PLATINUM ESSENTIALS

June 2026 five-year supply/demand outlook; structurally resilient within a cloud of negative sentiment

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This Platinum Essentials leverages market developments seen so far in 2026 into our five-year forecasts for the platinum and palladium markets. The Iran war has been the dominant global event during the first half of 2026. The prospect of higher inflation led by energy has caused significant upward revisions to interest rate expectations, which have negatively impacted non-yielding precious metals assets. Our base case assumption is that negotiations to end the war and free up the Strait of Hormuz will conclude in Q3 2026. Accordingly, we have resisted sweeping changes to our forecasts. Platinum is expected to continue recording market deficits within our outlook period; inclusive of 2026f (which is independently forecast by Metals Focus), we expect platinum market deficits to average 331 koz from 2026f to 2030f. Palladium market deficits are expected to transition to surpluses from 2027f.

A challenge in producing a longer-term supply/demand outlook is marrying up the underlying fundamentals with current external market dynamics. It is difficult to fully capture the impact of the Iran war given the potential for second order impacts to the automotive industry and industrial sectors to weigh on near-term platinum demand. To evaluate a potential "worst-case" for platinum, we have assessed platinum's performance through the global financial crisis (GFC) and COVID-19. Platinum demand declined 12% during the GFC, but recovered within a year, the post-COVID recovery took longer due to other factors. This suggests platinum demand is resilient to global shocks and we therefore do not expect the Iran war to structurally change platinum markets.

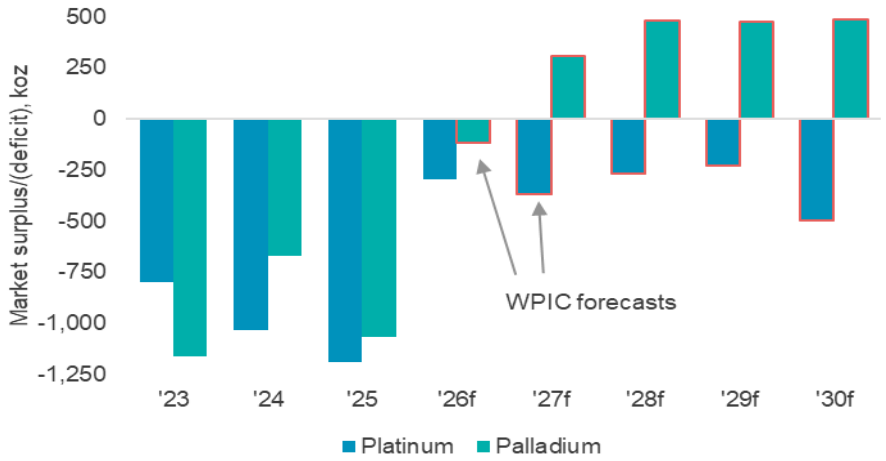
Stepping back, the platinum investment case remains underpinned by tight market conditions. Despite coming off a record platinum market deficit of 1,191 koz in 2025 and a more than doubling of prices, platinum supply growth will be muted at a 0.6% CAGR from 2025-2030f while demand moderates by only a -1.2% CAGR; the key investment themes remain intact.

- Platinum mine supply growth remains constrained.
- Platinum recycling supply growth peaks in 2028 and thereafter spent catalyst feedstock supply begins to deplete, and
- Automotive demand erosion is offset by industrial demand growth.

The net effect is that we expect sustained platinum market deficits to 2030f and the further depletion of already low above ground stocks, which in aggregate supports platinum's investment case.

WPIC's updated five-year supply demand outlook for platinum incorporates only modest changes, with deficits expected to perpetuate for the foreseeable future.

Figure 1. Platinum and palladium market balances 2023 to 2030f



Source: Metals Focus 2023 to 2025 (palladium) and 2023 to 2026f (platinum), Company guidance, WPIC Research

**WPIC in-house supply data is based solely on publicly published supply data, including forward looking guidance, with any adjustments noted. It does not represent the views of any WPIC members or those of Metals Focus which independently prepare our Platinum Quarterly reports. Demand data is based on public data but includes WPIC in-house analysis.*

Figure 2. Platinum and palladium supply and demand summary tables

PLATINUM SUPPLY	METALS FOCUS PUBLISHED 2023	2024	2025	2026f	WPIC PLATINUM ESTIMATES 2027f	2028f	2029f	2030f
Refined mine production								
- South Africa	*3,957*	*4,133*	*3,957*	*4,005*	*3,922*	*3,951*	*3,965*	*3,922*
- Zimbabwe	*507*	*512*	*516*	*508*	*541*	*533*	*552*	*572*
- North America	*278*	*265*	*212*	*201*	*213*	*216*	*220*	*224*
- Russia	*674*	*677*	*677*	*646*	*656*	*656*	*656*	*656*
- Other	*190*	*191*	*196*	*192*	*193*	*193*	*193*	*193*
- Producer inventory movement	*14*	*10*	*4*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Total mining supply	5,620	5,787	5,561	5,551	5,524	5,549	5,587	5,566
Recycling	1,515	1,536	1,679	1,826	1,909	2,008	1,961	1,889
- Autocatalyst	*1,114*	*1,163*	*1,241*	*1,365*	*1,511*	*1,583*	*1,501*	*1,434*
- Jewellery	*331*	*298*	*356*	*373*	*293*	*309*	*337*	*329*
- Industrial	*71*	*76*	*81*	*88*	*105*	*116*	*123*	*127*
Total supply	**7,135**	**7,323**	**7,240**	**7,377**	**7,433**	**7,557**	**7,547**	**7,456**
PLATINUM DEMAND								
Automotive	3,204	3,108	3,031	2,959	2,874	2,813	2,690	2,616
Jewellery	1,849	2,008	2,214	1,958	1,945	1,965	2,030	2,098
Industrial	2,491	2,526	2,049	2,238	2,341	2,406	2,413	2,595
Total investment	388	713	1,136	519	641	641	641	641
- Bar and coin	*314*	*205*	*402*	*533*	*369*	*369*	*369*	*369*
- China bars ≥500g	*134*	*162*	*165*	*185*	*185*	*185*	*185*	*185*
- ETF	*-74*	*296*	*185*	*-100*	*86*	*86*	*86*	*86*
- Stocks held by exchanges	*14*	*50*	*384*	*-100*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Total demand	**7,933**	**8,355**	**8,431**	**7,674**	**7,801**	**7,825**	**7,774**	**7,950**
Supply/demand balance	**-799**	**-1,033**	**-1,191**	**-297**	**-368**	**-268**	**-227**	**-494**

PALLADIUM SUPPLY	PUBLISHED 2023	2024	2025	WPIC PALLADIUM ESTIMATES 2026f	2027f	2028f	2029f	2030f
Refined mine production								
- South Africa	*2,316*	*2,354*	*2,246*	*2,284*	*2,296*	*2,334*	*2,352*	*2,337*
- Zimbabwe	*427*	*423*	*423*	*453*	*447*	*443*	*461*	*480*
- North America	*855*	*827*	*685*	*593*	*536*	*510*	*524*	*536*
- Russia	*2,692*	*2,762*	*2,725*	*2,440*	*2,655*	*2,655*	*2,655*	*2,655*
- Other	*229*	*228*	*231*	*234*	*234*	*234*	*234*	*234*
- Producer inventory movement	*12*	*60*	*-15*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Total mining supply	6,531	6,653	6,296	6,003	6,168	6,176	6,226	6,241
Total recycling	2,561	2,719	2,880	3,259	3,629	4,005	3,897	3,873
- Autocatalyst	*2,071*	*2,259*	*2,424*	*2,820*	*3,199*	*3,588*	*3,491*	*3,479*
- Jewellery	*93*	*65*	*60*	*58*	*55*	*53*	*50*	*48*
- Industrial	*397*	*395*	*396*	*381*	*374*	*364*	*356*	*347*
Total supply	**9,092**	**9,372**	**9,176**	**9,262**	**9,797**	**10,180**	**10,122**	**10,115**
PALLADIUM DEMAND								
Automotive	8,507	8,121	7,943	7,885	7,818	7,960	7,859	7,859
Jewellery	232	234	218	221	223	226	228	231
Industrial	1,431	1,415	1,460	1,388	1,428	1,447	1,501	1,504
Total investment	85	274	623	-141	2	2	2	2
- Bar & coin	*-1*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*
- ETF	*86*	*286*	*449*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
- Change in exchange stocks	*0*	*-15*	*171*	*-143*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Total demand	**10,256**	**10,044**	**10,245**	**9,353**	**9,471**	**9,634**	**9,590**	**9,596**
Supply/demand balance	**-1,164**	**-671**	**-1,069**	**-91**	**325**	**546**	**532**	**518**

Source: Metals Focus 2023 to 2026f (platinum) and 2023 to 2025 (palladium), Company guidance, WPIC Research

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Introduction

The WPIC's medium-term platinum supply and demand projections are intended to complement the estimates and forecasts published in our *Platinum Quarterly*, but they look further into the future and allow for longer-term scenario analysis. Similarly, our palladium forecasts complement our platinum forecasts.

The *Platinum Quarterly* report and data are prepared independently for the WPIC by Metals Focus, with Metals Focus's estimates provided on a one year forward basis (currently 2026). For the avoidance of doubt:

- All estimates for platinum from 2027f to 2030f included in this report are WPIC forecasts, with the exception of mine supply which is based solely upon publicly published company guidance.
- Palladium estimates from 2026f to 2030f in this report are WPIC forecasts, again with the exception of public company guidance for mine supply.

Specifically, WPIC has made no use of any forward-looking data or views included in Metals Focus's separate five-year forecast available to its clients, that provides an outlook for all the major PGMs.

WPIC's research is predominantly desk based. The information and sources used to develop our supply/demand model are typically all in the public domain.

Please see the appendix for a complete description of the methodologies we have used to develop each model and section of this report as well as a risk analysis for our forecasts.

WPIC's base case published supply/demand projections for 2027f to 2030f provide the ability to run scenario analysis on different parts of the supply/demand landscape for platinum and palladium.

Key projections/Economic update

Our revised outlook is compared to the supply/demand *Platinum Essentials* published in January 2026 (*link*). Since our last update, the Iran war and more acutely the restriction of trade via the Strait of Hormuz is creating significant economic uncertainty. While the Middle East is not a large PGM market in and of itself, the conflict has led to upward revisions to interest rate expectations and thus some investor repositioning out of non-yielding precious metals. Added to this, after significant price increases, it is likely that precious metal ETFs have also been used as a temporary source of liquidity for investments in other sectors, notably energy and base metals within the natural resources space. Since the start of March to the end of May 2026, platinum ETF holdings have declined by 402 koz or 11.5% (Fig. 3). The trend is consistent across all precious metals with gold and silver recording reductions in ETF holdings of 3% and 4% respectively.

Upward revisions to interest rate expectations have weighed on precious metals markets.

Figure 3. Platinum ETF holdings have reached a two-year low as interest rate expectations have been revised higher post the conflict with Iran.

Source: Bloomberg, WPIC research

Although investors have liquidated some ETF holdings through the first half of 2026, we expect the structural themes that underpinned increasing precious metals investment in 2025 will re-emerge later this year or early 2027. Gold is undoubtedly the core precious metal supporting diversification away from the US Dollar and ongoing fiscal overreach by the US. However, platinum demand and prices typical benefit if platinum's discount to gold prices begins widely deviating. Furthermore, gold is a beneficiary of central bank buying, while platinum is not, but the trend of critical minerals stockpiles could emerge as an incremental driver of physical platinum and PGM demand.

Beyond investment demand, a protracted Iran war would cause 1) downside risks to global economic growth and 2) second-order impacts to automotive and industrial markets. During Q2 2026, institutions such as the IMF and OECD made downward revisions to their baseline global GDP forecasts for 2026 of between 0.1% and 0.3%. In addition, downside risks were flagged as potentially being more severe the longer the conflict continued. In general, PGM demand benefits from stronger economic growth and consumer sentiment.

While the Middle East is not a substantial direct market for PGMs, second order impacts could materially disrupt automotive and some industrial end-markets for PGMs.

There are numerous indirect impacts that the Iran war could have on global supply chains. Where PGM demand could be particularly impacted is in the automotive and petroleum (refining and chemicals) end markets.

- **Automotive:** Aluminium is a key component in the automotive industry's supply chain. Aluminium is used to manufacture some chassis and body panels with the material offering light weight advantages compared to steel. The Middle East produces around 6 Mtpa of aluminium which is approximately 6% of global demand (incl. secondary supply), with around 80% of output from the gulf region being speciality premium alloys of the sort used in the auto sector as well as aerospace and other high-end uses. A complete loss of the Middle East's 6% global aluminium supply would translate to ~5M passenger vehicles lost (~600 koz 2E). However, the reality of "lost" Middle Eastern aluminium is that feedstock (bauxite and alumina) which is imported to the Middle East for smelting is being rerouted to other destinations (mainly to China), thus helping mitigate some primary supply losses.
- **Automotive:** Helium is a second key component in automotive supply and is used in semiconductor manufacturing; with chips increasingly underpinning the technology within vehicles. Somewhat fortunately, semiconductors (~15% of helium demand) and medical imaging (20% of demand) are helium's highest value add end markets. Accordingly, semiconductors would one of the last end-markets to get impacted by helium shortages (Qatar is ~30% of global helium supply). However, as seen during the 2021/22 semiconductor shortage, automotive chips may get de-prioritised in lieu of more advanced chips used in consumer electronics and AI.
- **Industrial:** Petroleum refining and chemicals production rely on crude oil and subsequent intermediaries such as naphtha for feedstock. Asia, and specifically China has rapidly expanded its refining and chemicals industries over the past decade or so and is particularly reliant on oil and gas supply from the Persian Gulf. Reduced utilisation rates across refining and chemicals facilities have already seen maintenance deferred and reduced platinum demand by ~40 koz in 2026f. Maintenance demand will recover, but the bigger risk is capacity rationalisation across China's over capitalised chemicals sector. Plant closures would see PGMs returned to the open market (rather than the typical closed loop recycling of maintenance). We note that catalyst-in-use at a typical refinery or chemicals complex may amount to somewhere in the "low" hundreds of kilograms of PGMs.

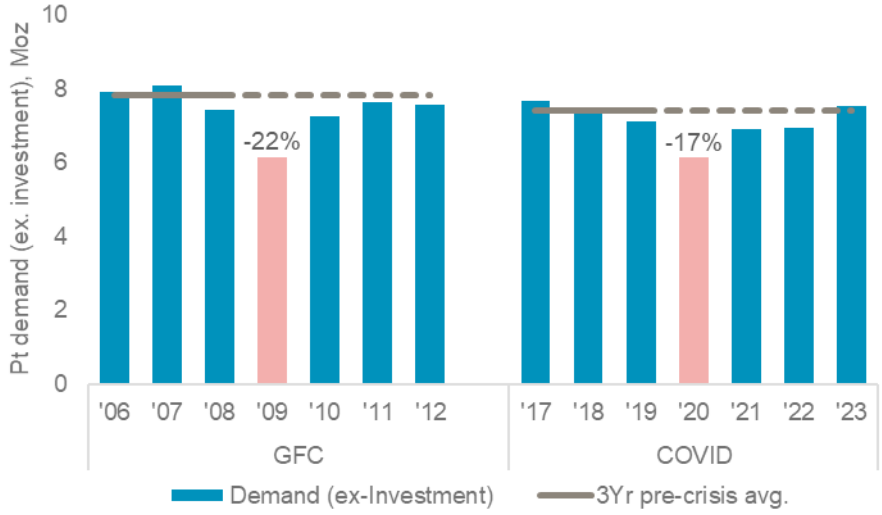
While a protracted Iran war is not our base case, platinum demand declined by 12% and 2% during previous global events (GFC and COVID).

Worst-case scenario analysis

While we don't yet see the conflict with Iran impacting the world at a scale comparable to the global financial crisis (GFC) and COVID-19 pandemic, these historical events can provide some insights relevant to today's disruptions in a worst-case scenario.

The potential second order effects, could reduce PGM demand, but are also clearly very uncertain. By way of comparison, total platinum demand (ex-investment) declined by 22% and 17% (versus a trailing three-year average) during the GFC and COVID respectively (Fig. 4). Notably, neither the GFC nor COVID structurally changed platinum markets long-term. Demand took two years to recover to pre-GFC levels and three-years for COVID, which had the added semiconductor crisis to contend with.

Figure 4. Platinum markets typically recover within two- to three-years of a global market shock

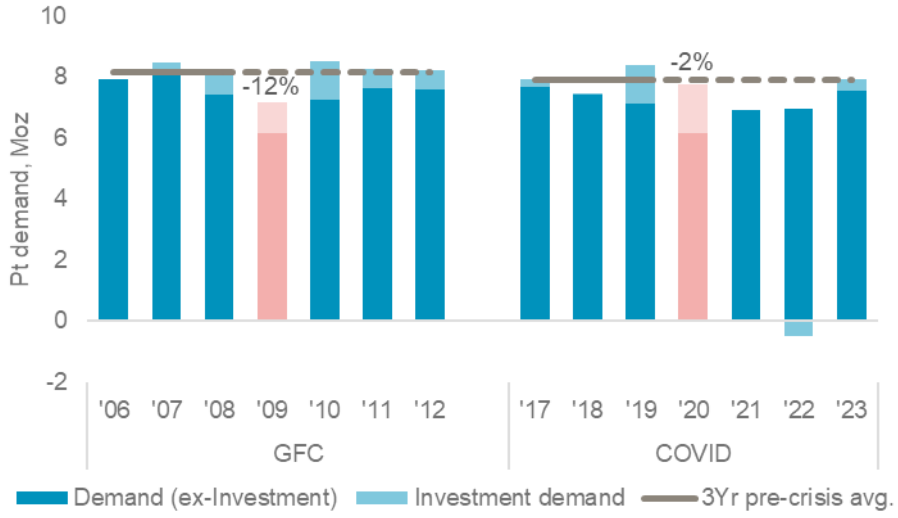


Source: Johnson Matthey (2006 – 2012), SFA (Oxford) (2017 – 2018), Metals Focus (2019 – 2023), WPIC research

Inclusive of investment ounces, total platinum demand is better insulated against global shocks. During the GFC, platinum demand declined by 12% instead of 22% versus a trailing three-year average (Fig. 5). While during COVID, platinum demand was down a mere 2%. Demand recovered to pre-crisis levels within a year after the GFC, aided by investment and, the post-COVID recovery took three-years (the same timespan if investment demand is ignored).

Platinum demand tends to recover within one- to three-years of large market shocks which suggests underlying structural resilience.

Figure 5. Platinum investment demand has historically buffered the downside impacts of global market shocks



Source: Johnson Matthey (2006 – 2012), SFA (Oxford) (2017 – 2018), Metals Focus (2019 – 2023), WPIC research

The conflict with Iran, while potentially stressing international markets, is unlikely to have anything like the global consequence of the GFC or COVID. However, in distilling the economic and geopolitical landscape, it is evidently volatile and the duration of the conflict will ultimately dictate 1) how monetary policy shifts and 2) how possible second-order effects impact global economic activity. WPIC's base case is that PGM markets normalise from 2027f with a truce assumed to be negotiated during Q3 2026. We believe that neither party, Iran nor the US, want to return to fighting since 1) the 'cease fire' agreed on 7 April 2026 has been in effect for longer than the actual conflict and 2) there's

been no recommencement of full-blown military operations despite both parties seemingly having occasionally broken the cease-fire.

We highlight key revisions to our platinum and palladium supply/demand forecasts below.

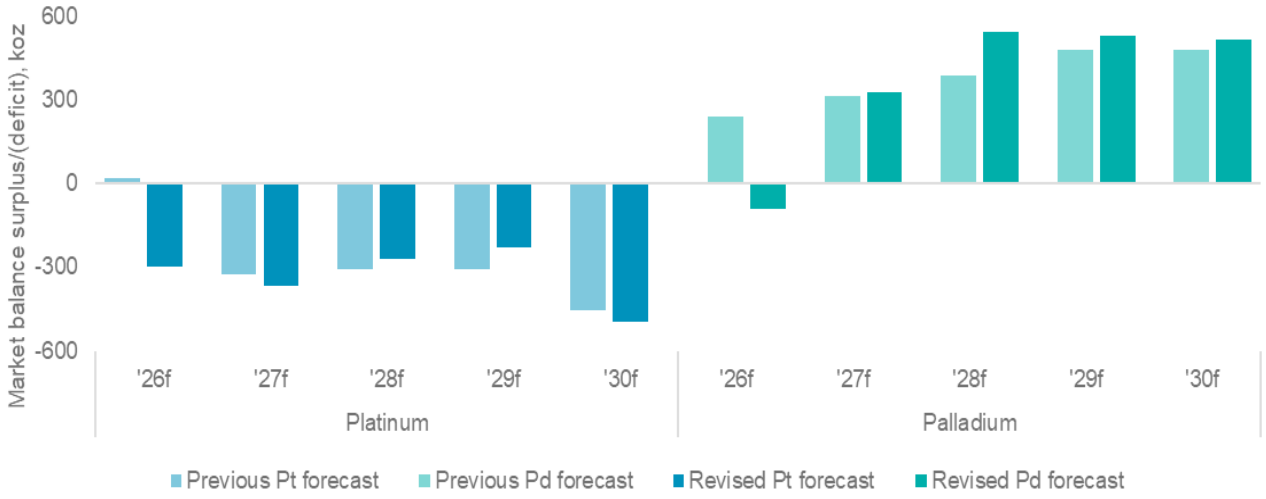
For platinum, we expect market deficits to average 331 koz from 2027f to 2030f (350 koz previously). In summary,

1. **Total supply** has increased by 0.9% on average, with upward revisions to mining and recycling supply.
2. **Total demand** is forecast to be 0.7% higher on average than previously estimated, primarily driven by higher automotive and industrial demand offsetting lower jewellery demand forecasts.

For palladium, we now expect markets to be in a surplus from 2027f.

1. **Total supply** has been increased by an average of 0.8% as mine supply downgrades are offset by higher recycling forecasts.
2. **Total demand** has been increased by 0.2% on average with stronger automotive demand forecasts.

Figure 6. Platinum market deficits are forecast at around 331 koz from 2027f to 2030f, while palladium markets will be in surpluses over most of the forecast horizon



*Source: *Metals Focus provides the 2026 platinum forecasts in WPIC's Platinum Quarterly, WPIC Research*

PGM prices support supply

The 3E PGM price has declined by 20% YTD to 10 June 2026, however the US$2,065/3E oz price remains 33% higher than 01 June 2025. At spot prices, both mining and recycling supply are recording healthy margins. Since our last five-year outlook, our supply forecasts are largely unchanged for platinum and palladium, increasing by an average of 0.9% and 0.8% respectively.

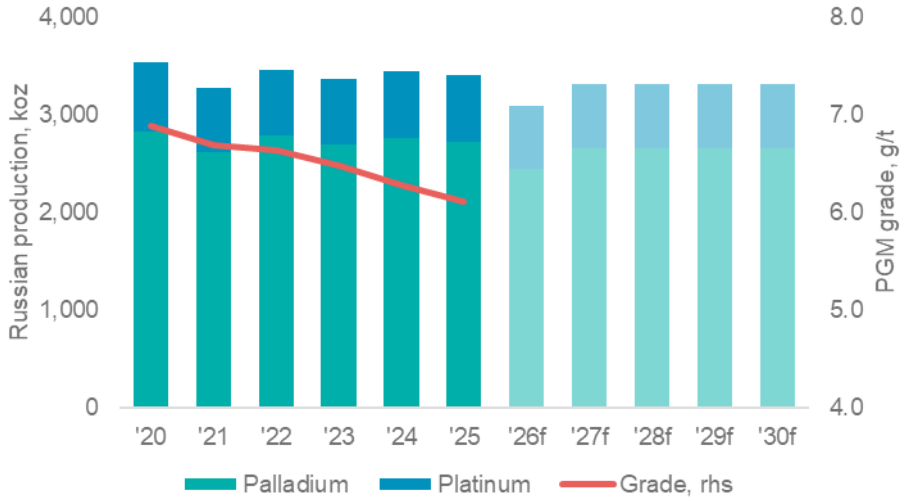
Both mine supply and recycling are enjoying healthy margins despite deteriorating precious metals sentiment which has weighed on platinum prices YTD.

Mine supply

The largest revision in our mine supply forecasts is the inclusion of Nornickel's 2026 production guidance where platinum and palladium production is expected to decline by 5% and 10% respectively (at the mid-point) in 2026 vs. 2025. Nornickel has cited "a change metal composition of processed feedstock" [*sic*] for lower PGM production guidance in 2026f. Where guidance does not extend to our forecast horizon of five-years, WPIC typically rolls forward the latest annual guidance. However, given the sharp decrease in

Russian guidance, it is more realistic to expect Nornickel's output to recover rather than remain at 2026 guidance levels (akin to 2021 to 2022). Accordingly, we forecast Russian mine supply from 2027f to 2030f using the company's five-year production average from 2022 to 2026f. This is predominantly a palladium impact and reduces our average Russian palladium supply forecasts by ~50 koz pa to 2030f (Fig. 7, with the previous outlook based upon rolling forward the 2025 guidance).

Figure 7. Platinum investment demand historically has reduced the downside of global market shocks



Source: Nornickel, WPIC research

We expect platinum mine supply to be stable from 2025 to 2030f, while palladium supply declines by -0.2% CAGR over the same period.

Although we expect Russian PGM mining to recover from 2027f, we are vigilant that Nornickel's PGM grades are consistently declining, and further grade deterioration could mean future production erosion. Accordingly, when Nornickel suggests that "a change metal composition of processed feedstock" underpins its 2026f expectations, this may prove to be a structural headwind to long-term production sustainability.

Beyond Nornickel, we have reflected Sibanye-Stillwater's two strategy day presentations into our mine supply forecasts. Recovering PGM prices have supported some brownfield developments across its contiguous Western Limb operations (Marikana, Rustenburg and Kroondal) in South Africa. Sibanye-Stillwater expects 6E PGM production to decline from 1,850 koz in 2025 to ~1,600 koz by 2030f (versus ~1,500 koz previously). Meanwhile, in the US, Sibanye-Stillwater plans to, through mechanisation efforts, increase 2E output at the Stillwater complex from ~280 koz pa to ~400 koz pa by 2029f.

Reflecting the above revisions, we expect platinum mine supply to be stable from 2025 to 2030f, while palladium supply declines by -0.2% CAGR over the same period. In general, stable mine output is supported by the ramp-up of Eland, Styldrift, Platreef, and Karo, which offset some erosion across the Western Limb and in Canada.

Recycling supply

We have previously discussed the fundamental market drivers for automotive recycling in detail in a *Platinum Essentials* (*link*). Recycling supply is largely dictated by automotive recycling, and over the long-term, supply tracks the end-of-life vehicle (ELV) scrappage curve. Over the short-term however, recycling supply changes in response to prices, and we expect higher average PGM basket prices to support recycling supply growth (Fig. 8).

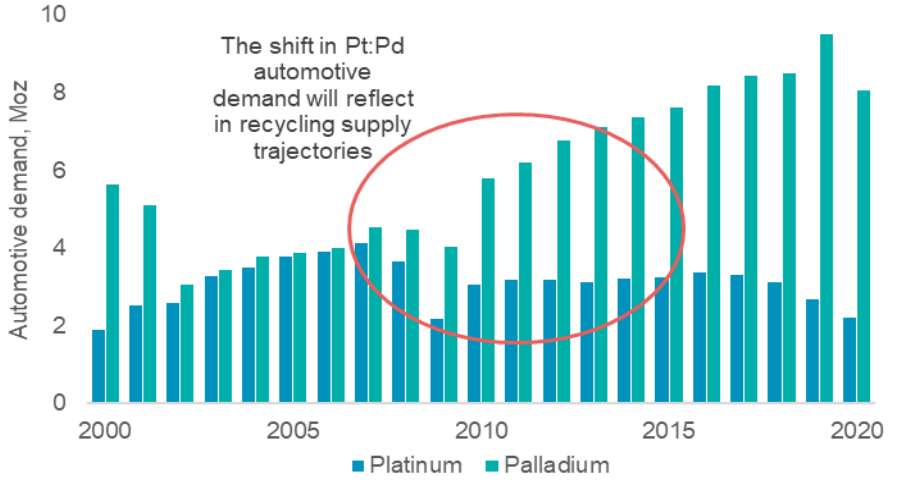
Figure 8. The turnaround in real PGM basket prices from 2025 is incentivising automotive recycling supply growth

Source: Bloomberg, Johnson Matthey (2005–2012), SFA (Oxford) (2013-2018), Metals Focus (2020 – 2025 (Pd), 2020 – 2026f (Pt)), WPIC research

Recycling supply growth will not be evenly distributed between platinum and palladium. We expect platinum recycling supply to increase by 13% from 2025 to 2030f (2.4% CAGR) and palladium recycling supply increasing by 34% (6.1% CAGR) over the same period. Functionally, the different growth rates between platinum and palladium recycling supply reflect the increasingly prominent role palladium played in automotive demand through the 2000s and 2010s (Fig. 9). Those vehicles and autocatalysts are entering the automotive recycling value chain in increasing volumes and driving palladium recycling supply growth.

We expect platinum recycling supply to increase by 13% from 2025 to 2030f (2.4% CAGR) and palladium recycling supply increasing by 34% (6.1% CAGR) over the same period.

Figure 9. Automotive palladium demand accelerated though the mid- 2000s and 2010s on increased gasoline vehicles sales and tightening emission legislation.

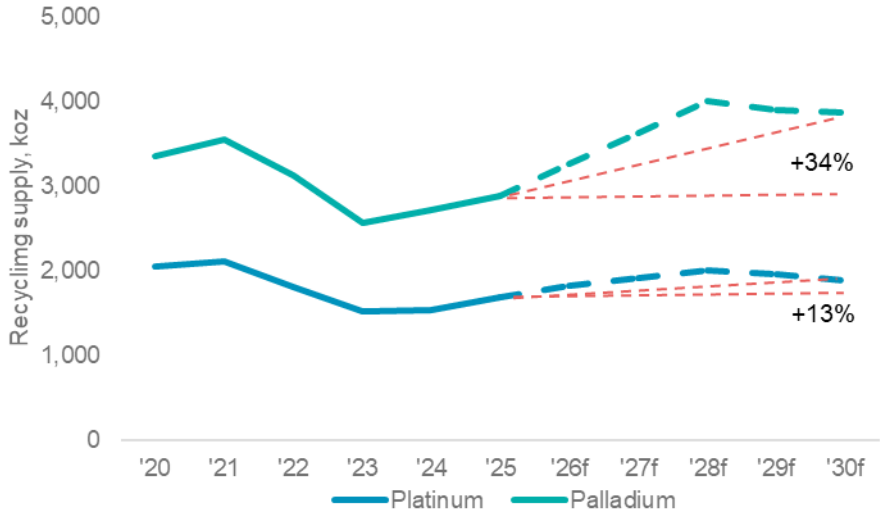


Source: Johnson Matthey (2000–2012), SFA (Oxford) (2013-2018), Metals Focus (2019-2020)

Automotive platinum recycling is not forecast to recover to pre-pandemic levels.

Notably, our platinum and palladium recycling supply growth forecasts highlight two distinct periods. Initially, we expect rapid supply growth to 2028f and thereafter we expect minor supply erosion across both platinum and palladium from 2029f. In platinum, recycling supply erosion is due to declining spent catalyst feedstock as described above. For palladium, we model that supply exits the market as palladium market surpluses reach 5% of annual demand which in turn is likely to weigh the economics of the recycling industry.

Figure 10. There are two distinct phases expected over the next five-years for platinum and palladium recycling supply.



Source: Metals Focus (2020 – 2025 (Pd), 2026f (Pt)), WPIC research thereafter

Diverse end markets mitigate investment demand volatility

During 2026f, platinum and palladium demand are expected to contract by 9% and 8% year-on-year respectively. Notably, weaker investment demand expectations are the primary driver of lower total demand in 2026f for both metals.

Figure 11. Softening investment demand is expected to drag to platinum and palladium demand during 2026f.

Source: Metals Focus (2023 – 2025 (Pd), 2026f (Pt)), WPIC research

In 2026, investment demand will weigh on total demand for platinum and palladium.

As discussed in our economic overlay, interest rate expectations have shifted during the first half of 2026, and the upward revisions have weighed on demand for non-yielding assets. Incrementally, however, investment demand is also being impacted by,

- **Decreasing trade risks:** Three key events suggest easing trade barriers and thus we have seen NYMEX warehouse stocks decrease by 194 koz for platinum year to date. Firstly, the Supreme Courts invalidated the US's 10% reciprocal tariff. Secondly, instead of unilaterally implementing section 232 tariffs, the US is attempting to negotiate trade terms for critical raw materials and related supply

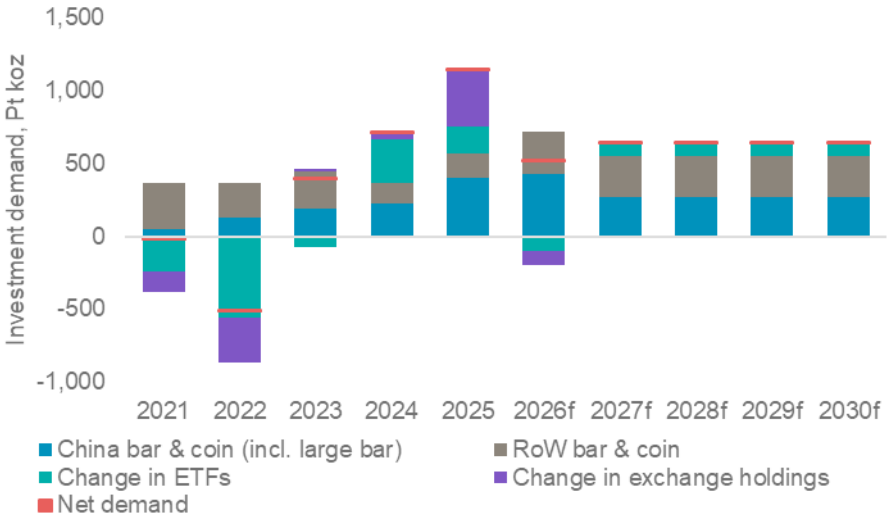
chains. Finally, palladium will not be subject to anti-dumping duties as U.S. International Trade Commission ruled that imported Russian metal does not harm domestic markets. While the US has renewed tariff efforts by initiating investigations under the section 301 framework, the potential 10% to 12.5% tariffs are well below the muted "worse-case scenarios" of 2025 and are unlikely to capture raw materials (although manufactured goods containing PGMs will be impacted).

- **Profit taking:** The platinum price increased by 127% during 2025 and rallied further during January 2026 to an all-time high of ~US$2,900/oz. Considering prices were largely range bound from 2019 to 2024, it is to be expected that some investors crystalise returns. During Q1 2026, South African ETF holders appeared to shift their portfolio's to PGM mining equities away from direct metal exposure, likely in anticipation of price linked increased shareholder returns through dividends or buybacks.

Amidst the volatility within platinum investment demand, bar and coin demand is forecast to achieve an all-time high in 2026f of 719 koz. While WPIC utilises a 10-year historic average to forecast future investment demand within our medium-term outlook, several factors arguably support an improving outlook from 2027f.

Firstly, the structural investment case for hard assets including precious metals has not disappeared. In general, government debt profiles are deteriorating with money printing and currency deflation a likely consequence. Secondly, the current inflationary environment is exogeneous to the Iran war and not growth led, which inherently contrasts with a typical interest rate hiking cycle (note that a recent beat in terms of US Non-Farm Payrolls provides a point of exception). Accordingly, we do not expect a drawn-out hiking cycle and instead expect rate cutting themes to re-emerge during the first half of 2027f. Finally, China remains a bright spot as an emerging platinum bar and coin market and demand should benefit from physical platinum investment products entering banking distribution channels.

Figure 12. Recent volatility in platinum investment demand during 2025 and 2026f is expected to normalise from 2027f

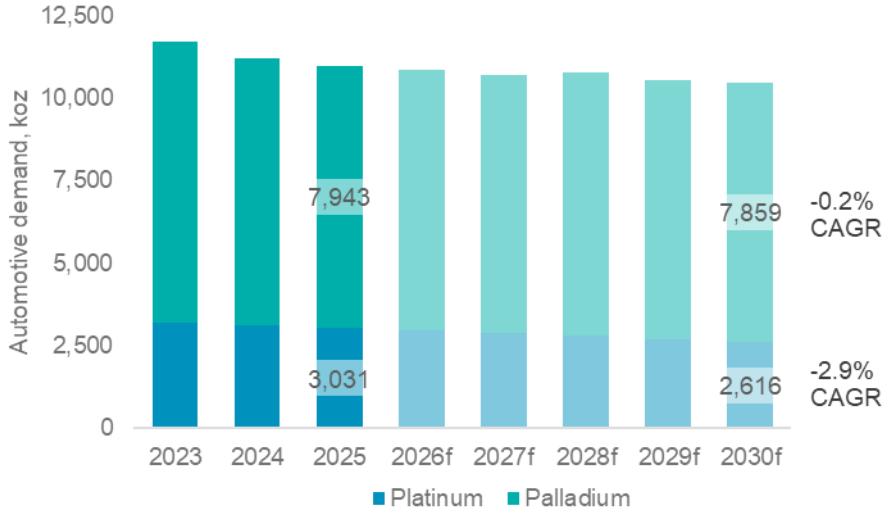


Source: Metals Focus (2021 –2026f), WPIC research

Automotive demand, healthy, in the context of the drivetrain transition

The electrification of the drivetrain will underpin declining automotive PGM demand to 2030f (Fig. 13). However, since our last medium-term update, we have increased our automotive platinum and palladium demand forecasts by an average of 1.5% and 1.9% pa. respectively from 2026f to 2030f. Our revised forecasts reflect 1) healthy underlying automotive demand and 2) a re-distribution of geographic battery electric vehicle (BEV) demand.

Figure 13. Automotive PGM demand erosion is underpinned by the electrification of the drivetrain, while Pt is further impacted by deteriorating LDV diesel markets and some reverse substitution back to Pd.



Source: Metals Focus (2023 – 2025 (Pd), 2026f (Pt)), WPIC research

In 2025, passenger vehicle demand was resilient despite uncertainty surrounding US tariffs.

In 2025, the US (under President Trump) undertook a drastic shift in trade policy that included tariffs on automotive imports. We had previously expected tariffs to weigh on vehicle sales as costs increased, however, demand proved resilient and global light duty vehicle (LDV) production increased by 2.4% YoY in 2025 to 93M units. Given demand resilience through the uncertain tariff environment, we have rebased our LDV production outlook to 2030f, expecting volumes to reach 99M units (98M previously).

Electric vehicle adoption is growing, albeit at vastly different rates across geographic markets.

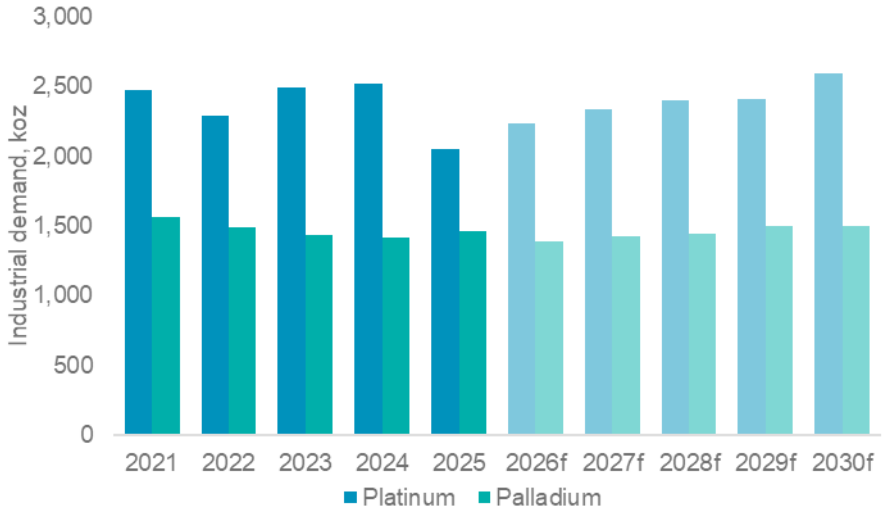
Within our LDV forecasts, we continue to see demand for BEVs benefitting from legislative support and technology advancements (reducing costs, increasing range and speeding up charging). Through 2030f, we expect BEVs to increase their share of the LDV market to 28% from 16% in 2025 (+13% CAGR). Notably, our BEV adoption forecasts of 28% for 2030f are unchanged, however, market development has been uneven globally. Within our forecasts, we have trimmed US BEV adoption, while increasing rest of world volumes. Amending the assumed regional BEV demand trends has the impact of modestly increasing PGM demand since the US market has high loading intensities due to consumers preference for larger vehicles.

Industrial demand is a bedrock

The PGMs' unique physical and chemical properties support numerous applications across several end-markets. R&D continues to find new applications for these metals, in which demand is often not immediately apparent. This can be seen by the higher-than-expected adoption of wideband oxygen sensors in vehicles which has underpinned recalibrated platinum demand assumptions. Our industrial platinum demand assumptions have accordingly been increased by 2.4% on average from 2027f to 2030f since our last medium-term outlook.

Notably, the build out of AI infrastructure is similarly presenting a PGM growth vector. The primary AI segments supporting PGMs are crystals, e-glass fibre, silicone and hard drives. Note that the rapid emergence of AI linked demand and the paucity of information availability means that the real demand picture is likely not yet fully quantified.

Figure 14. Industrial PGM demand is expected to prove resilient and exhibit mild growth



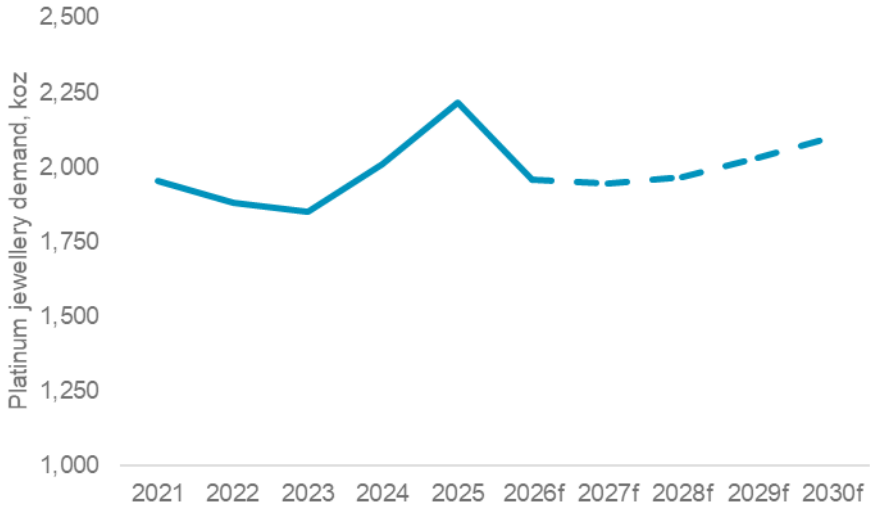
Source: Metals Focus (2021 – 2025 (Pd), 2026f (Pt)), WPIC research

PGMs are used in multiple applications supporting the physical infrastructure behind artificial intelligence markets.

Jewellery resetting within a higher price environment

Since Chinese wholesale jewellers ramped-up platinum purchases in the first half of 2025, global platinum jewellery demand has slowed in Q4 2025 (-1% year-on-year) and Q1 2026 (-13% year-on-year) due to higher prices. For 2026f, platinum jewellery demand has been revised lower by 77 koz or 4% to 1,958 koz and we have rebased our jewellery forecasts to 2030f. While we expect higher platinum prices to weigh on jewellery demand growth to 2027f, we model a mild demand recovery from 2028f as consumers' price expectations reset and platinum prices assumingly remain discounted to gold.

Figure 15. Platinum jewellery demand is unlikely to recover to recent highs recorded in 2025 during our forecast period to 2030f

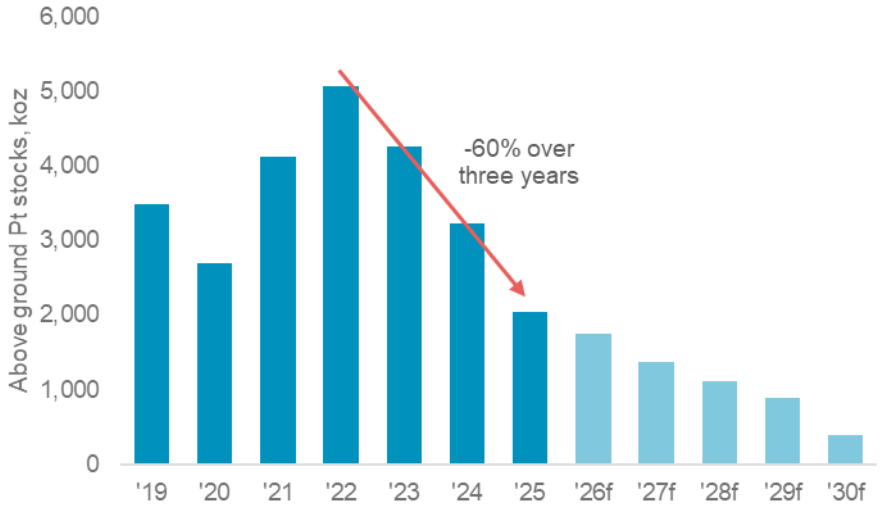


Source: Metals Focus (2021 – 2025 (Pd), 2026f (Pt)), WPIC research

Conclusion

After three-years of consecutive platinum market deficits, above ground stocks (AGS) have declined by 60% since the end of 2022 (Fig. 16). The rate of AGS depletion was unsustainable and reflected in price and lease rate moves during 2025.

Figure 16. Platinum market deficits are rapidly depleting above ground stocks



Source: Metals Focus (2019-2026f), WPIC Research

The structural aspects of platinum's investment case remain intact with a 60% reduction in above ground stocks over the past three years largely still evident in historically elevated lease rates.

Notably, the significant geopolitical uncertainty through the start of 2026 has led to ~700 koz of platinum outflows from ETFs and exchange stock holdings helping to alleviate some market tightness. As of June 2026, platinum ETF holdings of 3.07 Moz are at a two-year low and 0.26 Moz (8%) below the average five-year holdings. Additionally, implied lease rates have declined from double digits to mid-single digits before any credit spread.

While investment ounce outflows have eased some platinum market friction, one cannot ignore that mid-single digit lease rates remain high relative to historical norms and platinum prices above `US$1,650/oz have structurally broken out of the US$900 to US$1,100/oz range seen from 2019 to 2024.

As we have highlighted, PGM markets, whilst not immune to external shocks, tend to recover from global market shocks within a one to three-year period. This speaks to the resilience and diversity of demand. Therefore, we continue to see platinum markets structurally in deficit to 2030f, which as the volatility clears should underpin the metal's investment case.

WPIC aims to increase investment in platinum

World Platinum Investment Council - WPIC- was established by the leading South African PGM miners in 2014 to increase investment ownership in platinum. This is done through both actionable insights and targeted development. We provide investors with information to support informed decisions e.g. through *Platinum Quarterly, Platinum Perspectives* (monthly) and *Platinum Essentials*. We also analyse the platinum investment value chain by investor, product, channel and geography and work with partners to enhance market efficiency and increase the range of cost-effective products available to investors of all types.

WPIC is not regulated to provide investment advice: see *Notice and Disclaimer*.

Appendix I – Risks to forecasts

- Small changes can have significant impacts on supply/demand balances. For example, a 5% change in total mine supply moves the supply/demand balance by an average of 275 koz p.a. over the years 2026-2029.
- The most significant risks to our outlook derive from macroeconomic factors which would similarly impact the demand for all commodities. Principally the risks that the combination of slowing economic growth and inflation bring to bear on consumer demand for goods that either contain platinum or for which the manufacturing process uses platinum.
- The evolution of the drivetrain in transport remains uncertain. Accelerating battery vehicle market share gains would negatively impact platinum demand. We think battery vehicle market share gains will decelerate versus the period between 2020 to 2024 given base effects and headwinds such as costs, slow charging infrastructure rollouts and a lack of feature parity (e.g. range).
- The impact of a recessionary environment on industrial and jewellery demand could be more severe than we have allowed for.
- Investment demand is potentially where the greatest risks lie. We are most confident in our projections for bar and coin demand and exchange stocks, but the risk of a return to ETF disinvestment is potentially significant US policies drive a return to inflation and result in a sustained higher interest rate environment.

Appendix II – WPIC outlook methodologies

Preamble

The WPIC's platinum supply and demand model is intended to complement the one-year out forecast published in our *Platinum Quarterly*, but to look further into the future to provide the basis for longer-term scenario analysis of particular aspects of supply and demand. The *Platinum Quarterly* report and data are prepared independently for the WPIC by Metals Focus.

The WPIC's palladium supply and demand model is a standalone piece of research, using WPIC's own data assessment to drive forecasts for the current year forwards. Historical data is sourced from Metals Focus.

WPIC's research is predominantly desk-based and not focussed on developing extensive in-country and in-industry relationships to obtain fresh/incremental data. The information and sources used to develop our supply/demand model are all typically in the public domain.

Despite us having granular views of each demand segment, we have chosen to use a simplified and conservative approach to forecasting. This provides us with our best current base case to allow scenario analysis while we increase modelling detail and publish more granular results in future reports.

Different methodologies in different segments

The WPIC's platinum supply/demand methodology is built up as follows for the years 2025-2029f:

Refined mining supply: Our refined mining supply outlook is strictly based on each company's public guidance for future production. This applies for WPIC members and non-members alike.

Companies typically only change longer-term guidance once a year, usually with their financial year end, or during annual investors days (often in December). We use the aggregate of the mid-point of public published company guidance for setting our supply outlook, however, the infrequency with which longer-term guidance is updated means that the longer-term outlook may not reflect more recent events.

The guidance published by the PGM mining companies is usually provided for the combination of PGMs contained in the ore bodies mined by the respective companies, and expressed on a six-, four-, or two-element basis (6E, 4E or 2E respectively) including either: platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium and gold; platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold; or platinum and palladium. Where guidance excludes specific reference to platinum or palladium, we have calculated refined platinum or palladium guidance by using the historical production ratios of these metals as published by the specific company. Where individual PGM mining companies do not provide refined mine supply guidance or where such guidance does not cover the period to 2029, we forecast that platinum mining supply remains at the level of the final year for which guidance, or production, is available. We have remained impartial to: the extent of mineral reserves and resources, the ability to extend mine lives, any potential smelter, precious or base metal refinery capacity constraints, the technical hurdles or timelines to complete capital projects, and the impact a change in PGM prices might have on mined supply.

Recycling supply: Automotive recycling can be determined by purchasing consecutive annual global vehicle registration data and determining detailed regional scrappage rates to apply to average vehicle platinum loadings, when manufactured, per region. We have not chosen to fund this high-cost exercise and have used a simplified approach using the published average vehicle life across all regions and determining the portion of annual platinum demand in the year of manufacture that reflects as recycled supply at the end of that average life. We use the average of this ratio over the past 20 years to calculate our forecast. Jewellery and industrial recycling rates are projections based upon historical ten-year trends, modified by regional economic projections.

Automotive demand: Automotive demand projections are a function of the WPIC's drivetrain outlook in combination with estimated autocatalyst platinum loadings and engine sizes for different vehicle categories in different geographies. Automotive production and the drivetrain estimates are based upon historical production numbers and trends as well as announced future regulations and WPIC's view of the pace of electrification and the phasing out of internal combustion engines. Future platinum loadings in autocatalysts are based upon historical loadings that are available in the public domain or can be calculated from published data, adjusted for WPIC's estimates of the impact of regulatory changes in different geographies, such as tightening emissions standards, as well as the rate of substitution of platinum for palladium in gasoline engines. FCEV demand for platinum is included in the automotive demand outlook as a separate demand component.

Jewellery demand: Jewellery demand is the purchase of new metal by the fabricator to manufacture jewellery. The outlook for jewellery is predicated on recent historical trends by geography, projected into the future.

Industrial demand: Industrial demand projections are based upon a combination of sub-sector research, historical trends and macroeconomic

expectations. This results in relatively steady trend projections, whereas in practice industrial demand is more volatile, depending upon the timing of capacity additions. While industrial demand can be volatile, the multi-year trends have been very consistent offering a good guide to the future, added to which the annual volatility seen within each industrial sub-category tends to even each other out when totalled up. Platinum industrial demand is the demand segment most closely correlated to global economic growth over the long term. Despite the compound annual growth of platinum industrial demand over the past 30 years significantly exceeding global growth, our forecast, is for medium-term demand stability given recent demand growth.

Investment demand: While we have granular insight into investment demand due to the views of our many product partners around the world and our regular interaction with investors, we have chosen to use a ten-year historic average of investment demand as the basis for our forecasts. This is to reduce the dramatic positive impact of extremely strong global ETF demand in 2019 and 2020 and similarly strong bar and coin demand in 2020 and 2021.

We do on occasion make exceptions to this methodology. For example where recent growth in investment demand in certain categories would derive projected growth numbers that might appear excessive, or in the case of palladium where year to date investment flows are running above or below the historical average.

Elsewhere, we have not included the likely impact on investment demand of any material changes in price. For example, if the market is expected to have successive deficits, as we are projecting, then it is likely that investors might expect the platinum price to move higher to reflect the shortage of metal available to the market and consequently increase their exposure by purchasing platinum metal or ETFs. This would in turn accentuate future deficits. We do not attempt to capture this iterative process and rather choose to maintain future investment demand at a level based on a ten-year historic average. We have assumed a net change in stocks held by exchanges of zero each year over the forecast period as those flows are typically short-term in nature to address atypical developments in the physical market and furthermore, primarily reflect the movement of metal between visible and non-visible inventories.

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