



The list includes elements such as indium and niobium which are used in a variety of digital devices and antimony, the element at the top of the list, which is used for fire-proofing.

As early as 10 years ago most of these metals would have been of little interest, but the move toward creating low-carbon and [renewable energy technologies](#) require the use of these metals. Devices such as smart phones, [electric cars](#), flat screen televisions and [rechargeable batteries](#) would not be possible.

Bloodworth hopes that this new list will open some eyes to the demand of these metals in both the public and those responsible for their use. The need to diversify their supply sources and eliminate current monopolies on them is crucial. These metals can be found in other areas including Australia, Brazil and Southern Africa and these areas need to be explored for possible extraction locations.

With millions of new phones being made each year, the demand for these metals will not be declining anytime soon. While the metals can be recycled, current placement makes recycling to energy intensive and expensive. They hope this report will show manufactures that they need to design and embed the metals so they are more accessible for recycling.

**More information:** [Online report](#)

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