

Our Speakers

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The Challenges and Solutions to formulating with Stevia

August 13th, 2020







Agenda

Overview

Marketing Trends
Stevia: Non-Caloric Natural Sweetener
Types and Varieties of Stevia
What are Steviol Glycosides
How do Glycosides Affect Final Taste of Formulation
Challenges and How to Overcome Them
Stevia One
Q&A



Sugar Vilified

On average Americans over the age of 1 are getting 13% of their daily calories from sugar, and a new July 2020 report from the USDA recommends a cut to 6%.



A large public health villain

The industry is divided on how to deal with the negativity and concerns surrounding sugar.

Zero calorie and low-calorie sweetener solutions continue to gain momentum



The changing regulatory landscape

Label laws and DGAC guidelines show change is necessary. Zero calorie and low-calorie sweetener solutions continue to gain momentum



The sugar health connection

Concerns surrounding diabetes, cardiovascular health, and weight gain continue to push consumers towards a lower-sugar diet . 22% of consumers are influenced by low/ no sugar claims.

Consumer Attitudes Towards Sweeteners



The majority of consumers are sugar conscious, and were split by a recent report as follows:

The Prohibitionists

Concerns over too much sugar and artificial sweeteners in their products today. Driven by concerns around weight loss, mood and performance and blood sugar balance.

16% of consumers

The Moderationists

Believe balance is critical when it comes to sugar intake. Want higher quality products when they indulge on occasion.

Improved ingredients and clean label with superior sensory performance are key.

28% of consumers

The Naturalists

Embrace sugar when used purposefully. Want elevated experience from natural sources of sugar, as well as zero calorie natural sweeteners. Prefer less sweet products and included to purchase food and beverages that are naturally sweetened.

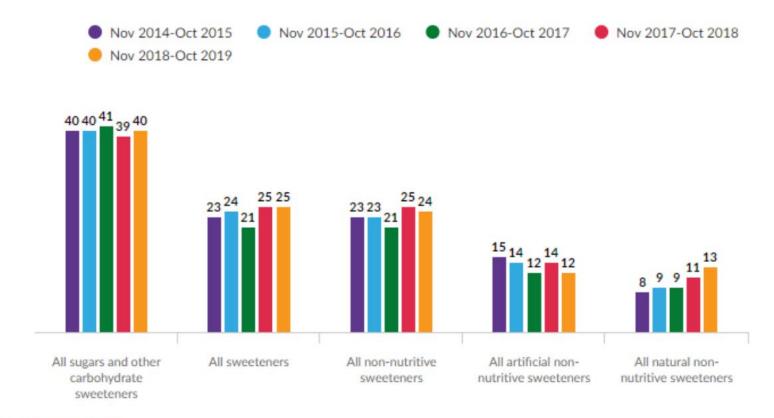
30% of consumers

Non-Nutritive Sweeteners Gain Populatity



Natural non-nutritive sweeteners have overtaken artificial non-nutritive sweeteners in drink launches

North America- Percentage of drink product launches that contain select carbohydrate sweeteners / additive sweeteners

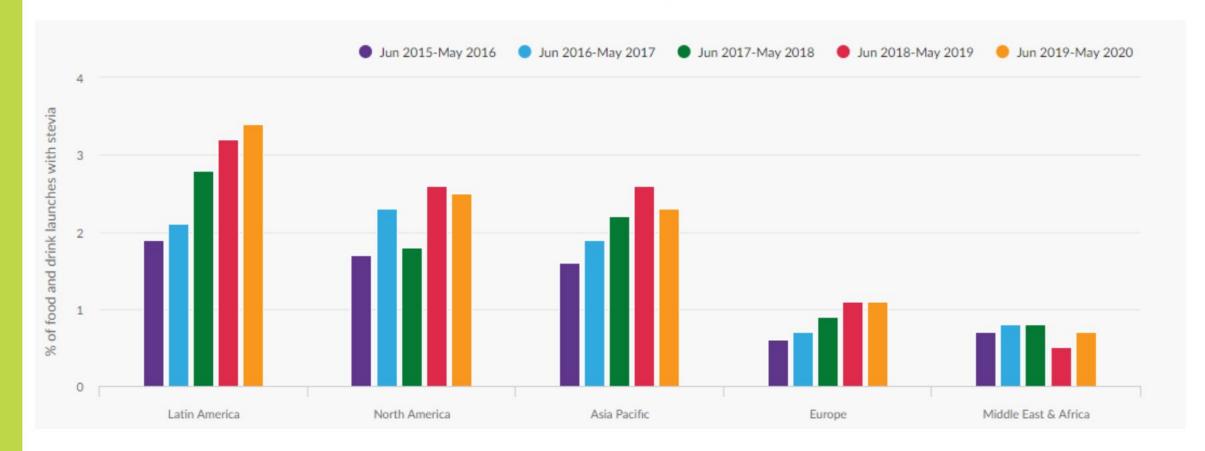


Stevia Continues to Grow Globally



Stevia continues to gain traction in global food and drink launches

Global- Percentage of food and drink launches that contain stevia by region



Harness the Demand for Natural Sweetness

Sugar reduction is no longer just for diet products. Concerns over sugar intake and the role it plays in obesity will continue to be high. The search for effective natural alternatives will continue



Natural Sugar Reduction

Alternatives to refined white sugar will continue to be sough after. With a consumer focus on clean label and natural ingredients, linking sugar replacers back to natural plant sources gives consumers comfort.



Where We Are Headed



Focus on Taste in Indulgent Categories

Sugar reduction has moved beyond just diet foods. Sugar claims in these categories remain scarce, leaving much room for innovation. Taste still takes center stage in this product category.

The Challenges and Solutions to Formulating with Stevia



Addressing Taste Challenges

The balance between delivering on health and taste continue to be a challenge. While previously stevia's taste profile has limited its use, new innovations open the door to better tasting





Stevia One









1. STEVIA: NON-CALORIC NATURAL SWEETENER





Generic Name Stevia

Binomial Name Stevia Rebaudiana Bertoni

Commercial Technical Name Steviol Glycosides

Sweetening power 200 to 300 times sugar

Acceptable daily intake* 4 mg per kg of body weight

- Natural source, was discovered in Paraguay in the XIX century
- Non-caloric natural sweetener
- Does not induce a glycemic response in the blood
- It is currently cultivated in several countries of the world, mainly in China, under non-integrated models of small farmers.
- Estimated global consumption: 9000 TN/year Steviol Glycosides



2. TYPES AND VARIETIES OF STEVIA





Steviol Glycosides Extracted from the leaf

Regulatory statement: INS 960 a

Steviol Glycosides naturally extracted from Stevia leaves

Extraction process:
Stevia tea with stevia leaf
and water – Purification –
Filtration – Evaporation Drying

Enzymatically Modified Stevia

GLYCOSILATED

Regulatory statement: INS 960 b

Glycosylation process
using enzymes
to convert
steviolglycosides
into
glycosylated
steviolglyosides
(flavor enhancer)

BIOCONVERSION

Regulatory statement: INS 960 b

Bioconversion process
using enzymes
to convert
steviolglycosides into eg
Rebaudioside M/D/E

Fermentation

Regulatory statement: INS 960 c

Fermentation process
using a GMO yeast & sugar
(cane sugar/dextrose)
to produce
Rebaudioside M/D



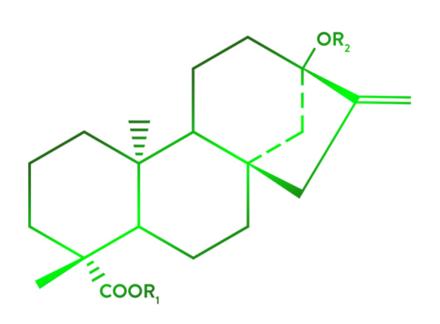
3. WHAT ARE: STEVIOL GLYCOSIDES

STEVIAONE PASSIONATE ABOUT HEALTH

JECFA 2017

Monographs 20:

Steviol glycosides are a group of compounds naturally occurring in the plant Stevia rebaudiana Bertoni sharing a similar molecular structure where different sugar moieties are attached to the aglycone steviol (an ent-kaurene-type diterpene). They include any compound containing a steviol backbone conjugated to any number or combination of the principal sugar moieties in any of the orientations occurring in the leaves of Stevia rebaudiana Bertoni including, glucose, rhamnose, xylose, fructose, and deoxyglucose.



3. WHAT ARE: STEVIOL GLYCOSIDES





STEVIOL GLYCOSIDES	ABRV.	R ₁	$R_{_2}$	STEVIOL GLYCOSIDES	ABRV.	R ₁	$R_{_2}$
Stevioside (1)	Stev	ß-glc	ß-glc-ß-glc (2-1)	Rebaudioside E (6)	RebE	ß-glc-ß-glc (2-1)	ß-glc-ß-glc (2-1
Rebaudioside A (2)	RebA	ß-glc	ß-glc-ß-glc (2-1) 	Rebaudioside F (7)	RebF	ß-glc	ß-glc-ß-xyl (2-1 ß-glc (3-1)
Rebaudioside B (3)	RebB	Н	ß-glc-ß-glc (2-1)	Steviolbioside (8)	Stbs	Н	ß-glc-ß-glc (2-1
			ß-glc (3-1)	Dulcoside A (9)	DulcA	ß-glc	ß-glc-α-rha (2-
Rebaudioside C (4)	RebC	ß-glc	ß-glc-α-rha (2-1) β-glc (3-1)	Rubusoside (10)	Rub	ß-glc	ß-glc
Rebaudioside D (5)	RebD	ß-glc-ß-glc (2-1)	ß-glc-ß-glc (2-1) 				
				$^a\mathrm{R}_1$ and R_2 refer to Figure 1. glc, D-glucopyranosyl; rhamnopyranosyl; xyl, D-xylopyranosyl.			ranosyl; rha,

3. WHAT ARE: STEVIOL GLYCOSIDES

Table 2.1.1-1 Molecular Weight and Formula, and R-Groups in Backbone Structure (See Figure 2.1.1-1)

#	Common Name	CAS Number	Molecular Weight	Trivial Formula	R ₁	R ₂
-	Steviol	471-80-7	318.46	C20H30O3	Н	Н
1) St	1) Steviol + Glucose					
1.1	Steviolmonoside	-	480.59	C ₂₅ H ₄₀ O ₈	Н	Glcβ1-
1.2	Steviol-19-O-β-D- glucoside	60129-60-4	480.59	C ₂₅ H ₄₀ O ₈	Glcβ1-	Н
1.3	Rubusoside	64849-39-4	642.73	C ₃₂ H ₅₀ O ₁₃	β-Glc	β-Glc
1.4	Steviolbioside	41093-60-1	642.73	C ₃₂ H ₅₀ O ₁₃	Н	β-Glc-β-Glc(2-1)
1.5	Stevioside	57817-89-7	804.88	C ₃₈ H ₆₀ O ₁₈	β-Glc	β-Glc-β-Glc(2-1)
1.6	Stevioside A	-	804.88	C ₃₈ H ₆₀ O ₁₈	β-Glc-β-Glc(2-1)	β-Glc
1.7	Rebaudioside B	58543-17-2	804.88	C ₃₈ H ₆₀ O ₁₈	Н	$Glc\beta(1-2)[Glc\beta(1-3)]Glc\beta1-$
1.8	Rebaudioside G	127345-21-5	804.88	C ₃₈ H ₆₀ O ₁₈	Glcβ1-	Glcβ(1-3)Glcβ1-
1.9	Stevioside B	-	804.88	C ₃₈ H ₆₀ O ₁₈	Glcβ(1-3)Glcβ1-	Glcβ1-
1.10	Rebaudioside E	63279-14-1	967.01	C ₄₄ H ₇₀ O ₂₃	Glcβ(1-2)Glcβ1-	Glcβ(1-2)Glcβ1-
1.11	Rebaudioside A	58543-16-1	967.01	C ₄₄ H ₇₀ O ₂₃	β-Glc	Glcβ(1-2)[Glcβ(1-3)]Glcβ1-
1.12	Rebaudioside A2	-	967.01	C ₄₄ H ₇₀ O ₂₃	Glcβ1-	Glcβ(1-6)Glcβ(1-2)Glcβ1-
1.13	Rebaudioside D	63279-13-0	1,129.15	C ₅₀ H ₈₀ O ₂₈	B-Glc-β-Glc(2-1)	Glcβ(1-2)[Glcβ(1-3)]Glcβ1
1.14	Rebaudioside I	-	1,129.15	C ₅₀ H ₈₀ O ₂₈	Glcβ(1-3)Glcβ1-	Glcβ(1-2)[Glcβ(1-3)]Glcβ1-
1.15	Rebaudioside L	-	1,129.15	C ₅₀ H ₈₀ O ₂₈	Glcβ1-	Glcβ(1-6)Glcβ(1-2)[Glcβ(1- 3)]Glcβ1-
1.16	Rebaudioside Q2	-	1,129.15	C ₅₀ H ₈₀ O ₂₈	Glcα(1-2)Glcα(1-4)Glcβ1-	Glcβ(1-2)Glcβ1-
1.17	Rebaudioside Q	-	1,129.15	C ₅₀ H ₈₀ O ₂₈	Glcβ1-	Glcα(1-4)Glcβ(1-2)[Glcβ(1- 3)]Glcβ1-
1.18	Rebaudioside I2	-	1,129.15	C ₅₀ H ₈₀ O ₂₈	Glcβ1-	Glcα(1-3)Glcβ(1-2)[Glcβ(1- 3)]Glcβ1-
1.19	Rebaudioside Q3	-	1,129.15	C ₅₀ H ₈₀ O ₂₈	Glcβ1-	Glcα(1-4)Glcβ(1-3)[Glcβ(1- 2)]Glcβ1-
1.20	Rebaudioside I3	-	1,129.15	C ₅₀ H ₈₀ O ₂₈	Glcβ(1-2)[Glcβ(1-6)]Glcβ1-	Glcβ(1-2)Glcβ1-
1.21	Rebaudioside M	1220616-44-3	1,291.3	C ₅₆ H ₉₀ O ₃₃	Glcβ(1-2)[Glcβ (1-3)]Glcβ1-	Glcβ(1-2)[Glcβ(1-3)]Glcβ1-





3 glucoses

4 glucoses

5 glucoses

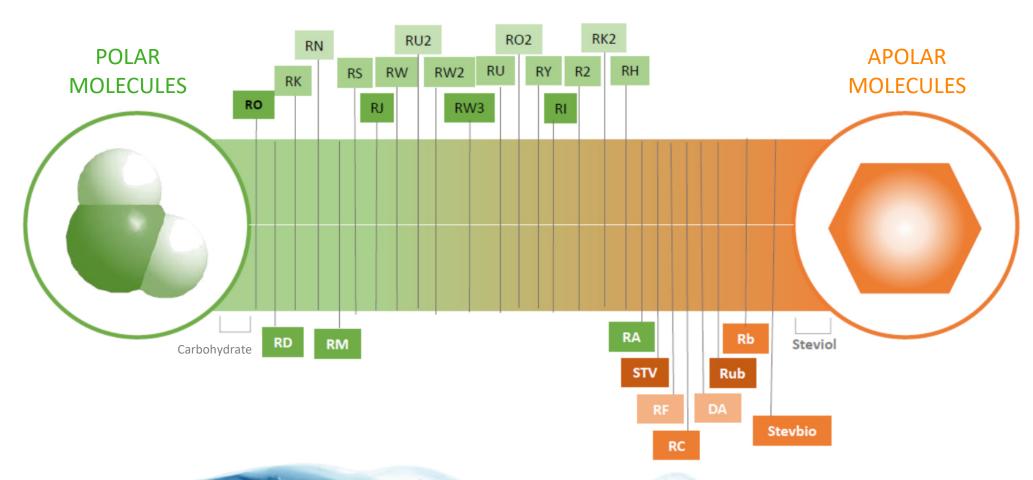
6 glucoses



4. HOW DO GLYCOSIDES AFFECT
THE FINAL TASTE OF FORMULATION

FORMULATION





FORMULATION



THE STEVIOL GLYCOSIDES COMPOSITION MATTERS

POLAR SG's

- All the SG's with higher polarity than RebA.
- Generally higher molecular mass and higher glucose bonds. These are the most common: Reb D, Reb M, Reb E.
- The least known include: RebO, O2, RebE, RebN, RebI, RebI2, RebI3, RebK, RebH, RebJ, RebV, RebQ, RebQ2.
- All the polar SG's have a clean and sweet taste, similar to RebM

APOLAR SG's

- All the SG's with lower polarity than Stevioside.
- Generally lower molecular mass and combined with rhamnose, xylose, fructose.
- The most common: RebC, RebF, RebB.
- The least known include: RebF2, RebF3, RebG, Stevioside B, Dulcoside B/C.
- Almost all the apolar SG's have metallic and/or bitter taste, but correctly combined can give a great taste and high sweetness level to the application.

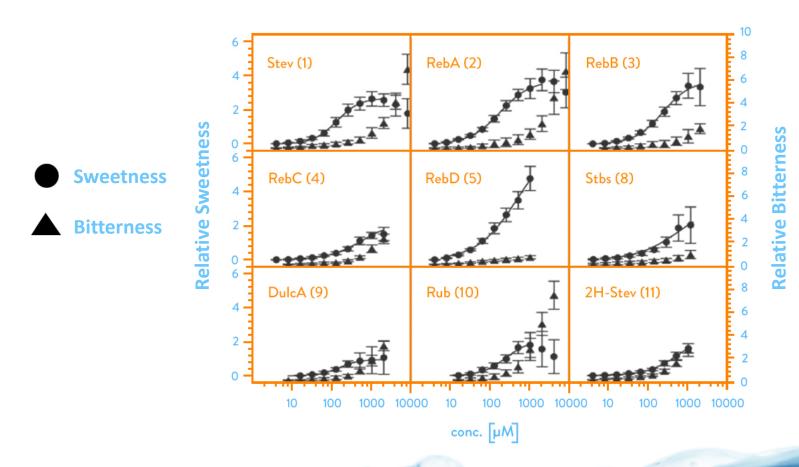


FORMULATION





TASTE COMPARISON BETWEEN THE STEVIOL GLYCOSIDES







CHALLENGES

METALIC AFTERTASTE

ACIDITY

TASTE

BITTERNESS

BULK

SWEETNESS LEVEL

TEXTURE







SOLUTIONS

FIRST:
DEFINE
THE GOAL

CONTROL	GOAL
Full sugar version	To reduce sugar by x%
Version with sweeteners	To replace the other sweeteners with Stevia by x%
Version with stevia	To improve the taste
Version with stevia	To reduce the cost
Full sugar version	Saving Project with stevia
No Control	To develop a new product with good taste



TASTE IS SUBJECTIVE... A TARGET IS NEEDED, ALWAYS!





WHY DO WE NEED A TARGET?

...IT'S NOT ONLY ABOUT NATURAL SWEETNESS... IT'S ALSO ABOUT:

1

SWEETNESS

What is the

desired

sweetness

level and

sensation?

2

TASTE

How to avoid

taste

distortion?

3

TEXTURE

What is the

best option to

replace the

texture?

4

MOUTHFEEL

How does the

product feel in

the consumers

mouth?

5

ACIDITY Acids

doses needs

to be

adjusted.

6

TOTAL BRIX

Some

ingredients

contribute to

the total Brix

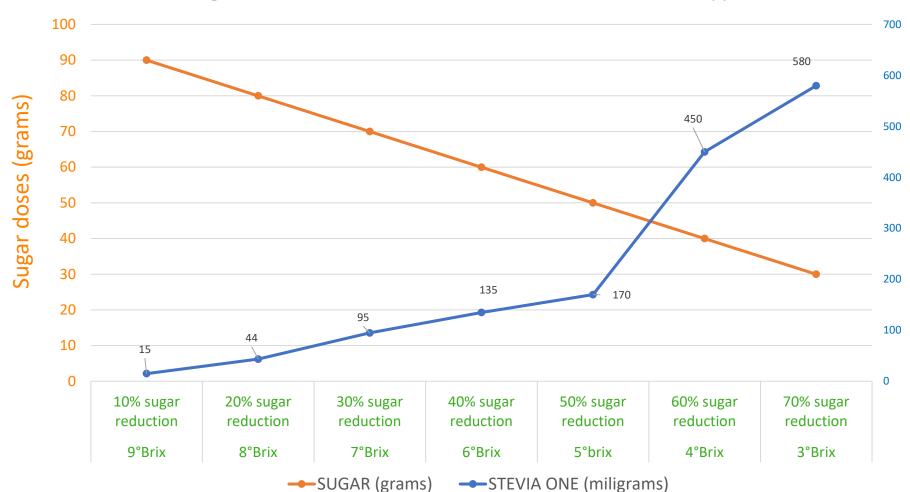






Sugar reduction vs. Stevia doses in a Carbonated Soft drink application





Stevia One doses

(miligrams)



SWEETENING POWER AT DIFFERENT SUGAR REDUCTION LEVELS IN A CARBONATED SOFT DRINK APPLICATION

SWEETNESS
The
sweetening
power is NOT
Linear neither



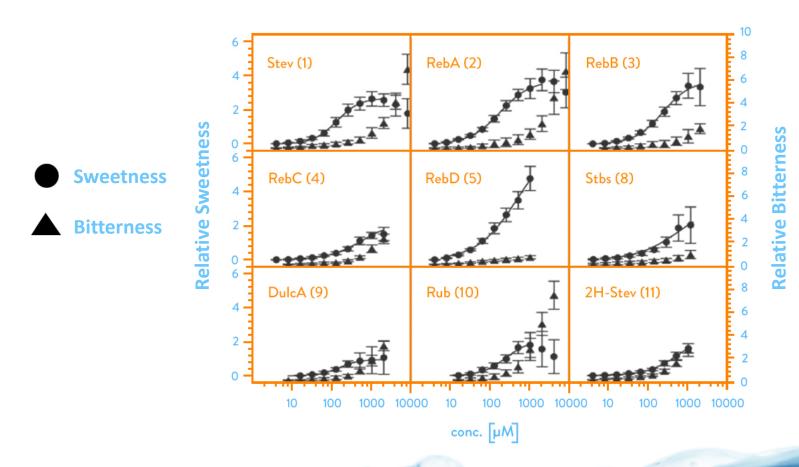


FORMULATION





TASTE COMPARISON BETWEEN THE STEVIOL GLYCOSIDES







SWEETNESS
The
sweetness
behaviour of
stevia is not
the same as

SWEETNESS PERCEPTION





2

TASTE

How to avoid

taste

distortion?

AGGRESSIVE SUGAR

REDUCTION

- STEVIOL GLYCOSIDES COMPOSITION IS VERY RELEVANT, CHOOSE THE RIGHT STEVIA
- EVERY STEVIA IS UNIQUE
- FLAVOR MODULATORS ARE NEEDED. NOT ALL THE STEVIA MODULATORS WORK WELL WITH ALL STEVIA PRODUCTS.
- OTHER SWEETENERS MAY BE NEEDED BECAUSE OF STEVIA DOSES AND AFTERTASTE CONSTRAINTS
- ACIDS NEED TO BE BALANCED TO ENSURE THAT THE FINAL PRODUCT IS WELL ROUNDED

CONSERVATIVE SUGAR

REDUCTION

- EVERY STEVIA IS UNIQUE. CHOOSING
 THE RIGHT STEVIA IS VERY IMPORTANT
- FLAVOR MODULATORS TECHNOLOGY
 MAY BE NEEDED DEPENDING ON THE
 APPLICATION AND THE TOTAL
 REDUCTION LEVEL
- ACIDS NEED TO BE BALANCED TO ENSURE THAT THE FINAL PRODUCT IS WELL ROUNDED





3

TEXTURE What

is the best

option to

replace the

texture?

4

MOUTHFEEL

How does the

product feel in

the consumers

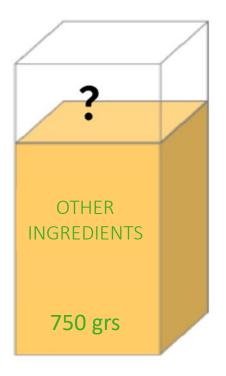
mouth?

SUGAR 250 grs

OTHER INGREDIENTS

750 grs VOLUME,
TEXTURE &
MOUTHFEEL
NEED TO BE
REPLACED OR RECRATED





TEXTURE, VOLUME & MOUTHFEEL AGENTS

GUMS, PECTINS, HYDROCOLLOIDS, POLYOLES, FIBERS

The Challenges and Solutions to Formulating with Stevia





ACIDITY Acids
doses needs
to be
adjusted.

	ACIDITY PERCEPTION	DESCRIPTION	IMPACT ON TASTE	PERMANENCE
ACETIC		Pungent	• • • •	
CITRIC		Refreshing	•	\bigcap
PHOSPHORIC		Low impact	•	\bigcap
FUMARIC		Clean, dry	• • •	
LACTIC		Soft	• •	
MALIC		Mature, soft	• • • •	
TARTARIC		Strong, dry	•	\bigcap





6

TOTAL BRIX

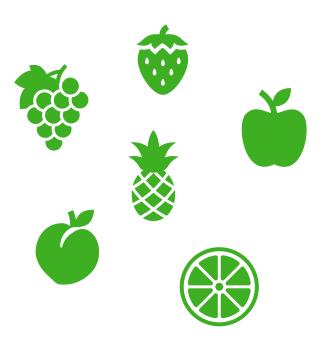
Some

ingredients

contribute to

the total Brix

OF ADDED SUGAR, REMEMBER TO CONSIDER THE
SUGARS FROM THE FRUIT, MILK OR OTHER
INGREDIENTS IN THE APPLICATION







- 1. Formulation is needed
- 2. Steviol glycosides composition is important
- 3. Flavor modulator technologies needed depending on the application
 - 5. Cost-effective solution

- 1. Challenging formulation
- 2. Steviol glycosides composition is highly relevant
- 3. Flavor modulator technologies needed
 - 4. Other sweeteners may be needed (doses and aftertaste constraints)
 - 5. High cost

High Sugar reduction % goal

- 1. Very easy formulation
- 2. First or second stevia generations are enough
- 3. Flavor modulator technologies probably not needed
 - 5. Saving projects

1. Formulation is needed

- 2. Steviol glycosides composition is important
- 3. Flavor modulator technologies probably needed will depend on the application
 - 5. Cost-effective solution

Very Sweet application

Low Sugar reduction % goal

Low Sweet application



6. STEVIA ONE: WHY PERU?





We strategically located ourselves in Peru to allow us to diversify the risk of weather conditions whilst growing Stevia in its native environment.



Ideal agricultural conditions precipitation, altitude, temperature, sunlight.



Vast extensions of land available.
The project can grow extensively.



Excellent growth and production 4 to 6 commercial harvests per year due to proximity to the equator (5° South).



Use of new agricultural areas.
Positive social and environmental impact for the country.

6. STEVIA ONE: OUR UNIQUE PROPOSAL







A unique Water-Based Extraction process, resulting in our amazing natural Stevia extract



Reliability through vertical integration & constant focus on quality

From the seeds to the final product, we are able to track & trace every batch of Stevia that we produce



SUSTAINABLE

Our Stevia products proudly carry the Rainforrest Alliance Certified seal, meeting comprehensive standards for environmental, social & economic sustainability

Thank you for your attention!

For questions, copy of the presentation and anything else we can help you with, please email dmulicka@acme-hardesty.com





