Public Good
ILSI is a nonprofit, worldwide organization whose mission is to provide science that improves human health and well-being and safeguards the environment.

Collaboration
ILSI achieves its mission by fostering collaboration among experts from public and private sectors of society on conducting, gathering, summarizing, and disseminating science.

Shared Values
ILSI believes leading scientists from industry, government, and academia and other civil society organizations can and should work together to identify and address concerns of common interest.
It has been my pleasure to have been involved with ILSI for over three decades, whether as a member representative, research partner, or as an individual scientist. ILSI’s ethos to actively engage experts from industry, government, academia, and other science organizations has and continues to bring diversity of thought and perspectives to improve and strengthen important science-based topics and processes, including but not limited to: identifying emerging issues; framing research questions; assessing research findings and outcomes; and designing and implementing health and safety solutions to improve the human and environmental condition. This multi-sector engagement and cross-disciplinary approach to cooperation and collaboration are the standards for advancing and improving our collective scientific knowledge and practices.

As mentioned, my familiarity with ILSI’s purpose and value has spanned three decades. However, it wasn’t until serving ILSI – first with ILSI North America and then as ILSI President – that I came to fully appreciate the scope and breadth of ILSI and its impact on people’s lives globally. In 2015, I was fortunate to visit several ILSI branches where I experienced the importance and value of our work in the local and regional context, outside of North America. These visits allowed me to witness first-hand the passion, purpose, enthusiasm and drive of those branches to make a positive difference. This opportunity also solidified for me the connectivity among the branches and the ‘oneness’ of ILSI, so eloquently articulated in our One ILSI approach and validated by staff’s dedication and creativity in program management and the unselfish willingness of volunteer leaders to work together to achieve common goals.

As you review the 2015 Annual Report, please be aware of a limitation it shares with all annual reports; it can only capture a fraction of the work accomplished. However, to better appreciate the totality of the excellent work and accomplishments of ILSI this past year, I encourage you to explore the various ILSI websites. Better yet, speak, engage and meet with the ILSI representatives present (or via email) to learn what is being done, considered, proposed in their locales. ILSI’s collective work and achievements continue to be the best kept secrets of this phenomenal organization and one which all who support ILSI need to better disseminate among our various audiences.

Which brings me to my final point and no one should be surprised by the focus I place on the importance of raising awareness of ILSI, whether to clarify what the organization is and is not; what it does and does not do; the extent of its scientific reach; and value of the scientific information it develops via its tripartite approach. I’ve encouraged, and even challenged, ILSI to place more emphasis on our communication efforts. To that end, I’m happy to report we are making progress. The graphics on page 18 provide a quantitative snapshot of where we are today. I’m confident these numbers will improve and more people will have the deep appreciation I and many others have of ILSI and our 37-year history contributing to science. As I mentioned in my remarks last year, this will be essential as ILSI continues its journey forward from good to better to best.

In closing, it has been a personal highlight and professional honor to be ILSI President and to work with all of you to deliver on ILSI’s promise to help make the world a healthier and safer place. I thank you for this opportunity and the privilege to serve.
ILSI has a challenge.

Public – private partnerships (PPPs) play an essential role in research. Academic institutions actively seek out private partners for many reasons in addition to just financial support. They help in building long-term, sustainable programs resulting in ground breaking science, translation of science into solutions, technical transfer that fosters innovation, and educating the next generation of scientists and technologists. Corporations are required to provide evidence demonstrating the efficacy and safety of the products they provide, be they human medicines; agrochemicals; food additives; etc. It is important, if not critical, for governments and industry to cooperate on defining effective and feasible methods and on setting data criteria. International bodies such as the World Health Organization (WHO) mobilize PPPs in times of crisis, e.g., with the pharmaceutical industry during the 2014 Ebola outbreak in West Africa and in developing new approaches to combat malaria.

There have always been those suspicious of any kind of collaboration between industry and non-industry players. In recent years some of these critics have grown louder and shriller. Some of the acrimony is between industries, abetted by journalists generating headlines to improve click-through rates. See, for example, recent bitter and damaging “debates” between organic and biotech food scientists. In many cases, critics argue that any industry involvement in the scientific process is unacceptable and presume guilt-by-association whenever corporate funding or technical expertise is involved. The motives for this are many and complex.

At the other extreme, there are, unfortunately, cases in which industry has colluded with so-called “experts” to obfuscate the evidence. These instances have had lasting impact. Not only have they put public health and safety at risk, but they have also created confusion, doubt, and mistrust.

ILSI is, to its very core, a PPP. It fosters multisector collaboration in every activity it undertakes. ILSI’s industry funding is and will be scrutinized, criticized, and held up as proof of scientific bias. So herein lies our challenge: we must work together to ensure that all entities and individuals within ILSI adhere to the principles outlined in our Conflict of Interest and Standards of Conduct policy documents. All entities must act with complete transparency. When reporters or others call to ask questions about our funding, and they do, we must be able and eager to share information openly and honestly.

I am very proud to say ILSI has successfully met many such challenges in 2015. Not only have we been transparent about who we are and what we do, we’ve taken swift and decisive action when we didn’t meet our own, high standards. But we can and should do more. I know going forward we will continue to meet and improve on these standards. It is not just our reputation as an organization and as individuals that is at stake. The health, safety, and well-being of the public we serve are at risk if we are unable to pursue our mission effectively.
ILSI’s very first work in 1978 focused on the toxicology and hazard/benefit of food ingredients. Since then, the organization’s clinical research and translation of science into practical tools has expanded to all areas of risk science: food and water; environmental; pharmaceutical; and consumer products.

Validating RISK21
The ILSI Health and Environmental Sciences Institute (HESI) maintains momentum on its premier initiative to improve how risk assessment is conducted: Risk Assessment for the 21st Century (RISK21). In 2015, ILSI HESI applied the RISK21 roadmap and decision matrix in a case study of a pyrethroid-based insect repellent used in bed netting to control mosquito-borne malaria. The results of the study showed the matrix emphasized the need to address the default uncertainty factor of 100 at the highest tier of the evaluation. It also showed in vitro studies and assays could be used to answer additional questions revealed by use of the matrix.

RISK21 Outreach in Asia
In Taipei, Taiwan, ILSI Taiwan organized a hands-on workshop conducted by a team of ILSI HESI scientific experts and technical staff. More than 100 attendees used the RISK21 roadmap and matrix to assess different hazard/exposure scenarios. Participants from Taiwanese health and safety agencies, representing approximately 30% of the attendees, were especially interested in methods for improving the risk assessment process. They came away from the event with an appreciation for Risk21 as an integrated evaluation strategy that synthesizes existing information into knowledge which can be used to safeguard human and environmental health.

ILSI Focal Point in China and the Chinese National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment hosted a similar workshop in Nanjing, China. At this event, safety risk assessors from every Chinese province participated in the risk assessment exercises conducted by the ILSI HESI team. ILSI HESI also conducted a short course on Risk21 at the China Society of Toxicology Annual Meeting in Wuhan, China.
Fostering Collaboration in Latin America
ILSI Argentina and ILSI Brasil co-organized an important workshop on risk analysis of foods derived from biotechnology. Held in São Paulo, Brazil, this event built on a previous international conference (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2013) on Codex Alimentarius’ guidance document: “Principles for the Risk Analysis of Foods Derived from Modern Biotechnology and Guideline for the Conduct of Food Safety Assessment of Foods Derived from Recombinant-DNA Plants,” which is a reference tool used in countries throughout Latin America. Representatives from five countries attended the workshop: Argentina; Brazil; Colombia; Costa Rica; and Paraguay.

The meeting gave regulators and risk assessors an opportunity to share information on how Codex guidance helps shape safety assessment of genetically-modified (GM) feed and food in their respective countries, and to exchange ideas on data requirements for regional harmonization of GM safety assessment policy and practice.

The workshop resulted in a consensus report which identifies research gaps and outlines the need for: improved compositional studies; clarification and/or strengthening of Codex recommendations on allergenicity; and evaluation of how animal studies contribute to risk analysis throughout the safety assessment process.

Building Scientific Capacity, Globally
The Partnership for Biosafety Risk Assessment and Regulation (the Partnership) was a 1.2 million USD program funded through the World Bank. In 2015, a workshop was held at the World Bank Headquarters in Washington, DC, USA, to mark its successful completion.

The Partnership was comprised of the ILSI Research Foundation, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Bank, and eight developing countries that have, or are considering, the adoption of agricultural biotechnology and have varying capacity in agricultural biotechnology, regulatory systems, and environmental risk assessment: Bangladesh; Vietnam; Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda; Colombia; Paraguay; and Uruguay. It used a flexible, responsive approach to meet the specific needs of each country, which included a combination of knowledge-sharing activities and technical assistance on environmental risk assessment and regulatory system design.

The Partnership resulted in: OECD consensus documents on the biology of cassava and common bean, important tools that will be used to inform risk assessments; 26 national and regional workshops focusing on biosafety, risk assessment, and regulatory harmonization; technical support and training of over 600 biosafety regulators, risk assessors and other scientists; and two online training courses on relevant biosafety topics.
Ensuring Integrity and Safety

Efforts to keep food and food ingredients safe must take into account the global nature of the food supply system. Actors throughout the supply chain and around the world must be involved in preventing the unintentional contamination of foods and in ensuring the integrity of ingredients added to foods to preserve, improve nutrition, and enhance flavor and appearance. ILSI has over 35 years of experience in studying the effectiveness and safety of fortificants; preservatives; stabilizers; and colors and flavors. It has provided millions for research on food microbiology to better understand microbes and when, how, and where they can enter the supply chain, all with the goal to reduce risk as much as possible.

In 2015, ILSI’s activities reflected the regional differences in need related to food safety systems ranging from advanced, developing, and near non-existent.

Understanding Existing Food Safety Systems

In Central America, many countries share harmonized food regulations that address the use of food additives. There is, however, no formal mechanism for sharing experiences or for cross-border technical training on the science underlying food safety policies and practices. ILSI Mesoamerica recognized this gap and organized a regional workshop on new science and technical trends related to food additives. Representatives from government agencies and universities from Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; and Panama participated in the event, discussing local and regional concerns regarding food additives. Workshop presenters also provided global perspective on food additives, stressing how Central America fits into larger, international food systems.

This workshop, held in El Salvador, also served as a model for future collaboration ILSI Mesoamerica intends to foster in the region on food safety and other health issues.

ILSI-India also held an important conference on food additives. Participants reviewed existing frameworks used to determine additive safety, especially in relation to the question being: do current safety evaluations allow for product innovation and maintain rigorous safety standards? An interesting area of discussion at ILSI-India’s conference was on science communication. An important recommendation coming out of the event was to invest more in communicating the evidence required, and methods used, to determine safety as well as to more broadly educate the public on the role of food additives in the food supply.

In Colombia, ILSI North Andean held a very focused seminar on food additives used to give foods specific functional properties. Case studies on added fiber to improve the glycemic index of a food and on incorporating foods with added fiber into weight management strategies were presented. These followed an overview lecture comparing food ingredient standards in Asia/Pacific, Europe, and the Americas.
ILSI’s 2015 food safety activities reflected regional differences in scientific and technical need. Projects were tailored for advanced, developing, and nascent food safety systems.

Achieving a First in Africa
“Effective food safety and quality management systems are essential not only for safeguarding the health and well-being of people, but also in fostering economic development and improving livelihoods” is how the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) opens its press release on the June 2015 joint FAO–ILSI South Africa microbiological risk assessment (MRA) training workshop. This first-ever, hands-on MRA training in southern Africa went beyond positioning food safety as an immediate health hazard and correctly places it within broader context encompassing political cooperation on public health, nutrition security, and economic stability and growth. FAO and ILSI South Africa stressed the important catalytic role the trainees have in fostering risk assessment programs in their home countries. Held in Namibia, and co-organized and co-funded by FAO and ILSI South Africa, the four-day workshop also reflects ILSI South Africa’s growing scientific role throughout sub-Saharan Africa.

Training in the Developed World
Microbiological food safety management throughout the production process currently focuses on prevention or reduction of a food safety hazard. Safety is, to a very limited extent, supported by end-product testing, which is more relevant for safety verification. However, both good control and verification are needed to prevent microbiological outbreaks in food products. ILSI Europe partnered with the International Association for Food Protection (IAFP) to develop a state-of-the-science training webinar for food safety professionals in industry, academia, and regulatory agencies on the “Relevance of Microbial End-Product Testing in Food Safety Management.” The webinar was the culmination of work conducted by ILSI Europe to identify standards and methods to improve the efficiency of end-product testing.

ILSI Europe and IAFP will work together throughout 2016 to raise awareness of the importance of end-product testing, the potential of new testing tools, and the benefit of harmonized procedures.

Maintaining Safety in a Globalized Market
The “spices and seasoning” food category is one of the most frequent categories cited in submissions to the US Food and Drug Administration’s Reportable Food Registry for Salmonella contamination. In addition, most spices consumed in the United States are sourced overseas, often in places lacking sufficient standards and/or technical expertise to ensure reduction of Salmonella to safe levels. In part for these reasons, ILSI North America launched a research program in 2015 with objectives to establish standardized inoculation protocols and to validate surrogate organisms for industrial-scale spice treatments and an ultimate goal is to improve public safety. ILSI North America’s research is supported in part by a generous grant from the American Spice Trade Association.
ILSI nutrition programs improve scientific understanding of macronutrients, essential micronutrients, and food components that contribute to health throughout the life cycle.

Healthy Aging Around the World
Throughout the world, and especially in regions where elderly comprise a significant and growing portion of the population, understanding the aging process and how diet and other lifestyle factors influence it is an important topic. In 2015, ILSI Japan held its 7th International Conference on Nutrition and Aging in Tokyo.

Oral and poster presentations from experts within Japan and abroad shared science on a variety of topics within an overall theme of “stretching our healthy life expectancy.” These topics included optimal nutrition as preventative medicine; nutrition and cognitive function; the microbiome; and the role of physical activity in healthy aging.

There was also a presentation on traditional Japanese cuisine and life expectancy. This talk discussed Intangible Cultural Heritage, defined by the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization as “cultural expressions that have been passed from one generation to another, have evolved in response to their environments and contribute to giving us a sense of identity and continuity...” The presentation incorporated concepts that go beyond traditional nutrition science and physiology, but nevertheless provided insights on longevity.

Healthy aging is also the theme of the ongoing One ILSI project. The project, spearheaded by ILSI Southeast Asia Region, seeks to identify factors contributing to good health in the elderly and to create an aging profile among participating countries. This is being done by examining the best available evidence in various countries in Asia and Latin America regarding demographic and other characteristics that define elderly individuals and the mid-life factors that contribute to healthy vs. pathological aging. Identified and supported by local ILSI branches, researchers in Brazil; Costa Rica; India; Korea; Malaysia; The Philippines; Taiwan; and Thailand have committed to the project to date.
Focusing on Sugar
Sugar serves an important role in imparting sweetness in food. In the form of glucose, it further serves important functional and physiological roles in the body. However, in light of increasing caloric intake and declining energy expenditure, sugar is seen as one of the main contributors to rising obesity rates. ILSI Southeast Asia Region held a series of four events on sugars that recognized differences in consumption rates and health issues among countries. These were held in Australia; Singapore; Thailand; and Vietnam and organized with local partners.

Each event reviewed intake sources and trends in consumption in regional and local context, dietary guidelines on sugar consumptions, and consumer perceptions of sugar and low-calorie sweeteners. In Singapore, the panel of experts explored and identified opportunities and challenges in product innovation that could ultimately result in reduced sugar consumption.

ILSI Southeast Asia Region’s work on sugar in 2015 also included development of the publication “Intake of Added Sugar in Malaysia: A Review” which is accepted for publication in Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition in 2016. The review examines the best available evidence regarding levels of added sugar consumption among different age and sex groups in Malaysia, but recommended options for better and more standardized measures in the future to obtain a better assessment of added sugar intake.

In India, ILSI-India sponsored a study at National Institute of Nutrition, Indian Council of Medical Research to assess the consumption levels of sugar and their sources among various age, gender, physiological, and physical activity groups among rural (conducted in 2011-12) and urban populations (conducted in 2014-15) in general and metropolitan cities. Results of the studies are to be submitted for publication in 2016.

The Importance of Microbiota Early in Life
ILSI Europe’s robust program on the human biome includes focus on understanding the role of microbiota in programming health and disease during early stages of life. In 2015, ILSI Europe initiated projects to review existing evidence related to bacterial colonization early in life (mammary gland and placental microbiota) and to better understand potential metabolic, immunological, and cognitive outcomes through the nutritional modulation of microbiota.

Experts are conducting analysis of existing evidence of bacterial colonization early in life and implications for later in life, especially related to inflammatory conditions. They will examine how bacterial colonization can be impacted by nutrition and whether this intervention has potential implications for maternal and infant nutrition.

Early Nutrition in Rural China
Since 2001, the Chinese Center for Disease Control (China CDC) and ILSI Focal Point in China have partnered on efficacy testing and distribution of Ying Yang Bao (YYB), a complementary food supplement developed to improve early child nutrition. Intervention studies were conducted among rural communities where vitamin and mineral deficiencies were common. ILSI Focal Point in China demonstrated the use of YYB leads to reduced rates of anemia, stunting, and diarrhea, and to improved cognitive development.

By 2014, YYB intervention was available to 12 million infants. In 2015, the Chinese government committed approximately 72 million USD to expand the YYB program with a goal to reach over 100 million Chinese infants.

Nutrition Reviews, published by ILSI in partnership with Oxford University Press, is an international, peer-reviewed journal dedicated to the publication of authoritative literature reviews that analyze and synthesize existing and emerging knowledge in the field of nutrition science. For the 6th year in a row, Nutrition Reviews has improved its Impact Factor (6.067) and ISI Journal Citation Reports ranking (4th of 77 journals in the Nutrition & Dietetics category).
Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition Security

ILSI’s programs in sustainable agriculture and nutrition security deal with the challenges of increased global food demand and regional impacts of climate change in an informed, collaborative, and sustainable manner.

Exploring New Technologies
Climate change, when coupled with population growth and increased affluence leading to changes in consumption patterns, is adding stress to food and water resources globally. Some of the most critical challenges the world collectively faces are in south and east Asia, where the rate of demographic change is especially acute. ILSI Korea has recognized the threat of diminished food supplies since the 2007 – 2008 world food price crises and has held a series of events exploring how the agriculture sector and the food industry can respond to rapid change and new demands. In prior years and in 2015, the focus of these events has been primarily on if and how food biotechnology can be a tool for improving crop yields and nutritional profiles of staple foods.

In 2015, ILSI Korea expanded the debate. It partnered with the Korean Society for Food Engineering to organize an international symposium in which participants investigated existing and promising new technologies for food preservation and food distribution.
In its commitment to ensuring long-term nutrition security, ILSI works to improve how agricultural systems respond to climate change, extreme weather events, and increased demand.

**Modeling to Understand Sustainability**

Fruits, vegetables, and legumes play an essential role in nutritious diets and 2015 dietary recommendations issued by the United States government reinforce their importance. Climate change and diminished water resources, however, are threatening medium and long-term prospects for maintaining and increasing their production to meet demand.

In 2015, the ILSI Research Foundation; the University of California, Davis; the Agricultural Model Intercomparison and Improvement Project; and the Southeast Climate Consortium co-organized a workshop where participants from public and private sectors shared a range of perspectives and experiences on what is needed for a model-based sustainability assessment of future domestic production, availability, and price for fruits and vegetables.

Participants acknowledged that sourcing environmental, hydrologic, and agronomic data will require ongoing stakeholder commitment. Based on current data availability, the first assessment will focus on 13 crops in the United States. The goal, however, is for this assessment to provide a model for assessments in other geographies and additional crops.

**Nutrition Security in Context of Total Diet**

The European Union (EU) has recognized the need to guard against and prepare for short-term food crisis due to growing demands on limited resources exacerbated by weather extremes, financial downturns, and other factors. It has established the Metrics, Models and Foresight for European Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security (SUSFANS) project, with the objective to “build the conceptual framework, the evidence base and analytical tools for underpinning EU-wide food policies…” that simultaneously ensures adequate food production and improves diets to reverse trends in obesity and diet-related, non-communicable diseases.

Within SUSFANS, ILSI Europe is co-leader of a specific track of work to build and maintain a broad stakeholder coalition over the life of the project. ILSI Europe is responsible for organizing four stakeholder conferences, the first of which took place in 2015 and focused on reviewing a conceptual framework and metrics for assessing sustainability.
The individuals who serve on the ILSI Board of Trustees bring a range of expertise, experience, and perspective to their work defining and achieving ILSI’s scientific goals. These individuals do not represent the organizations or institutions for which they work and are unpaid volunteers who take their scientific and fiduciary responsibilities to the organization seriously. We thank them for the generous gift of time and energy.

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McDonald’s (China) Co., Ltd.
Mead Johnson Pediatric Nutrition Institute (China)
Mondelēz Shanghai Food Corporate Management Co., Limited
Monsanto Biotech Research (Beijing) Co., Ltd.
Nestlé (China) Ltd
Nu Skin
PepsiCo Asia R&D Center Co., Ltd.
QINGBI Co., Inc.
Red Bull Asian FZE
Rich Products Corporation
Roquette
Tingyi Holding Corp.
Unilever China
Wrigley Confectionery (China) Limited
Wyeth Nutritional (China) Co., Ltd.
Yum! Restaurants China
Nestle R & D Centre India Pvt. Ltd.
PepsiCo India Holdings (P) Ltd.
Piramal Health Care Ltd.
Rohya Dyechem Pvt. Ltd.
Sayaji Sethness Ltd.
Yakult Danone India Private Ltd.

ILSI Japan
ADEKA Corporation
Ajinomoto Co., Inc.
Ajinomoto General Foods, Inc.
Amano Enzyme Inc.
API Co., Ltd.
Asahi Group Holdings, Ltd.
BASF Japan Ltd.
Bayer CropScience K.K.
Calpis Co., Ltd.
Coca-Cola (Japan) Co., Ltd.
Danisco Japan Ltd.
Dow Chemical Japan Ltd.
DuPont Kabushiki Kaisha
FANCL Corporation
Fuji Oil Co., Ltd.
FUJIFILM Corporation
Ibiden Co., Ltd.
Ito En, Ltd.
Kagome Co., Ltd.
Kaneka Corporation
Kao Corporation
Kewpie Corporation
Kikkoman Corporation
Kirin Co., Ltd.
Knorr Foods Co., Ltd.
Kyowa Hakko Bio Co., Ltd.
Matsutani Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.
Megmilk Snow Brand Co., Ltd.
Meiji Co., Ltd.
Mitsubishi Shoji Foodtech Co., Ltd.
Mitsui Norin Co., Ltd.
Mitsui Sugar Co., Ltd.
Miyoshi Oil & Fat Co., Ltd.
Monsanto Japan Ltd.
Morinaga & Co., Ltd.
Morinaga Milk Industry Co., Ltd.
Nagase & Co., Ltd.
Nestlé Japan Ltd.
NH Foods Ltd.
Nichirei Corporation
Nippon Inc.
Nippon Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd.
Nisshin Seifun Group Inc.
NOF Corporation
Ogawa & Co., Ltd.
Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
Prima Meat Packers, Ltd.
Riken Vitamin Company, Ltd.
San-Ei Gen F.F.I., Inc.
Sapporo Breweries Ltd.
Shiono Koryo Kaisha, Ltd.
Showa Sangyo Company, Ltd.
Soda Aromatic Co, Ltd.
Suntory Holdings, Ltd.
Syngenta Japan K.K.
T. Hasegawa Co., Ltd.
Taiyo Kagaku Co., Ltd.
Takasago International Corporation
The Nisshin OilliO Group, Ltd.
Ueno Fine Chemicals Industry, Ltd.
Unilever Japan Service K.K.
VCC Japan Co., Ltd.
Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd.
Yamazaki Baking Co., Ltd.

ILSI Korea
AMOREPACIFIC CORPORATION
Amway Korea, Ltd.
BASF Company Ltd.
Bayer Crop Science Korea
CJ CheilJedang Corporation
Coca-Cola Korea Company, Limited
Daesang Co., Ltd.
Dow AgroSciences
DuPont Korea, Inc.
HAI'TAI CONFECTIONERY & FOODS CO., LTD.
Herbalife Korea Co., Ltd.
JMC Corporation
KOREA YAKULT CORPORATION
Lotte Group R&D Center
MARS Korea
MONSANTO KOREA LTD.
NONGSHIM CO., LTD.
Pulmuone Co., Ltd.
Samyang Corporation
SEMPIO FOODS COMPANY
SPC Co., Ltd.
SYNGENTA KOREA Ltd.

ILSI Mesoamerica
Abbott
ALCASA
Coca-Cola
DEMASA
D&PL Semillas
DOLE Tropical Products
Dos Pinos Dairy Products
Grupo Bimbo
Mead Johnson
Mondeléz
Nestlé
Pozuelo

ILSI North America
Abbott Nutrition
Ajinomoto North America, Inc.
Archer Daniels Midland Company
BENEo Group
Campbell Soup Company
Cargill, Incorporated
The Coca-Cola Company
ConAgra Foods, Inc.
Dr Pepper Snapple Group
DSM Nutritional Products
DuPont Nutrition & Health
Egg Nutrition Center
Firmenich
General Mills Inc.
Herbalife International of America, Inc.
The HERSHEY Company
Ingridion Incorporated
International Tree Nut Council
Kellogg Company
Kraft Foods Group, Inc.
Mars, Incorporated
McDonald’s Corporation
McNeil Nutritionals, LLC
Mondeléz International
Monsanto Company
Monster Energy
National Dairy Council
Nestlé USA
Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc.
PepsiCo, Inc.
Red Bull GmbH
Senomyx, Inc.
Starbucks Coffee Company
Tate & Lyle
Unilever
The Valspar Corporation
Welch’s
2015 Member and Supporting Companies

continued

ILSI North Andean
Abbott Laboratories de Colombia S.A.
Alfonzo Rivas y Cía
Alimentos Polar Colombia S.A.S.
Alquería-Productos Naturales de la Sabana S.A.
Amway Colombia
Arcos Dorados (McDonalds)
Cargill de Venezuela S.R.L.
Cervecería Polar
Clariant Colombia
Coca-Cola de Venezuela
Coca-Cola Servicios de Colombia, S.A.
Compañía Agrícola S.A.S. – Monsanto
DSM Nutritional Products Colombia S.A.
DuPont N&H/Andean
Industrias Lácteas Toni
Ingredion Colombia S.A.
Kellogg de Colombia S.A.
Laboratorio Franco Colombiano Lafrancol S.A.
Mead Johnson Nutrition Colombia Ltda.
Mead Johnson Nutritionals Ecuador
Mead Johnson Nutritionals Venezuela
Meats de Colombia S.A.S.
Mondelēz Colombia S.A.S.
Monsanto – Ecuador
Monsanto – Venezuela
Nestlé de Colombia
Nestlé del Ecuador
Nestlé Venezuela
Omníflora de Colombia S.A.S.
Parmalat Venezuela
PepsiCo Alimentos Colombia LTDA
PepsiCo de Venezuela
Postobón S.A.
PRONACO C.A.
Refreshment Product Services Ecuador S.A. (Coca-Cola)
Rey Banano del Pacifico C.A.
Reybanpac
Seatech International Inc.
(Sociedad Agrícola e Industrial San Carlos
Tecnas S.A.
Unilever Andina Colombia Ltda.

ILSI South Africa
Clover Industries Limited
Coca-Cola SA
Bayer CropScience
DSM Nutritional Products
Kellogg Company of South Africa
Mars Africa
Monsanto SA
Nestlé
Unilever SA (Pty) Ltd

ILSI South Andean
Coca-Cola de Chile S.A.
Danisco Chile S.A.
DSM Nutritional Products Chile S.A.
Monsanto Chile S.A.
Nestlé Chile S.A.
Tresmontes S.A.

ILSI Southeast Asia Region
Abbott Nutrition R&D
Ajinomoto SEA Regional Headquarters, Co., Ltd
BASF South East Asia Pte Ltd
BENEOS Asia Pacific Pte Ltd
Campbell Arnotts
Suntory Beverage & Food Company Japan (Cerebos Pacific Limited)
Coca-Cola Southeast Asia Services Co Ltd
Danone Asia Pacific Holdings Pte Ltd
DSM Nutritional Products Asia Pacific Pte Ltd
DuPont Nutrition and Health F&N Interflavine Ltd
Fonterra Cooperative Group Limited FrieslandCampina
General Mills
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Pte Ltd
Kellogg Asia Pacific Pte Ltd
MARS Incorporated
Mead Johnson Nutrition (Asia Pacific) Pte Ltd
Mondelēz International
Monsanto Singapore Co (Pte) Ltd
Morgan Stanley
Nagase & Co, Ltd
Nestlé R&D Center (Pte) Ltd
Nutrition Strategies International
PepsiCo International – Asia Services Ltd
PT Cargill Indonesia
PT Nutrifood Indonesia
Simplott Australia Pty Ltd
Unilever North Asia, South East Asia Australasia
Yakult Honsha Co, Ltd
Yeo Hiap Seng Ltd

ILSI Taiwan
Abbott Laboratories Services Corporation, Taiwan Branch
AGV Products Corp.
Ajinomoto Taiwan Inc.
Amway Taiwan Company Limited
Cerebos International Health Ltd., Taiwan Branch
Chien Cheng Trading Co., Ltd.
China Grain Products Research & Development Institute
Coca-Cola Far East Ltd.
Ilac Hwa Foods Corporation
Mars Taiwan
McDonald’s Restaurants (Taiwan) Co., Ltd
Monsanto Far East Ltd., Taiwan Branch
Nestlé Taiwan Ltd.
Nu Skin Taiwan
Nutritec-Enjoy Corporation
Nutritec-Enjoy Nutrition Center, Inc.
Oriental EuroPharma Co., Ltd
Pfizer Limited
Standard Foods Corporation
Taiwan Chlorella Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Taiwan Sugar Corporation
Toong Yeuan Enterprise Co., Ltd
Uni-President Enterprises Corporation
Universal Integrated Corporation
Vedan Enterprise Corporation
Vitalon Foods Company
Wei Chuan Foods Corporation

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ILSI Annual Report 2015
Communications Snapshot

Communication via the Website (www.ilsi.org)\(^1\)

Website Visits\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Website Visits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>49,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>55,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>131,330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Visits Year End Comparison

Website Traffic in 2015 (by Geography)

- Europe: 32%
- Asia & Australasia: 30%
- Latin America: 21%
- Africa & Middle East: 12%
- Other: 5%

Website Traffic in 2015 (by Source)

- Organic Search: 59%
- Direct: 28%
- Social Media: 10%
- Referral: 2%
- Email: 1%
- Other: 2%
Communication Outreach and Impressions

2015 ILSI Newsletter and ILSI Spotlight Reach

1. Includes networked websites for ILSI (headquarters); ILSI Brasil; ILSI Europe; ILSI Mesoamerica; ILSI Middle East; ILSI North America; ILSI Nor-Andino; ILSI South Africa; ILSI Southeast Asia; and the ILSI Research Foundation. All other entities maintain independent website sites whose analytics are not reported here.

2. Email sent from ILSI Communications.

3. Combined impressions for ILSI (headquarters) accounts on Twitter, Facebook, and LinkedIn.

4. ILSI (headquarters) YouTube channel.

243,471 Impressions in 2015

150,000

125,000

100,000

75,000

50,000

25,000

0

22,021

131,330

68,144

19,765

131,330

22,021

68,144

19,765

48% Open Rate

65% Click-Through Rate

22,021 Number of Sends

* Through 30 June 2015
The ILSI branches and the ILSI Research Foundation are separate legal entities affiliated with ILSI corporate through individual charter agreements. The branches have independent accounting departments and follow accounting principles standard in their home countries.

An aggregate of financial information for ILSI corporate, the ILSI branches, and the ILSI Research Foundation is presented here. Although ILSI corporate does not audit the information submitted by the branches for this report, it is a best estimate of global financial activity.

### ILSI & Affiliates 2014

#### Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member Support</td>
<td>$12,631,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants &amp; Contributions</td>
<td>$6,054,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Grants</td>
<td>$1,389,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest &amp; Dividend Income</td>
<td>$567,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>$477,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Registration</td>
<td>$343,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>$466,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>$21,928,653</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program Staffing &amp; Support</td>
<td>$6,516,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Meetings</td>
<td>$4,400,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General &amp; Administrative</td>
<td>$3,590,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>$2,739,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>$1,169,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance</td>
<td>$899,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>$443,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>$19,758,886</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Change in Net Assets from Operations: $2,169,767
Change in Fair Value of Investments: $569,423

**Change in Net Assets**: $2,739,190
The International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI) is a nonprofit, worldwide organization established in 1978 to advance scientific understanding of nutrition, food safety, toxicology, risk assessment, and the environment.

ILSI brings experts from the private and public sectors, who work together to improve the science used to ensure human and environmental health and safety.