

**Voluntary Report** – Voluntary - Public Distribution

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**Report Name:** EU Imposes Anti-dumping Duties on Chinese Vanillin

**Country:** European Union

**Post:** Brussels USEU

**Report Category:** Food Processing Ingredients, FAIRS Subject Report, Trade Policy Monitoring

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**Report Highlights:**

The European Union (EU) has imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty of 131.1% on imports of vanillin from China. Vanillin is primarily used in the food sector as an ingredient in aromas and flavors as well as in the cosmetic sector as a component in fragrances. This measure aims to protect EU producers of vanillin from unfair trading practices. The regulation (EU) 2025/1151 does not explicitly identify alternative markets to source vanillin externally. The United States, Norway, and India are the largest exporters of vanillin to the EU after China.

Introduction

On June 11, 2025, the EU published [Commission Implementing regulation \(EU\) 2025/1151](#), imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty of 131.1% on imports of vanillin from China. This follows an investigation in which the European Commission determined that vanillin imports from China were being dumped at prices significantly below their normal value, causing significant harm to EU industry through reduced production, loss of market share, declining profits, and increased unit costs.

Definitive Dumping and Injury Margins for Vanillin Imports from China<sup>1</sup>:

Company	Definitive dumping margin (%)	Injury margin (%)
Brother Corporation Group: — Jiangxi Brother Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd — Jiaxing Zhonghua Chemicals Co., Ltd	186.9	131.1
Non sampled cooperating exporting producers	186.9	131.1
All other companies originating in the country concerned	186.9	131.1

Source: [Commission Implementing regulation \(EU\) 2025/1151](#)

The products concerned are currently classified under CN codes:

- ex 2912 41 00 for Synthetic Vanillin, Natural Vanillin, and Bio-sourced Synthetic Vanillin
- ex 2912 42 00 for Ethylvanillin

The table below shows the volume of vanillin imports from China and the United States, including their corresponding market share in the EU from 2022 to 2024. As shown in the table, Chinese vanillin imports to the EU have far outpaced other competitors over the past few years, accounting for 70% in 2022 and 83% in 2024. The United States market share dropped during the same period, from 24% in 2022 to 12% in 2024.

EU Import Volume (Metric Tons) and Market Share (%)

Product	Country	2022	Market Share	2023	Market Share	2024	Market Share
2912 41	China	3,169	83%	3,239	84%	6,184	89%
2912 42	China	1,394	51%	981	57%	2,221	70%
Sum	China	4,563	70%	4,220	76%	8,405	83%

<sup>1</sup> **Note:** The definitive dumping margin quantifies the extent of price undercutting by imports from China, while the injury margin reflects the level of price undercutting that caused material injury to the Union industry. Under EU regulations, anti-dumping duties are set at the lower of the two margins, ensuring proportionality and fairness.

Product	Country	2022	Market Share	2023	Market Share	2024	Market Share
2912 41	USA	207	5%	275	8%	381	5%
2912 42	USA	1,340	49%	657	38%	842	27%
Sum	USA	1,547	24%	932	17%	1,223	12%

Source: Trade Data Monitor

## EU Imports in U.S. Dollars

Product	Country	2022	2023	2024
2912 41	China	\$ 82,114,409	\$ 44,582,392	\$ 68,193,218
2912 42	China	\$ 27,449,943	\$ 9,582,703	\$ 18,786,260
Sum	China	\$ 109,564,352	\$ 54,165,095	\$ 86,979,478
2912 41	USA	\$ 5,890,711	\$ 6,785,108	\$ 7,139,900
2912 42	USA	\$ 19,129,991	\$ 9,639,449	\$ 10,927,071
Sum	USA	\$ 25,020,702	\$ 16,424,557	\$ 18,066,971

Source: Trade Data Monitor

## Conclusion

The imposition of anti-dumping duties on vanillin imports from China is expected to create a level playing field. The [Commission Implementing regulation \(EU\) 2025/1151](#) does not explicitly identify alternative markets to source vanillin externally. The United States, Norway, and India are the largest exporters of vanillin to the EU after China.

## Background

The anti-dumping investigation into Chinese vanillin began on May 24, 2024, at the request of *Syensqo* ([notice](#)), the largest producer of vanillin in the EU (98% of total EU production). The investigation aimed to determine if Chinese exporters were selling vanillin in the EU at unfairly low prices, affecting the local market. The retrospective investigation reviewed January to December of 2023. On October 25, 2024, the European Commission published Regulation [\(EU\) 2024/2716](#), requiring the registration of Chinese vanillin imports. The registration is being carried out by Member-State customs authorities, as directed by the European Commission via individual Implementing Regulations. The purpose of the registration procedure, as explained on the European Commission's [website](#), is “*to enable the retroactive collection of anti-dumping and countervailing duties if the legal conditions are met. However, the retroactive collection is not automatic and is subject to certain conditions; that decision is taken only at the definitive stage of each investigation.*” To impose retroactive duties, the Commission must demonstrate that EU imports of the products in question had increased significantly during the investigation period in a way that undermined the effectiveness of the anti-dumping and/or anti-subsidy duties.

**Attachments:**

No Attachments.