Research on China’s PVP (Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone) Industry, 2013-2017

Huidian Research

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1. PVP Industry

1.3 Upstream and Downstream of PVP Industry

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The upstream industries of PVP Industry are the manufacturing industries of acetylene, γ-butyrolactone (GBL), ammonia water and calcium carbide. Due to the wide PVP application areas, the distribution of downstream industries is relatively wide, and the main industries are everyday chemical, pharmaceutical and food and beverage industries. The relationships between the upstream and downstream are as follows:

Fig. 9 Relationships between the Upstream and Downstream of PVP Industry
4. China’s PVP Market

4.2 Production Capacity and Output of China’s PVP Industry

4.2.1 Industry Development

At present, there are more than a dozen PVP manufacturers in China, and the total production capacity is more than 20,000 tons; in 2012, the output was about 11,200 tons, increased by 180% compares with 2007, of which, more than 30% of the products are used to exports. It is can be seen from the statistics of production capacity and output that the actual PVP production capacity is already in the overcapacity state. At the same time, some China’s products cannot reach the quality requirements of some industries, and nearly 20% of China’s PVP consumption needs to be imported.

Supply and technology: several China’s PVP enterprises have established domestically and internationally excellent brand reputations, but China has no enterprise which can reach the operating rate of transnational enterprises. PVP was polymerized by the monomer of N-NVP, and both of NVP production technology and NVP polymerization technology has two kinds.

Import and Export: In the past, China’s PVP products mainly depend on imports; at present, China has become one of the major PVP exporters. However, the imported products still account for a considerable part of China’s consumption, which mainly because that some downstream enterprises have relatively high quality requirements on PVP, but the China made products cannot meet their requirements.

Consumption: In 2012, China’s PVP demand volume was nearly 10,082 tons and the demand mainly come from medicine, everyday chemicals and office supplies. Due to the development of downstream industries, the PVP consumption will continue to maintain a rapid growth, but the oversupply situation will continue.

Price: The price of PVP is mainly affected by the raw material prices of γ-butyrolactone, acetylene and ethanolamine. Due to the large enterprises number, the oversupply situation and the fierce competitions, the prices are primarily determined by the production costs.
4.2.2 Production Capacity and Output from 2007 to 2012

Fig. 16 China’s PVP Production Capacity and Output from 2007 to 2012

Source: Huidian Research