Copper is a natural resource that in Spain is mainly concentrated in the Iberian Pyrite Belt and it is scarce in the rest of Europe. Besides, mining production represents only 2.2% of that needed. Thus, spanish industries is buying copper on the world market to make the different productions of alloys and preforms. These industries use more than 40% of recyclable copper (many use up to 100%) due to the geographical distance for purchasing this raw material and because copper can be recycled endlessly without losing its properties.

Recognizing that there is a continuing interruption of recycled copper stocks in many Spanish companies of copper and alloy copper production, it was decides to make a study of global and local market for this metal and a preliminary and qualitative study of the impact of Reverse Logistics in the process of recycling by mean of analyzing the different loops of the Closed Loop Supply Chain (CLSC), in order to support future quantitative studies to predict the recyclable copper demand.

In the analysis is detected that both production and reserves of copper in the world are highly polarized (Only Chile produces a 36% and it has 36% of global reserves), that marketing is moving from developing countries to developed, that the price of copper has tripled in recent years due to high demand caused by high consumption of the Chinese economy (more than 20%), that the CLSC can be divided into four loops of flows: old scrap, new scrap, complex scrap and slag, and that the Reverse Logistics flow is interrupted by the power of the recuperator (junkman) in order to fix the price of copper.

**Key words:** Copper, recycled, reverse logistic, recuperator, Closed Loop Supply Chain.

**REFERENCES**
