



Silver:

At the Intersection of Megatrends

As of 19 January 2026



GLOBAL X

by Mirae Asset

Marketing Communication. Capital at risk. For Professional Investors Only.



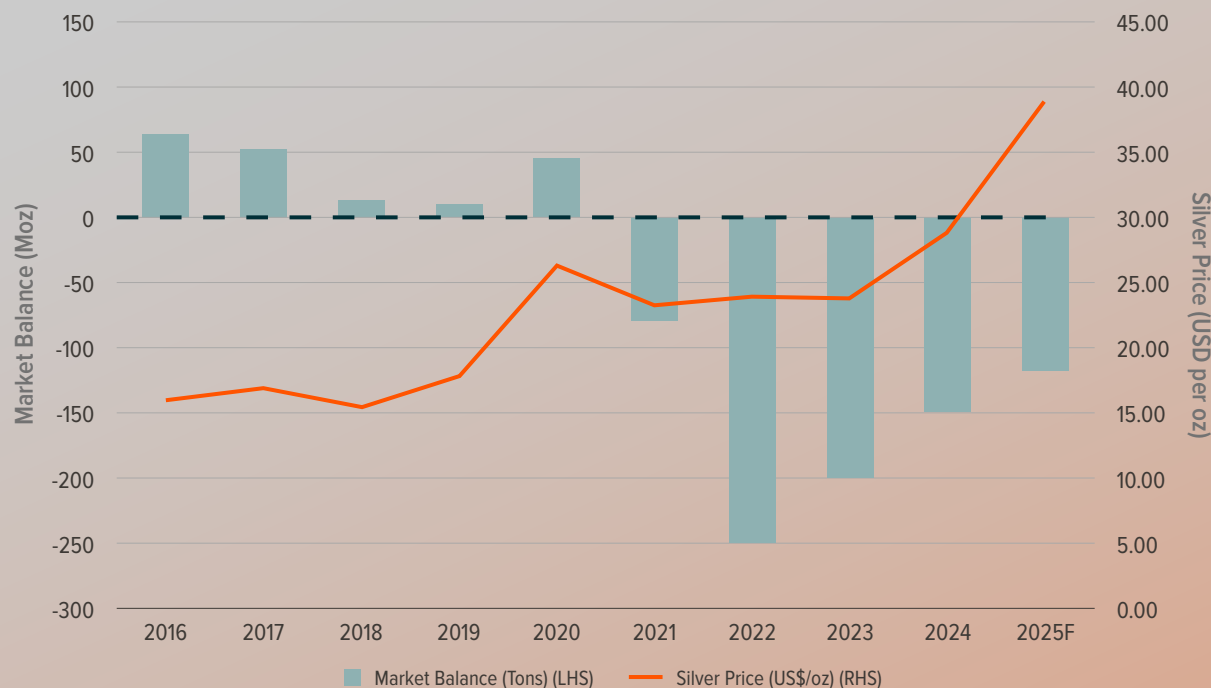
Silver's New Playbook: AI, Defence and the Power Build-Out Shifting Demand (and Risk) Profile

BOTTOM LINE

Silver's demand profile is shifting from a largely cyclical blend (electronics, jewellery, investment) toward multi-year, programmatic build-outs in AI-driven data centres, defence modernisation and the power infrastructure that feeds a more electricity-centred world (via grids and solar).^{1,2,3} **This matters for investors:** if more of silver's consumption comes from long-lead projects and sovereign-level budgets, the metal's demand could decouple from shorter business cycles – potentially changing its risk profile to be determined by intermediate- and long-term buying.

On the supply side, incremental growth remains low while the market continues to run deficits; 2024 marked a fourth straight structural shortfall (~149 Moz), with a cumulative stock draw of ~678 Moz since 2021, as industrial demand set another record.⁴ Miners with capital discipline, savvy M&A strategies and high quality assets could stand to gain from these structural shifts.

FIGURE 1: CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF DEFICIT AS SUPPLY GROWTH HASN'T KEPT PACE WITH DEMAND GROWTH⁵



Source: Global X illustration with information derived from the Silver Institute, World Silver Survey 2025 (2025). There is no guarantee that any trends observed in this material will continue. Any views and opinions are based on current market conditions and are subject to change.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR MINERS →



01 AI & Data Centres: From Code to Concrete

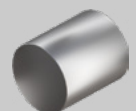
How silver is used here

AT A GLANCE



Solder

SAC305 (Sn-96.5/Ag-3.0/Cu-0.5) is the default lead-free solder in servers, networking, storage, and power electronics.⁶



Power path and protection

Silver-plated copper busbars, breakers, relays and high-current contacts (low contact resistance, arc resistance).⁷



Switchgear and UPS

Silver surfaces in bolted joints and contactors reduce heat losses and improve reliability.⁸

[SEE ALL →](#)

Why growth is “real economy” and sticky

Electricity pull is expanding, and projected to continue

The IEA estimates total data-centre electricity use could roughly double to ~945 TWh by 2030, with AI a rapidly rising share (50% of electricity demand growth).⁹ That’s grid-scale demand that persists for the life of facilities.¹⁰ (Figure 2)

Hyperscalers are pivoting from R&D spend to physical build-out Capex

Hyperscaler data-centre capex is now the growth engine, with Dell’Oro forecasting global DC capex to reach ~\$1.2T by 2029 (21% CAGR) with ~50 GW additional capacity; hyperscalers drive about half of that.¹¹ Synergy counts 1,100+ hyperscale sites and a pipeline adding 130–140 new sites per year—bigger buildings, denser racks.¹² (Figure 3)

Long-dated power contracts lock in build cycles and signal commitment

Microsoft’s 20-year PPA to restart Three Mile Island Unit 1 (835 MW) and AWS’s 1,920 MW nuclear PPA with Talen run into the 2030s/2040s; these are long-term commitments that anchor multi-year equipment purchases (and silver use) for servers, power distribution and cooling systems.¹³

Balance-of-plant bottlenecks reinforce this theme

Transformer shortages and long lead times (order backlogs tripling at Hitachi Energy to about \$43B in three years) show that the AI wave is stressing physical grid equipment—not just GPUs.¹⁴ That equipment is shot-through with silvered contacts and buswork.¹⁵



01 AI & Data Centres: From Code to Concrete

Persistence of Demand

AI demand is not just “IP spend”; it’s anchored in multi-year power and facility capex that have profound effects on relevant metals’ demand profiles.¹⁶ The nature of these builds is inherently less cyclical than consumer electronics refresh cycles, supporting a steadier industrial draw for silver.¹⁷

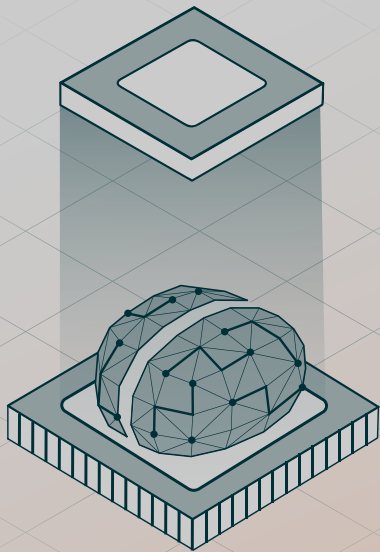
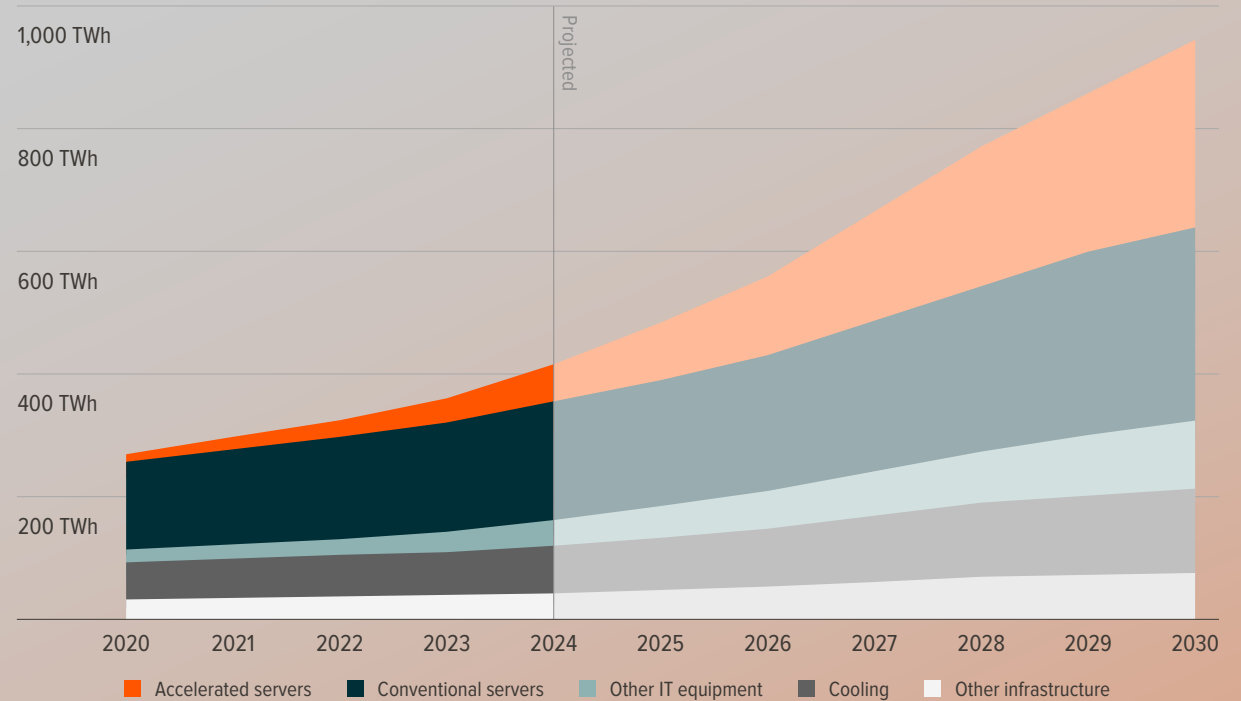


FIGURE 2: IEA’S BASE CASE FOR DATA CENTRE ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION¹⁸

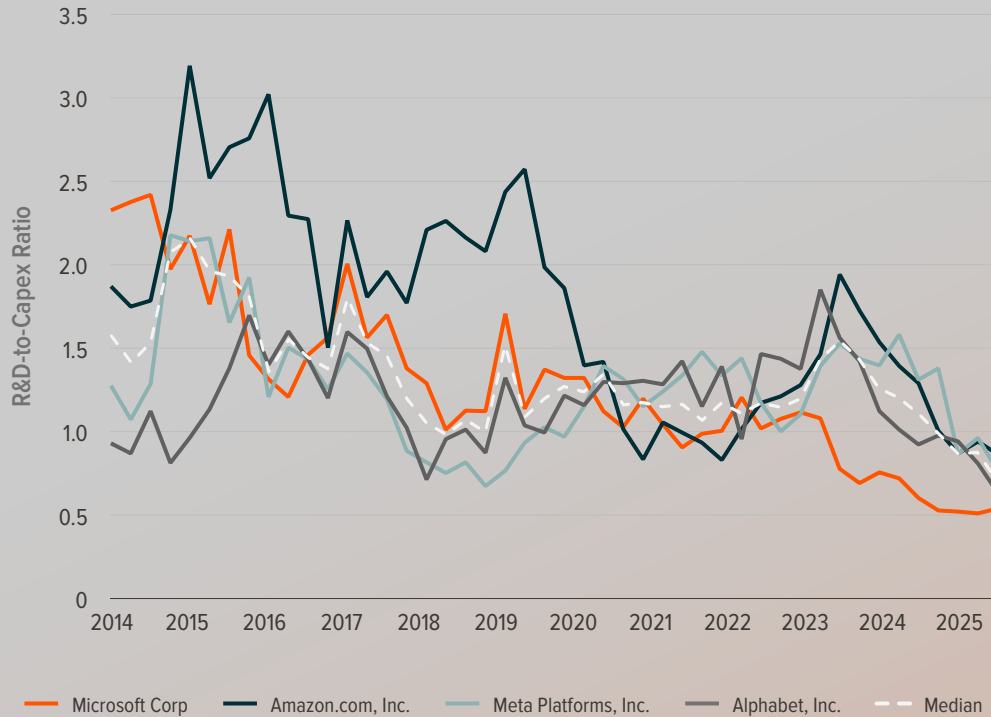


Source: IEA (2025), Global data centre electricity consumption, by equipment, Base Case, 2020-2030. There is no guarantee that any trends observed in this material will continue. Any views and opinions are based on current market conditions and are subject to change.



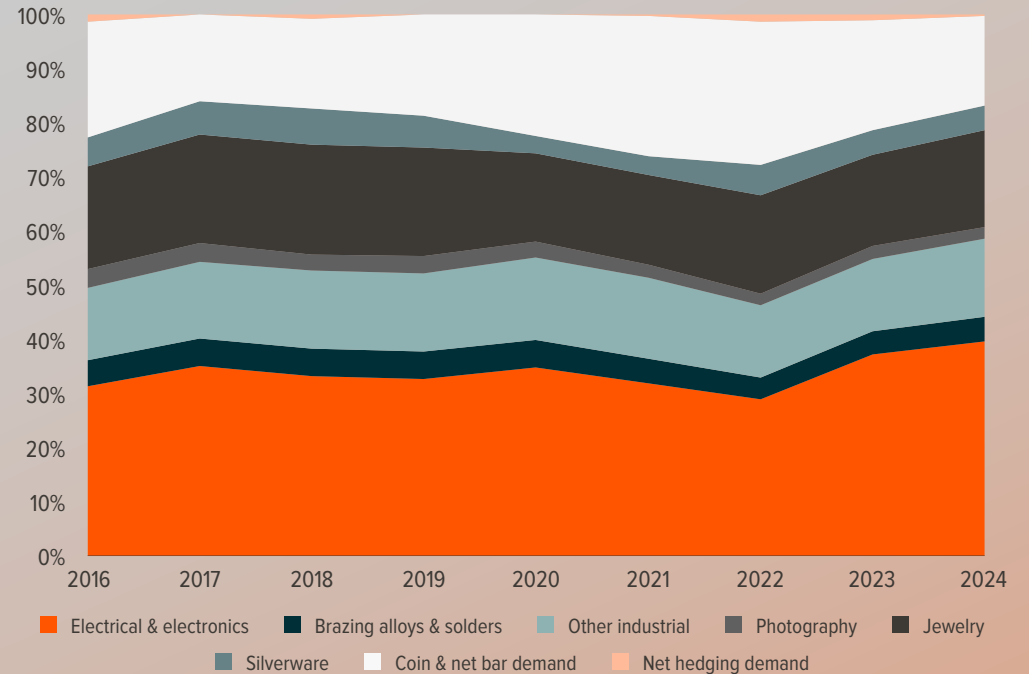
01 AI & Data Centres: From Code to Concrete

FIGURE 3: HYPERSCALERS: R&D-TO-CAPEX RATIO¹⁹



Source: Global X illustration with information derived from Bloomberg. There is no guarantee that any trends observed in this material will continue. Any views and opinions are based on current market conditions and are subject to change.

FIGURE 4: SILVER'S DEMAND FROM ELECTRONICS HAS RISEN TO FORM A GREATER PORTION OF AGGREGATE²⁰



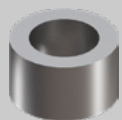
Source: Global X illustration with information derived from the Silver Institute, World Silver Survey 2025 (2025). There is no guarantee that any trends observed in this material will continue. Any views and opinions are based on current market conditions and are subject to change.



02 Defence Modernisation: From R&D to Procurement (and Production)

How silver is used here

AT A GLANCE



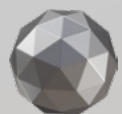
Connectors and contacts

MIL-spec circular connectors (e.g., MIL-DTL-5015/38999) commonly use silver-plated high-current contacts for low resistance and thermal stability.²¹



Power electronics and sensors

Silvered relay/contact materials (AgNi, AgSnO₂) in avionics, radar, EW and missile systems; solder in boards/assemblies across platforms.²²



Ground systems

Silver-plated busbars and switchgear in command/control, radar stations, hardened data facilities.²³

[SEE ALL →](#)

The spending pivot that benefits physical metals

In the EU, procurement growth is outpacing R&D. EDA's latest Defence Data show defence investments hit €72B in 2023 (26% of spend) and are projected >€100B in 2024. >80% of those investments went to equipment procurement (~€61B); R&D was ~€11B and R&T ~€4B.²⁴ That is a tangible pivot from “ideas” to “hardware”, which should constitute a tailwind for relevant metals' demand. (Figure 6)

The breadth of spend is increasing, rather than just the U.S.

NATO says all Allies are expected to meet or exceed 2% of GDP in 2025, while SIPRI records \$2.718T in 2024 global military expenditure—the fastest y/y rise since at least 1988—with Europe and the Middle East leading the surge.²⁵

“ReArm Europe / Readiness 2030” lays out build-outs by category

The Commission's plan prioritises air & missile defence, artillery systems, ammunition & missiles, drones/counter-UAS, military mobility, and AI/Quantum/Cyber/EW, all of which may translate into electronics, power conditioning and high-reliability interconnects (i.e., more silver).²⁶ Financing tools (SAFE) and coordinated procurement targets are meant to accelerate production capacity, not just research.²⁷



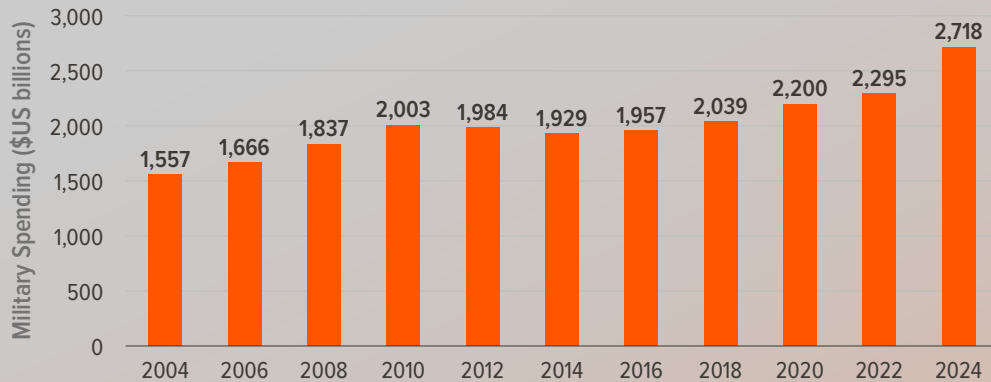
02 Defence Modernisation: From R&D to Procurement (and Production)

Persistence of Demand

Defence procurement and readiness programs run on multi-year build-outs and alliance pledges; once in motion, they tend to persist across political cycles—another reason silver’s demand mix is becoming stickier and less GDP-sensitive.²⁸

FIGURE 5: MILITARY SPENDING ROSE FOR 10TH CONSECUTIVE YEAR IN 2024²⁹

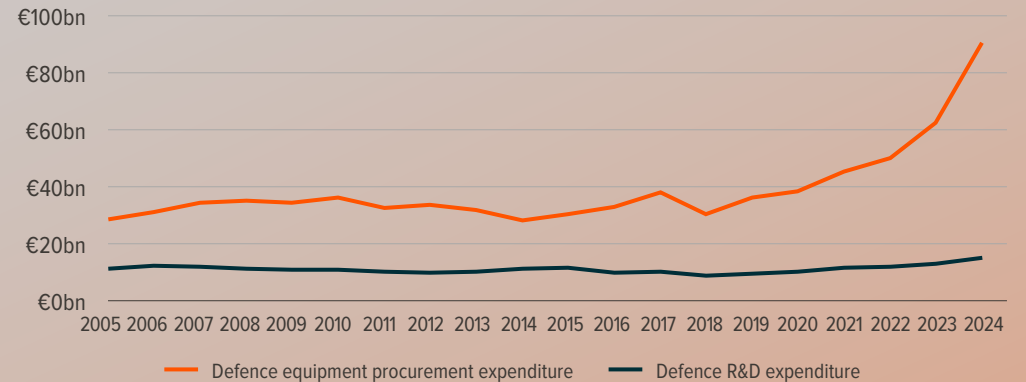
GLOBAL MILITARY SPENDING OVER LAST TWO DECADES



Source: Global X illustration with information derived from SIPRI (April 2025) *Trends in World Military Expenditure, 2024*. There is no guarantee that any trends observed in this material will continue. Any views and opinions are based on current market conditions and are subject to change.

FIGURE 6: PROCUREMENT EXPENDITURE HAS INCREASED 147% SINCE 2020³⁰

COMPOSITION OF EU DEFENCE INVESTMENTS



Source: Global X illustration with information derived from the European Defence Agency (2025). There is no guarantee that any trends observed in this material will continue. Any views and opinions are based on current market conditions and are subject to change.



03 Secondary Effects: Power Grids & Solar

How silver is used here

AT A GLANCE



Grid gear

Silver-plated copper busbars, breakers and contact sets in substations/switchgear; relay contacts in protection systems.⁷



PV cells (solar)

silver is the critical front-and back-contact metallisation paste in mainstream cell architectures (PERC/TOPCon/HJT), even as loadings are thrifted.¹⁹

[SEE ALL →](#)

Why growth could be durable

Global electricity demand is now re-accelerating, driven not only by AI/data-centre load but also by wider electrification in transport, buildings (heat pumps) and industry, which may push demand growth close to 4% annually through 2027.³¹

To keep pace, grids must scale dramatically: the IEA warns annual grid investment needs to nearly double to >USD 600bn by 2030.³² Complementing this, BloombergNEF's Net Zero Scenario pegs required grid spending at roughly USD 811bn per year by 2030, underscoring that networks – and the generation to feed them – will have to expand rapidly.³³ (Figure 7)

Solar keeps compounding, which benefits silver

Wind and solar PV are expected to cover over 90% of the increase in global electricity demand in 2025.³⁴ A record 597 GW of solar power capacity was added in 2024.³⁵ Silver in PV hit ~197.6 Moz in 2024 despite thrifting—because module volumes exploded.³⁶

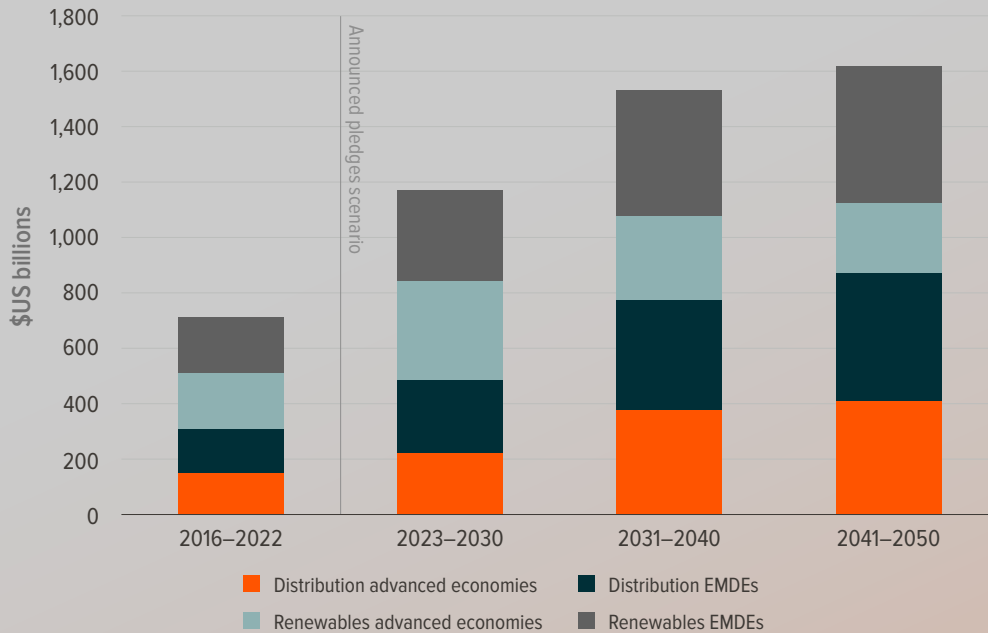
Grid upgrades are essential and constrained

AI/data-centre surges amplify the need for new transformers, lines and substations; backlogs have doubled/tripled since 2019, extending lead times and prices.³⁷ These systems use silvered contacts and busbars throughout.³⁸



03 Secondary Effects: Power Grids & Solar

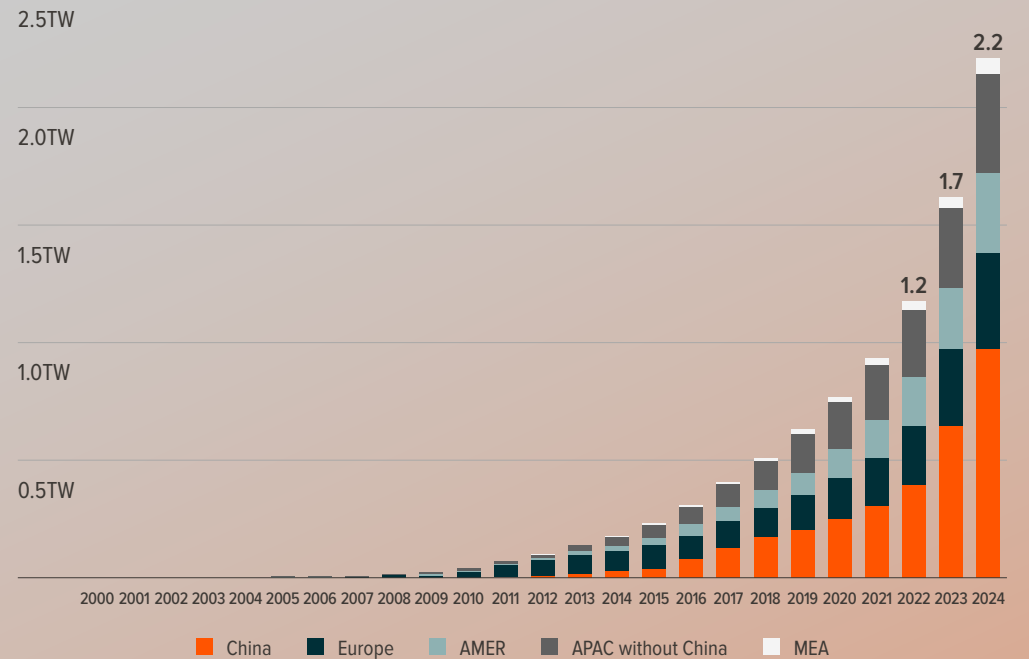
FIGURE 7: ANNUAL INVESTMENT IN GRIDS AND RENEWABLES BY REGION ACCORDING TO ANNOUNCED PLEDGES³⁹



Source: Global X illustration with information derived from the IEA (2023), *Electricity Grids and Secure Energy Transitions*. There is no guarantee that any trends observed in this material will continue. Any views and opinions are based on current market conditions and are subject to change.

FIGURE 8: HISTORICAL EXPANSION OF SOLAR POWER GENERATION CAPACITY⁴⁰

CUMULATIVE SOLAR PV INSTALLED CAPACITY 2000-2024



Source: Global X illustration with information derived from SolarPower Europe (2025): *Global Market Outlook for Solar Power 2025-2029*. There is no guarantee that any trends observed in this material will continue. Any views and opinions are based on current market conditions and are subject to change.



04 Adjacent structural drivers: Healthcare, 5G & Quantum

Beyond the core pillars, three smaller but sticky niches round out the industrial picture



5G/6G & RF

More gear = more silver. Rolling out faster networks likely means more radios and backhaul equipment; many of these parts rely on silver finishes/contacts for performance, so densification appears to directly lift silver use and replacement demand over time.⁴¹



QUANTUM COMPUTING

Small but growing niche. Rising public funding and new labs likely mean more quantum systems, each needing specialised cryogenic and RF hardware that uses silver components—building a sticky, high-spec demand pocket even at modest volumes.^{42 43}

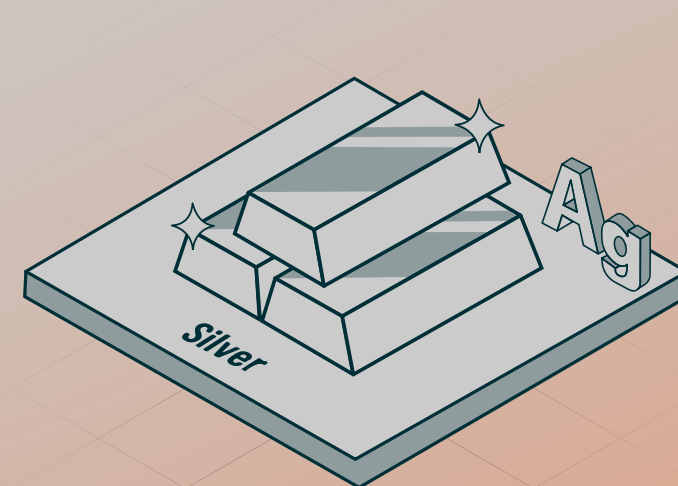


HEALTHCARE

Steady, regulation-backed pull. Hospitals and device makers use silver-based antimicrobials in dressings and coatings; as infection-control standards spread, this may create a recurring, baseline draw for silver in medical products.⁴⁴

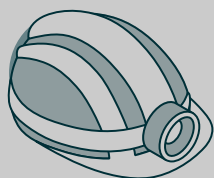
Why it matters

These markets are smaller than solar or the grid, but they're driven by multi-year programs, likely rendering their silver demand comparatively durable through cycles.



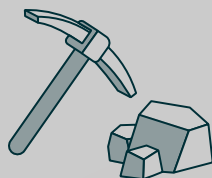


05 What this means for miners



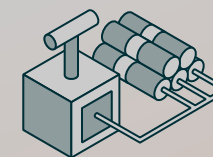
Pricing leverage if deficits persist

A demand mix increasingly anchored in AI power-hungry infrastructure, defence procurement, and solar set against constrained primary supply supports a constructive multi-year setup for well-run, disciplined producers.⁴⁵



Discipline over dilation

After prior boom-bust scars, management teams are prioritising returns on capital and brownfield/bolt-on expansions instead of aggressive greenfield capacity – rational given by-product dependence and permitting drag.⁴⁶ Streaming has crept higher while producer hedging sits near multi-decade lows, consistent with a measured stance.⁴⁷



M&A revival to solve grade and scale

With high-grade discoveries scarce and timelines long, miners are buying ounces and optionality (projects and near-term restarts) rather than over-building.⁴⁸ 2024's ~\$3B in silver-sector deals appears to reflect that pivot and represents a win-win for investors (through premiums paid for acquisitions) and miners themselves (through lower risk supply), if the trend persists.⁴⁹



Demand sources and uses

AI & Data Centres

[READ MORE →](#)

SOLDER

SAC305 (Sn-96.5/Ag-3.0/Cu-0.5) is the default lead-free solder in servers, networking, storage, and power electronics.^[i]

POWER PATH & PROTECTION

Silver-plated copper busbars, breakers, relays and high-current contacts (low contact resistance, arc resistance).^[ii]

SWITCHGEAR & UPS

Silver surfaces in bolted joints and contactors reduce heat losses and improve reliability.^[iii]

Defence

[READ MORE →](#)

CONNECTORS & CONTACTS

MIL-spec circular connectors (e.g., MIL-DTL-5015/38999) commonly use silver-plated high-current contacts for low resistance and thermal stability.^[iv]

POWER ELECTRONICS & SENSORS

Silvered relay/contact materials (AgNi, AgSnO₂) in avionics, radar, EW and missile systems; solder in boards/assemblies across platforms.^[v]

GROUND SYSTEMS

Silver-plated busbars and switchgear in command/control, radar stations, hardened data facilities.^[vi]

Power & Grids

[READ MORE →](#)

GRID GEAR

Silver-plated copper busbars, breakers and contact sets in substations/switchgear; relay contacts in protection systems.⁷

PV CELLS (SOLAR)

Silver is the critical front-and back-contact metallisation paste in mainstream cell architectures (PERC/TOPCon/HJT), even as loadings are thrifted.¹⁹



Footnotes

- 1 IEA (10/04/2025) *Energy & AI – Energy demand from AI*
- 2 European Commission (06/03/2025) *White Paper for European Defence – Readiness 2030*
- 3 SolarPower Europe (2025) *Global Market Outlook 2025*
- 4 Silver Institute (16/04/2025) *World Silver Survey 2025 – deficits & record industrial demand.*
- 5 Analysis by Global X, using data sourced from the Silver Institute, World Silver Survey 2025 (16/04/2025)
- 6 AIM Solder (n.d.) *SAC305 Alloy Composition – TDS.*
- 7 ABB (2011) *Busbar Selection & Design – Technical Note (silver plating per ASTM B700).*
- 8 Eaton (17/04/2025) *Magnum PXR Low-Voltage Switchgear – Design & Application Guide.*
- 9 IEA (10/04/2025) *AI is set to drive surging electricity demand from data-centres*
- 10 Ibid
- 11 Dell’Oro Group (06/08/2025) *Hyperscalers to Account for Half the \$1.2 Trillion Global Data Center Capex by 2029*
- 12 Synergy Research Group (19/03/2025) *Hyperscale Data Center Count Hits 1,136; Average Size Increases; US Accounts for 54% of Total Capacity*
- 13 S&P Global (18/04/2025) *Despite renewed interest in nuclear, skepticism on financing persists*
- 14 FT (04/07/2025) *Hitachi Energy says AI power spikes threaten to destabilise global supply*
- 15 Financial Times (21/07/2025) *Hitachi Energy: transformer backlog tripled to ~\$43bn.*
- 16 Ibid
- 17 Ibid
- 18 IEA (2025), *Global data centre electricity consumption, by equipment, Base Case, 2020-2030*
- 19 Analysis by Global X, using data sourced from Bloomberg
- 20 Analysis by Global X, using data sourced from the Silver Institute, World Silver Survey 2025 (16/04/2025)
- 21 TE Connectivity (n.d.) *MIL-DTL-38999 Series overview (defence interconnect platform, silver-plated contacts)*
- 22 NASA (n.d.) *NASA Technical Reports Silver plating ensures reliable diffusion bonding of dissimilar metals*
- 23 Ibid
- 24 European Defence Agency (04/12/2024) *Defence Data 2023–2024 – €72bn investments; procurement share*
- 25 SIPRI (28/04/2025) *Trends in World Military Expenditure 2024 – \$2.718T (+9.4% y/y).*
- 26 Council of the EU (27/05/2025) *SAFE instrument adopted – EU defence procurement financing.*
- 27 Ibid
- 28 Ibid
- 29 SIPRI (April 2025) *Trends in World Military Expenditure, 2024*
- 30 European Defence Agency (2025)
- 31 IEA (2025) *Demand: Global electricity use to grow strongly in 2025 and 2026*
- 32 IEA (2025) *Electricity Grids and Secure Energy Transitions*
- 33 BloombergNEF (20/12/2024) *Significant Investment Needed to Ready the Global Power Grid for Net Zero: BloombergNEF report*
- 34 Ibid
- 35 Ibid
- 36 Ibid
- 37 IEA (17/10/2023) *Electricity Grids and Secure Energy Transitions*
- 38 Ibid
- 39 IEA (2023), *Electricity Grids and Secure Energy Transitions*
- 40 SolarPower Europe (2025): *Global Market Outlook for Solar Power 2025-2029*
- 41 MDPI Applied Sciences (2023) *Review of Low Loss Waveguide Technology*
- 42 Bank of America Global Research (16 Jul 2025) *Nothing Compares to Q – Quantum Computing Primer*
- 43 Oxford Instruments NanoScience (2025) *Silver-Sinter Heat Exchangers for Dilution Refrigeration*
- 44 NIH (05/092012) *Appropriate use of silver dressings in wounds: International consensus document*
- 45 Ibid
- 46 S&P Global Ratings (14/01/2025) *Industry Credit Outlook Metals and Mining*
- 47 Silver Institute / Metals Focus (16/04/2025) *WSS 2025 Launch Slides – silver-sector M&A = \$3.0B*
- 48 S&P Global (10/04/2024) *Average lead time almost 18 years for mines started in 2020–23*
- 49 Ibid



Disclaimers

This communication is for Professional Investors only and should not be used with, nor relied upon by, retail clients. It is for use only by the recipient and should not be forwarded to a third party.

The Global X UCITS ETFs are regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland.

This is a marketing communication.

Please refer to the relevant prospectus, supplement, and the Key Information Document (“KID”) of the relevant UCITS ETFs before making any final investment decisions.

Investors should also refer to the section entitled “Risk Factors” in the relevant prospectus of the UCITS ETFs in advance of any investment decision for information on the risks associated with an investment in the UCITS ETFs, and for details on portfolio transparency. The relevant prospectus and KID for the UCITS ETFs are available in English at www.globalxetfs.eu/funds.

Investment in the UCITS ETFs concern the purchase of shares in the UCITS ETFs and not in a given underlying asset such as a building or shares of a company, as these are only the underlying assets that may be owned by the UCITS ETFs.

A UCITS ETF’s shares purchased on the secondary market cannot usually be sold directly back to a UCITS ETF. Investors must buy and sell shares on a secondary market with the assistance of an intermediary (e.g. a stockbroker) and may incur fees for doing so. In addition, investors may pay more than the current net asset value when buying shares and may receive less than the current net asset value when selling them. Changes in exchange rates may have an adverse effect on the value price or income of the UCITS ETF.

Past performance of a UCITS ETF does not predict future returns. Future performance is subject to taxation which depends on the personal situation of each investor, and which may change in the future. Neither past experience nor the current situation are necessarily accurate guides to the future growth in value or rate of return of a UCITS ETF.

Investment may be subject to sudden and large falls in value, and, if it is the case, the investor could lose the total value of the initial investment. Income may fluctuate in accordance with market conditions and taxation arrangements. The difference at any one time between the sale and repurchase price of a share in the UCITS ETF means that the investment should be viewed as medium term to long term.

Any investment in a UCITS ETF may lead to a financial loss. The value of an investment can reduce as well as increase and, therefore, the return on the investment will be variable.

Global X ETFs ICAV is an open-ended Irish collective asset management vehicle issuing under the terms of its prospectus and relevant supplements as approved by the Central Bank of Ireland and is the issuer of certain of the ETFs where stated.

Global X ETFs ICAV II is an open-ended Irish collective asset management vehicle issuing under the terms of its prospectus and relevant supplements as approved by the Central Bank of Ireland and is the issuer of certain of the ETFs where stated.

Communications issued in the European Union relating to Global X UCITS ETFs are issued by Global X Management Company (Europe) Limited (“GXM Europe”) acting in its capacity as management company of Global X ETFs ICAV. GXM Europe is authorised and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland. GXM Europe is registered in Ireland with registration number 711633.

Communications issued in the United Kingdom and Switzerland relating to Global X UCITS ETFs are issued by Global X Management Company (UK) Limited (“GXM UK”), which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. The registered office of GXM UK is 77 Coleman St, London, EC2R 5BJ, UK. Information about GXM UK can be found on the Financial Services Register (Firm Reference Number 965081).

GXM Europe may terminate marketing arrangements.

Information for Investors in the United Kingdom

Please refer to the relevant prospectus, supplement, and the Key Investor Information Document (“KIID”) of the relevant UCITS ETFs before making any final investment decisions. These are available in English at www.globalxetfs.eu

The Financial Ombudsman Service is unlikely to consider complaints relating to the ETF and any claims for losses relating to the manager and the Depositary of the ETF are unlikely to be covered under the Financial Services Compensation Scheme.

Information for Investors in Switzerland

This is an advertising document. The state of the origin of the fund is Ireland. In Switzerland, the representative is 1741 Fund Solutions AG, Burggraben 16, CH-9000 St.Gallen. The paying agent is Tellco Bank AG, Bahnhofstrasse 4, 6430 Schwyz.

The prospectus, the key information documents, the articles of association as well as the annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the representative.

Past performance is no indication of current or future performance. The performance data do not take account of the commissions and costs incurred on the issue and redemption of units.