

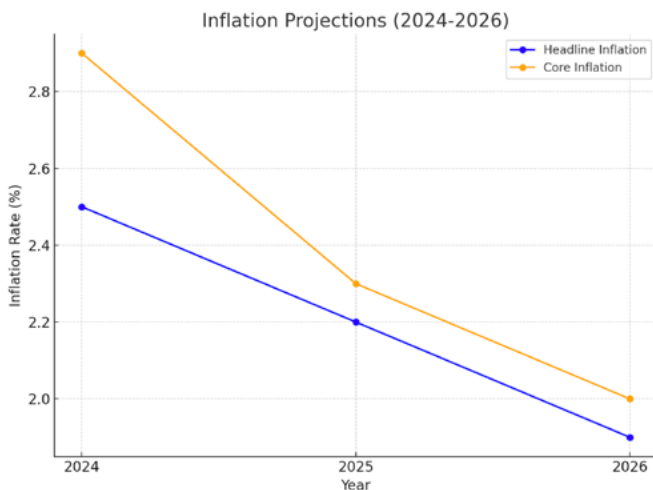
OCTOBER 2024

# 5 Key Market Forces That Could Impact Titanium Dioxide Supply



## 1. ECB rate cut in September

The European Central Bank (ECB) lowered its deposit facility rate by 25 basis points, reflecting its updated inflation outlook. Headline inflation is projected to decrease to 1.9% by 2026, while core inflation will also decline. Economic growth forecasts were slightly revised down, and the ECB remains committed to achieving its 2% inflation target through data-dependent monetary policies.



[SOURCE ↗](#)

## 2. Anti-dumping tariffs on Chinese TiO<sub>2</sub>

The European Commission has imposed provisional anti-dumping duties on titanium dioxide imports from China, effective 10 July 2024. The investigation found that Chinese imports were causing material injury to the EU industry through price suppression and undercutting. Duties range from 14.4% to 39.7%, aiming to restore fair competition and support the EU titanium dioxide industry.

[SOURCE ↗](#)

## 3. S&P PMI

In September 2024, the HCOB Flash Eurozone Composite PMI dropped to 48.9, indicating the first decline in business activity in seven months. Manufacturing faced its sharpest downturn of the year, while services growth slowed. New orders and business confidence fell, leading to job cuts. Inflation pressures eased, with input costs and output prices rising more slowly.

[SOURCE ↗](#)

## 4. Mario Draghi's report on EU reformation

The report examines the challenges faced by key industries, such as manufacturing, technology, and energy, as well as companies operating within the EU's Single Market. The findings will contribute to the European Commission's work on a new strategy for sustainable prosperity and competitiveness in Europe. Specifically, the report will support the development of the Clean Industrial Deal, which aims to enhance industrial competitiveness and create quality jobs. This initiative will be presented within the first 100 days of the new Commission's mandate.

[SOURCE ↗](#)

## 5. China Central Bank's Reserve Rate cut

China's central bank launched its largest stimulus since the pandemic, aiming to lift the economy from deflation with increased funding and interest rate cuts. However, analysts remain skeptical, citing weak credit demand and insufficient fiscal measures. The package also addresses the housing crisis and stock market, though some warn further fiscal policies are essential for significant growth recovery.

[SOURCE ↗](#)

Contact your Account Manager to discuss these factors in more detail

