fazla bakır zehirlidir.

Wilson hastalığı ve Menkes hastalığı gibi genetik hastalıklar, vücutun bakırı uygun şekilde kullanma yeteneğini etkileyebilir.

## Bakır çeşitleri ve alaşımları



Doğada bakır, doğal bakır, kalkopirit, bornit, digenit, kovellit ve kalkosit gibi bakır sülfitler, tetrahedit-tenantit ve enarjıt gibi bakır sülfosaltlar, azurit ve malakit gibi bakır karbonatlar ve sırasıyla cuprite ve tenorite gibi bakır(I) veya bakır(II) oksitler olarak bulunur.

Kategorilere gevşek bir şekilde gruplandırılmış 400 kadar farklı bakır ve bakır合金alarası bileşimi vardır: bakır, yüksek bakır合金alarası, pirinçler, bronzlar, bakır nikeller, bakır-nikel-çinko (nikel gümüşü), kurşunlu bakır ve özel合金alarası. Bakır, bu cevher ve minerallerden ergitme, liç ve elektroliz yoluyla elde edilir.

**Yaygın bakır alaşımlarının mekanik özellikleri**

İsmi	Nominal bileşim (yüzdeler)	Formu ve durumu	Verim gücü (0.2% offset, ksi)	Çekme direnci (ksi)	2 inçlik uzama (yüzde)	Sertlik (Brinell ölçüği)	Notlar
Bakır (ASTM B1, B2, B3, B152, B124, R133)	Cu 99.9	Tavlanmış	10	32	45	42	Elektrikli ekipman, çatı kaplama, ekranlar
"	"		40	45	15	90	"
"	"	Soğuk haddelenmiş	40	46	5	100	"
Yıldız metal (ASTM B36)	Cu 95.0, Zn 5.0	Soğuk haddelenmiş	50	56	5	114	Madeni paralar, kurşun ceketler
Kartuş pirinç (ASTM B14, B19, B36, B134, B135)	Cu 70.0, Zn 30.0	Soğuk haddelenmiş	63	76	8	155	Soğuk işleme için iyi; radyatörler, donanım, elektrik, çekilmiş kartuş kutuları.
Fosfor bronz (ASTM B103, B139, B159)	Cu 89.75, Sn 10.0, P 0.25	Yay menevişi	—	122	4	241	Yüksek yorulma mukavemeti ve yay kalitesi
Sarı veya Yüksek pirinç (ASTM B36, B134, B135)	Cu 65.0, Zn 35.0	Tavlanmış	18	48	60	55	İyi korozyon direnci
"	"	Soğuk çekilmiş	55	70	15	115	"
"	"	Soğuk haddelenmiş (HT)	60	74	10	180	"
manganez bronz (ASTM 138)	Cu 58.5, Zn 39.2, Fe 1.0, Sn 1.0, Mn 0.3	Tavlanmış	30	60	30	95	Dövme
"	"	Soğuk çekilmiş	50	80	20	180	"
Gemicici prinçi (ASTM B21)	Cu 60.0, Zn 39.25, Sn 0.75	Tavlanmış	22	56	40	90	Tuz korozyonuna karşı direnç
"	"	Soğuk çekilmiş	40	65	35	150	"
Dövülebilir pirinç (ASTM B111)	Cu 60.0, Zn 40.0	Tavlanmış	20	54	45	80	kondansatör tüpleri
Alüminyum bronz (ASTM B169 alloy A, B124, B150)	Cu 92.0, Al 8.0	Tavlanmış	25	70	60	80	—
"	"	Sert	65	105	7	210	"

Beryllium bakır (ASTM B194, B196, B197)	Cu 97.75, Be 2.0, Co or Ni 0.25	Tavlanmış, solution-treated	32	70	45	B60 (Rockwell )	Elektrik, valfler, pompalar, petrol sahası araçları, havacılık iniş takımları, robotik kaynak, kalıp yapımı
"	"	Soğuk haddelenmiş	104	110	5	B81 (Rockwell )	"
Serbest kesim pirinç	Cu 62.0, Zn 35.5, Pb 2.5	Soğuk çekilmiş	44	70	18	B80 (Rockwell )	Vidalar, somunlar, dişliler, anahtarlar
Nikel gümüş (ASTM B122)	Cu 65.0, Zn 17.0, Ni 18.0	Tavlanmış	25	58	40	70	Donanım
"	"	Soğuk haddelenmiş	70	85	4	170	"
Nikel gümüş (ASTM B149)	Cu 76.5, Ni 12.5, Pb 9.0, Sn 2.0	Döküm	18	35	15	55	Kolay işlenir; süs eşyaları, sıhhi tesisat
Bakır-nikel alaşımı (ASTM B111, B171)	Cu 88.35, Ni 10.0, Fe 1.25, Mn 0.4	Tavlanmış	22	44	45	-	Kondensatör, tuzlu su boruları
"	"	Soğuk çekilmiş tüp	57	60	15	-	"
Bakır-nikel alaşımı	Cu 70.0, Ni 30.0	Dövme	-	-	-	-	İş deşim ekipmanı, valfler
Ounce metal[5] bakır alaşımı C83600 ("Kırmızı pirinç" veya "karışım metal" olarak da bilinir) (ASTM B62)	Cu 85.0, Zn 5.0, Pb 5.0, Sn 5.0	Döküm	17	37	25	60	-
Top tuncu (US' da "kırmızı pirinç" olarak bilinir)	Varies Cu 80-90%, Zn <5%, Sn ~10%, +other elements@ <1%						

# Dünyada Bakır

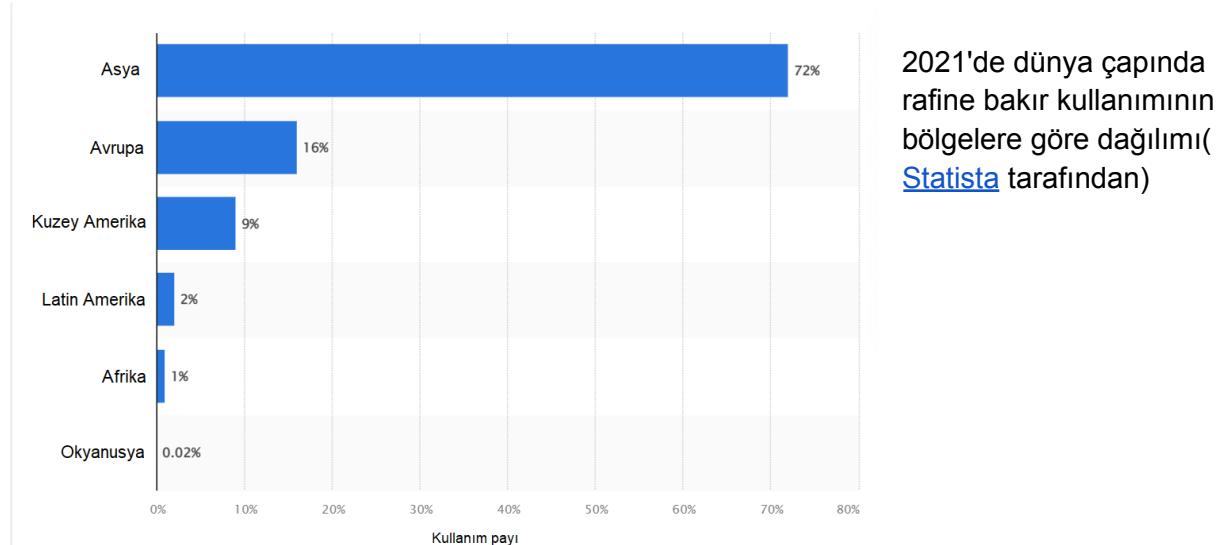


<https://www.usgs.gov/media/images/global-copper-map-0>

Dünyadaki ekonomik gelişmelere bağlı olarak yüksek yaşam standarı, elektrik, elektronik ve sanayide artan gelişmeler bakır rezervlerine olan ihtiyacı daha da arttırmıştır..

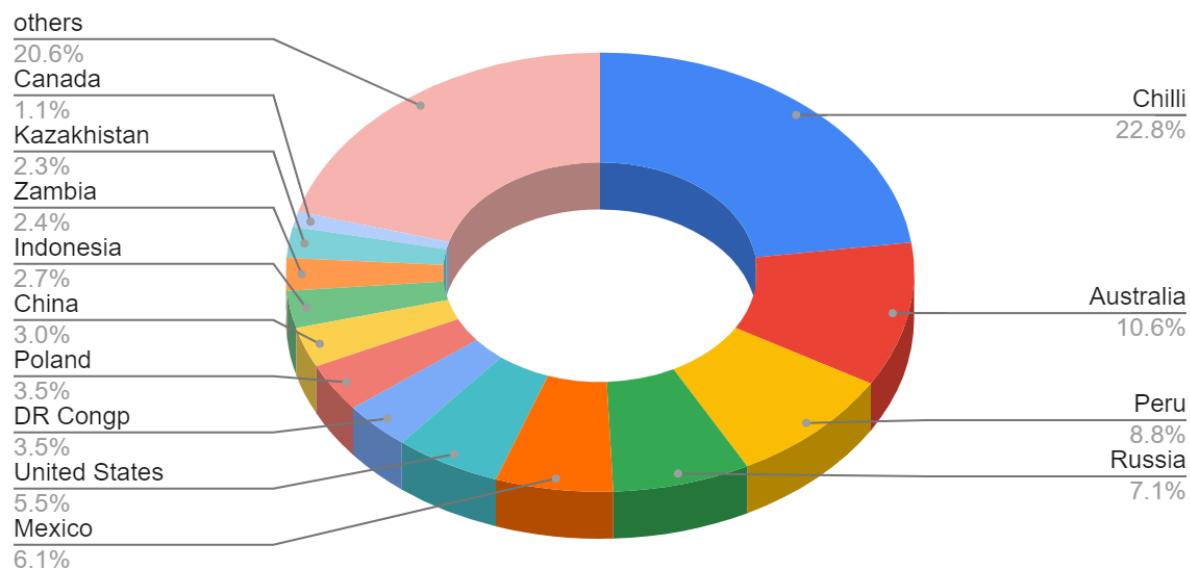
2021'de küresel rafine bakır kullanımı yaklaşık 25,3 milyon mt olarak gerçekleşti. Dönem boyunca kullanım, yılda %3,3'lük bileşik yıllık büyümeye orANIYLA büydü.. 2010'dan 2021'e kadar rafineri bakır kullanımı 6,1 milyon mt arttı.

Maden üretim eğilimleri ve en çok üretilen madenlerin en değerli beş ürüne göre sıralaması altın, bakır, demir cevheri, nikel ve çinkodur.



## Rezervler

### Bakır rezervleri 2020



Sayılar Statista'dan

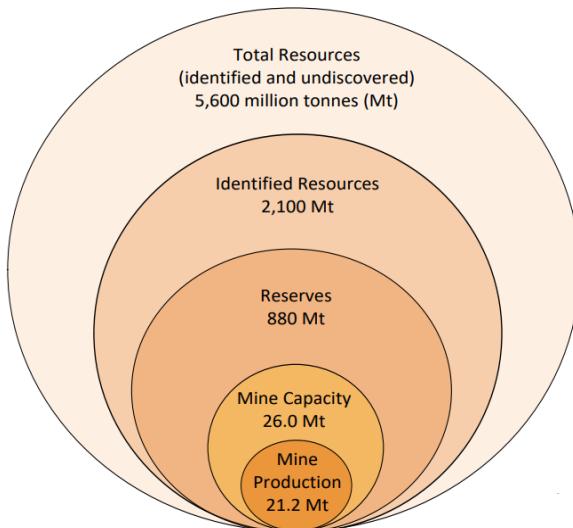
2000-2021 döneminde 373 milyon ton bakır çıkarıldı. Ancak aynı dönemde, rezervler 447 milyon ton artarak 880 milyon tona ulaştı.

Copper Alliance' a göre, belirlenen kaynakların yaklaşık %10'u tarih boyunca çıkarılmıştır. Ayrıca, kırmızı metalin geri dönüşüm oranı diğer tüm mühendislik metallerinden daha yüksek olduğundan, çıkarılan bakırın neredeyse tamamı hala dolaşımda bulunuyor.

US Geological Survey' in en son verilerine göre en büyük bakır deposuna sahip ülkeler Şili, Avustralya, Peru, Rusya ve Meksika.

2020 itibarıyle 200 milyon mt bakır rezervi ile Şili, dünyanın en büyük bakır rezervlerine sahiptir. Ayrıca Şili, 2020'de çıkarılan toplam 5,7 milyon mt bakırla dünyanın en büyük bakır üreticisidir. Avustralya (93 milyon ton), Peru (77 milyon ton), Rusya (62 milyon ton) ve Meksika (53 milyon ton) Şili' den sonra dünyanın en büyük bakır rezervine sahiptir.

**2021 World Copper Reserves & Mine Production <sup>1/</sup>**  
 (undiscovered resources not including deep sea nodules and land-based  
 and submarine massive sulphides - contained copper)

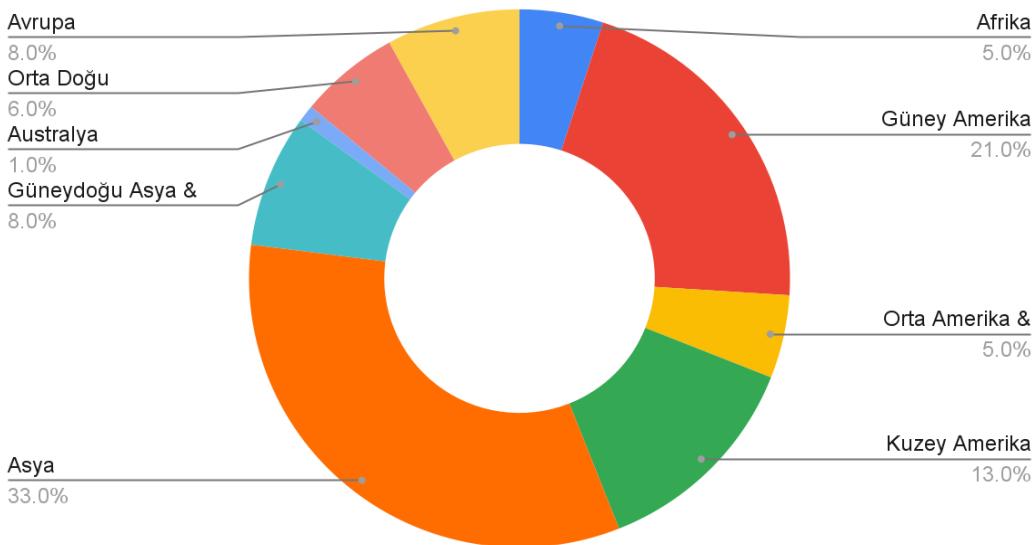


1/ Source: USGS (resources/reserves data) and ICSG (capacity/production data)

<https://icsg.org/copper-factbook/>

Minerallerin gelecekteki mevcudiyeti, rezervler ve kaynaklar kavramlarına dayanmaktadır. Mineral rezervleri, keşfedilen, değerlendirilen ve madencilik için ekonomik açıdan karlı olarak değerlendirilen yataklardır. Keşfedilmemiş yataklar ön jeolojik araştırmalara dayalı olarak tahmin edilebilir. Yukarıda tespit edilmiş ve keşfedilmemiş bakır rezerv miktarlarının toplamını görebilirsiniz. Aşağıda Dünya'ya yayılmış keşfedilmemiş bakır rezervlerinin yüzdelерini görebilirsiniz.

### Keşfedilmemiş Bakır Rezervleri (2021)



<https://copperalliance.org/sustainable-copper/about-copper/>

Aşağıda görebileceğiniz ilk 20 bakır madeni çoğunlukla Amerika kıtalarındadır.

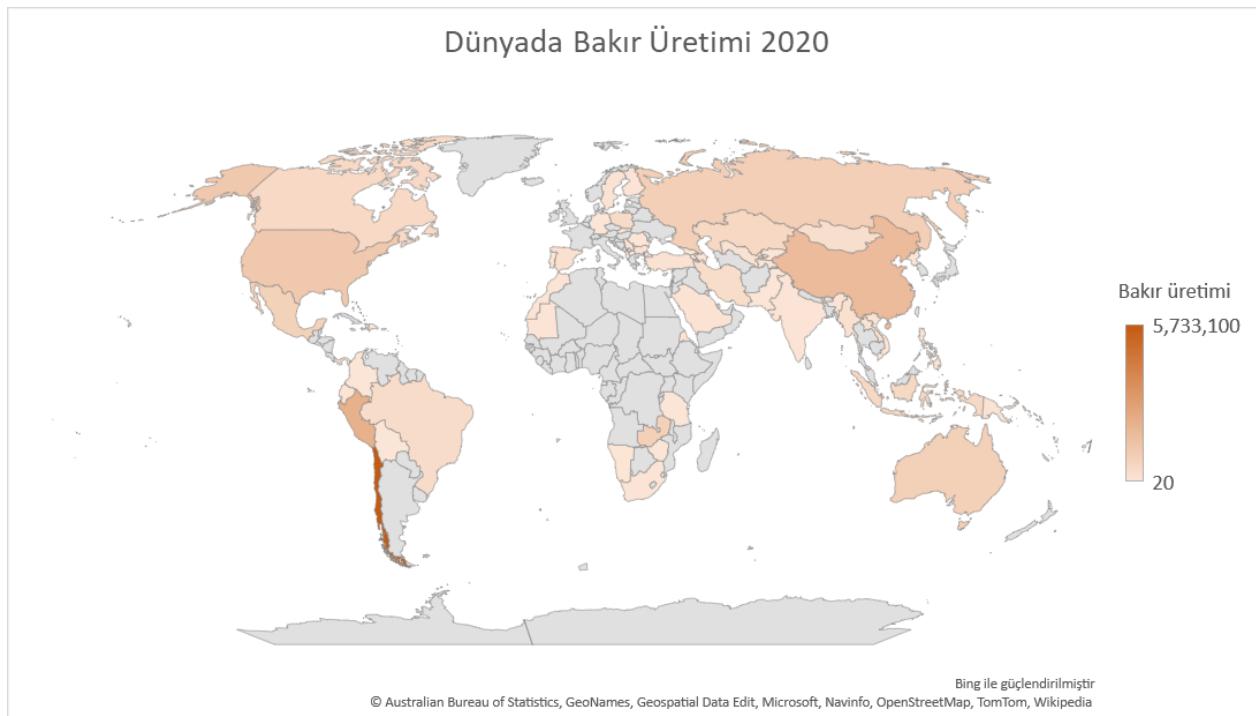
### KAPASİTESİNE GÖRE İLK 20 BAKIR MADENİ (2022 BAZLI)

Bin metrik ton bakır

Kaynak: ICSG Directory of Copper Mines and Plants – H1 2022 Edition

Maden	Ülke	Kapasite
Escondida	Şili	1510
Grasberg	Endonezya	800
Collahuasi	Şili	630
4 Morenci	ABD	570
Buenavista del Cobre (former Cananea)	Meksika	525
6 Cerro Verde II (Sulphide)	Peru	500
Antamina	Peru	450
Polar Division (Norilsk/ Talnakh Mills)	Rusya	450
Las Bambas	Peru	400
El Teniente	Şili	399
Los Pelambres	Şili	380
Cobre Panama	Panama	360
Radomiro Tomic	Şili	350
Kamoa-Kakula	Kongo	340
Kansanshi	Zambiya	340
Los Bronces	Şili	340
Chuquicamata	Şili	330
Kamoto	Kongo	300
Toromocho	Peru	300
Spence	Şili	285

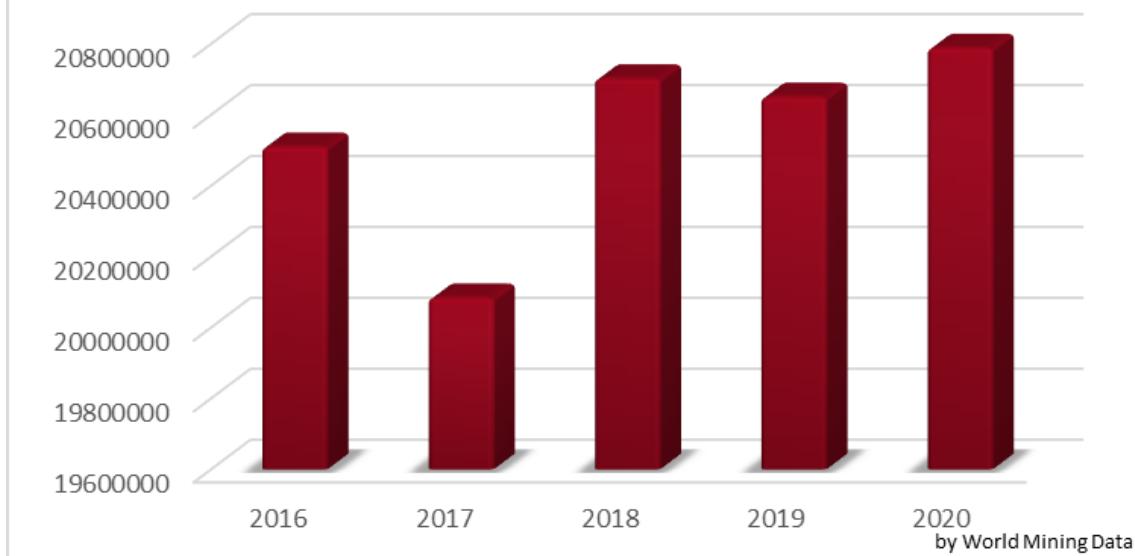
## Üretim



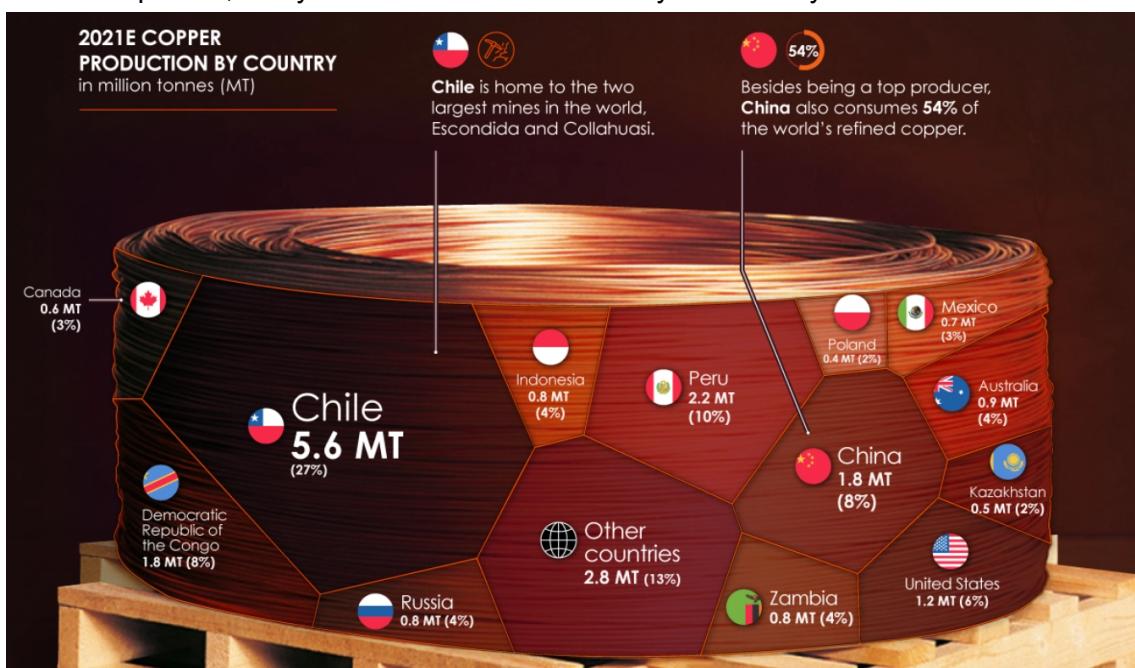
Bu harita Excel' de hazırlanmış olup, 2020 yılı verileri World Mining Data' dan alınmıştır.

Günümüzde, 2023'te elektrikli araçlar ve benzer teknolojiler çağı hala ufukta, yani bakır arz ve talebinde bir kayma da köşede. Bakır madenciliği faaliyetleri, yeni bakır yatakları bulma oranlarının gerisinde kalması ve mevcut işletme madenlerinin azalması nedeniyle bu artan talebi karşılamak zor olacaktır. Bakır madenciliği arz açığının 2034 yılına kadar ~ 15 milyon tona ulaşabileceği tahmin ediliyor. S&P Global'in en kötü durum projeksiyonuna göre, bakır açığı 2035 yılına kadar tüketimin yaklaşık %20'sine ulaşabilir.

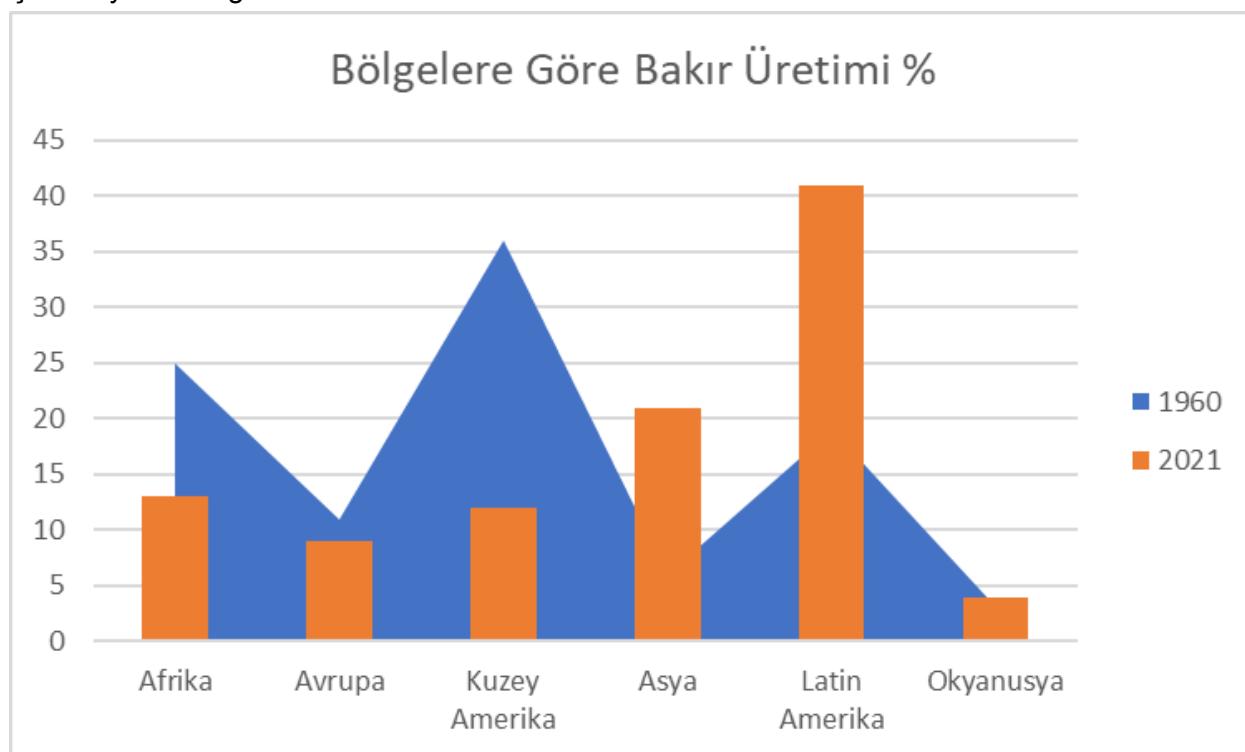
## World Copper Production by Years



Dünya Madencilik Verilerine göre, 2021 itibarıyle 880 milyon ton bakır rezervi ve yaklaşık 21 milyon ton bakır üretimi ile Şili, dünyanın en büyük bakır rezervlerine sahiptir. Ayrıca Şili, 2021'de toplam 5,7 milyon mt bakır madeni ile dünyanın en büyük bakır üreticisidir.



İşte dünyanın bölgeleri arasında bakır üretiminde 1960 ile 2021 arasındaki fark.



Aşağıdaki liste, piyasa değerlerine ve yıllık bakır üretimlerine göre en büyük bakır üreten şirketleri derlemiştir.

1. Codelco (Private)	Revenue in 2021: \$21 B	Codelco is a Chilean state-owned copper mining company. It is the largest copper-producing company in the world. The company produced 1.73 million metric tonnes of copper in 2021. Moreover, in the last decade, Codelco's copper production peaked in 2015 at 1.89 million metric tonnes of copper produced.
2. BHP Group Limited (NYSE:BHP)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$213.25 B	BHP Group Limited is an Australian mining company. It mines copper, iron ore, gold, molybdenum, zinc, silver, and coal.
3. Rio Tinto Group (NYSE:RIO)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$106.50 B	Rio Tinto Group engages in the exploration, mining, and processing of aluminum, copper, diamonds, gold, borates, titanium dioxide, salt, iron ore, and lithium.
4. Glencore plc (OTC:GLNCY)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$85.464 B	Glencore plc is an Anglo-Swiss mining company headquartered in Baar, Switzerland. The company produced 770.5 kilo metric tons of copper in the first nine months of the year 2022.
5. Vale S.A. (NYSE:VALE)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$71.1 B	Vale S.A. is a Brazilian metals and mining company. It is also the country's biggest logistics operator.
6. Anglo American plc (OTC:NGLOY)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$54 B	Anglo American plc is a British mining company that produces copper, diamonds, iron, nickel, platinum, and coal. It is the largest platinum producer in the world and accounts for approximately 40% of the global output. Copper accounts for 20% of Anglo American plc (OTC:NGLOY)'s total EBITDA.

		The company produced 647 kilotonnes of copper in 2021.
7. Freeport-McMoRan Inc. (NYSE:FCX)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$52.17 B	Freeport-McMoRan Inc. is an Arizona-based mining company focusing on molybdenum, copper, and gold. The company operates the largest goldmine in the world.
8. Southern Copper Corporation (NYSE:SCCO)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$44.5 B	Southern Copper Corporation is a copper exploration and mining company that operates in Peru, Mexico, Argentina, Ecuador, and Chile. The company has the world's largest copper reserves at 42.4 million tons of copper.
9. Newmont Corporation (NYSE:NEM)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$35.18 B	Newmont Corporation is a Colorado-based mining company that focuses on copper, gold, silver, zinc, and lead. The company is planning to reduce its carbon emissions by 30% by 2030, for which it plans to invest \$500 million through 2025 on renewable energy projects.
10. Zijin Mining Group Company Limited (OTC:ZIJMF)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$34.7 B	Zijin Mining Group Company Limited is a mining company based in Mainland China. Among Chinese companies, Zijin controls the largest reserves of copper and gold. In Q2 2022, it was the fifth-largest copper-producing company after producing 216 kilotonnes of mine-produced copper.
11. Teck Resources Limited (NYSE:TECK)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$16.9 B	Teck Resources Limited is a Canadian mining company with 23% of its revenues coming from copper production. Teck Resources Limited has a plan to boost its copper production from the current annual average of 340 kilotons to 1.5 million tonnes by 2033.
12. First Quantum Minerals Ltd. (OTC:FQVLF)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$16.06 B	First Quantum Minerals Ltd. is a Canadian minerals and mining company. The company produced 743,000 metric tonnes of copper in 2021. The company lowered its copper production output for FY2022 to 755,000 – 785,000 tonnes from the prior outlook of 790,000 – 855,000 tonnes.
13. Antofagasta plc (OTC:ANFGF)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$15.8 B	Antofagasta plc is a London-based copper mining company. In 2021, the company produced 721,500 tonnes of copper, making it one of the biggest copper producers in the world. However, the company guided its 2022 copper production to 640-660,000 tonnes after producing over 700 kilotonnes of copper for the past few years.
14. Newcrest Mining Limited (OTC:NCMGY)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$11.75 B	The company produced 120,650 tonnes of copper in FY2022 and provided an outlook for 2023 at 135 - 155 kilotonnes.
15. KGHM Polska Miedz S.A. (OTC:KGHPF)	Market Cap as of November 25: \$5.1 B	In the first three quarters of 2022, the company produced 557 thousand tonnes of payable copper, compared to 574 thousand tonnes in the same period of 2021.

## KAPASİTESİNE GÖRE EN İYİ 20 BAKIR İZABE TESİSİ (2022 BAZLI)

Bin metrik ton bakır

Kaynak: ICSG Directory of Copper Mines and Plants – H1 2022 Edition

İzabe tesisi	Ülke	Kapasite	İşlem
Guixi (smelter)	Çin	900	Outokumpu Flash
Birla Copper (Dahej)	Hindistan	500	Outokumpu Flash, Ausmelt, Mitsubishi Continuous
Chuquicamata (smelter)	Şili	450	Outokumpu/ Teniente Converter

Hamburg	Almanya	450	Outokumpu, Contimelt, Electric
Saganoseki (smelter)	Japonya	450	Outokumpu Flash
Toyo (smelter)	Japonya	450	Outokumpu Flash
El Teniente (Caletones)	Şili	400	Reverberatory/ Teniente Conv.
Chifeng	Çin	400	Side-Blown
Chinalco Southeast Copper (smelter)	Çin	400	Flash smelter
Jinchuan (Fangchenggang smelter)	Çin	400	Flash smelter
Jinchuan (smelter)	Çin	400	Reverberatory/ Kaldo Conv.
Jinguan (smelter)	Çin	400	Flash smelter
Xiangguang Copper (smelter)	Çin	400	Outokumpu Flash
Sterlite Smelter (Tuticorin)	Çin	400	Isasmelt Process
Norilsk (Nikelevy, Medny)	Rusya	400	Reverb, Electric, Vanyukov
Pirdop (smelter)	Bulgaristan	360	Outokumpu Flash
Ilo Smelter	Peru	360	Isasmelt Process
Onahama (smelter)	Japonya	354	Mitsubishi/ Reverb
Heding Copper	Çin	350	Side-Blown
Jinlong (Tongdu)	Çin	350	Flash smelter
Sarchesmeh Copper Complex (smelter)	İran	350	Flash smelter

### KAPASİTESİNE GÖRE EN İYİ 20 BAKIR RAFİNERİSİ (2022 BAZLI)

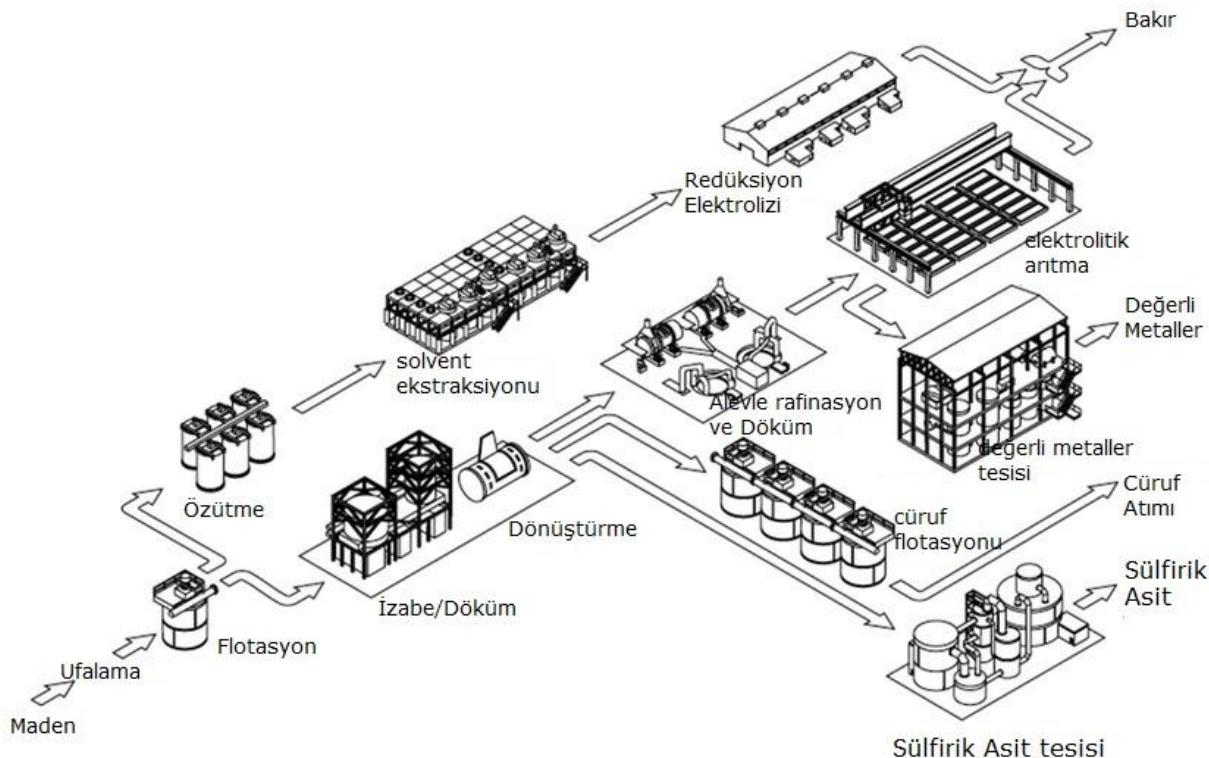
Bin metrik ton bakır

Kaynak: ICSG Directory of Copper Mines and Plants – H1 2022 Edition

Rafineri	Ülke	Kapasite	İşlem
Guixi	Çin	1100	Elektrolitik
Shandong Fangyuan (refinery)	Çin	700	Elektrolitik
Daye/ Hubei (refinery)	Çin	600	Elektrolitik
Jinchuan	Çin	600	Elektrolitik
Yunnan Copper	Çin	500	Elektrolitik
Birla	Hindistan	500	Elektrolitik
Sterlite Refinery	Hindistan	460	Elektrolitik
Pyshma Refinery	Rusya	460	Elektrolitik
Toyo (refinery)	Japonya	450	Elektrolitik
Amarillo	USA	450	Elektrolitik

Amarillo	Şili	450	Elektrolitik
Onsan Refinery I	Kore Cumhuriyeti	440	Elektrolitik
Hamburg (refinery)	Almanya	416	Elektrolitik
El Paso (refinery)	USA	415	Elektrolitik
Las Ventanas	Şili	410	Elektrolitik
Baiyin	Çin	400	Elektrolitik
Jinguan (refinery)	Çin	400	Elektrolitik
Jinlong (Tongdu) (refinery)	Çin	400	Elektrolitik
Zijin	Çin	400	Elektrolitik
Xiangguang Copper (refinery)	Çin	400	Elektrolitik
Chifeng (refinery)	Çin	400	Elektrolitik
Jinchuan (Fangchenggang refinery)	Çin	400	Elektrolitik
Chinalco Southeast Copper (refinery)	Çin	400	Elektrolitik
Morenci (SX-EW)	USA	400	Redüksiyon elektrolizi

## Metodlar



Madencilik doğru jeolojik, ekonomik, çevresel ve yasal koşullar altında yapılabilir.

Bakır cevherleri metal fakirliği dolayısıyla, genellikle önce bir fiziksel cevher hazırlama işlemine, sonra bir kimyasal cevher hazırlama işlemine tabi tutulurlar.

### Cevher Hazırlama Metotları :

1. Tavuklama, Jig ve masalarda ayırma
2. Flotasyon
  - a. Saf bakırın ve sülfürlü bakır minerallerinin flotasyonu
  - b. Sülfürlü + Oksitli minerallerin flotasyonu
  - c. Kompleks Cevherlerin Flotasyonu
3. Öztleme (Liçleme)
4. Kavurma ve Liçleme
5. Ergitme
  - a. Pirometalurjik metodlar
 

Bu metoda kuru metalurji de denir. Bu metotta metal sıcakta veya ısı etkisiyle sıvı hale getirilerek üretilir. Burada mevzubahis olan yüksek metalurjik işlemdir. En çok kullanılan metoddur. En az dünya bakır üretiminin dörtte üçü bu usulle yapılmaktadır.
  - b. Hidrometalurjik metodlar
 

Hidrometalurji veya yaş metalurji metodu, sulu çözeltilerden metali uygun ortamlarda elde etme metodudur. Uygun ortam asit, baz veya tuz olabilir. Metal bu ortamlarda çözüldükten sonra, metalin kendisi veya bileşikleri halinde çeşitli yollarla ayrılırlar.

### c. Elektrometalurjik metodlar

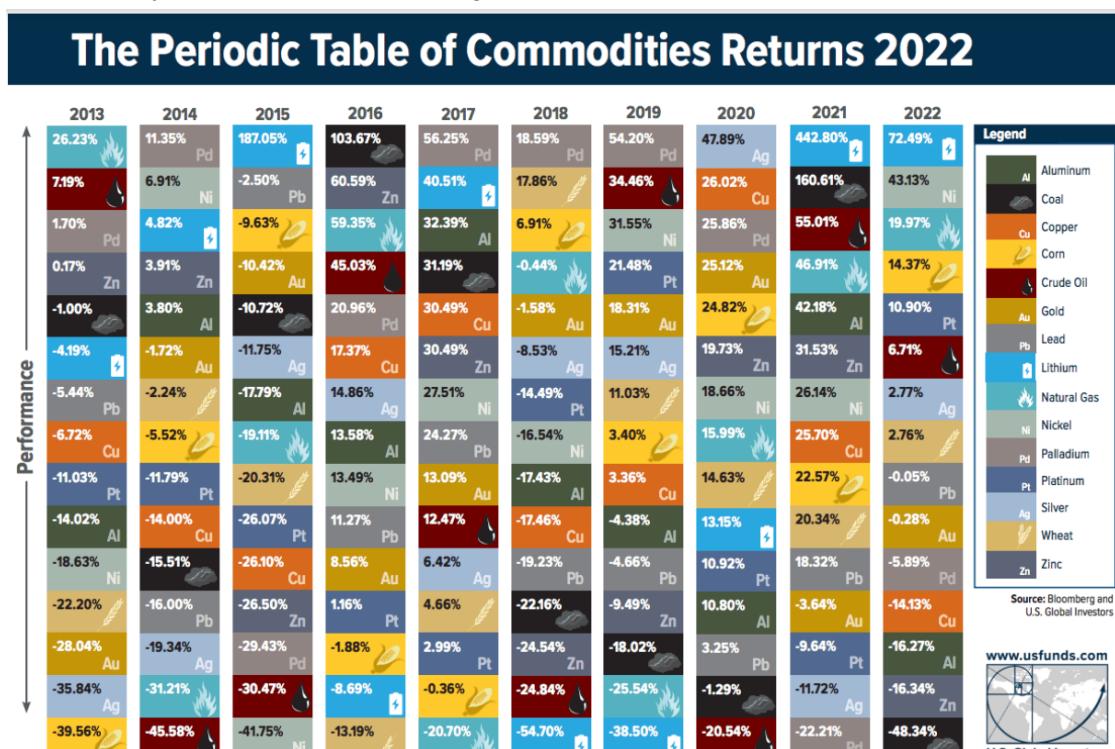
Elektrotermik ve elektrokimyasal metot olarak ayrılır. Elektrotermik yolda elektrik enerjisi ısı enerjisine dönüşür; ve reaksiyon için lüzumlu sıcaklığı temin eder. Genellikle elektrolitik rafinasyon lüzumlu olabilir. Bu takdirde de bakırın sıvı haldeyken bir ön rafinasyonu lüzumludur. Böylece kullanılabilen anod plakaları düz yüzeylere dökülebilir. Katot bakır yani elektrolitik bakır % 99,99 Cu luk bir saflıktadır.

## 6. Rafinasyon

- Alevle rafinasyon
- Elektrolitik rafinasyon
- Bakırın oksijenden ayrılması

## Ticaret

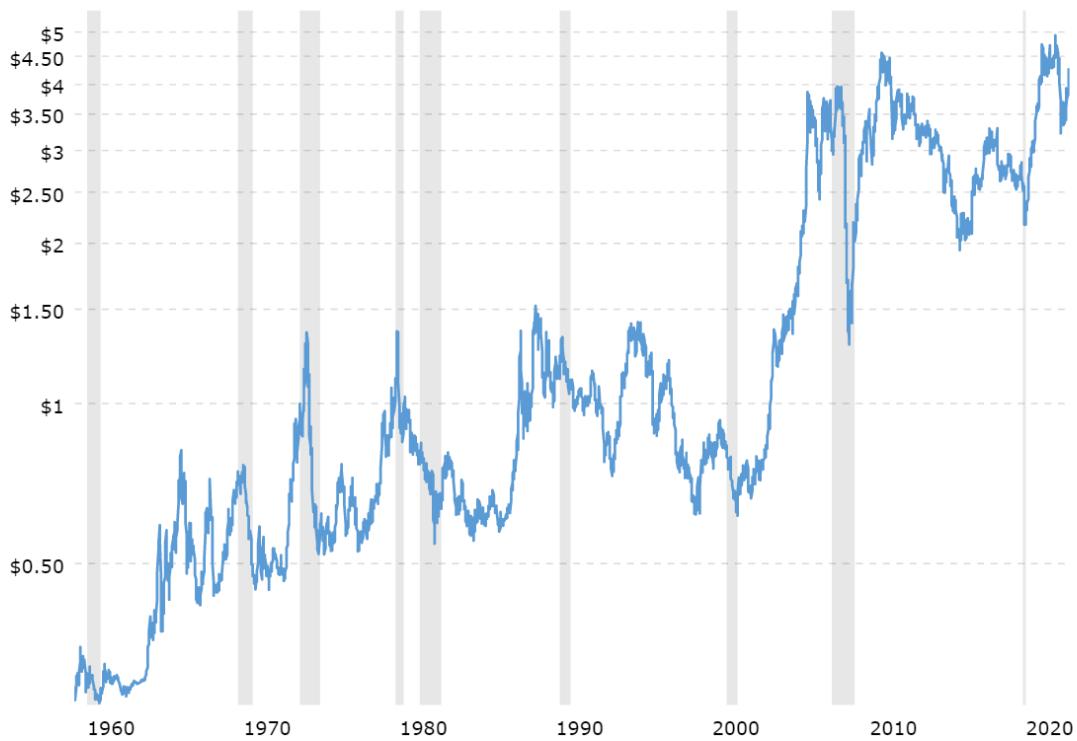
Önce 2022'ye kadar bu emtia kazanç tablosunu kontrol edelim



Natural resources are the building blocks of the world, essential to progress and prosperity. These commodities, like all investments, can have wide price fluctuations over time. This table shows the ebb and flow of commodity prices over the past decade and illustrates the principle of mean reversion — the concept that returns eventually move back towards their mean or average. The price movement of commodities is historically both seasonal and cyclical. That's why when investing in natural resources, we believe it is important for your portfolio to hold a diversified basket of commodities and to be actively managed by professionals who understand these specialized assets and the global trends impacting them. As with all investments, diversification does not protect an investor from market risks and does not assure a profit, and of course, past performance does not guarantee future results. Returns are based on historical spot prices or futures prices.

Görünüşe göre %442.80 ile Lityum ilk sırada yer alıyor ve Bakır'ın getirişi yaklaşık %25.7.

İşte 1960'tan beri bakır libre fiyatları ile ilgili bir tablo:



20 Ocak 2023 itibarıyle bakırın şu anki fiyatı libre başına 4,28 dolar. ( 1 libre = 0,453592 kg)

*Yeşil Ekonomi açısından;*

Elektrikli arabalar, piller, güneş panelleri ve rüzgar türbinleri gibi enerji geçiş için kritik olan teknolojiler, geleneksel fosil yakıt bazlı emsallerinden çok daha fazla bakır kullanır.

Örneğin, Elektrikli arabalarda (EV'lerde) bakır kullanımı, geleneksel arabalara göre dört kata kadar daha fazladır. Copper Alliance'a göre, yenilenebilir enerji sistemleri, geleneksel enerji sistemlerine kıyasla 12 kata kadar daha fazla bakır gerektirebilir.

Teknoloji	2020 Kurulu Kapasite (megawatts)	Bakır İçeriği (2020 için, ton)	2050p Kurulu Kapasite (megawatts)	Bakır İçeriği (2050p için, ton)
Solar PV	126,735 MW	633,675	372,000 MW	1,860,000
Onshore Wind	105,015 MW	451,565	202,000 MW	868,600
Offshore Wind	6,013 MW	57,725	45,000 MW	432,000

Yenilenebilir enerjiye ve elektrifikasiyona geçiş hızlandıktan sonra, daha fazla bakır madeni için baskı da artacaktır.

Uluslararası ticareti yapılan başlıca bakır ürün kategorileri şunları içerir:

- Bakır konsantreleri
- Bakır blister ve anot
- Bakır katot ve külçeler
- Bakır hurda ve
- Bakır yarı ürünler

Bakır cevherleri ve konsantrelerinin dünya üzerindeki ticaret akışları:



2021'in sonu itibarıyla, World Integrated Trade Solution tarafından hazırlanan başlıca Bakır cevherleri ve Konsantreleri (ürün kodu=260300) ihracat ve ithalatçıları:

Başlıca İhracatçılar	kg cinsinden miktar	Başlıca İthalatçılar	kg cinsinden miktar
Peru	6,631,170,000	Çin	23,387,000,000
Şili	3,123,500,000	Japonya	4,959,310,000
Endonezya	2,235,450,000	Avrupa Birliği	3,968,360,000
Australya	1,648,650,000	Kore Cumhuriyeti	2,097,950,000
Meksika	1,551,770,000	İspanya	1,232,560,000
Panama	1,300,280,000	Almanya	1,148,840,000
Moğolistan	1,282,520,000	Bulgaristan	882,996,000
Brezilya	1,185,470,000	Hindistan	862,741,000
Avrupa Birliği	998,699,000	Malaysia	590,233,000
İspanya	629,316,000	Diğer Asya ülkeleri	509,532,000

# Türkiye'de bakır

Türkiye'de toplam bakır rezervi, metal içeriği olarak 1.7 milyon ton bakır düzeyindedir. Ekonomik olarak değerlendirilmeyen düşük tenörlü bakır kaynakları dahil edildiğinde toplam bakır kaynağı metal içeriği olarak 3.5 milyon tona çıkmaktadır. Yılda toplam 70 bin ton metal bakır eşdeğeri 350 bin ton cevher konsantresi üretilmektedir.

Üreticiliğe geçiş safhasının önemli bir kültür merkezi olan Çatalhöyük'te, cevherden arıtma yoluyla bakır elde edildiği, arkeolojik kazılar sonucunda ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Çayönü, Çatalhöyük ve Suberde kazalarında, doğal bakırdan dövme tekniğiyle yapılmış M.Ö. 7.000'e ait iğne, kanca gibi küçük aletler ve bazı süs eşyaları bulunmuştur. Güneydoğu Anadolu'da yapılan kazılarda bulunan ve yaklaşık 9.000 yıl öncesine ait olduğu sanılan üç bakır iğnenin, bugüne kadar dünyada bilinen en eski madeni eşya niteliğini taşıdığı bilim adamlarınca kaydedilmiştir.

Bakır döküm işlemi ile yapılan eşyalara ise ilk olarak Güney Anadolu'da ve Can Hasan Höyüğünde (Karaman) rastlanmıştır (M.Ö. 5000; Neolitik ve Kalkolitik (Bakır) Çağ).

Bakır madenciliği ilk olarak Ergani yöresinde yaşayanlar (M.Ö. 6000) tarafından yapılmıştır. Etiler devrinde madencilik daha da gelişmiş ve demir çağına gelinmiştir. İlk madencilik ruhsatı Etiler'e ait olup, Ulukışla Gümüşköy'de bir kayaya oyulmuştur

Osmanlı döneminden önce, Anadolu'da, daha sonra da Balkanlar'da bakır yataklarının yoğun olarak işletilmesi sonucu bakır işçiliği doruk noktasına erişmiş, pek çok merkezde yeni atölyeler açılmıştır. Anadolu'da bakırdan kap kacak yapımında; dövme, dökme, sıvama (tornada çekme) ve preste basma teknikleri uygulandığı belirlenmiştir. Osmanlı döneminde Murgul Bakır Madeni işletmesi İngilizler, Kuvarshan bakır madeni Almanlar tarafından işletilmiştir.

## *Türkiye bakır kuşakları*

1. Makedonya-Balkanlardan gelerek Istranca' dan sonra Karadeniz'den geçerek Sinop yakınlarından itibaren Doğu Karadeniz boyunca devam eden Kafkaslar ve İran üzerinden Himalayalara doğru uzanan kuşaktır. Bu kuşakta porfiri bakır yatakları ve Kuroko tipi masif sülfid yatakları yaygındır. Bu kuşak üzerinde Dereköy-Kırklareli, Bakırçay (Merzifon), Güzelyayla, Maçka, Ulutaş-İspir ve Ballıca-Yusufeli-(Artvin) porfiri bakır yatakları bulunmaktadır. Bunların ortalama bakır tenörleri Balkanlardaki porfiri bakır yataklarına göre düşüktür. Ayrıca Espiye-Lahanos, Çayeli, Kutlular, Murgul ve Cerattepe volkanik masif sülfid yatakları bu kuşak üzerinde bulunmaktadır.
2. Kıbrıs üzerinden gelerek İskenderun – Hakkari arasında devam eden ve daha sonra İran'a geçen Güneydoğu Anadolu Ofiyolit Kuşağı içerisinde ise Kıbrıs tipi bakır yatakları bulunmaktadır. Ergani bakır ve Siirt-Madenköy bakır yatakları bu kuşağın önemli cevherleşmeleridir.
3. Üçüncü metalojenik kuşak ise yine Kıbrıs tipi yatakların yer aldığı Batı Karadeniz Bölgesindeki Küre Bakır yatağıdır.
4. Asitik plütomizmaya bağlı hidrotermal damar ve kontakmetasomatik bakır-kurşun-çinko yataklarının bulunduğu Kuzeybatı Anadolu Bölgesi ise dördüncü metalojenik kuşağı oluşturur.

Elazığ'da Maden, Artvin' de Murgul) ve Kastamonu'da Küre bakır çıkarılan yerlerdir. Rize Çayeli'nde bulunan bakır yatakları ise 1994 yılından itibaren işletilmeye başlanmıştır.

Kahramanmaraş'ın Afşin-Elbistan ilçeleri arasındaki bölgede yapılan çalışmalarda 2013 yılında yaklaşık 1 milyar tonluk rezerv olduğu düşünülen bakır yatağı bulunmuştur.

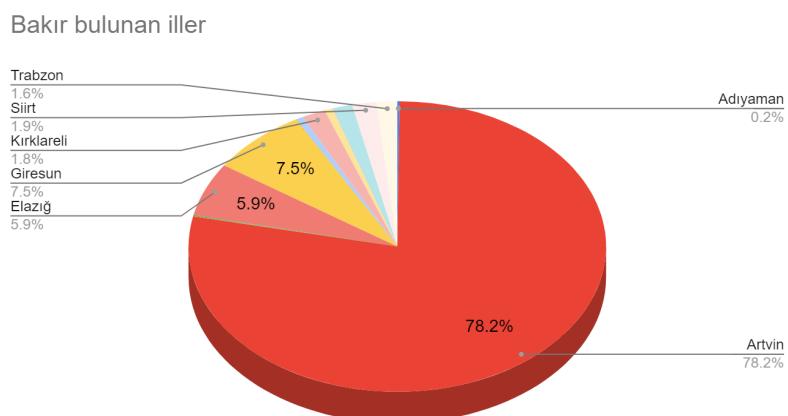
## Rezervler

Dünyadaki endüstriyel hammadde rezervinin %2,5'i; kömür rezervlerinin %1'i; jeotermal potansiyelinin % 0,8'i ve metalik maden rezervlerinin %0,4'ü Türkiye'dedir. Dünyadaki yeri açısından en zengin maden: dünya rezervinin %72'sinin bulunduğu bor mineralleridir.



Türkiye bakır rezervleri ile ilgili çalışmalar MTA Genel Müdürlüğü ve özel sektör tarafından yürütülmektedir. Türkiye görünür+muhtemel bakır rezervi (Metalik Cu olarak) 3,6 milyon tondur (Kaynak: Madencilik Sektörüne Ait Temel Ekonomik Göstergeler, MTA Genel Müdürlüğü, Haziran 2020).

Türkiye'de bulunan önemli bakır yatakları Amasya, Artvin, Çanakkale, Elazığ, Giresun, Kastamonu, Rize, Siirt, Sivas, Trabzon illerinde yoğunluk kazanmıştır. MTA'nın aramaları sonucu bulunan metal bakır içerikli miktarı 2,7 milyon tondur. Aramaların devam etmesi sonucu bakır metal kaynağının önumüzdeki yıllarda 8 milyon tonun üzerine çıkması ihtimaller içindedir.



## Üretim

Türkiye'de bakır üretilen iller Artvin'de Murgul, Kastamonu'da Küre, Elazığ'da Ergani ve Maden, Rize'de Çayeli' dir. Bakır madenleri Elazığ'da Maden ve Ergani'de, Artvin'de Murgul'da ve Samsun'da işlenmektedir. Bugün Türkiye'nin ihtiyacı olan bakırın 20% ülkemizden çıkarılıyor. Kalan 80% ise yurt dışından ithal edilmektedir.

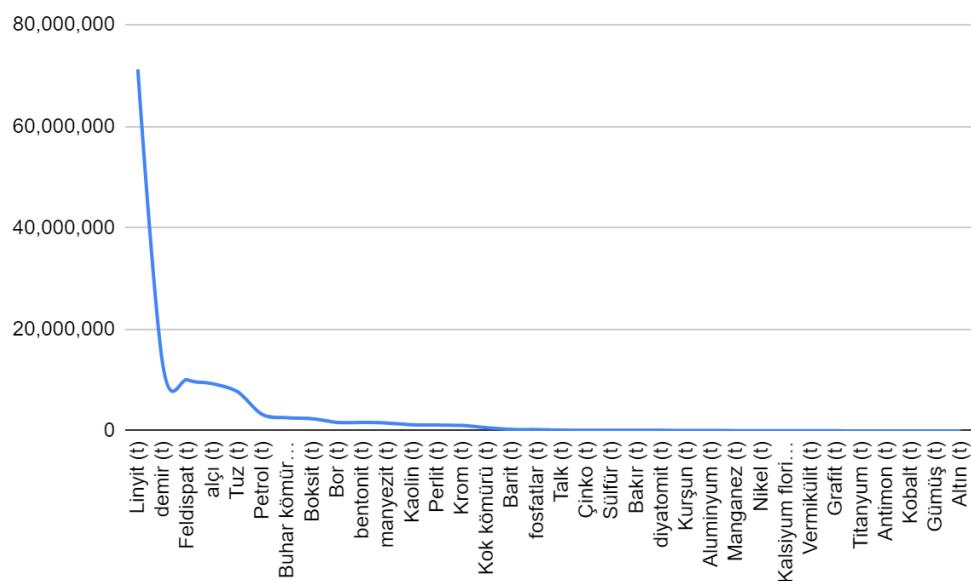
Bakır cevheri üretiminde Cengiz Holding' in (Eti Bakır A.Ş. Samsun, Küre ve Mungul işletmeleri) liderlik yaptığı Türkiye' de, diğer dikkate değer cevher üreticileri arasında First Quantum (Çayeli İşletmesi) bulunmaktadır.

Aşağıdaki tablo 2020 yılı için Türkiye'nin ton cinsinden metal üretimini göstermektedir.

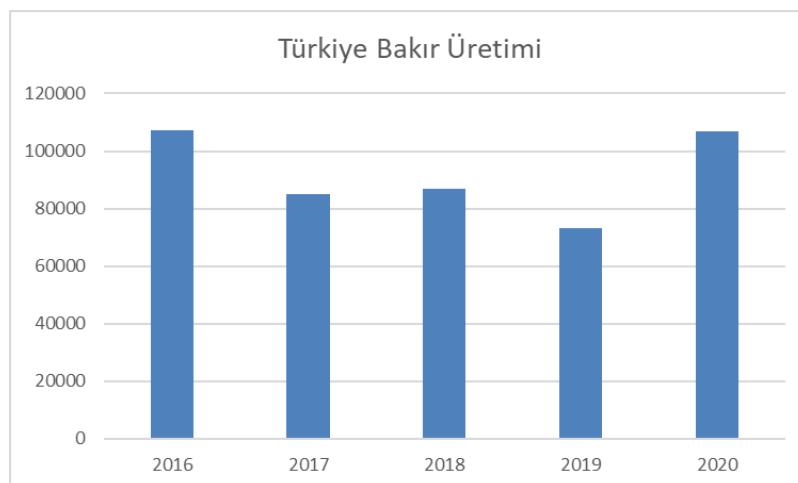
Türkiye Üretimi - Ton bazında	2020
Linyit (t)	71,239,430
demir (t)	13,087,300
Feldispat (t)	10,050,911
alçı (t)	9,280,864
Tuz (t)	7,698,018
Petrol (t)	3,202,924
Buhar kömürü (t)	2,608,900
Boksit (t)	2,399,680
Bor (t)	1,680,000
bentonit (t)	1,658,837
manyezit (t)	1,560,818
Kaolin (t)	1,224,746
Perlit (t)	1,146,341
Krom (t)	1,087,400
Kok kömürü (t)	601,000
Barit (t)	283,161
fosfatlar (t)	261,900
Talk (t)	143,470
Çinko (t)	136,300
Sülfür (t)	117,400
<b>Bakır (t)</b>	<b>107,000</b>
diyatomit (t)	100,327
Kurşun (t)	81,520
Aluminyum (t)	79,600
Manganez (t)	35,600
Nikel (t)	20,200

Kalsiyum floriti (t)	19,896
Vermikülit (t)	19,230
Grafit (t)	15,205
Titanyum (t)	6,455
Antimon (t)	2,570
Kobalt (t)	250
Gümüş (t)	98
Altın (t)	42

Bu tabloyu bir çizelgeye dökeceek olursak, bakır Türkiye'deki demir dışı metallerin üretiminde 21. sıradadır. Bakır üretimi, ton cinsinden toplam demir dışı metal üretiminin yaklaşık %0,08'ini oluşturmaktadır.

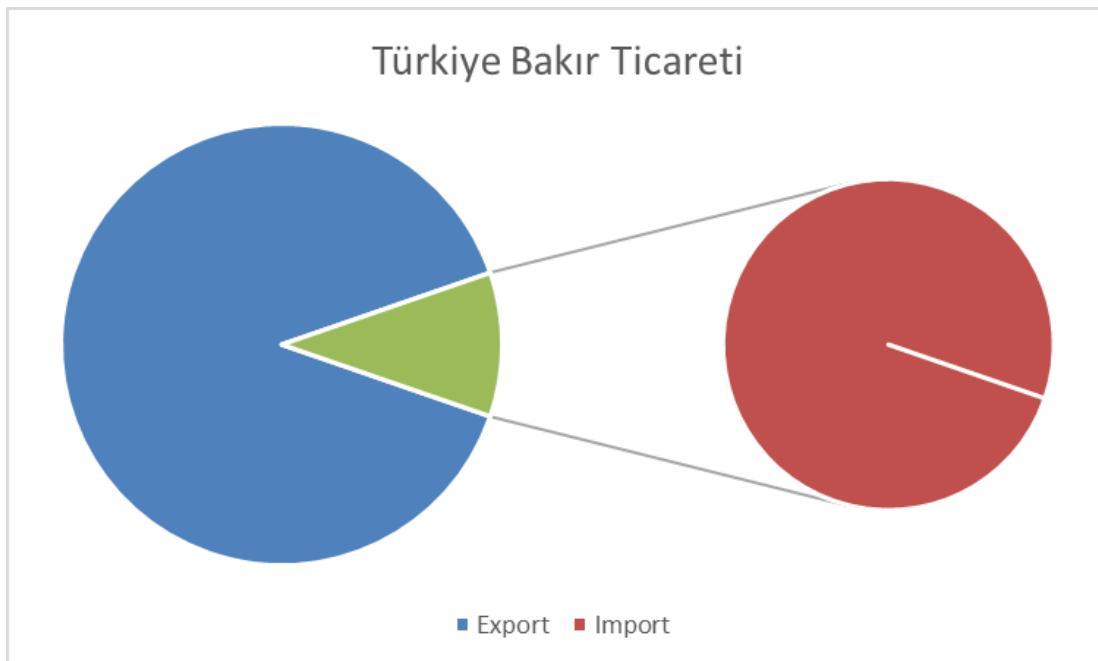


Aşağıda 2016-2020 yılları arasındaki bakır üretimini ton bazında gösteren bir grafik yer almaktadır:



## Ticaret

Türkiye, madencilik açısından "kendine kısmen yeterli" olan ülkeler arasındadır. Ülkede ekonomik şekilde var olan madenler: bor, barit, jips, lületaşı, mermer, diatomit, perlit, manyezit, stronsiyum tuzları, sepiolit, fluorit, kireçtaşı, ponza, sodyum sülfat, zeolit, profilit, kuvars-kuvarsit, linyit, feldspat, kayatuzu, olivin, dolomit, silis kumu, bentonit, trona, asbest, kalsit ve Zımpara taşı olarak sıralanabilir.

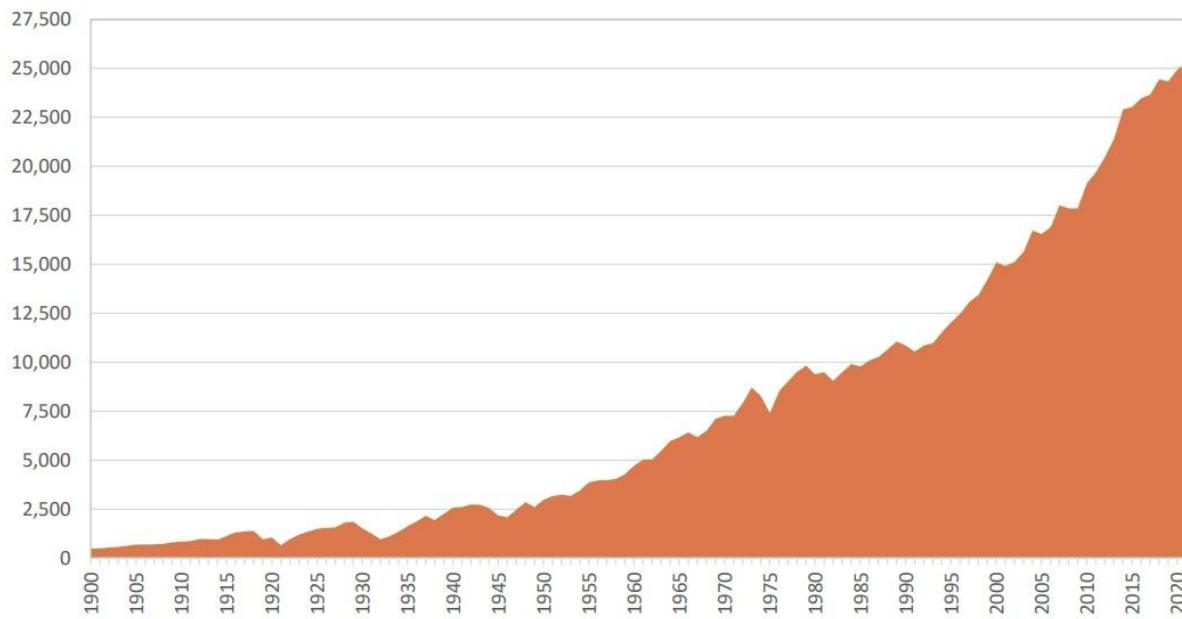


2020 itibarıyle, Türkiye'den yapılan ham Bakır ihracatının ana varış yerleri Çin (3,68 milyon dolar), Belçika (199 bin dolar), Filipinler (50,1 bin dolar), İtalya (31,1 bin dolar) ve Marshall Adaları (26,3 bin dolar). Türkiye, ham Bakır'ı başlıca Azerbaycan (\$1.51M), İspanya (\$309k), Amerika Birleşik Devletleri (\$162k), Birleşik Krallık (\$109k) ve Finlandiya' dan (\$78.8k) ithal ediyor.

# Çıkarım

## Dünya Rafine Bakır Kullanımı 1900-2021

Bin metrik ton bakır  
Kaynak : ICSG



Bakır, medeniyetin gelişmesinde önemli malzemelerden biri olmuştur.

Bundan sonra yılda yaklaşık 25-26 milyon ton bakır kullanılmaktadır. Dünya çapında üretilen bakırın büyük bir kısmı (%70) elektrik/iletkenlik uygulamaları ve iletişim için kullanılmaktadır.

Bakır gibi jeolojik yataklar, çevredeki kayalardan farklı mineral ve kimyasal bileşenler içerir ve bu farklılıklar genellikle spektral anomalî bilgisi şeklinde uzaktan algılama görüntülerine yansır. Bu bağlamda, bir dizi uzaktan algılamlı dijital görüntü işleme, cevher içeren tabakalar, mineralize alterasyon zonları, kontakt metamorfik zonlar ve tektonik zonlarla yakından ilgili jeolojik bilgileri elde etmenin etkili ve ileriye dönük bir yolu haline gelir. Bakır diğer metallerle kolayca etkileşime girer, bu nedenle çoğu zaman kurşun ve çinko ile bulunur.

Uzaktan algılamada, bakır cevherleşme bölgesi gri-beyaz, mavi-gri ve mavi tonlarını dar bir şerit şeklinde gösterirken, kurşun-çinko mineralizasyon bölgesi şerit benzeri bir desende gri-beyaz, açık gri-sarı ve sarımsı-kahverengi tonlar gösterir.

Prof Ben Williamson tarafından bulunan porfiri bakır yataklarının yerini belirlemeye yardımcı olacak yeni keşif araçları da günümüzde var.

Ayrıca, bugünün birincil bakırının geri dönüştürülmüş malzemesi olduğundan, bakır geri dönüşümü bakırın bulunabilirliğinden önemli bir rol oynar. Enerji veya gıda gibi diğer metallerin aksine bakır “tüketilmmez”. Bakır, herhangi bir performans kaybı olmaksızın tekrar tekrar geri dönüştürülebilin birkaç ham maddeden biridir.

Teknolojilerin hızlı ve büyük ölçekli devreye alınmasıyla, enerji geçişinden kaynaklanan bakır talebinin 2030 yılına kadar yaklaşık %600 artması bekleniyor.

Bakır bitecek mi?

USGS verilerine göre, 1950'den beri her zaman ortalama olarak 40 yıllık bakır rezervi ve 200 yıldan fazla kaynak kalmış durumda.

2000-2021 döneminde 373 milyon ton bakır çıkarıldı. Ancak aynı dönemde, rezervler 447 milyon ton artarak 880 milyon ton bakır oldu.

Teknoloji, yeni bakır üretiminin karşılaştığı zorlukların birçoğunu ele alınmasında kilit bir role sahiptir. Bilinen ve henüz bilinmeyen yenilikler, yeni maden üretiminin hayatı bakır kaynakları sağlamaya devam etmesini sağlayacaktır. Ayrıca, bugünün birincil bakırının geri dönüştürülmüş malzemesi olduğundan, geri dönüşüm bakırın kullanılabilirliğinden önemli bir rol oynar.

Bu geri dönüşüm döngüsü iki nedenden dolayı tamamen kapatılamaz. Birincisi, nüfus artışı, ürün yeniliği ve ekonomik gelişme nedeniyle talep artmaya devam edecek. İkincisi, çoğu uygulamada bakır onlarca yıldır kullanımında kalır.

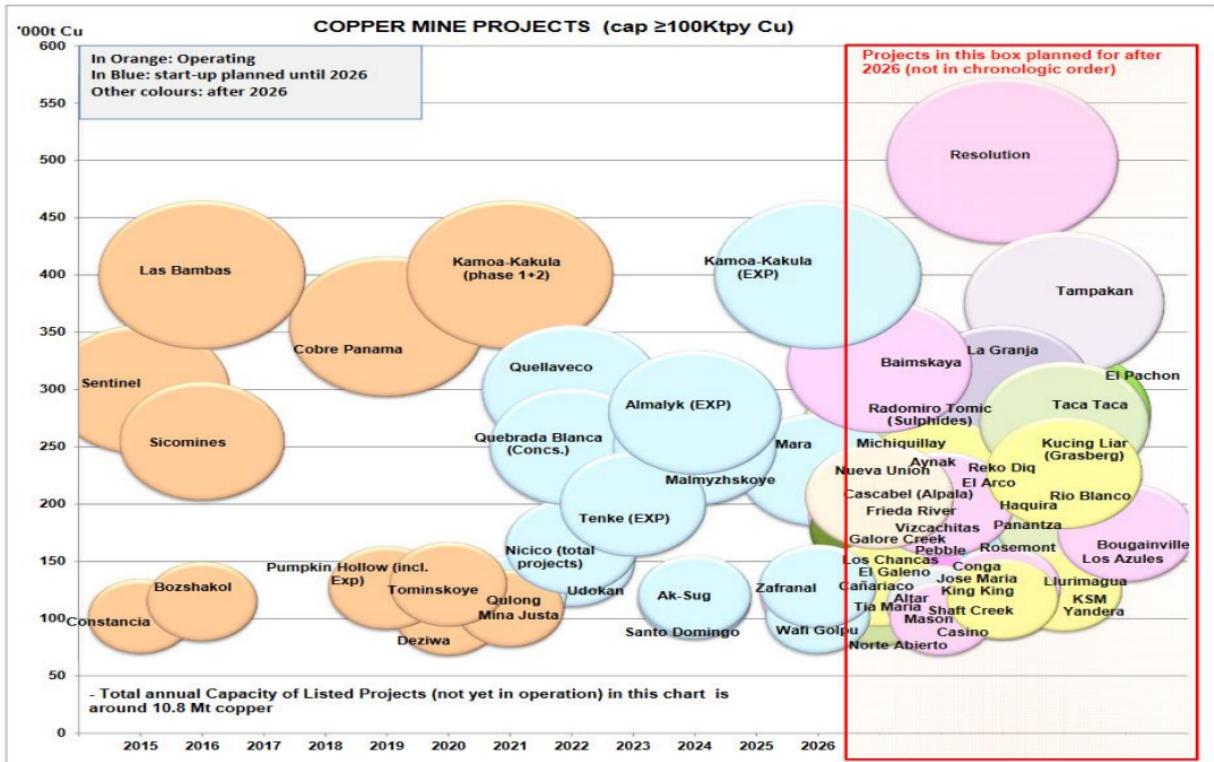
Jeolojik mevcudiyet ve sürekli endüstri inovasyonularındaki en son bilgilere dayanarak, bakırın gelecekte de küresel ekonomiye ve topluma hayatı ve olumlu bir katkı sağlamaya devam edeceğini inanmak için iyi nedenler var. Bakır, çıkarılan bir metalden daha fazlasıdır; iş sağlar ve daha yüksek bir yaşam standartını destekler.

Bir ton bakır 40 arabaya işlevsellik getiriyor, 100.000 cep telefonuna güç sağlıyor, 400 bilgisayarda işlem yapılmasını sağlıyor ve 30 eve elektrik dağıtıyor.

Bakırın mevcut küresel kullanım ömrü sonu geri dönüşüm oranı yüzde 40'tır ve AB, Çin ve Japonya gibi dünyanın bazı bölgelerinde tüm bakırın yarısından fazlası kullanımdan sonra geri dönüştürülür.

Yukarıda rezervler altında toplam tanımlanmış ve keşfedilmemiş Bakır rezervlerini 5.600 milyon ton olarak [yuvarlak bir grafikte](#) paylaştım.

International Copper Study Group Ekonomi ve Çevre Direktörü Sayın Carlos R. Risopatron, Nisan 2017 tarihli "Arsenic in the Global Copper Value Chain: Trends in 2022 and Beyond" adlı sunumunda geleceğin madenlerini gösteriyor.(Kırmızı dikdörtgen içindekiler 2026'dan sonra planlananlar kronolojik sırsda değiller)



Yani yeni teknolojilerle bile daha fazla bakır ihtiyacımız olacak, bu arada yeni kaynaklarımız ve yeni madenlerimiz olacak.

Madenler, bol miktarda bulunduklarında da kritik kabul edilir ve ülkenin, küresel tedarik zincirinde rekabet avantajı elde etmek için hakim konumunu kullanmakta stratejik bir çıkarı vardır.

Düşük karbonlu bir geleceğe ve fosil yakıt ekonomisinden uzaklaşırken, kritik malzemelere olan ihtiyaç ve bağımlılık yalnızca artacak ve küresel ekonomide yeni arz ve talep güçleri yaratacaktır. Kaynak açısından zengin üretici ülkeler, güvenilir ve esnek tedarik zincirlerinin geliştirilmesinde kilit bir rol oynarken, üretici olmayan ülkeler, örneğin üretim yeteneklerine, yeniliğe ve teknolojiye yatırım yoluyla değer zincirindeki ekonomik fırsatlardan ve yayılmalardan yararlanabilir. Değer Zinciri oluşturma, mesleklerdeki cinsiyet dengesizliklerini ve ücret eşitsizliklerini ele alma konusunda önemli bir potansiyele sahip olan istihdam fırsatları getirecektir. Politika ve düzenleyici çerçevelerin yanı sıra iyileştirilmiş yönetim, yeni ve/veya ek gelir kaynakları, ticari ortaklıklar ve özel sektör yatırımı sunacaktır.



# Links - Linkler

<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/c/copper.asp>  
[https://www.rsc.org/periodic-table/element/29/copper#:~:text=Most%20copper%20is%20used%20in,\(such%20as%20heat%20exchangers\).](https://www.rsc.org/periodic-table/element/29/copper#:~:text=Most%20copper%20is%20used%20in,(such%20as%20heat%20exchangers).)  
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[https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/T%C3%BCrkiye%27de\\_madencilik#:~:text=Bak%C4%B1r%2C%20k%C5%9Flenen%20ve%20hayli,1994%20y%C4%B1%C4%B1ndan%20itibaren%20i%C5%9Fletilmeye%20ba%C5%9Flanm%C4%B1%C5%9Ft%C4%B1r.](https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/T%C3%BCrkiye%27de_madencilik#:~:text=Bak%C4%B1r%2C%20k%C5%9Flenen%20ve%20hayli,1994%20y%C4%B1%C4%B1ndan%20itibaren%20i%C5%9Fletilmeye%20ba%C5%9Flanm%C4%B1%C5%9Ft%C4%B1r.)  
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