

Note: Key data/information in this sample page is hidden, while in the report it is not.

1 Production and market of high intensity sweeteners in China, 2007-2011

1.1 Production

According to the latest standard, *the Hygienic Standard for Use of Food Additives (GB2760-2011)*, there are nine kinds of HIS approved to be added to food and beverages, which are saccharin, cyclamate, acesulfame-K, stevia sweetener, aspartame, sucralose, glycyrrhizin, alitame and neotame. The max dosage of saccharin, cyclamate, acesulfame-K, sucralose, alitame and neotame in food and beverages is stipulated therein, while that of aspartame, stevia sweetener and glycyrrhizin is not included—changes according to its downstream products' flavor demand.

In 2012, there are over ■ HIS producers in China, who are located in Shandong, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Anhui, etc. From 2007 to 2011, the capacity of HIS in China increases from ■ thousand t/a to ■ thousand t/a at a CAGR of ■%. The output of HIS increases from ■ thousand tonnes to ■ thousand tonnes at a ■% CAGR.

1.3 Export

China, as one of the major HIS providers in the world, has exported about ■% of China's HIS by volume in recent years, while little HIS is imported. From 2007 to 2011, domestic HIS export volume increases from ■ thousand tonnes to ■ thousand tonnes, with a CAGR of ■%. From 2008 to 2009, domestic HIS export volume started to decrease due to the shrinking global economy. From 2010 to 2011, thanks to the recovery of overseas demand and the good cost performance of some kinds of HIS, the export rebounded.

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1.4 Consumption

- Consumption pattern

HIS is mainly consumed in food and beverage industry in China. In 2011, ■ thousand tonnes are consumed in food and beverage, accounting for over ■% of the total HIS consumption.

Table 1.4-1 Consumption pattern of high intensity sweeteners in China, 2011

End use segment		Consumption, tonne	Consumption share
Food	Roasted seeds and nuts	■	■
	Glace fruit	■	■
	Canned food	■	■
	Baked food	■	■
	Jelly	■	■
	Pickles	■	■
	Sugar-free chewing gum	■	■
	Soy sauce	■	■
	Candy	■	■
	Eight-treasure congee	■	■
	Low-sugar tabletop sweetener	■	■
	Potato chips	■	■
	Other foods	■	■
Beverage	Milk beverages	■	■
	Tea beverages	■	■
	Juice beverages	■	■
	Carbonated beverages	■	■
	Vinegar beverages	■	■
	Mixed liquor	■	■
	Other beverages	■	■
Toothpaste		■	■
Pharmaceuticals		■	■
Subtotal		■	■
Others		■	■
Total		■	■

Source: CCM International

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2 Major end users in China, 2007-2011

2.1 Food industry

2.1.1 Candy

As many new varieties of candy with different tastes and new ingredients (other sweeteners instead of sucrose totally) have emerged, coupled with the improvement in people's living standard, the consumption of candy in China has ample room for growth. In 2007-2011, the CAGR of candy output in China reached █%.

Table 2.1.1-1 Consumption of high intensity sweeteners in candy in China, 2011

HIS	Consumption, tonne	Consumption share
Aspartame	█	█
Sucralose	█	█
Stevia sweetener	█	█
Total	█	█

Source: CCM International

Table 2.1.1-2 Some candy producers' consumption of high intensity sweeteners in China, 2011

No.	Company name	HIS	Consumption, tonne
1	Fujian Yake Food Co., Ltd.	Aspartame	█
2	Fujian Jiujiuwang Foodstuff Industry Co., Ltd.	Stevia sweetener	█
3	Wrigley Confectionary (China) Ltd.	Sucralose	█

Source: CCM International

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