



CYCLAMATE

Cyclamate (INS 952, E 952) is a calorie-free sweetener discovered in 1937. It is 30 to 50 times sweeter than sucrose.

Cyclamate is metabolised to a limited extent by the bacteria in the lower gut by some individuals; limited absorption by the body. Cyclamate that is absorbed from the gut is excreted unchanged by the kidneys.

At international level, cyclamate has been evaluated by the scientific experts of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) (1982) and by the Scientific Committee on Food (SCF) of the European Commission (2000) - now the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). The Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) for cyclamate has been set at 11mg/kg body weight by JECFA and at 7mg/kg body weight by the SCF.

Cyclamate is approved for a variety of uses in foods, beverages and tabletop sweeteners in the EU under Annex II of Regulation 1333/2008. It is also approved in more than 50 countries worldwide.

A petition for the re-approval of cyclamate is currently under review by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the United States.