Kellanova

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Read full terms of disclosure

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:
☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Kellanova is a leading company in global snacking, international cereal and noodles, plant-based foods, and North American frozen breakfast. Its iconic world-class brands include Kellogg's, Pringles, Cheez-It, and Pop-Tarts. Kellanova is building on the strong heritage, brand equity, and legacy built over the previous 117 years as Kellogg Company. Through our Better Days Promise, we are expanding on the sustainability and social responsibility that were a strong part of the Kellogg company's ethos. Kellanova's Better Days Promise is our commitment to advancing sustainable and equitable access to food by addressing the intersection of wellbeing, hunger, sustainability, equity, diversity, and inclusion (ED&I) for 4 billion people by the end of 2030. As part of our commitment to fighting climate change, we are also expanding our previous 2C pathway commitment to a 1.5C pathway (currently under validation by SBTi). Kellanova's strategy and ethos focus on delivering on our commitments to investors, suppliers, customers, employees, and the communities we operate in.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

13000000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

Our scope 1 and 2 emissions reporting excludes our joint ventures in Africa. These joint ventures are currently included in our scope 3—category 15 investments. [Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US4878361082

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

487836108

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

K

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BSJC864

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

LONOZNOJYIBXOHXWDB86

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

005356209
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Egypt
☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Ireland
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Belgium
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Malaysia

☑ Nigeria
☑ Romania
☑ Colombia
☑ Eswatini
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for all facilities	*We can provide geolocation data for all facilities.*

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kutno

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.22013

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

19.43415

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mechelen

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.015479

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.456973

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Manchester

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.44775

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.31422

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Portable Foods

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.05137

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.91412

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wrexham RTEC

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.05137

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.91412

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Valls

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.2861

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

1.2499

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Anseong

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.01841

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

127.257071

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Enstek

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

2.75108

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.76127

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rayong

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.0191

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.15016

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sri city

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.4379

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

79.9543

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Takasaki

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.3002

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.0717

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Taloja

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.3669

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.1758

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Botany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.948199

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

151.207147

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Springs

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-26.25

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

28.4

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

GIZA Mass food and Mass food International

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.999349

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

31.101431

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pendik

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.87041

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

29.27218

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bogota

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

4.601137

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.068294

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Guayaquil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-2.138491

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.930262

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sao Lourenco do Oeste (3 plants)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-26.35566

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-52.849837

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Queretaro

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.58806

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-100.38806

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Toluca

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.80038

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-99.87376

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rossville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.044294

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-89.547602

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Blue Anchor

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.762398

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-75.085108

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

San Jose

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.356482

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.871674

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Zanesville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.010338

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-82.024149

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Grand Rapids

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.912839

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.659044

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Muncy

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.20564

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.78552

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pikeville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.5161

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-82.5173

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Linares

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.85908

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-99.56567

Row 32

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rome

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.205338

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.174394

Row 33

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wyoming

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.895721

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.651459

Row 34

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cary

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.79154

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-78.78112

Row 35

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cincinnati

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.162

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.45689

Row 36

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kansas City

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.14656

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-94.624314

Row 37

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Jackson

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.6102

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.814
[Add row]

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:
☑ Value chain (excluding own land)

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:
☑ Do not own/manage land

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Kellanova does not own, operate or lease agricultural lands.

Processing/ Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

429140.78

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Kilogram

☑ Pounds

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

As we have sites all over the world, we receive data in kilograms and pounds. For kilograms the volumes are divided by 1,000 For pounds the volume is divided 2,240.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Primary packaging

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 6-10%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Kellanova uses timber based products only for primary, secondary and tertiary packaging.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

68368.94

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Kilogram

☑ Pounds

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

As we have sites all over the world, we receive data in kilograms and pounds. For kilograms the volumes are divided by 1,000 For pounds the volume is divided 2,240

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm kernel oil derivatives

☑ Palm oil derivatives

☑ Refined palm oil

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Kellanova is committed to purchasing 100% physically certified palm oil (RSPO) by the end of 2025. We are currently on track to meet this goal, having achieved 80% at the end of 2022 (as Kellogg Company). Our work has continued to expand through direct investment with Wild Asia, a Malaysian non-profit organization that supports smallholder farmers increase their ability to achieve certification through multiple interventions including providing training on regenerative and sustainable agricultural techniques.

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

(1.22.3) Indicate if you have direct soy and/or embedded soy in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Direct soy only

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

107939.9

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Kilogram

☑ Pounds

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

As we have sites all over the world, we receive data in kilograms and pounds. For kilograms the volumes are divided by 1,000 For pounds the volume is divided 2,240

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Soybean meal

☑ Soybean oil

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Soy is part of Kellanova's 12 priority ingredients.

Cocoa

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply
☑ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

25927.66

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply
☑ Kilogram
☑ Pounds

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

As we have sites all over the world, we receive data in kilograms and pounds. For kilograms the volumes are divided by 1,000 For pounds the volume is divided 2,240

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Cocoa is part of Kellanova's 12 priority ingredients.
[Fixed row]

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Kellanova has committed to responsibly sourcing its priority ingredients and support agriculture, which is smart for our climate and smart for the growers. This commitment will enable improved resilience to impacts from things such as weather events or market shocks, productivity, particularly for smallholder farmers, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. We are committed to responsibly sourcing ingredients such as rice, wheat, corn, sugar and potatoes. These ingredients are most material to our business due to spend and prevalence in our portfolio. As a leading global plant-based food company, one of these ingredients are in almost every food we make.

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:
☑ No

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:
☑ No

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:
☑ 21-30%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Kellanova has committed to responsibly sourcing its priority ingredients and support agriculture, which is smart for our climate and smart for the growers. This commitment will enable improved resilience to impacts from things such as weather events or market shocks, productivity, particularly for smallholder farmers, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. We are committed to responsibly sourcing ingredients such as rice, wheat, corn, sugar and potatoes. These ingredients are most material to our business due to spend and prevalence in our portfolio. As a leading global plant-based food company, one of these ingredients are in almost every food we make.

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Kellanova has committed to responsibly sourcing its priority ingredients and support agriculture, which is smart for our climate and smart for the growers. This commitment will enable improved resilience to impacts from things such as weather events or market shocks, productivity, particularly for smallholder farmers, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. We are committed to responsibly sourcing ingredients such as rice, wheat, corn, sugar and potatoes. These ingredients are most material to our business due to spend and prevalence in our portfolio. As a leading global plant-based food company, one of these ingredients are in almost every food we make.

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 81-90%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Kellanova has committed to responsibly sourcing its priority ingredients and support agriculture, which is smart for our climate and smart for the growers. This commitment will enable improved resilience to impacts from things such as weather events or market shocks, productivity, particularly for smallholder farmers, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. We are committed to responsibly sourcing ingredients such as rice, wheat, corn, sugar and potatoes. These ingredients are most material to our business due to spend and prevalence in our portfolio. As a leading global plant-based food company, one of these ingredients are in almost every food we make.

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:
☑ No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:
☑ 51-60%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Kellanova has committed to responsibly sourcing its priority ingredients and support agriculture, which is smart for our climate and smart for the growers. This commitment will enable improved resilience to impacts from things such as weather events or market shocks, productivity, particularly for smallholder farmers, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. We are committed to responsibly sourcing ingredients such as rice, wheat, corn, sugar and potatoes. These ingredients are most material to our business due to spend and prevalence in our portfolio. As a leading global plant-based food company, one of these ingredients are in almost every food we make.
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Cocoa: Through our partnership with Enveritas we have in depth visibility to practices likley occurring at the smallhodler level of our cocoa supply chain. However, we do not have tracebility. Through Enveritas we invest in smallhodler level community enhacement program with a local NGO, MESAD that has contructred 2 schools in the Ivory Coast over the last 2 years. Thes schools are located in cocoa growuing communities that have a high liklihood of being in our supply chain. Deforestation: Through our partnership with Proforest, we measure traceability to the mill and traceability to the plantation. We also publicly disclose our annual mill list, identifying all the mills we could potentially expose through our Tier 1 suppliers' operations. Our partnership with Enveritas facilitates mapping and COO assumptions based on supplier data and publicly available information. KGS: For several of our priority ingredients, including wheat, corn, rice, potatoes, and strawberries, we work with our suppliers to identify a sample of growers to complete the Kellanova Grower's Survey (KGS). Although the responses are anonymous to protect the growers' information, we do receive country of origin information from them in addition to information regarding their agricultural practices, allowing us insight into Tier 2 of our supply chain. Origins: Our Origins programs are our opportunity to invest at the "Origin" of our supply chains. These projects are often developed with our Suppliers and their farmers, in addition to a third-party expert, to mitigate risk and drive sustainability at the farm level. These specific investments in our supply chain allow us to have Tier 2 visibility into our supply chain. Examples of these projects include our InGrained project in the North American rice supply chain, working with farmers in Louisiana to implement AWD practices, our project with wheat farmers in the UK, where we work to institute sustainable agricultural practices and empower the use of new agritech.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Recycling

☑ Composting (industrial/home)

☑ Landfill

☑ Other, please specify :Technically recyclable packaging that is managed in take back schemes.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

Palm oil

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

Soy

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

Cocoa

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Yearly implementation of the medium- and long- term strategy and glidepath within the annual Objectives, Goals, Strategy and Metrics (OGSM) process. Results of the key performance indicators (KPIs) measuring progress to provide feedback and opportunity to adjust to the medium- and long- term strategies. The Company also has an Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") program to address enterprise risks, and sustainability is a risk category evaluated and identified by that function. High-level categories are identified at the Board/Board committee level and then functions identify specific risks feeding into that, such as climate and water.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Overall medium- term strategy encompassed in the Compelling Business Need (CBN) which frames the priorities, overall end to end strategy and cascading to all levels of the organization. The CBN sets the parameter for the yearly annual Objectives, Goals, Strategy and Metrics (OGSM).

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Long- term strategy and glidepath to meet the company commitments. It provides the overall long -term direction for the Compelling Business Need (CBN).
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ Other, please specify :External consultants Scenario analysis Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Wildfires

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Other policy, please specify **:Removal of sustainability incentives and enablers**

☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology
☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Other, please specify **:Competitors and peers**

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Kellanova's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process plays a crucial role in day-to-day risk management. The ERM follows a structured approach of risk/opportunities identification and assessment, strategic impact evaluation and integration into short-, medium- and long- term strategies. Risk and opportunities identification and assessment: Kellanova assesses regulatory and physical risks globally, focusing on both current and emerging risks. Through the global EHS program manufacturing sites evaluate and prepare for emergencies considering local acute and chronic risks (e.g., storms, floods, droughts). Global Corporate Affairs monitors short-, medium-, and long-term reputational risks. The ERM does a global internal survey involving key business leaders and managers and assesses the potential size and scope of identified risks. Risks and opportunities are also considered during asset mergers, acquisitions and new developments. Procurement assesses commodities risk (availability/pricing due to climate change). Water risk profiles are assessed every 4 years, considering water use, discharge, and climate change. Financial and Strategic Impact Evaluation: The ERM process integrates the different risk / opportunities identification and assessment processes and compares severity, likelihood and impact to determine the potential financial or strategic effect on the business. Substantive risks (defined as major brand, manufacturing impact or major sales loss) are reviewed at least annually with some reviewed several times a year. Results are integrated into financial reports (10-K). However, we would note that "substantive," "material" or "materiality" as used in this report differ from the thresholds and definitions of materiality used in the context of our disclosure and filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The ERM identifies options to mitigate risks and enhance opportunities. Integration into strategy: Steps are taken to mitigate and manage controllable aspects of these risks or enhance potential opportunities. We use a cost-benefit ratio to determine if the benefits of intended action outweigh the short-term costs. By using this metric, we can incorporate our resilience to the event by shifting supply or production and include additional long-term costs. For example, it allowed us to implement a comprehensive 5-yr strategy for our plant in Mechelen (Belgium) to integrate energy and water needs (completed in 2024) reducing over 10,000 ton of Scope 1 emissions and the site's water consumption by 65%. Oversight and leadership accountability: The CFO and VP of Internal Audit are responsible and accountable for ERM in terms of risk tolerance, monitoring and reporting. The Audit Committee of the Board is responsible for overseeing the ERM and results are integrated into the Board's processes. Bi-yearly updates on risk and opportunities are provided to the Audit Committee members of the Board of Directors. The Internal Audit function reports directly to the Audit Committee and is independent of business unit functions. In summary, Kellanova's ERM process is comprehensive, proactive, and integrated across the organization. Kellanova's Board of Directors, including the Social Responsibility and Public Policy Committee oversees Kellanova Better Day™ Promise social and environmental purpose strategy.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply
☑ Site-specific
☑ Sub-national
☑ National
☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools
☑ EcoVadis
☑ UNEP Vital Water Graphics
☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards
☑ Environmental Impact Assessment
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Databases
☑ UNEP Vital Water Graphics

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Other, please specify :External consultants Materiality assessment Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Toxic spills

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

☑ Saline intrusion

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Poorly managed sanitation

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

☑ Declining ecosystem services

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

☑ Rationing of municipal water supply

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

Policy

☑ Increased pricing of water

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

☑ Limited or lack of river basin management

☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

☑ Limited or lack of transboundary water management

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit

☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
☑ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants
☑ Other policy, please specify **:Variability in priorities in allocation of water resources in growing demand**

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology
☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Moratoria and voluntary agreement
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Water utilities at a local level
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

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[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Kellanova's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process plays a crucial role in day-to-day risk management. The ERM follows a structured approach of risk/opportunities identification and assessment, strategic impact evaluation and integration into short, medium and long- term strategies. Risk and opportunities identification and assessment: Kellanova assesses regulatory and physical risks globally, focusing on both current and emerging risks. Through the global EHS program manufacturing sites evaluate and prepare for emergencies considering local acute and chronic risks (e.g., storms, floods, droughts). Global Corporate Affairs monitors short, medium, and long-term reputational risks. The ERM does a global internal survey involving key business leaders and managers and assesses the potential size and scope of identified risks. Risks and opportunities are also considered during asset mergers, acquisitions and new developments. Procurement assesses commodities risk (availability/pricing due to climate change). Water risk profiles are assessed every 4 years, considering water use, discharge, and climate change. Financial and Strategic Impact Evaluation: The ERM process integrates the different risk / opportunities identification and assessment processes and compares severity, likelihood and impact to determine the potential financial or strategic effect on the business. Substantive risks (defined as major brand, manufacturing impact or major sales loss) are reviewed at least annually with some reviewed several times a year. Results are integrated into financial reports (10-K and Annual Report). The ERM identifies options to mitigate risks and enhance opportunities. Integration into strategy: Steps are taken to mitigate and manage controllable aspects of these risks or enhance potential opportunities. We use a cost-benefit ratio to determine if the benefits of intended action outweigh the short-term costs. By using this metric, we can incorporate our resilience to the event by shifting supply or production and include additional long-term costs. For example, it allowed us to implement a comprehensive 5-yr strategy for our plant in Mechelen (Belgium) to integrate energy and water needs (completed in 2024) reducing over 10,000 ton of Scope 1 emissions and the site's water consumption by 65%. Oversight and leadership accountability: The CFO and VP of Internal Audit are responsible and accountable for ERM in terms of risk tolerance, monitoring and reporting. The Audit committee of the Board is responsible for monitoring the ERM and results are integrated into the Board's processes. Bi-yearly updates on risk and opportunities are provided to the Audit Committee members of the Board of Directors. The Internal Audit function reports directly to the Board of Directors and is independent of business unit functions.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Climate change poses a high risk to Kellanova both in own operations and across the value chain. Our upstream value chain depends on agricultural commodities that are exposed to risks from drought, floods, yield reduction, water availability, etc. We do a high level evaluation of exposure to supply risk due to climate change every four years together with the water risk assessment. In our own operations, we evaluate the risk of acute environmental impacts associated with climate change (floods, tornado, change in weather patterns, etc) as part of our emergency preparedness and response as well as our business continuity planning. The review is part of wider risk management within our ERM process. Kellanova has specific risks as a food manufacturer as we use water in production processes and as an ingredient. We also know that water scarcity can lead to increased energy costs, price volatility and GHG emissions when utilities cannot use hydropower due to drought. Every 4 years, Kellanova assesses the water risk profile of our facilities and sourcing regions to better understand the risk from water use and discharge as it relates to current conditions, regulation and climate change. The assessment uses site surveys and external sources to determine a water risk score for each location. The external sources include leading data sets that consider exposure to current and projected changes in water quantity and quality.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

Water Risk Assessment Methodology 2023.pdf
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Potential insurance claim due to asset damage or loss, product damage or loss production capacity impact.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Likelihood and severity of potential impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our climate thresholds are under review so no $ estimates will be shared at this time. Potential impact on own operations from acute and / or chronical physical risks, interruption in supply or production capabilities / capacity due to climate change effects or water risk.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Resource efficiency

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our climate thresholds are under review so no $ estimates will be shared at this time. Our goal is to achieve our 2030 and 2050 emissions reduction targets. To achieve these goals, we employ several strategies to reduce energy use and GHG emissions. We are focused on assessing opportunities to reduce food waste because of the financial and greenhouse gas reductions benefits. To do this, we have mapped yield and yield loss as part of the work of our Kellanova Working Systems (KWS) Continuous Improvement and Process Optimization (CI/PO) Center of Excellence (CoE). This work is supporting capability development, operational changes, and assesses equipment opportunities. We are improving our measurement of food and organic waste to better reduce its volume and improve materials use. This has a direct impact on scope 3 emissions as less materials would be required to produce the equivalent amount of products and also will reduce emissions associated with waste generation and handling.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Likelihood and impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Kellanova has committed to use 100% renewable electricity in its manufacturing operations by 2030. As part of achieving that commitment we partnered with a new wind farm project that is able to provide 90% of the equivalent electricity used in our North American facilities via a Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA). The difference in cost of the renewable electricity supply versus standard electricity is generating a benefit between $5M and $9M per year. Likewise Kellanova facilities in Spain, Belgium, Poland, the United Kingdom, Colombia, Australia, Mexico, Brasil, India, Mexico, Thailand, South Africa and Malaysia source renewable electricity through combination of solar and wind generation either directly on site or via VPPAs, in support of our 2030 and 2050 emissions reduction targets. Currently our operations source 81% of their electricity from renewable resources. This reduces exposure to GHG emissions and our sensitivity to changes in cost of carbon.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Increased costs, lack of availability causing shutdowns, and increased water treatment.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our climate thresholds are under review so no $ estimates will be shared at this time. Annual cost or strategic impact to P&L planning going forward at a product, brand or market-level. We define substantive change as including but not limited to plant relocation, curtailment of operations, product relocation, interruptions in availability, increased cost for municipal water, increased cost for raw materials, lack of security of supply of raw materials, and significant investment in water reduction/recycling that are likely to happen.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Likelihood and impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our climate thresholds are under review so no $ estimates will be shared at this time. A substantive impact may also be defined from a reputational aspect when a risk would cause significant shareholder and customer concern that cannot be easily managed.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Likelihood and impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our climate thresholds are under review so no $ estimates will be shared at this time. Kellanova has committed to use 100% renewable electricity in its manufacturing operations by 2030. As part of achieving that commitment we partnered with a new wind farm project that is able to provide 90% of the equivalent electricity used in our North American facilties via a Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA). The difference in cost of the renewable electricity supply versus standard electricity is generating a benefit between $5M and $9M per year. Likewise Kellanova facilities in Spain, Belgium, Poland, the United Kingdom, Colombia, Australia, Mexico, Brasil, India, Mexico, Thailand, South Africa and Malaysia source renewable electricity through combination of solar and wind generation either directly on site or via VPPAs, in support of our 2030 and 2050 emissions reduction targets. Currently our operations source 81% of their electricity from renewable resources. This reduces exposure to GHG emissions and our sensitivity to changes in cost of carbon.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our climate thresholds are under review so no $ estimates will be shared at this time. Kellanova has strong climate commitments for both the medium and long term. To achieve these goals, we employ several strategies to reduce energy use and GHG emissions. We are implementing a 3R strategy: Reduce, Remove, Renewables. Reduce aims to optimize our current equipment and technologies through continuous improvement, capabilities development and zero or low investment projects to reduce energy use and emissions. Remove works in developing transformational, high efficiency options for our different manufacturing technological platforms to develop our low carbon technology for the future, concentrating in removing the need to use energy in the first place. Renewables looks for low and zero carbon energy options to power the energy needs that remain.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Likelihood and impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our climate thresholds are under review so no $ estimates will be shared at this time. Kellanova has evaluated the potential impact of climate change (increase in wildfires, extended / higher level tornadoes and hurricanes, etc.) and water related (droughts, flood, etc.) risks into the upstream supply chain. As a food manufacturer Kellanova relies on the availability of key agricultural raw materials in the right quality and quantity to manufacture its products. The potential risk to some raw materials identified in the evaluation is now integrated into different risk mitigation strategies like partnering with suppliers to address potential gaps in volume deliveries. In addition, by working with suppliers and farmers to measure continuous improvement via the Kellanova Grower Survey and secure future supply, we can mitigate the operational risk and find opportunities to support best management practices on the field. Geographic climate risk, agribusiness and sustainable agriculture practices are assessed as part of ingredient category strategies, that inform long-term sourcing strategy for key ingredients. Costs were estimated based on historic pricing and volumes. Kellanova is pursuing low and zero-cost opportunities to ensure continuity of supply with our suppliers and find viable logistics opportunities as part of ongoing supplier partnerships.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Potential water pollutants are present in Kellanova's production operations and supply chain. Within our operations we have an environmental management system, aligned with ISO14001 that includes processes and procedures for water management. For all water streams generated in company owned or operated facilities we follow better practices and compliance with all legal requirements relating to water sources, use and discharge. Our sites document and maintain programs to manage water discharges, including process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, storm-water, non-contact cooling water, construction site de-watering, and water associated with ground water remediation. Our water pollution management actions include: - Properly treating, as necessary, and discharging all wastewater streams (process wastewater, sanitary wastewater and storm water) in compliance with legal requirements - Maintain wastewater treatment and discharge monitoring equipment in proper working order and provide training to employees responsible for operating such equipment - Assess facility operations for potential uncontrolled discharges of water, including wastewater, and implement appropriate control - Assess storm water management risks, with consideration of applicable legal requirements, and implement appropriate control measures - Prevent contaminants, including accidental discharges of chemical or other substances, from entering sanitary sewer systems or other wastewater systems
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Kellanova, as a food manufacturer, must keep very high levels of cleanliness in their operations. Organic materials, remains of the food manufacturing process and oxygen-demanding pollutants may be part of the wastewater from our manufacturing sites as part of cleaning and sanitation of manufacturing areas and equipment. If those materials reach a surface water body they may reduce the availability of dissolved oxygen in water and affect the fish and plant life that depend on it.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

All our facilities have wastewater treatment to ensure they comply with their wastewater discharge permits and minimise potential impact on human health and the environment. As part of the global EHS programs all facilities must have processes and procedures to prevent and address chemical spillages and emergencies, handling and segregation of materials, wastewater management, etc.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Belgium

☑ Mexico

☑ Poland

☑ South Africa

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The increasing cost of carbon credits and taxes as well as the expansion of application of Emission Trading Schemes (ETS) to different countries presents both a risk and an opportunity. The risk relates to the increase in operational costs for the facilities affected. The opportunity relates to the improved financial benefits of projects to reduce emissions and thus the amount of credits needed or taxes paid. All of the countries around the world were we operate are proposing either direct taxes on carbon emissions or new Emissions Trading Schemes (ETS) to be implemented in the next 3 - 6 years. All of the countries were we operate already have carbon taxes on fuel supply, either as part of the overall fuel cost (Thailand) or mostly as independent taxes specifically for carbon. This affects the cost of an important commodity and thus the cost of operation. Conversely, it also represents an opportunity, as energy efficiency and energy consumption elimination initiatives become more financially attractive. Emission Trading Schemes are also being expanded to sectors like transport and services, which indirectly affect the cost of operation as well.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

The financial effects of carbon credits are already included in the costs of operation for the factories included in the different Emission Trading Schemes (ETS). As new ETS come into force, part of the compliance preparation will include an evaluation of impact and budget preparation.

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The financial effects of carbon credits are already included in the costs of operation for the factories included in the different Emission Trading Schemes (ETS). As new ETS come into force, part of the compliance preparation will include an evaluation of impact and budget preparation.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are implementing our 3R (Reduce, Remove, Renewables) strategy. Reduce focuses in optimizing current infrastructure and continuous improvement. Remove concentrates in developing our low carbon technology of the future and initially running pilots to test its viability. Renewables aims to eliminate remaining carbon emissions with the use of renewable electricity and fuels. The figure represents the projected cost of development, implementation and replication to meet our SBTI Scope 1 and 2 approved commitments to 2030.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are reviewing our climate financial materiality thresholds and will not be disclosing a $ estimate at this time. We are implementing our 3R (Reduce, Remove, Renewables) strategy. Reduce focuses in optimizing current infrastructure and continuous improvement. Remove concentrates in developing our low carbon technology of the future and initially running pilots to test its viability. Renewables aims to eliminate remaining carbon emissions with the use of renewable electricity and fuels. Note that "substantive," "material" or "materiality" as used in this report differ from the thresholds and definitions of materiality used in the context of our disclosure and filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

☑ Palm oil

☑ Cocoa

☑ Soy

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Ghana
☑ Brazil
☑ Ecuador
☑ Malaysia
☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
☑ Paraguay
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ Indonesia
☑ Côte d'Ivoire

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Consumer and stakeholder concerns have highlighted the need for increased transparency and traceability within cocoa, timber based packaging, palm, and soy supply chains. There is additionally a regulatory need for increased transparency.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased compliance costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

Palm- The financial impact is greater than $5.5 million, including certification costs built into COGS, impact programs at origin, and RSPO membership and certification fees. All of the palm oil we use is sourced through a combination of the Roundtable of Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Certified Segregated supply chain, RSPO Mass Balance mixed-source supply chain and the purchase of RSPO Credits. Moving forward, we have set a target of 2025 to source 100% physically certified palm oil. Financial risks have not yet been calculated for other commodities.

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased traceability and potential certifications will conitnue to have a financial impact on our value chains.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This figure includes costs to implement RSPO certification as well as Enveritas Responsibly-Sourced claim.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are reviewing our climate financial material thresholds and will not be disclosing a $ estimate at this time. We continue to prioritize working with trusted partners, industry experts, certification schemes, and NGO's to prevent risk.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Egypt

☑ Belgium

☑ India
☑ Spain
☑ Mexico
☑ Turkey
☑ Australia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Multiple

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The water risk assessment identified facilities that are already or will be within the next 20 years in high water stress areas. As a food manufacturer, Kellanova requires access to high quality water for its operation and potential risk to that access can impact the ability to manufacture or restrict the type of products that can be manufactured.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Constraint to growth

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The risk can have a substantial financial effect in the identified facilities associated with their ability to operate and grow.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Our Mechelen (Belgium) has been identified as a high water risk site. Over the last 5 years we have implemented a comprehensive pilot in Mechelen integrating energy and water needs. As part of the pilot we completed in 2024 a project to reuse water on site that is expected to reduce the site's consumption by around 65%. The water reuse project is been implemented in partnership with a Water as a Service provider. Our partner finances the full installation and we finance the connection of the equipment to the factory's water distribution system. The agreement also provides a lower cost per cubic meter of water, making the project even better financially. Subsequent to the pilot, we are planning to implement a comprehensive program with the same partner to evaluate water use in all our high water risk facilities and develop a program to reduce and reuse water to deliver our 2030 commitment to reduce water consumption in high risk sites by 30% with baseline 2015.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are reviewing our climate financial material thresholds and will not be disclosing a $ estimate at this time. Our Mechelen (Belgium) has been identified as a high water risk site. Over the last 5 years we have implemented a comprehensive pilot in Mechelen integrating energy and water needs. As part of the pilot we completed in 2024 a project to reuse water on site that is expected to reduce the site's consumption by around 65%. The water reuse project is been implemented in partnership with a Water as a Service provider. Our partner finances the full installation and we finance the connection of the equipment to the factory's water distribution system. The agreement also provides a lower cost per cubic meter of water, making the project even better financially. Subsequent to the pilot, we are planning to implement

a comprehensive program with the same partner to evaluate water use in all our high water risk facilities and develop a program to reduce and reuse water to deliver our 2030 commitment to reduce water consumption in high risk sites by 30% with baseline 2015.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Transition to increasing recycled content

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy

☑ Spain

☑ France

☑ Belgium

☑ Germany

☑ Ireland

☑ Netherlands

☑ United States of America

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Availability of recycled resins continues to be limited globally, specifically resins that are certified as food contact safe. As a food manufacturer, Kellanova requires our supplier partners to source recycled resins that are food contact approved by the FDA, EFSA and other globally recognized food safety certifying bodies.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased compliance costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

This risk can have an impact on our ability to ensure recycled plastics are used in our packaging to further reduce our emissions impacts both within our overall packaging footprint and end of life management of our packaging.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Take action to switch to recycled content to reduce virgin plastic

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are reviewing our climate financial material thresholds and will not be disclosing a $ estimate at this time. We continue to develop tools to enable our R&D teams to assess and mitigate risk to our packaging portfolio sustainability strategy, which includes usage of recycled content plastic and incorporating new technologies and their associated costs as inputs into this strategy.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Turkey
☑ Belgium
☑ Ecuador
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Kellanova uses specialist, proprietary technology that is fundamental to manufacture our products with the taste, look and texture that customers are accustomed to. Transitioning to low carbon technologies that produce the same quality of product requires development of new manufacturing processes and equipment that may not necessarily exist in the market. The development of new technology requires expertise as well as capital input that may not always derive in the expcted results. Failure of technology or technology that affects the product expectations is a risk for the transition to a zero carbon manufacturing network.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Upfront costs to adopt/deploy new practices and processes

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Kellanova is allocating expert engineering and technology resources and partnering with equipment manufacturers to jointly develop the low carbon technologies of the future. That represents both a risk and an opportunity. The main risk is that alternative low carbon technologies and fuels may produce products that feel and

taste differently to what our customers are accustomed to, which in turn may affect revenue sales and customer loyalty. The next risk is that the capital and operating costs of the alternative technology may affect production costs and commercial viability of some products. The third risk is that some manufacturing technology may not find full zero carbon alternatives. although we consider this to be a low risk.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are currently outlining the strategy to develop the low and zero carbon manufacturing technology of the future. The cost presented is the estimated cost of developing proof of concepts, pilot equipment / technology and running studies for low / zero carbon Pringles manufacturing as the first priority. Other technological manufacturing platforms still need to be outlined.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are reviewing our climate financial material thresholds and will not be disclosing a $ estimate at this time. We are implementing our 3R (Reduce, Remove, Renewables) strategy. Reduce focuses in optimizing current infrastructure and continuous improvement. Remove concentrates in developing our low carbon technology of the future and initially running pilots to test its viability. Renewables aims to eliminate remaining carbon emissions with the use of renewable electricity and fuels. Although we are currently primarily focused in delivering our SBTI approved 2030 commitments, using technology at high readiness levels, we are concurrently starting to outline the work to develop the low / zero carbon technology for our future specilist manufacturing.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

	Explanation of financial figures
Climate change	*We are reviewing our climate financial material thresholds and will not be disclosing a $ estimate at this time.*
Forests	*We are reviewing our climate financial material thresholds and will not be disclosing a $ estimate at this time.*
Water	*We are reviewing our climate financial material thresholds and will not be disclosing a $ estimate at this time.*

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Republic of Korea

☑ Han-Gang (Han River)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In 2022, Kellanova partnered with ALO Consultancy to conduct a comprehensive assessment aimed at identifying high-risk facilities. While the company maintains rigorous monitoring of water usage across all its plants, we place particular emphasis on sites located in high-risk areas. For the purposes of this assessment, water consumption was measured using data from on-site meters and utility bills, ensuring consistency and accuracy throughout the year.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Australia

☑ Murray - Darling

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In 2022, Kellanova partnered with ALO Consultancy to conduct a comprehensive assessment aimed at identifying high-risk facilities. While the company maintains rigorous monitoring of water usage across all its plants, we place particular emphasis on sites located in high-risk areas. For the purposes of this assessment, water consumption was measured using data from on-site meters and utility bills, ensuring consistency and accuracy throughout the year.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Egypt

☑ Nile

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In 2022, Kellanova partnered with ALO Consultancy to conduct a comprehensive assessment aimed at identifying high-risk facilities. While the company maintains rigorous monitoring of water usage across all its plants, we place particular emphasis on sites located in high-risk areas. For the purposes of this assessment, water consumption was measured using data from on-site meters and utility bills, ensuring consistency and accuracy throughout the year.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ St. Lawrence

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In 2022, Kellanova partnered with ALO Consultancy to conduct a comprehensive assessment aimed at identifying high-risk facilities. While the company maintains rigorous monitoring of water usage across all its plants, we place particular emphasis on sites located in high-risk areas. For the purposes of this assessment, water consumption was measured using data from on-site meters and utility bills, ensuring consistency and accuracy throughout the year.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Other, please specify :Pablillo

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In 2022, Kellanova partnered with ALO Consultancy to conduct a comprehensive assessment aimed at identifying high-risk facilities. While the company maintains rigorous monitoring of water usage across all its plants, we place particular emphasis on sites located in high-risk areas. For the purposes of this assessment, water consumption was measured using data from on-site meters and utility bills, ensuring consistency and accuracy throughout the year.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Belgium

☑ Schelde (Escaut)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In 2022, Kellanova partnered with ALO Consultancy to conduct a comprehensive assessment aimed at identifying high-risk facilities. While the company maintains rigorous monitoring of water usage across all its plants, we place particular emphasis on sites located in high-risk areas. For the purposes of this assessment, water consumption was measured using data from on-site meters and utility bills, ensuring consistency and accuracy throughout the year.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Other, please specify :Marmara

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In 2022, Kellanova partnered with ALO Consultancy to conduct a comprehensive assessment aimed at identifying high-risk facilities. While the company maintains rigorous monitoring of water usage across all its plants, we place particular emphasis on sites located in high-risk areas. For the purposes of this assessment, water consumption was measured using data from on-site meters and utility bills, ensuring consistency and accuracy throughout the year.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico
☑ Santiago

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In 2022, Kellanova partnered with ALO Consultancy to conduct a comprehensive assessment aimed at identifying high-risk facilities. While the company maintains rigorous monitoring of water usage across all its plants, we place particular emphasis on sites located in high-risk areas. For the purposes of this assessment, water consumption was measured using data from on-site meters and utility bills, ensuring consistency and accuracy throughout the year.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Sacramento River - San Joaquin River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In 2022, Kellanova partnered with ALO Consultancy to conduct a comprehensive assessment aimed at identifying high-risk facilities. While the company maintains rigorous monitoring of water usage across all its plants, we place particular emphasis on sites located in high-risk areas. For the purposes of this assessment, water consumption was measured using data from on-site meters and utility bills, ensuring consistency and accuracy throughout the year.

Row 10

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Pulicat Lake

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In 2022, Kellanova partnered with ALO Consultancy to conduct a comprehensive assessment aimed at identifying high-risk facilities. While the company maintains rigorous monitoring of water usage across all its plants, we place particular emphasis on sites located in high-risk areas. For the purposes of this assessment, water consumption was measured using data from on-site meters and utility bills, ensuring consistency and accuracy throughout the year.

Row 11

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☑ Muga

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In 2022, Kellanova partnered with ALO Consultancy to conduct a comprehensive assessment aimed at identifying high-risk facilities. While the company maintains rigorous monitoring of water usage across all its plants, we place particular emphasis on sites located in high-risk areas. For the purposes of this assessment, water consumption was measured using data from on-site meters and utility bills, ensuring consistency and accuracy throughout the year.

Row 12

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Mississippi River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In 2022, Kellanova partnered with ALO Consultancy to conduct a comprehensive assessment aimed at identifying high-risk facilities. While the company maintains rigorous monitoring of water usage across all its plants, we place particular emphasis on sites located in high-risk areas. For the purposes of this assessment, water consumption was measured using data from on-site meters and utility bills, ensuring consistency and accuracy throughout the year.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*We did not have fines or penalties related to water in 2024.*

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☑ EU ETS

☑ Mexico carbon tax

☑ Queretaro carbon tax

☑ South Africa carbon tax

☑ UK ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

14

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

11822

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

35487

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

47309

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The European Union (EU) Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) applies to our plants in Mechelen (Belgium) and Kutno (Poland). Our facility in Valls (Spain) is below the applicability threshold.

UK ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

8.7

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

7797

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

21515

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

29312

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The United Kingdom (UK) Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) applies to our facilities in Wrexham (Wales) and Manchester (England).
[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Mexico carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

4.4

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

42658.61

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Our facilities in Queretaro, Toluca and Linares are subject to Mexico's carbon tax

Queretaro carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

7.6

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

446815

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Our plant in Queretaro is subject to the specific carbon pricing mechanism implemented by the Queretaro government. Taxes in USD.

South Africa carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

2.1

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

54015

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Our facility in Springs in South Africa is subjected to the South Africa carbon tax.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

We are implementing our 3R (Reduce, Remove, Renewables) strategy. Reduce focuses on optimizing current infrastructure and continuous improvement. Remove concentrates in developing our low carbon technology of the future and initially running pilots to test its viability. Renewables aims to eliminate remaining carbon emissions with the use of renewable electricity and fuels. The implementation of the 3R strategy will deliver, not only our Better Days Promise climate commitments but will also enable us to progressively reduce and eventually eliminate the cost of compliance with the different carbon pricing mechanisms.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Belgium
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Kellanova has commited to source 100% of the electricity for its manufacturing operations from renewable sources by 2030. To deliver this commitment we are implementing partnerships with renewable electricity project developers in different regions using a combination of on-site infrastructure and Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPA). These partnerships are allowing us to reduce our dependency on carbon based electricity, providing more pricing certainty on an increasingly

uncertain commodity and in most cases even represent a favourability versus standard grid electricity prices. As representative examples, the VPPA we established in our North America region covers 90% of the electricity needs of the region and is generating savings due to the cost difference between the agreed price and the market price of electricity; The VPPA in Brazil generated lower price versus standard electricity and the contract in Mexico that just started supply at the end of 2024 is expected to save. Likewise, our active participation in the renewables market contributes to generate demand and therefore financial certainty to project developers, thus increasing the number of projects and accelerating the decarbonization of the network.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

The implementation of renewable electricity contracts in the US, Malaysia and India is generating revenue for the company. The newly started renewable electricity supply in Brazil and Mexico are expected to generate additional savings.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The implementation of renewable electricity contracts in the US, Malaysia and India is generating betwee revenue for the company. The newly started renewable electricity supply in Brazil and Mexico are expected to generate additional savings.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The opportunity has been realized by partnering with renewable electricity project developers who finance the implementation having the certainty of a buyer for the electricity they generate. No capital required.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Kellanova has partnered with Schneider Electrics to seek the best combination of opportunites in the different regions we operate in. Our preferred options are direct Power Purchase or Virtual Power Purchase Agreements. These options reduce the need for capital input while still providing the financial stability to both the developer and us.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Easier access to cheaper and/or more available credit

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Kellanova has committed to purchase physically certified palm oil by 2025. Advancing and improving certification schemes, as well as their availability, will help us continue to reach this goal.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Kellanova currently sources in certified palm supply chains.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Unable to quanitify at this time.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We continue to partner with external groups, such as Proforest, Wild Asia, and RSPO to further trace our value chain, promote smallholder access to certification schemes, and improve certification schemes overall.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Egypt

☑ India

☑ Spain

☑ Mexico

☑ Turkey

☑ Austria

☑ Belgium

☑ Republic of Korea

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Nile

☑ Santiago

☑ St. Lawrence

☑ Murray - Darling

☑ Mississippi River

☑ Sacramento River - San Joaquin River

☑ Other, please specify **:Han; Pablio; Escaut; Marmara; Pulicat Lake**

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Kellanova has commited to reduce 30% absolute water consumption by 2030 with baseline 2015 in the sites identified as high water risk. The risk assessment is reviewed every 3 - 4 years, with the latest review completed in 2022. Our Mechelen (Belgium) facility is one of the plants identified as a high water risk site. Over the last 5 years we have implemented a comprehensive pilot there integrating energy and water needs. As part of the pilot we completed in 2024 a project to reuse water on site that is expected to reduce the site's consumption by around 65%. The water reuse project was implemented in partnership with a Water as a Service provider. Our partner financed the full installation and we financed the connection of the equipment to the factory's water distribution system, minimizing the capital required. The agreement also provides a lower cost per cubic meter of water, making the project even better financially. Subsequent to the pilot, we are planning to implement a comprehensive program with the same partner to evaluate water use in all our high water risk facilities and develop a program to reduce and reuse water improving our resilience to water scarcity.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Although the opportunity is not expected to have a significant impact on cashflow, it is expected to have a significant impact on our resilience to water scarcity and eliminate the potential barrier to growth presented by access to water in the needed amounts and quality.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Capital required to connect the water reuse installation to the site's water distribution system.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Kellanova has commited to reduce 30% absolute water consumption by 2030 with baseline 2015 in the sites identified as high water risk. The risk assessment is reviewed every 3 - 4 years, with the latest review completed in 2022. Our Mechelen (Belgium) facility is one of the plants identified as a high water risk site. Over the last 5 years we have implemented a comprehensive pilot there integrating energy and water needs. As part of the pilot we completed in 2024 a project to reuse water on site that is expected to reduce the site's consumption by around 65%. The water reuse project was implemented in partnership with a Water as a Service provider. Our partner financed the full installation and we financed the connection of the equipment to the factory's water distribution system, minimizing the capital required. The agreement also provides a lower cost per cubic meter of water, making the project even better financially. Subsequent to the pilot, we are planning to implement a comprehensive program with the same partner to evaluate water use in all our high water risk facilities and develop a program to reduce and reuse water improving our resilience to water scarcity. The project(s) are not expected to have a significant impact on costs or cashflow but are expected to have a positive effect on our resilience to water scarcity and eliminate that potential barrier to growth.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Cost savings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Brazil
☑ Mexico
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ South Africa
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Poland
☑ Turkey
☑ Belgium
☑ Ecuador
☑ Colombia
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Kellanova is setting ambitious 2030 and 2050 emissions reduction targets. We employ several strategies to reduce energy use and GHG emissions to achieve these goals. We are focused on assessing opportunities to reduce food and organic waste because of the financial and greenhouse gas reduction benefits. To do this, we have mapped yield and yield loss, supported operational changes, and assessed equipment opportunities. We are improving our food and organic waste measurement to reduce volume, improve materials use, and increase efficiency. These improvements directly impact all scope emissions as fewer materials, energy, and resources would be required to produce the equivalent amount of products. Reducing food and organic waste will also reduce emissions associated with waste generation, handling, and disposal.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our Kellanova Working System (KWS) develops capabilities and processes at the plant level to eliminate losses. Reductions in process waste and improvements in operational efficiency are expected to generate reductions in raw materials and natural resources required to manufacture the same amount of saleable product. Also, operational improvements increase the Operational Efficiency of Equipment (OEE) in constrained assets, generating additional manufacturing capacity without investing in extra equipment. The combination of those improvements reduces direct and indirect operational costs. It releases manufacturing capacity as the factories can manufacture saleable products using fewer inputs, equipment time, and labour.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Our Kellanova Working System (KWS) develops capabilities and processes at the plant level to eliminate losses. Reductions in process waste and improvements in operational efficiency are expected to generate reductions in raw materials and natural resources required to manufacture the same amount of saleable product. Also, operational improvements increase the Operational Efficiency of Equipment (OEE) in constrained assets, generating additional manufacturing capacity without investing in extra equipment. The combination of those improvements reduces direct and indirect operational costs. It releases manufacturing capacity as the factories can manufacture saleable products using fewer inputs, equipment time, and labour. Operational efficiency improvements are done on existing equipment and, therefore, usually do not require capital investments. Capital-based improvements are not included in the calculations for Continuous Improvement metrics.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our Kellanova Working System (KWS) develops capabilities and processes at the plant level to eliminate losses. Reductions in process waste and improvements in operational efficiency are expected to generate reductions in raw materials and natural resources required to manufacture the same amount of saleable product. Also, operational improvements increase the Operational Efficiency of Equipment (OEE) in constrained assets, generating additional manufacturing capacity without investing in extra equipment. The combination of those improvements reduces direct and indirect operational costs. It releases manufacturing capacity as the factories can manufacture saleable products using fewer inputs, equipment time, and labour.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp5

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Improved resilience to future regulatory changes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As the world's governments become more aware of climate change and the need to bring forward a low carbon economy, regulation and financial incentives / disincentives will increase. We are already seeing the growing financial impact of carbon based regulations as direct / indirect taxes or emission trading schemes. Kellanova is implementing a 3R strategy - Reduce, Remove, Renewables to not only deliver the climate commitments from our Better Days Promise, but to also take the opportunities that a lower carbon economy represent from both government incentives to develop low carbon technology and minimizing the cost of compliance with carbon reduction regulations. As an example, in partnership with a hydrogen generator, we obtained a grant from the United Kingdom goverment to develop the technology to use hydrogen instead of fossil fuels to manufacture cereals. The pilot test took place in 2024 at both pilot plant and industrial level equipment. It proved that hidrogen can be used to manufacture our core products, rendering the same taste, look, feel and shelf life that traditional fossil fuel technology. The trials also provided important information that we can use to develop the technology to manufacture cereals in our international operations using a zero carbon fuel.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

It is expected to have a net positive financial effect, balancing the investment needed to implement the 3R strategy and the reduced cost of both energy and fuels as well as compliance.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Although the pilot has been succesfully completed and has demonstrated that cereal products can be manufactured using hydrogen, we are not yet able to calculate the potential financial benefit / cost as there is not yet information available of future availability or costs of hydrogen in the areas where we operate.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Kellanova is implementing a 3R strategy - Reduce, Remove, Renewables to not only deliver the climate commitments from our Better Days Promise, but to also take the opportunities that a lower carbon economy represent from both government incentives to develop low carbon technology and minimizing the cost of compliance with carbon reduction regulations. Reduce focuses on the optimization of our existing infrastructure to minimize energy demand. Remove concentrates in developing the low carbon technology for the future. Renewables seeks to use renewable sources of energy to cover the remaining demands. As an example, in partnership with a hydrogen generator, we obtained a grant from the United Kingdom goverment to develop the technology to use hydrogen instead of fossil fuels to manufacture cereals. The pilot test took place in 2024 at both pilot plant and industrial level equipment. It proved that hidrogen can be used to manufacture our core products, rendering the same taste, look, feel and shelf life that traditional fossil fuel technology. The trials also provided important information that we can use to develop the technology to manufacture cereals in our international operations using a zero carbon fuel.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp6

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Spain

☑ Mexico

☑ Argentina

☑ Australia

☑ United States of America

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

At Kellanova, we have invested in several rengenerative agricutlural practicesaround the world for some of our priority ingredients. We have noted that for each of the projects we invested in in 2024, we saw increased yeilds comapred to their peers who were not using the same practices. We expect that this will improve the resiliency of these farms if an extreme weather event occurs.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We are not yet able to fully quantify the financial effect or costs at this point as these investments are newer to the entire industry.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

	Explanation of financial figures
Climate change	

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Enterprise Risk Management Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Kellanova's Board of Directors, including the Social Responsibility and Public Policy Committee oversees Kellanova Better Day™ Promise social and environmental purpose strategy. Our Senior Vice President, Chief Global Corporate Affairs Officer; Senior Vice President, Global Supply Chain, Senior Vice President, Global Growth Officer; and other executives who report to the Chairman and CEO are responsible for successfully implementing the strategy and regularly updating the CEO and Board Committee. The Board of Directors of Kellanova, both directly and indirectly through its Committees, utilizes our Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") process to assist in fulfilling its oversight of the Company's risks. Risks are identified annually through annual reporting and evaluated in the short (<3 years), medium (3 - 6 years) and long terms (>6 years). Natural capital dependencies that are at risk of shortage, price volatility, regulation, and quality impacts due to climate change are assessed as part of Kellanova's overall enterprise risk management approach.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Enterprise Risk Management Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Kellanova's Board of Directors, including the Social Responsibility and Public Policy Committee oversees Kellanova Better Day™ Promise social and environmental purpose strategy. Our Senior Vice President, Chief Global Corporate Affairs Officer; Senior Vice President, Global Supply Chain, Senior Vice President, Global Growth Officer; and other executives who report to the Chairman and CEO are responsible for successfully implementing the strategy and regularly updating the CEO and Board Committee. The Board of Directors of Kellanova, both directly and indirectly through its Committees, utilizes our Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") process to assist in fulfilling its oversight of the Company's risks. Risks are identified annually through annual reporting and evaluated in the short (<3 years), medium (3 - 6 years) and long terms (>6 years). Natural capital dependencies that are at risk of shortage, price volatility, regulation, and quality impacts due to climate change are assessed as part of Kellanova's overall enterprise risk management approach.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Enterprise Risk Management Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Kellanova's Board of Directors, including the Social Responsibility and Public Policy Committee oversees Kellanova Better Day™ Promise social and environmental purpose strategy. Our Senior Vice President, Chief Global Corporate Affairs Officer; Senior Vice President, Global Supply Chain, Senior Vice President, Global Growth Officer; and other executives who report to the Chairman and CEO are responsible for successfully implementing the strategy and regularly updating the CEO and Board Committee. The Board of Directors of Kellanova, both directly and indirectly through its Committees, utilizes our Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") process to assist in fulfilling its oversight of the Company's risks. Risks are identified annually through annual reporting and evaluated in the short (<3 years), medium (3 - 6 years) and long terms (>6 years). Natural capital dependencies that are at risk of shortage, price volatility, regulation, and quality impacts due to climate change are assessed as part of Kellanova's overall enterprise risk management approach.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Enterprise Risk Management Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Kellanova's Board of Directors, including the Social Responsibility and Public Policy Committee oversees Kellanova Better Day™ Promise social and environmental purpose strategy. Our Senior Vice President, Chief Global Corporate Affairs Officer; Senior Vice President, Global Supply Chain, Senior Vice President, Global

Growth Officer; and other executives who report to the Chairman and CEO are responsible for successfully implementing the strategy and regularly updating the CEO and Board Committee. The Board of Directors of Kellanova, both directly and indirectly through its Committees, utilizes our Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") process to assist in fulfilling its oversight of the Company's risks. Risks are identified annually through annual reporting and evaluated in the short (<3 years), medium (3 - 6 years) and long terms (>6 years). Natural capital dependencies that are at risk of shortage, price volatility, regulation, and quality impacts due to climate change are assessed as part of Kellanova's overall enterprise risk management approach.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Our Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) reports to the Senior Vice President, Chief Global Corporate Affairs Officer.

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) reports to the Senior Vice President, Chief Global Corporate Affairs Officer and is responsible for successfully implementing the sustainability strategy and regularly updating the Social Responsibility and Public Policy Committee Board Committee.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities
☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Our Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) reports to the Senior Vice President, Chief Global Corporate Affairs Officer.

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) reports to the Senior Vice President, Chief Global Corporate Affairs Officer and is responsible for successfully implementing the sustainability strategy and regularly updating the Social Responsibility and Public Policy Committee Board Committee.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Our Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) reports to the Senior Vice President, Chief Global Corporate Affairs Officer.

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) reports to the Senior Vice President, Chief Global Corporate Affairs Officer and is responsible for successfully implementing the sustainability strategy and regularly updating the Social Responsibility and Public Policy Committee Board Committee.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Our Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) reports to the Senior Vice President, Chief Global Corporate Affairs Officer.

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) reports to the Senior Vice President, Chief Global Corporate Affairs Officer and is responsible for successfully implementing the sustainability strategy and regularly updating the Social Responsibility and Public Policy Committee Board Committee.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.3) Please explain

Among other performance incentives, our CEO is measured on operating profit, based in part on cost savings from natural resource conservation reductions and continuity of supply. The Senior Vice President of Global Corporate Affairs and Chief Sustainability Officer are both responsible for assessing and managing environmental-related risks and opportunities. These leaders have accountability in their annual incentives to implement the company's environmental strategy and deliver against the company's environmental commitments. As part of their Annual Incentive Plan, our Senior Vice President, Global Supply Chain, Supply Chain facility and business unit managers are incentivized based on their priorities which include their ability to hit sustainability targets including energy, water, food waste, deforestation and emission reduction targets.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.3) Please explain

Among other performance incentives, our CEO is measured on operating profit, based in part on cost savings from natural resource conservation reductions and continuity of supply. The Senior Vice President of Global Corporate Affairs and Chief Sustainability Officer are both responsible for assessing and managing environmental-related risks and opportunities. These leaders have accountability in their annual incentives to implement the company's environmental strategy and deliver against the company's environmental commitments. As part of their Annual Incentive Plan, our Senior Vice President, Global Supply Chain, Supply Chain facility and business unit managers are incentivized based on their priorities which include their ability to hit sustainability targets including energy, water, food waste, deforestation and emission reduction targets.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.3) Please explain

Among other performance incentives, our CEO is measured on operating profit, based in part on cost savings from natural resource conservation reductions and continuity of supply. The Senior Vice President of Global Corporate Affairs and Chief Sustainability Officer are both responsible for assessing and managing environmental-related risks and opportunities. These leaders have accountability in their annual incentives to implement the company's environmental strategy and deliver against the company's environmental commitments. As part of their Annual Incentive Plan, our Senior Vice President, Global Supply Chain, Supply Chain facility and business unit managers are incentivized based on their priorities which include their ability to hit sustainability targets including energy, water, food waste, deforestation and emission reduction targets.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target
☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :100% renewable energy in global Kellanova-owned manufacturing facilities by the end of 2030

Emission reduction
☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency
☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:
☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Chief Sustainability Officer has annual performance merit goals tied to the company's Sustainability metrics.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The CSO's incentives are directly linked to key performance indicators (KPIs) aligned with our climate transition plan and environmental goals, such as emissions reduction, renewable energy adoption, and sustainable sourcing. By tying incentives to sustainability outcomes, we ensure that environmental performance is embedded in executive decision-making and cascaded throughout the organization.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Kellanova commits to no deforestation across its primary deforestation-linked commodities, with a target date of December 31, 2025. All Kellanova timber-based packaging is recycled, certified sustainable, or low-risk, or comes from low-risk origins.

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

☑ Other emission reduction-related metrics, please specify :100% renewable energy in global Kellanova-owned manufacturing facilities by the end of 2030.

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of virgin wood fiber used in paper and packaging products (e.g., by reducing material input, or using recycled content/alternative fibers)

☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

Policies and commitments

☑ Increase in verified compliance with Deforestation and Conversion Free (DCF) policies and/or commitments

☑ Other policies and commitments-related metrics, please specify :Kellanova commits to no deforestation across its primary deforestation-linked commodities, with a target date of December 31, 2025. All Kellanova timber-based packaging is recycled, certified sustainable, or low-risk, or comes from low-risk origins.

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Chief Sustainability Officer has annual performance merit goals tied to the company's Sustainability metrics.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The CSO's incentives are directly linked to key performance indicators (KPIs) aligned with our climate transition plan and environmental goals, such as emissions reduction, renewable energy adoption, and sustainable sourcing. By tying incentives to sustainability outcomes, we ensure that environmental performance is embedded in executive decision-making and cascaded throughout the organization.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Chief Sustainability Officer has annual performance merit goals tied to the company's Sustainability metrics.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The CSO's incentives are directly linked to key performance indicators (KPIs) aligned with our climate transition plan and environmental goals, such as emissions reduction, renewable energy adoption, and sustainable sourcing. By tying incentives to sustainability outcomes, we ensure that environmental performance is embedded in executive decision-making and cascaded throughout the organization.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Forests
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Global Code of Ethics applies to all employees and officers of Kellanova and its subsidiaries. Contractors, consultants and others working on our behalf must also follow the Code. Our Global Supplier Code of Conduct outlines the standards and business practices we require all of our direct and extended Suppliers to adhere to in all aspects. The scope of this requirement includes all tiers of suppliers, external manufacturers, contractors, joint venture partners, agents, distributors, and consultants (each a "Supplier" and collectively "Suppliers"). It also extends to parent, subsidiary, agents, subcontractors, and affiliate entities and applies to all employees, including permanent, temporary, contract, foreign, or migrant workers (each an "Employee" and collectively "Employees"). It is the Supplier's responsibility to ensure compliance with both the intent and letter of this Code among all Employees and throughout its supply chain, including all sub-tier suppliers/individuals, through dissemination, education, and verification. Other policies, such as Deforestation, Palm Oil and Human Rights apply to our organization and our supply chain.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments
☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals
☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Kellanova commits to reduce absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 45.45% by 2030 from a 2015 base year. Kellanova commits to no deforestation across its primary deforestation-linked commodities, with a target date of December 31, 2025

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to conduct or support restoration and/or compensation to remedy for past deforestation or conversion

☑ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain

☑ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :Kellanova commits to no deforestation across its primary deforestation-linked commodities, with a target date of December 31, 2025.

☑ Commitment to the use of the High Conservation Value (HCV) approach

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) has verified Kellanova's net-zero science-based target by 2050.

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Kellanova Global Supplier Code of Conduct 2023.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Cerrado Manifesto

☑ Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC)

☑ Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment

☑ Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Membership in collaborative initiatives. Partnerships that help address food security. Conference attendance. Equity, diversity and inclusion initiatives. Subject matter consultation. In 2017, Kellogg Company (our predecessor) first signaled support for responsibly sourced soy by supporting the Amazon Soy Moratorium, joining the Cerrado Manifesto Statement of Support (SoS). Kellanova has one of the smallest plastic packaging footprints among peer food companies and is a signatory to the Ellen MacArthur New Plastics Economy Global Pledge. Since 2008, Kellogg Company has measured our social and environmental efforts against the industry's highest standards, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, a globally recognized framework for companies to measure and communicate their social and environmental performance. In 2014, Kellogg Company, along with 200 other peer companies, NGOs, governments and indigenous community groups endorsed the New York Declaration on Forests. In 2015, Kellogg Company was one of the first companies to set science-based targets. Today, Kellanova is committed to setting company-wide emission reductions in line with science-based net-zero standards with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We work on multiple fronts to make sustainable palm oil the norm, not the exception. Kellanova is an active member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC), the Palm Oil Collaboration Group, and Kellogg Company was a founding member of the North American Sustainable Palm Oil Network. We participate in several other palm oil related industry group workstreams and maintain relationships with global and local NGOs. In 2020, we began to utilize the Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC) survey and engagement process to reduce the reporting burden of our direct suppliers, specifically those already reporting to POTC. Our company was one of the first to set science-based targets to help do so across our value chain. Since then, we've joined RE100 and are supporting them in their mission to accelerate change through renewable electricity. We gather and track this information through our proprietary Grower Survey as well as several additional industry standard platforms including SAI Platform. Kellanova is a signatory of the United Nations Global Compact and we intend to communicate our progress annually. As part of our commitment to transparency, we were an early adopter of the World Resource Institute (WRI) Food Loss and Waste Accounting and Reporting Standard and was one of the first companies to report global food waste data by destination to WRI and WRAP.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

European Union Transparency Register,89352824072-19

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Please see our Engaging with Policymakers overview here: https://betterdayspromise.kellanova.com/engaging-with-policymakers
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe
☑ FoodDrinkEurope

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:
☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The food and drink sector is particularly vulnerable to the harmful consequences of climate change on the availability of agricultural raw materials, both in terms of quality and quantity. The industry shares a strong common interest with policymakers, consumers and society worldwide to create an environmentally effective and globally equitable legal framework on climate change which will enable the sector to deliver continuous cuts in GHG emissions without compromising its vital contribution to the nutritional, economic and social wellbeing of a growing world population. Kellanova serves on the Board of Directors of FoodDrinkEurope and is aligned with their position on climate change, which supports the European Union's goals to become the first climate neutral continent by 2050 in line with the Paris Agreement. FoodDrinkEurope members are already integrating climate change measures into their business strategies and working to minimize the environmental impact of their products. For more information, see FoodDrinkEurope's climate change position.
[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Voluntary mainstream and discretionary reports, such as DJSI, TCFD, GRI, TNFD, Thesis, etc. Kellanova also reports via its own publicly available webpage.

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

https://www.spglobal.com/esg/scores/results?cid=4133514

(4.12.1.8) Comment

We report annually to the DJSI S&P Corporate Sustainability Assessment. Voluntary mainstream and discretionary reports, such as TCFD, GRI, TNFD, Thesis, etc. Kellanova also reports via its own publicly available webpage.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

We have conducted scenario analysis in the past, not in 2024.

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ On a per project basis

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Every three years or less frequently

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Forests scenarios

☑ Bespoke forests scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Product-level

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer attention to impact
☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Global targets
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Commodity level example: Cocoa: Kellogg Company began a partnership in 2022 with Enveritas, a 501(c)(3) non-profit that verifies global supply chains for multinational food companies. Their focus is on hard-to-reach, fragmented smallholder supply chains, such as cocoa and coffee. Throughout the year, Enveritas assessed and verified approximately 40% of Kellogg Company's cocoa purchases, all originating from Cote d'Ivoire. This work provided an overview of our procurement footprint within the country. The Enveritas assessment covers a wide range of social, environmental, and economic criteria including child labor, forced labor, deforestation and banned pesticide use. Utilizing recent cutting-edge technological advances in AI and satellite imagery, the Enveritas system goes beyond traditional schemes through more efficient, effective, and comprehensive on ground assessments that focus on progress over perfection, targeting smallholders, and holistic community specific interventions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We are committed to building resilient global supply chains by responsibly sourcing 12 priority ingredients: cocoa, corn, eggs, freeze dried strawberries, hazelnuts, potatoes, palm oil, raisins and sultanas, rice, soy, sugar cane and wheat. In accordance with our Better Days™ Promise methodology, we select our priority ingredients for responsible sourcing with regular regular materiality assessments. Our most recent assessment took place in 2023.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We continue to reevaluate how we drive the most significant impact in the watersheds where we make our foods. We benchmarked with other companies, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders to understand how they are assessing risk and prioritizing projects to mitigate water risks. As part of this evaluation, Kellogg developed a global water risk assessment in 2014, 2018 and updated it in 2022, engaging internal and external experts to evaluate physical water stress, regulation, usage, and business risk. In our water risk assessment, sites are prioritized based upon: Internal Rating – an average score from survey questions covering current and future risks for Physical; Regulatory; and Social/Reputational. And External Rating – an average score calculated from core WRI Aqueduct Indicators. Leading external indicators were utilized to provide an "external" perspective on location-specific risk conditions, such as: 1) WRI Overall Water Risk - identifies areas with higher exposure to water-related risks and is an aggregated measure of all selected indicators from the Physical Quantity, Quality and Regulatory

& Reputational Risk categories. http://www.wri.org/publication/aqueduct-global-maps-21-indicators.; 2) WRI Baseline Water Stress – Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total annual water withdrawals to total available annual renewable supply, accounting for upstream consumptive use. Higher values indicate more competition among users. http://www.wri.org/publication/aqueduct-global-maps-21- indicators and 3) WRI Baseline Water Stress - 2030 Projected – projection of baseline water stress taking into account projected water stress and climate change impacts for 2030 using a "Business as Usual" scenario based upon the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Scenario A1B.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our global water risk assessment allows us to evaluate physical water stress, regulation, usage and business risk. It evaluates sites from two perspectives: an internal rating based on data from each site, and an external rating of core indicators from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct water risk mapping tool.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Forests

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Product-level

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The results of a deforestation risk assessment on cocoa are crucial to Kellanova's Better Days Promise strategy. These findings guide the company in setting responsible sourcing targets, such as ensuring that all cocoa is sourced sustainably and free from deforestation. The risk assessment helps integrate deforestation

risks into the overall risk management framework, addressing potential impacts on biodiversity, soil health, and local communities. Reporting is enhanced through adherence to frameworks like the Accountability Framework initiative (AFi), ensuring transparency and accountability. Additionally, Kellanova focuses on capacity building by engaging employees and stakeholders through training, advocacy, and collaborative initiatives to drive sustainable cocoa farming practices and protect forest ecosystems.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Kellanova is a food manufacturer that does not generate any revenue or have any business related to fossil fuel exploration or expansion.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Shareholders can communicate and provide feedback through our Investors Relations team.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The climate transition plan relies on the development of technology and availability of renewable fuels in the areas of the world where we operate. We are actively working with engineering partners to develop our technology of the future as well as with governments to support the development of renewable fuels infrastructure. As an example, in partnership with a hydrogen generator developer, we have obtained a grant from the United Kingdom government to pilot the use of hydrogen to manufacture cereals. The pilot will be implemented in 2024, and if succesful will contribute to the development of the hydrogen infrastructure in the UK as well as provide a low carbon pathway for our international cereals business.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

We are actively working with engineering partners to develop our technology of the future as well as with governments to support the development of renewable fuels infrastructure. As an example, in partnership with a hydrogen generator developer, we have obtained a grant from the United Kingdom government to pilot the use of hydrogen to manufacture cereals. The pilot will be implemented in 2024, and if succesful will contribute to the development of the hydrogen infrastructure in the UK as well as provide a low carbon pathway for our international cereals business. We are also working with cracker oven manufacturers to develop ovens that can both use alternative low and zero carbon fuels as well as recover heat more efficiently to lower energy demand.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Kellanova Better Days Promise - Climate Action- transition plan.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Plastics

☑ Water

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Our plan considers scope 3 emissions associated with our upstream and downstream value chain. Our water risk assessment included the evaluation of climate change into water availability and risk as well as the overall impact of climate change and water availability on our materials supply.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:
☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply
☑ Products and services
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Kellanova has strategically revamped its business approach to embed the opportunities for climate impact within our product offerings. In our pursuit of climate risk mitigation and resilience, we have integrated climate considerations into our ingredient materiality process. We are prioritizing GHG emission reductions in our key ingredient and packaging supply chains, ensuring that our products reflect our heightened commitment to sustainability.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Kellanova has meticulously tailored our business strategy to incorporate these vital opportunities for improvement across our value chain. Our unwavering commitment to environmental stewardship is evident, especially within our supply chain management. We proactively engage with key suppliers to measure and report Scope 3 GHG emissions, working in tandem with those who significantly influence our environmental impact to foster substantial climate action. As a conscientious global food entity, we acknowledge our role in guiding our supply chain, suppliers, and the broader industry towards accelerated and more efficacious strategies to counteract deforestation. Our targeted efforts on high-risk commodities such as palm oil, soy, and paper and pulp—identified through thorough materiality assessments and stakeholder consultations—demonstrate our resolve.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Kellanova is at the forefront of innovation, investing heavily in research and development to uncover new opportunities for reducing emissions. Our R&D efforts are focused on pioneering advancements that not only minimize our environmental footprint but also set new industry standards for sustainability. We are committed to exploring cutting-edge technologies and processes that enable us to operate more cleanly and efficiently, reflecting our deep-rooted dedication to creating a greener, more sustainable future for all.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Kellanova is dedicated to creating Better Days for all, beginning with our commitment to driving significant reductions in absolute emissions, water usage, and food waste. This commitment is rooted in our operations, where we aim to foster behavioral change and implement sustainable practices. Through the strategic use of

renewable energy, responsible procurement, and targeted capital expenditure investments, we are steadfast in our pursuit of environmental excellence and operational efficiency.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Forests
☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Kellanova has conscientiously adjusted its Capital Expenditure, direct and indirect costs, and capital allocation to support initiatives against climate change, and to promote forest and water conservation. This strategic shift reflects our dedication to integrating sustainability into every aspect of our operations. By allocating resources towards GHG reduction opportunities in our products, we are not only enhancing our environmental impact but also ensuring that our investments align with our commitment to sustainability. This approach has led to a more focused capital expenditure strategy, where funds are directed towards projects that have a clear environmental benefit, such as reducing emissions in our supply chain or developing more sustainable packaging solutions. Our direct costs now factor in the environmental footprint of our operations, leading to more eco-friendly practices and products. Indirect costs have also been influenced, as we consider the broader

implications of our business decisions on the environment and society. Overall, Kellanova's capital allocation now prioritizes sustainability, ensuring that every dollar spent contributes to our vision of a more sustainable and responsible future.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

We currently do not have the data to respond to this question accurately.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure	*We do not yet have a standardized process to develop an internal carbon or water price but have started the conversations to develop or adopt them.*

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		☑ Water ☑ Plastics
Smallholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply*
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water ☑ Plastics
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We identify highest emitting suppliers across our value chain based on spend and carbon footprinting exercise. Top emitters are asked to complete the CDP Supply Chain questionnaire. Of these suppliers, we have regular communication encouraging their measurement, tracking and reoprting of their emissions. They are also encouraged to co-develp insetting regenerative agircultre projects with us. We also filter potential suppliers during the RFI process through sustainability specific questions.

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Several raw ingredients including palm, soy, sugar, cocoa and timber based packaging were deemed as high risk for deforestation. As such, we have assess and engage with these suppliers specifically on deforestation activity and monitoring. For palm, timber based packaging and cocoa we purchase some certified deforestation free volumes. For all of these ingredients, we do engage with suppliers and collect country of origin information. This helps us assess the risk for deforestation.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

0

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Impact on plastic waste and pollution

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We collect and report our packaging and plastic usage annually and as part of this reporting we identify potential improvement areas with our suppliers. We engage on topics such as improving end of life for our packaging as well as diversion of plastics from landfill.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

All suppliers must follow Kellanova's Supplier Code of Conduct. This Code is considered the minimum requirements necessary to be a Kellanova supplier. In 2023, Kellanova refreshed their materiality. In this exercise, 12 priority ingredients were selected by assessing total spend, importance of ingredient to our business, and perceived/inherent risk. These 12 ingredients include rice, corn/maize, raisins/sultanas, wheat, potatoes, soy, palm, eggs, strawberries, cocoa, sugar, and hazelnuts. Of these 12 priority ingredients, Kellanova currently focuses their efforts on the top 80% of spend to procure these ingredients responsibly - requesting them to meet varying requirement based on the risks aimed to mitigate. For climate, these suppliers are asked to participate in CDP Supply Chain. In addition to this, we scope potential direct investment emission reduction projects with suppliers based on the impact they have on our scope 3 footprint, maturity, as well as willingness.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Reputation management

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

All suppliers must follow Kellanova's Supplier Code of Conduct. This Code is considered the minimum requirements necessary to be a Kellanova supplier. In 2023, Kellanova refreshed their materiality. In this exercise, 12 priority ingredients were selected by assessing total spend, importance of ingredient to our business, and perceived/inherent risk. These 12 ingredients include rice, corn/maize, raisins/sultanas, wheat, potatoes, soy, palm, eggs, strawberries, cocoa, sugar, and hazelnuts. Of these 12 priority ingredients, Kellanova currently focuses their efforts on the top 80% of spend to procure these ingredients responsibly - requesting them to meet

varying requirement based on the risks aimed to mitigate. For forests, our suppliers must follow our Global Policy on Deforestation. The ingredients determined at risk for deforestation must be traceable to the country of origin in addition to some ingredients requiring certification.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

All suppliers must follow Kellanova's Supplier Code of Conduct. This Code is considered the minimum requirements necessary to be a Kellanova supplier. In 2023, Kellanova refreshed their materiality. In this exercise, 12 priority ingredients were selected by assessing total spend, importance of ingredient to our business, and perceived/inherent risk. These 12 ingredients include rice, corn/maize, raisins/sultanas, wheat, potatoes, soy, palm, eggs, strawberries, cocoa, sugar, and hazelnuts. Of these 12 priority ingredients, Kellanova currently focuses their efforts on the top 80% of spend to procure these ingredients responsibly - requesting them to meet varying requirement based on the risks aimed to mitigate. For water, we utilize the Kellanova Grower's Survey to request farm level information for row crops including wheat, potatoes, strawberries, corn, rice, raisins.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Product lifecycle

☑ Reputation management

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

All suppliers must follow Kellanova's Supplier Code of Conduct. This code is considered the minimum requirements necessary to be a Kellanova supplier. Additionally, Kellanova aims to incorporate recycled content into our packaging.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Kellanova's Supplier Code of Conduct is embedded within contracts and POs globally. The code states "Suppliers shall comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and operating permits, maintaining a status of legally compliant at all times. Suppliers shall support our Corporate Responsibility commitments through continuous improvement and performance measurements of environmental and social indicators within own operations and throughout their supply chain. Activities may include, but are not limited to; implementing best practices or sustainability initiatives related to manufacturing operations, agricultural practices, or production systems, participation in capability building partnerships, or providing additional data and information. Suppliers must strive to reduce and/or optimize their use of energy, water, and agricultural inputs, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, minimize water pollution, and waste, including food waste and landfill usage. Suppliers shall report progress on key performance indicators at least once a year, or as requested by Kellanova." Suppliers will cooperate with, and allow, K or an authorized third party to conduct audits (including social accountability audits) to verify compliance. If K identifies violations with this Code, K will work with the supplier to remediate issues. If issues are not sufficiently resolved, K reserves the right to remove the Supplier from the supply chain.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Kellanova's Supplier Code of Conduct is included in contracts and POs globally to ensure supplier compliance. In addition to the Supplier Code of Conduct, K also has a Global Policy on Deforestation Kellanova Global Policy on Deforestaion 2023.pdf (mediaroom.com). Kellanova has outlined the compliance process for the Supplier Code of Conduct within the Code itself stating, "Suppliers will cooperate with, and allow, Kellanova or an authorized third party to conduct audits (including social accountability audits) to verify compliance. If Kellanova identifies violations with this Code, Kellanova will work with the supplier to remediate issues. If issues are not sufficiently resolved, Kellanova reserves the right to remove the Supplier from the supply chain."

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Kellanova's Supplier Code of Conduct is embedded within contracts and POs globally. The code states "Suppliers shall comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and operating permits, maintaining a status of legally compliant at all times. Suppliers shall support our Corporate Responsibility commitments through continuous improvement and performance measurements of environmental and social indicators within own operations and throughout their supply chain. Activities may include, but are not limited to; implementing best practices or sustainability initiatives related to manufacturing operations, agricultural practices, or production systems, participation in capability building partnerships, or providing additional data and information. Suppliers must strive to reduce and/or optimize their use of energy, water, and agricultural inputs, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, minimize water pollution, and waste, including food waste and landfill usage. Suppliers shall report progress on key performance indicators at least once a year, or as requested by Kellanova." Suppliers will cooperate with, and allow, K or an authorized third party to conduct audits (including social accountability audits) to verify compliance. If K identifies violations with this Code, K will work with the supplier to remediate issues. If issues are not sufficiently resolved, K reserves the right to remove the Supplier from the supply chain.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :CDP Supply Chain Reporting

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Every year, we invite our top 90% of suppliers by spend for our twelve priority ingredients and indirect spend to disclose their environmental data to CDP. With a target 80% response rate, we are striving to engage all our suppliers in scope by hosting webinars, tracking their progress, and providing comprehensive support throughout the process. We have noted that less than 50% of those requested are reporting their Scope 1 & 2 emissions.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We may choose to use a combination or suspend and then engage or retain and then engage depending on the severity of the issue.

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We rely on the adherence of our suppliers and supply chain partners to third-party certification standards such as FSC, SFI, and RSPO. In instances where there is no certification or material not from recycled content we ask our suppliers to identify country of origin to determine if the country is considered a low or high risk for deforestation. If the country is high-risk, we work back with our suppliers to understand more about their sourcing practices and identify opportunities to mitigate risk. We buy physically certified material for a majority of our procured palm oil purchases through RSPO Mass balance and Segregated. What is not covered through these schemes is offset with RSPO Credit purchases though we have a commitment to phase these out by 2025. We consider segregated volumes to be compliant.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :As outlined in the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/292 suppliers shall ensure that the basic human right to water is respected and upheld throughout their supply chain. This includes, but is not limited to, sufficient water supply for i

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ No mechanism for monitoring compliance

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

As outlined in the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/292 suppliers shall ensure that the basic human right to water is respected and upheld throughout their supply chain. This includes, but is not limited to, sufficient water supply for individuals, safe water supply for individuals, and acceptable i.e., color, taste, odor, physically accessible, and affordable.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Annual Initiative reports

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Kellanova invested in 10 sustainable agriculture projects globally last year. The desired outcome of these projects was to reduce and remove emissions in high impact ingredients. For these 10 projects, Kellanova receives impact reports outlining results for key KPIs on an annual basis. These 10 programs represent 13 different suppliers in our value chain.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

Financial incentives

☑ Pay higher prices linked to best agricultural practices

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

0

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Through our annual carbon footprinting process we identify commodities of highest priority for reducing emissions. We then work closely with suppliers to encourage them to propose opportunities for investing in reduction of carbon emissions. When appropriate, we co-invest in projects at the farm level focused on reducing emissions from agriculture. For example, one of these projects is our Regenerative Wheat program with Ahold and Bartlett milling. We have a portfolio of 10 active projects globally focusing specifically on regenerative agriculture to drive down our FLAG emissions.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :This is helping suppliers meet their net zero targets as well.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

0

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

An example of our Origins™ program work is our collaboration with Wild Asia, which began in 2020 and continues through today. Wild Asia, established in 2003, is a social enterprise based in Malaysia. Their mission is to inspire change from within the private sector, supporting initiatives that shape a better future for our environment, diversity, and people. Over the last decade, Wild Asia has been working to understand the principles of sustainable production by educating producers and supporting their efforts toward Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification. Through various programs, Wild Asia has been able to help support disadvantaged communities by engaging them to design solutions that fulfill basic needs and livelihood in an affordable and sustainable way.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Physically certified deforestation free palm oil

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

10

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

In multiple regions we work directly with our suppliers to identify plastic packaging that needs to be redesigned for recycling and co-develop technology solutions that improve recycling of our packaging.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:
☑ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Carbon removals

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

Financial incentives
☑ Pay higher prices linked to best agricultural practices

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

0

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Through our annual carbon footprinting process we identify commodities of highest priority for reducing emissions. We then work closely with suppliers to encourage them to propose opportunities for investing in reduction of carbon emissions. When appropriate, we co-invest in projects at the farm level focused on reducing emissions from agriculture. For example, one of these projects is our Regenerative Wheat program with Ahold and Bartlett milling. We have a portfolio of active projects globally focusing specifically on regenerative agriculture to drive down our FLAG emissions. We have 4 projects specifically that are claiming removals in North America. These projects incentivize key activities to drive carbon removals like cover cropping and minimum tillage in cotton, wheat, corn and soy.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :This is helping suppliers meet their net zero targets as well.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Cocoa

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

☑ Disseminate technical materials

☑ Organize capacity building events

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

4393

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The cocoa industry in the Ivory Coast suffers extensively from low yields per hectare (300 to 400 kg/ha) and poor production quality, despite agriculture accounting for 70% of Côte d'Ivoire's export earnings. These issues, along with other socieconomic factors, lead to reduced earnings for producers, who end up with low incomes despite oftentimes extreme working conditions. To address this critical situation, Kellanova partnered with MESAD in 2023 to implement capacity-building initiatives aimed at addressing the root causes of social and environmental impacts in the region. The project focuses on promoting modern production techniques, including high-yield plant varieties, line cultivation with appropriate spacing, and advanced drying methods. These improvements are designed to increase yields, enhance environmental and wildlife protection, and improve production quality, thereby ensuring better incomes for farme

Row 2

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

☑ Organize capacity building events

☑ Prioritize support for smallholders in regions at high-risk of deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

3000

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Kellanova collaborates with Wild Asia on smallholder engagement, which began in 2020 and continues through today. Wild Asia supports smallholders through several capcity building initaitives and social and environmental impact projects. For example, Wild Asia supports smallholders in their efforts toward Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification. Through various programs, Wild Asia has been able to support disadvantaged communities by engaging with them to design solutions that fulfill basic needs and livelihoods in an affordable and sustainable way. One such program is SPIRAL-- Small Producer Inclusivity & Resilience Alliance. Palm oil produced under the SPIRAL programme is 100% traceable from farm to mill, certified sustainable and compliant to global policies like NDPE (No Deforestation, No Peat and No exploitation). SPIRAL supports: - Sustainable livelihoods to ensure a sustainable source for small producers to reduce poverty - Biodiversity to improve local biodiversity and transition away from monoculture - Environmental conservation by Reducing GHG emissions via reduced fertilizer use and improved natural carbon sequestration Another program is WAGS- Wild Asia Group Scheme for Small Producers. WAGS was created to address the challenges faced by independent small farmers by providing the necessary technical assistance, training and capacity building for small farmer groups. The focus is to help them improve their farming practices and support them towards reaching international standards (for example, RSPO). As a methodology, it has been developed from the ground-up, to address the challenges of traceability in the palm oil supply chain, and challenges of small producers in enhancing their productivity and best management practices to meet “zero deforestation” commitments.

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Suppliers MRV Partners Technical Assistance Providers Industry associations/ NGOs

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

☑ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape toward initatives for sustainable land-use goals

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Kellanova engages with our suppliers and customers on their emissions, our Scope 3 emissions. We have many different levels and types of engagement. Firstly, we ask the suppliers of our priority ingredients and a majority of our indirect spend to participate in CDP Supply Chain. This participation is key to ensuring we sustainably source our ingredients. Secondly, we engage with strategic suppliers on scoping climate related projects/investments. These investments take different forms including - Kellanova scope programs we ask our suppliers to help us engage their farmers to participate in; supplier created programs that we help financially sponsor; and supply shed level partnerships including our suppliers and peers to upskill farmers, support trials, and provide grower incentives. Many Kellanova

Origins projects have explicit emphasis on greenhouse gas reduction and/or removals in partnership with peer companies, suppliers, farmers, scientists, and nonprofits. In 2020, Kellogg joined the multi-year Australian Cool Soil Initiative (CSI) partnership with Mars Petcare, Manildra Group, Allied Pinnacle, Sustainable Food Lab, and leading researchers to launch the CSI. This $2 million, partnership will help 200 Australian wheat farmers over three years to adopt soil health practices including cover crops and crop rotation to improve resiliency to climate change. The program has provided 124 New South Wales wheat farmers managing 201,843 hectares with access to soil testing and supervised farm management practice changes, which has enabled improvements in soil health, increases in organic carbon levels and reduced GHG emissions through reduced reliance on nitrogen fertilizers via targeted nutrient application programs, deep liming, cover crops, stubble retention and pulse rotations. We have partnered with a local network of 97 Spanish farmers, managing over 14,000 acres by 2022, and the Institute of Agri-food Research and Technology to address these challenges in rice production through training, field research and demonstration plots to promote practices that also support local ecosystems and reduce emissions. Rice grown in Spain's Valencia and Delta Del Ebro regions. Farmers implement native floral margins along rice fields to encourage beneficial insects, test diverse crop rotations with ryegrass, pea, oats and vetch, and shift irrigation techniques to reduce emissions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Kellanova engages suppliers to collect primary data on emissions to apply them in our scope 3 footprint.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Smallholder collaboration

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Kellanova engages with our suppliers on no deforestation initiatives. We work with Wild Asia to help upskill and train palm oil farmers to achieve RSPO certification. We also work with Proforest to assess the impact of our palm supply chain and to drive supply chain transparency in partnership with our palm suppliers.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the amount of smallholders engaged in our programs with Wild Asia year after year,amongothermetricsmeasuringsmallholdersuccess. Through our work with Profirest we are able to assess our palm supply chain compliance with the AFI and develop programs to continuously imprve supplier performance to maintain deforestation free palm supply chains.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Kellanova is actively involved in several industry and multi-lateral organizations that are focused on addressing global challenges like water. Kellanova prioritizes engagements beyond our direct footprint because we know these issues can only be tackled through partnership and learning from the expertise of others. Our highest area of risk for water is in our supply chain, so Kellanova participates in several groups and programs focused on sustainable agriculture which include addressing water use and water quality impacts. For example, Kellanova is a member of the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD) focused on healthy and sustainable food systems. We also participate in several other sustainable agriculture initiatives, including Field to Market, Cool Farm Alliance, and SAI Platform.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Kellanova engages with investors on a proactive basis. Kellanova publishes a public sustainability report, updating the Kellanova website. In this reporting, Kellanova shares our sustainability commitments, the stategy to achieve those commitments as well as how we are tracking against those commitments. We also report to CDP, DJSI and other reporting frameworks for investors. We invite investors to ask us questions. We engage in conversations with our investors to share about our sustainability programs and strategies and hear from them what they believe is important to the sustainability of the company.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Kellanova engages with our customers on climate goals and progress. Kellanova responses to different data requests for climate data through various customer surveys like CDP Supply Chain and THESIS. We also share out information on our progress in various meetings with our key customers throughout the year. In addition to this, we do seek co funding opportuntities with suppliers to make emissions reduction more cost effective for all members across the value chain. In 2024, we launch a successful regenerative wheat program in North Carolina with the finacial support of both our supplier, Bartlett, and our customer, Ahold. We see this innovative program as a way of reducing emissions in our agriculture value chains at scale. Ahold Delhaize USA, Kellanova, Bartlett Announce Farm-to-Shelf Regenerative Agriculture Pilot to Decrease Emissions Across Value Chain

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the effect in 2 ways: - the amount of reductions/removals generated from the co funded initiatives at a lower cost per metric ton of carbon - the launch of additional co funded programs in future years based on this model
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Costco Wholesale Corporation

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

We are always open to partnering with our customers to drive environmental and social impact at scale. We also want to bring this to life for shoppers by identifying claims and with in-store activations so that they can join us on the journey. Programs on sustainable agriculture can have significant environmental benefits while also connecting consumers to the foods they have every day.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

We are always open to partnering with our customers to drive environmental and social impact at scale. We also want to bring this to life for shoppers by identifying claims and with in-store activations so that they can join us on the journey. Programs on sustainable agriculture can have significant environmental benefits while also connecting consumers to the foods they have every day.

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Walmart, Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Logistical change

☑ Change timing of logistics

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

We are always open to partnering with our customers to drive environmental and social impact at scale. We also want to bring this to life for shoppers by identifying claims and with in-store activations so that they can join us on the journey. Programs on sustainable agriculture can have significant environmental benefits while also connecting consumers to the foods they have every day.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

We are always open to partnering with our customers to drive environmental and social impact at scale. We also want to bring this to life for shoppers by identifying claims and with in-store activations so that they can join us on the journey. Programs on sustainable agriculture can have significant environmental benefits while also connecting consumers to the foods they have every day.

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ J Sainsbury Plc

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Logistical change

☑ Consolidate logistics

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

We are always open to partnering with our customers to drive environmental and social impact at scale. We also want to bring this to life for shoppers by identifying claims and with in-store activations so that they can join us on the journey. Programs on sustainable agriculture can have significant environmental benefits while also connecting consumers to the foods they have every day.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

We are always open to partnering with our customers to drive environmental and social impact at scale. We also want to bring this to life for shoppers by identifying claims and with in-store activations so that they can join us on the journey. Programs on sustainable agriculture can have significant environmental benefits while also connecting consumers to the foods they have every day.

Row 4

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Target Corporation

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Logistical change

☑ Consolidate logistics

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

We are always open to partnering with our customers to drive environmental and social impact at scale. We also want to bring this to life for shoppers by identifying claims and with in-store activations so that they can join us on the journey. Programs on sustainable agriculture can have significant environmental benefits while also connecting consumers to the foods they have every day.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

We are always open to partnering with our customers to drive environmental and social impact at scale. We also want to bring this to life for shoppers by identifying claims and with in-store activations so that they can join us on the journey. Programs on sustainable agriculture can have significant environmental benefits while also connecting consumers to the foods they have every day.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :CDP Supply Chain was not the driver of the engagement for implementing environmental initiatives, but Kellanova has implemented several initiatives.

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

Kellanova has implemented various environmental initiaitves across the globe, however, CDP Supply Chain was not the primary driver of this engagement. Kellanova has instead identified areas of opportunity through our Kellanova Grower's Survey and through supplier partnerships.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Our scope 1 and 2 emissions reporting excludes our joint ventures in Africa. For financial reporting purposes, majority of our new Africa joint ventures are included in our consolidated financial reports. These joint ventures are currently included in our scope 3 - category 15 investments and we expect to include their emissions in our scope 1 and 2 emissions within 2 years.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We rely on internal metrics measuring pathways to certified supply chains and sourcing from low risk countries of origin. Additionally, we measure progress against supplier self-reporting, such as the NDPE-IRF framework.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Our scope 1 and 2 emissions, water and food waste reporting excludes our joint ventures in Africa. For financial reporting purposes, majority of our Africa joint ventures are included in our consolidated financial reports. These joint ventures are currently included in our scope 3 - category 15 investments. We expect to include their emissions in our scope 1 and 2 emissions, as well as their water risk and consumption and food waste generation in our environmental performance metrics within 2 years.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We report all plastic packaging that is sold globally on an annual basis with exception of our joint ventures in Asia and Africa.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Tier 1 suppliers involved in our direct and comanufacturing operations..

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

n/a at this time
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a divestment

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Kellanova did not have any structural changes during 2024, but the report includes a change that occurred in October 2023, when the Kellogg company split into Kellanova and WKK Kellogg Co. Kellanova comprises all international operations of the former Kellogg Company and all the US operations except cereals manufacturing. As part of the split process the baseline and previous years data has been adjusted in the report. 2024 is the first year Kellanova operates as an independent company.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

In previous reporting years, Scope 3 emissions associated with downstream warehousing and retail activities were not included. For the 2024 footprint, these emissions have been incorporated and retrospectively applied to all prior years, including the baseline year, to ensure consistency and completeness in reporting. [Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

At Kellanova, we are committed to achieving the highest level of accuracy in our GHG emissions reporting to ensure we reflect our progress transparently and precisely each year. This commitment drives us to meticulously recalculate our emissions following significant business transformations, such as acquisitions or divestments. 2024 is the first year that Kellanova operates as an independent company, following a tax-free spin at the end of 2023. All baseline data and performance for intermediate years has been adjusted to reflect the spin. Additionally, in previous reporting years, Scope 3 emissions associated with downstream warehousing and retail activities were not included. For the 2024 footprint, these emissions have been incorporated and retrospectively applied to all prior years, including the baseline year, to ensure consistency and completeness in reporting.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

At Kellanova, we embrace a holistic approach to scope 2 emissions calculation, guided by the five core principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy. Our methodology encompasses both location-based and market-based calculations, maintaining the same operational boundary for each. For location-based calculations, we strictly adhere to the most up-to-date protocols: utilizing eGRID in the United States, DEFRA guidelines in the United Kingdom, and IEA emission factors for other nations. In our market-based emissions calculations, we apply factors provided by electricity suppliers or local authorities, supplemented by renewable energy certificates (RECs and PPAs) in alignment with GHG protocol guidance. Should a market-based factor be unavailable, we responsibly revert to the location-based factor. This comprehensive and principled strategy underscores our unwavering commitment to environmental stewardship and ensures the robustness and transparency of our scope 2 emissions reporting.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Emissions associated with refrigerant losses

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:
☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

2

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Kellanova operates HVAC refrigeration units at its manufacturing facilities. Fugitive refrigerant losses are currently not tracked for inclusion in the Scope 1 inventory but are expected to be minimal. Further, some of these refrigerants are HCFCs, so do not fall within the Scope 1 boundary according to the GHG Protocol. As a Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) member, in 2010 our predecessor, Kellogg Company, committed to the use of sustainable refrigerants. Kellanova's six frozen foods manufacturing plants, all of which are in the U.S., use ammonia in their large-scale refrigeration systems. Ammonia is a natural refrigerant and is not a greenhouse gas.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

In 2024, we embarked on an extensive evaluation of our global manufacturing facilities, meticulously compiling the total refrigerant volumes procured in 2023. We established a thorough inventory of these substances and determined the resultant emissions by employing the most up-to-date coefficients from the IPCC. This diligent method guarantees precision and adherence to prevailing environmental protocols, mirroring our dedication to ecological stewardship and conscientious management practices. We will undertake this scrutiny every five years to ascertain the significance of these emissions and ensure continuous improvement in our environmental impact.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Process emissions not from fuel consumption (e.g. from products in bakery)

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0.2

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Kellanova has process emissions that result from the use of carbonates and bicarbonates in the baking process. These emissions are estimated to compose less than 0.2% of Scope 1 emissions.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

In 2024, we meticulously quantified the CO2 emissions stemming from the use of baking soda throughout the baking process. To achieve this, we aggregated the annual consumption of baking soda and applied the chemical reaction equation to determine the CO2 released during the baking soda's thermal decomposition. This precise calculation underscores our proactive approach to monitoring and managing our carbon footprint in manufacturing operations.
[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

380866

(7.5.3) Methodological details

At Kellanova, we conduct a comprehensive data collection process encompassing all fuel types utilized across our manufacturing sites, fleet, offices, and warehouses, including the natural gas employed for on-site electricity generation. This data forms the foundation of our emissions inventory, where we apply the latest EPA factors to the collected figures. The resultant emissions are then converted into CO2 equivalents, adhering to the Global Warming Potential (GWP) values for a 100-year time horizon, ensuring our environmental impact assessments are robust and aligned with current standards.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

526055

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For location-based calculations, we strictly adhere to the most up-to-date protocols: utilizing eGRID in the United States, DEFRA guidelines in the United Kingdom, and IEA emission factors for other nations.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

528693

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In our market-based emissions calculations, we apply factors provided by electricity suppliers or local authorities, supplemented by renewable energy certificates (RECs and PPAs) in alignment with GHG protocol guidance. Should a market-based factor be unavailable, we responsibly revert to the location-based factor.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4517781

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our emissions from Purchased Goods and Services include Ingredients, Packaging, and non-product related goods and services. For Ingredients, we calculate emissions by using the ingredient volumes from the reporting year and multiplying them by the most up-to-date emission factors from the databases. In 2024, we partnered with Terrascope to improve our scope 3 footprint. One of the improvements is the use of AI to classify our ingredients and match them to a larger dataset of emission factors. Due to missing information in our baseline, we took a retrospective approach to calculate 2015 emissions using data from 2016 to 2020. For Packaging, we use the packaging volumes from the reporting year and match them to the corresponding emission factor that best represents the packaging type and material (e.g., recyclable, compostable, etc.). Similar to ingredients, we also took a retrospective approach to calculate our 2015 volumes and emissions using data from 2018 to 2020. For Non-Product related goods and services, we utilize our spend data from the reporting year and apply the corresponding emission factor for the sector. Additionally, we actively work on projects with our suppliers and collect available primary data, which we include in the calculations mentioned above.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37467

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As with Non-Product related goods and services, for Capital Goods we utilize our spend data from the reporting year and apply the corresponding emission factor for the sector. Additionally, we actively work on projects with our suppliers and collect available primary data, which we include in the calculations mentioned above.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

177199

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel and electricity consumption quantities by relevant WTT and T&D emission factors, ensuring quantities match Scope 1&2. Fuels were first separated out into fuel types and then multiplied by the most appropriate factors.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

819085

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions for upstream transportation are calculated using a mixed approach that incorporates both spend data and the distance and weight of shipped goods. For regions and suppliers where we have data on the distance and weight shipped, we use the GLEC framework to calculate our emissions, taking into account the Well-to-Wheel (WtW) emissions. For suppliers for which we don't have this information, we perform a spend-based approach. In this case, we utilize our spend data from the reporting year and apply the corresponding emission factor for the sector.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10638

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The total tonnage of waste, along with details on the end-of-life treatment, is multiplied by the appropriate emission factor based on the disposal method and waste type.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25183

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For air, rail, and bus travel, emissions were calculated using emission factors specific to the mode of transport (air/bus/rail), class of travel (economy/economy plus/business/first), and distance type (domestic/short-haul/long-haul). For hotel stays and car, emissions were calculated on a day/night basis. The number of nights data was used for hotel stays with emission factors based on the country of stay and the number of nights per person. For car rentals, a similar approach was used, where emission factors were generated based on the assumption that the kilometers driven per day of rental were the same as the average commuter distance by and using emission factors for different vehicle sizes (small, medium, or large car).

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16821

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Employee commuting emissions were calculated using data on the total number of employees and the total amount of working hours. We then normalized the number of employees and estimated the distance traveled to work and the mode of transport by region. By applying the corresponding emission factors, we were able to accurately determine the total emissions associated with employee commuting.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable to Kellanova

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

618226

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The sales volumes/weights were multiplied by estimated onward distances to estimate tonne kilometres these were then paired with an appropriate emission factor based on the mode transport (assumed to be HGV transport for all regions)

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable to Kellanova

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28961

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For calculating the use of sold products, we used the sales volumes/weights of our products and an estimated indirect energy usage for these products.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

207284

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated by considering the total purchased volumes of ingredients and packaging. This calculation also included an estimation of the end-of-life treatment for these materials. Additionally, we used emission factors that varied depending on the estimated destination of the ingredients and packaging, as well as the type of packaging material.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable to Kellanova

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable to Kellanova

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

482129

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Impact from investments is accounted for by looking at the total revenue for the investee company and multiplying this by investment carbon intensity factor based on the industry, then apportioning the emissions from that investee company based on Kellanova's proportionate ownership/share %.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

329764

(7.6.3) Methodological details

At Kellanova, we conduct a comprehensive data collection process encompassing all fuel types utilized across our manufacturing sites, fleet, offices, and warehouses, including the natural gas employed for on-site electricity generation. This data forms the foundation of our emissions inventory, where we apply the latest EPA factors to the collected figures. The resultant emissions are then converted into CO2 equivalents, adhering to the Global Warming Potential (GWP) values for a 100-year time horizon, ensuring our environmental impact assessments are robust and aligned with current standards. The numbers provided in the question exclude biogas and biomass emissions as requested.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

347200

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

At Kellanova, we conduct a comprehensive data collection process encompassing all fuel types utilized across our manufacturing sites, fleet, offices, and warehouses, including the natural gas employed for on-site electricity generation. This data forms the foundation of our emissions inventory, where we apply the latest EPA factors to the collected figures. The resultant emissions are then converted into CO2 equivalents, adhering to the Global Warming Potential (GWP) values for a 100-year time horizon, ensuring our environmental impact assessments are robust and aligned with current standards.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

339100

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

91200

(7.7.4) Methodological details

At Kellanova, we embrace a holistic approach to scope 2 emissions calculation, guided by the five core principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy. Our methodology encompasses both location-based and market-based calculations, maintaining the same operational boundary for each. For location-based calculations, we strictly adhere to the most up-to-date protocols: utilizing eGRID in the United States, DEFRA guidelines in the United Kingdom, and IEA emission factors for other nations. In our market-based emissions calculations, we apply factors provided by electricity suppliers or local authorities, supplemented by renewable energy certificates (RECs and PPAs) in alignment with GHG protocol guidance. Should a market-based factor be unavailable, we responsibly revert to the location-based factor. This comprehensive and principled strategy underscores our unwavering commitment to environmental stewardship and ensures the robustness and transparency of our scope 2 emissions reporting.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

338300

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

101288

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

At Kellanova, we embrace a holistic approach to scope 2 emissions calculation, guided by the five core principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy. Our methodology encompasses both location-based and market-based calculations, maintaining the same operational boundary for each. For location-based calculations, we strictly adhere to the most up-to-date protocols: utilizing eGRID in the United States, DEFRA guidelines in the United Kingdom, and IEA emission factors for other nations. In our market-based emissions calculations, we apply factors provided by electricity suppliers or local authorities, supplemented by renewable energy certificates (RECs and PPAs) in alignment with GHG protocol guidance. Should a market-based factor be unavailable, we responsibly revert to the location-based factor. This comprehensive and principled strategy underscores our unwavering commitment to environmental stewardship and ensures the robustness and transparency of our scope 2 emissions reporting.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4115575

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

15

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

44194

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

101115

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

392572

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

50

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6831

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

25213

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

15

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

21148

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable to Kellanova

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

331059

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable to Kellanova

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13900

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

219090

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable to Kellanova

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable to Kellanova

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1111734

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

4292231

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

35911

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

111291

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

310135

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

6916

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

25085

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

20870

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

249459

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

15244

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

223845

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

1205595

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In 2024, we forged a strategic partnership with a new supplier to accurately calculate our 2023 footprint and enhance the precision of our previous emissions data using advanced technology. We have since then refined our calculations and improved the accuracy of our footprint.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Franchises
☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Kellanova FY24 GHG Verification Statement Limited (All Scopes) 08222025.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4886

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

To accurately assess the emissions reduction resulting from our shift to renewable electricity, Kellanova first determined the decrease in scope 2 emissions attributable to reduction in production in 2024. Subsequently, we evaluated the scope 2 emissions that were avoided or reduced due to the integration of a new REC in Mexico. These emissions savings were then cross-referenced with the remaining scope 2 reductions, after accounting for the impact of decreased electricity usage.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1650

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

To account for the emissions from activities in the preceding year, Kellanova estimated the reductions based on the savings projects and initiatives reported in question 7.55.2. These emissions were then diligently cross-checked to confirm their accuracy, ensuring they matched the emissions data after considering the renewable energy contributions and the reductions in output.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13828

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

To refine the assessment of emissions linked to changes in production output, Kellanova established a correlation between emissions and the tonnage of production. This correlation was applied to the observed difference between 2023 and 2024. We noted that the reduction of production led to an 2.4% reduction of emissions. The resulting value was then meticulously cross-checked against the overall reduction in fuel and electricity consumption from 2023 to 2024.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.13) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.13.1) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

7707

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

In 2024, four Kellanova plants, two in India and two in Brazil, utilized biomass sourced from briquettes and pellets. This biomass was integral in generating energy for the manufacturing processes at these facilities. Every batch of biomass supplied is tested at the receiving factory to estimate a Gross Calorific Value (GCV) and a Net Calorific Value (NCV). The factory uses that data to translate the biomass quantities from kilograms to gigajoules. The factory reports both the amounts of biomass and the energy. To validate the reports the factory uploads the results of the tests and the subsequent calculations, both of which are included in the third party verification process. To calculate the emissions the energy figure is multiplied by the EPA's biomass emissions factor to derive the CO2 equivalent emissions.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Biofuel used is included in the combustion processing/manufacturing machinery and there is no other usage.
[Fixed row]

(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?

Cocoa

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

509411

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(7.14.6) Please explain

Cocoa purchased as ingredient for food production

Maize/corn

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

247107

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

Maize/Corn purchased as ingredient for food production

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

259582

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

Other oilseeds purchased as ingredient for food production

Palm oil

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

242292

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

Palm oil purchased as ingredient for food production

Rice

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

199690

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

Rice purchased as ingredient for food production

Soy

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

332520

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

Soy purchased as ingredient for food production

Sugar

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

320340

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(7.14.6) Please explain

Sugar purchased as ingredient for food production

Timber products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

436513

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(7.14.6) Please explain

Timber based packaging purchased as ingredient for food production

Wheat

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

531651

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

Wheat purchased as ingredient for food production
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

336924.76

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

253.34

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

292.05

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12638

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19150

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

21

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29645

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4962

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

31

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19066

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4735

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

163

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

476

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

427

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

427

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1843

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

557

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

251

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

107

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

107

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

984

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1328

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1328

Eswatini

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1208

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

216

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

476

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

476

Ghana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

141

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

141

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

Guatemala

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

42

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

42

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9806

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7407

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7407

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

196

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

196

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

49

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

49

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2328

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2981

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2981

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4966

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13290

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13290

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46181

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28105

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26359

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

154

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

362

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

362

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18990

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37324

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

79

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3663

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4766

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4766

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

94

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

94

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

89

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

89

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7337

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12542

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12542

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8479

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6957

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

392

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

63

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

63

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2982

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3836

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3836

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

843

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2318

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2318

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

42

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

42

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30296

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16899

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

380

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

134884

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

169779

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13141
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By facility
☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Kellanova North America*	*139302*
Row 2	*Kellanova Europe*	*88948*
Row 3	*Kellanova Latin America*	*63407*
Row 4	*Kellanova AMEA*	*45814*

[Add row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Blue Anchor

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

383

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.762398

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-75.085108

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Cary

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12461

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.79154

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-78.78112

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Cincinnati

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5840

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.162

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-84.45689

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Grand Rapids

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7650

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.912839

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.659044

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Jackson

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69264

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.6102

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-88.814

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kansas City

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6991

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.14656

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-94.624314

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Linares

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3942

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

24.85908

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-99.56567

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Muncy

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5667

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.20564

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-76.78552

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pikeville

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3396

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.5161

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-82.5173

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rome

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1246

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.205338

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.174394

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rossville

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

512

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.044294

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-89.547602

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

San Jose

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4917

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.356482

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.871674

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wyoming

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1972

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.895721

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.651459

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Zanesville

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4599

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.010338

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-82.024149

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kutno

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18718

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

52.22013

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

19.43415

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Manchester

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19649

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.44775

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-2.31422

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mechelen

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28854

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.015479

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

4.456973

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Valls

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7860

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.2861

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

1.2499

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wrexham Portable Foods

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

648

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.05137

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-2.91412

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wrexham RTEC

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9852

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.05137

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-2.91412

Row 21

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Anseong

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3641

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.01841

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

127.257071

Row 22

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Botany

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12401

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-33.948199

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

151.207147

Row 23

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Cairo Mass Foods

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

974

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

29.999349

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

31.101431

Row 26

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Enstek

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4962

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

2.75108

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

101.76127

Row 27

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pendik

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

843

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.87041

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.27218

Row 28

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rayong

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2981

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

13.0191

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

101.15016

Row 30

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Springs

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6990

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-26.25

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

28.4

Row 31

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sri City

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3920

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

13.4379

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

79.9543

Row 32

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Takasaki

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2211

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.3002

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.0717

Row 33

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Taloja

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5844

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

19.3669

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

73.1758

Row 34

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bogota

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1840

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

4.601137

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-74.068294

Row 35

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Guayaquil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

251

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-2.138491

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-79.930262

Row 36

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Queretaro

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25702

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.58806

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-100.38806

Row 37

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sao Lourenco do Oeste

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10406

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-26.35566

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-52.849837

Row 38

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sao Lourenco Pringles

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3806

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-26.35566

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-52.849837

Row 39

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sao Lourenco RTEC

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4603

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-26.35566

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-52.849837

Row 40

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Toluca

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10993

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

19.80038

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-99.87376
[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Office natural gas

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1907

Row 3

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Warehouse natural gas

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11882

Row 4

(7.17.3.1) Activity

North America Fleet gasoline

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2518

Row 5

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Mexico Fleet gasoline

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3715

Row 6

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Europe Fleet gasoline

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1361

Row 7

(7.17.3.1) Activity

AMEA Fleet gasoline

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

230

Row 8

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Manufacturing sites diesel used

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

568

Row 9

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Manufacturing sites LPG used

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20467

Row 10

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Manufacturing sites biomass used for heating

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7707

Row 11

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Manufacturing sites natural gas used in process

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

273261

Row 12

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Manufacturing sites natural gas used for generating electricity on site

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13738
[Add row]

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:
☑ Processing/Manufacturing

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

337470

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Default emissions factor
☑ Region-specific emissions factors

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

At Kellanova, we conduct a comprehensive data collection process encompassing all fuel types utilized across our manufacturing sites, fleet, offices, and warehouses, including the natural gas employed for on-site electricity generation. This data forms the foundation of our emissions inventory, where we apply the latest EPA factors to the collected figures. The resultant emissions are then converted into CO2 equivalents, adhering to the Global Warming Potential (GWP) values for a 100-year time horizon, ensuring our environmental impact assessments are robust and aligned with current standards. We exclude emissions from refrigerants as they are deemed irrelevant. We verify that they continue to be irrelevant evry 5 years in our third party verification process. The last check was done in 2024 on 2023 data, which corroborated that refrigerant emissions accounted for less than 2% of the total carbon emissions (equivalent) of the company.
[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By facility
☑ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Kellanova North America*	*175915*	*19277*
Row 2	*Kellanova AMEA*	*68321*	*49192*
Row 3	*Kellanova Europe*	*66988*	*1725*
Row 4	*Kellanova Latin America*	*27835*	*20969*

[Add row]

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Blue Anchor

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4789

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1308

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cary

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7066

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cincinnati

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5964

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Grand Rapids

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12136

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Jackson

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

63602

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kansas City

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11992

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Linares

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5710

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5710

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Muncy

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5497

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pikeville

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8149

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rome

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6462

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rossville

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4791

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

San Jose

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3288

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wyoming

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4668

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Zanesville

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12261

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kutno

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

36109

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Manchester

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9922

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mechelen

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4190

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Valls

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6238

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wrexham Portable Foods

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

837

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wrexham RTEC

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4981

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Anseong

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4632

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4632

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Botany

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19129

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cairo Mass Foods

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1269

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1269

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Enstek

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13258

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13258

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pendik

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2318

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2318

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rayong

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3832

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3832

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Springs

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10587

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10587

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sri City

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4020

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4020

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Takasaki

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2632

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2632

Row 33

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Taloja

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3023

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3023

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bogota

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

548

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 35

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Guayaquil

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

107

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

107

Row 36

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Queretaro

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13833

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12269

Row 37

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sao Lourenco do Oeste

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2019

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 38

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sao Lourenco Pringles

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1485

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 39

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sao Lourenco RTEC

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1069

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 40

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Toluca

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4111

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3929
[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Manufacturing sites electricity usage*	*306707*	*68896*
Row 3	*Offices electricity usage*	*6499*	*2561*
Row 4	*Warehouses electricity usage*	*25854*	*19707*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

337470

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

339059

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

91163

(7.22.4) Please explain

The Kellanova organization meticulously reports all emissions from our comprehensively consolidated accounting group. There are no external entities to consider in our reporting framework. In strict adherence to the GHG Protocol's operational control approach, our reporting diligently includes emissions from all operational facets, including manufacturing sites, corporate fleet, office buildings, and storage facilities. This comprehensive reporting encapsulates the consumption of all forms of fuels and electricity throughout our operational processes. While our accounting practices encompass biomass emissions, they deliberately exclude refrigerants and process emissions. As elucidated in section 7.4.1, these exclusions are deemed non-essential to our operational methodology.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Ahold Delhaize

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12749000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10130

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and other fuel sources in making our foods.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Kellanova implements comprehensive tracking systems across our manufacturing facilities to monitor energy consumption, water usage, waste generation, and greenhouse gas emissions. These metrics are diligently recorded on a monthly basis by each plant and are also compiled for annual external reporting purposes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://betterdayspromise.kellanova.com/climate-action

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Ahold Delhaize

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12749000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2737

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity in making our foods. These scope 2 emissions are location based.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Kellanova implements comprehensive tracking systems across our manufacturing facilities to monitor energy consumption, water usage, waste generation, and greenhouse gas emissions. These metrics are diligently recorded on a monthly basis by each plant and are also compiled for annual external reporting purposes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://betterdayspromise.kellanova.com/climate-action

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Target Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12749000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8376

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and other fuel sources in making our foods.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Kellanova implements comprehensive tracking systems across our manufacturing facilities to monitor energy consumption, water usage, waste generation, and greenhouse gas emissions. These metrics are diligently recorded on a monthly basis by each plant and are also compiled for annual external reporting purposes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://betterdayspromise.kellanova.com/climate-action

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Target Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12749000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2263

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity in making our foods. These scope 2 emissions are location based.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Kellanova implements comprehensive tracking systems across our manufacturing facilities to monitor energy consumption, water usage, waste generation, and greenhouse gas emissions. These metrics are diligently recorded on a monthly basis by each plant and are also compiled for annual external reporting purposes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://betterdayspromise.kellanova.com/climate-action

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Costco Wholesale Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12749000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14620

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and other fuel sources in making our foods.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Kellanova implements comprehensive tracking systems across our manufacturing facilities to monitor energy consumption, water usage, waste generation, and greenhouse gas emissions. These metrics are diligently recorded on a monthly basis by each plant and are also compiled for annual external reporting purposes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://betterdayspromise.kellanova.com/climate-action

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Costco Wholesale Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12749000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3950

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity in making our foods. These scope 2 emissions are location based.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Kellanova implements comprehensive tracking systems across our manufacturing facilities to monitor energy consumption, water usage, waste generation, and greenhouse gas emissions. These metrics are diligently recorded on a monthly basis by each plant and are also compiled for annual external reporting purposes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://betterdayspromise.kellanova.com/climate-action

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Walmart, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12749000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

62193

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and other fuel sources in making our foods.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Kellanova implements comprehensive tracking systems across our manufacturing facilities to monitor energy consumption, water usage, waste generation, and greenhouse gas emissions. These metrics are diligently recorded on a monthly basis by each plant and are also compiled for annual external reporting purposes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://betterdayspromise.kellanova.com/climate-action

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Walmart, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12749000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16801

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity in making our foods. These scope 2 emissions are location based.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Kellanova implements comprehensive tracking systems across our manufacturing facilities to monitor energy consumption, water usage, waste generation, and greenhouse gas emissions. These metrics are diligently recorded on a monthly basis by each plant and are also compiled for annual external reporting purposes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://betterdayspromise.kellanova.com/climate-action

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ J Sainsbury Plc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12749000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2684

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and other fuel sources in making our foods.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Kellanova implements comprehensive tracking systems across our manufacturing facilities to monitor energy consumption, water usage, waste generation, and greenhouse gas emissions. These metrics are diligently recorded on a monthly basis by each plant and are also compiled for annual external reporting purposes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://betterdayspromise.kellanova.com/climate-action

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ J Sainsbury Plc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12749000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

725

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity in making our foods. These scope 2 emissions are location based.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Kellanova implements comprehensive tracking systems across our manufacturing facilities to monitor energy consumption, water usage, waste generation, and greenhouse gas emissions. These metrics are diligently recorded on a monthly basis by each plant and are also compiled for annual external reporting purposes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://betterdayspromise.kellanova.com/climate-action

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Loblaw Companies Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12749000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2091

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural gas and other fuel sources in making our foods.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Kellanova implements comprehensive tracking systems across our manufacturing facilities to monitor energy consumption, water usage, waste generation, and greenhouse gas emissions. These metrics are diligently recorded on a monthly basis by each plant and are also compiled for annual external reporting purposes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://betterdayspromise.kellanova.com/climate-action

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Loblaw Companies Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12749000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

565

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity in making our foods. These scope 2 emissions are location based.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Kellanova implements comprehensive tracking systems across our manufacturing facilities to monitor energy consumption, water usage, waste generation, and greenhouse gas emissions. These metrics are diligently recorded on a monthly basis by each plant and are also compiled for annual external reporting purposes.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://betterdayspromise.kellanova.com/climate-action
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Kellanova has a diverse range of products, each requiring different processes depending on the production sites and the machinery involved. Currently, emissions are allocated using a spend-based approach; however, efforts are underway to refine this method as data granularity improves.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Although emissions allocation is an important aspect for Kellanova, we have received relatively few customer requests on this matter. We remain dedicated to refining our strategy for reducing emissions while upholding a revenue-based approach for emissions allocation. As we enhance our product-specific footprint analysis, we will engage with our customers to devise a customized allocation methodology.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

19046

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1708670

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1727716.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

644397

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

186611

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

831008.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2872

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2872.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

30045

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

30045.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

693487

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1898153

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2591640.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Kellanova does not utilize sustainable biomass resources.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

19046

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Kellanova utilizes biomass in the form of briquettes and wood pellets at its manufacturing facilities in Brazil and India.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Kellanova does not utilize other renewable fuels.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Kellanova does not utilize coal.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Kellanova uses low volumes of fuel oil.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1693535

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

15135

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Kellanova employs natural gas, LPG, and propane for its process consumption. Additionally, a smaller portion of natural gas is utilized for on-site electricity generation at select manufacturing locations worldwide.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1712581

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

15135

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

45180

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

45180

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

11694

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

11694

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29372

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29372.00

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35366

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

18351

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

53717.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35602

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35602.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3286

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3286.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3626

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3626.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

45.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

769

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

769.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3269

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3269.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Eswatini

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

20.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

55.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1374

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1374.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Ghana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

416

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

416.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Guatemala

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

101

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

101.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10322

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5291

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15613.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

665

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

665.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

170

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

170.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6370

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6370.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21398

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3426

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24824.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

69130

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

6226

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

75356.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

30.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

43.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Nigeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

884

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

884.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

28.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57268

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

57268.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10376

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10376.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

271

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

271.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

229

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

229.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13836

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1662

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15498.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24441

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

136

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24577.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

114

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

114.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8139

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1178

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9317.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4246

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2872

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7118.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

84

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

84.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86837

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

86837.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

402773

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

8909

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

411682.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusions
[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4278

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

373321

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct-line PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

29343

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2019

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3581

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1992

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2018

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 5

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34041

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable Biomass

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

57149

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2018

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Wind Solar Hydro

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

85030

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :SmartestEnergy's renewable standard

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2018

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Wind Solar Hydro Sustainable biomass

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22474

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :National Commission on Markets and Competition (CNMC)

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2018

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 9

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable Biomass

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35180

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Cluster Energie- en klimaattransitie van het VEKA

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2018

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label
[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization’s low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

	Sourcing method
Row 1	*Select from:* ☑ None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)

[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

136

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

136

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

5291

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

5291

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

3426

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

3426

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 4

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ South Africa

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1662

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1662

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 5

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1178

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1178

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(7.30.20) Describe how your organization’s renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Our preferred renewable electricity strategy is the use of Direct Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) or Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPA). These type of arrangements provide the financial backing for specialist developers to obtain the finance for their projects, knowing that they will have a guaranteed customer for the electricity they generate, either by direct supply or by indirect supply to the grid. This removes the uncertainty of the investment for both the developer and the financial institution(s) financing the project(s) allowing for the acceleration of renewable electricity generation at a reasonable price and progressively decarbonizing the grid.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from: ☑ Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

[Fixed row]

(7.30.22) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Arbitrary grid usage charges

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

☑ Regulatory instability

☑ Other, please specify :Policy barriers limiting the amount of renewable electricity allowed versus total electricity consumed and peak load.

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Kellanova has experienced challenges in sourcing certifiable renewable electricity in Mexico. The main barrier relates to arbitrary charges from the entity controlling the distribution network and changing requirements for metering technology to allow us to not only activate the renewable electricity contract but to also be able to certify the provenance. After over 2 years of intense work we have started to receive wind generated renewable electricity at our Queretaro and Toluca plants, but still facing barriers for our Linares plant. The Mexican government owns the thermal electricity generation plants and have implemented limits to the amount of renewable electricity an entity can source. We are currently actively engaging with the government in Mexico to help remove the barriers to improve and grow the renewable electricity generation in those coutries.

Row 2

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

☑ Regulatory instability

☑ Other, please specify :Regulatory barriers limiting the amount of renewable electricity allowed versus total electricity consumed and peak load.

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

The Malaysia government is limiting the amount of electricity an entity can source versus the total consumption and peak demand loads. We have joined an action group with other companies that are actively lobbying to change this policy that limits the growth of the country's infrastructure for renewable electricity.

Row 3

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Inability to make exclusive renewable electricity usage claims

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

☑ Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Brazil has differentiated categories for electricity supply mix, charging a premium for supplying electricity guaranteed to come from renewable sources such as hydro or solar. However, the renewable electricity supply is not certified and therefore is difficult to include it in the corporate reporting without having to additionally obtain RECs to cover the same amount of electricity that has already been guaranteed to provene from renewable sources.

Row 4

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Although recently the South African government has started to establish the framework to develop renewable electricity infrastructure, the market is still in its infancy and implementation of contractual agreements or projects still face economic and policy barriers. The framework does not yet cover the certification process, so once we are able to access renewable electricity we will still face issues with demonstrating provenance.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00003362

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

428633

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

12749000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1.6

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2024, Kellanova had a decrease in sales and reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This achievement highlights our ability to scale business operations while maintaining a steadfast commitment to environmental sustainability. The reduction in emissions was facilitated by three pivotal actions: Mantaining our previous renewable electricity certificates plus adding solutions in Mexico. The implementation of projects and practices aimed at reducing energy consumption within our manufacturing processes. A reduction in production volume.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

17.85972398

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

428633

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

24000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

8.4

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2024, Kellanova saw a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions facilitated by three pivotal actions below. Mantaining our previous renewable electricity certificates plus adding solutions in Mexico. The implementation of projects and practices aimed at reducing energy consumption within our manufacturing processes. A reduction in production volume.

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.26601168

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

428633

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1611333

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1.2

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2024, Kellanova saw a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions facilitated by three pivotal actions below. Additionally, the production volume was lower in 2024 compared to 2023 due to market conditions. Mantaining our previous renewable electricity certificates plus adding solutions in Mexico. The implementation of projects and practices aimed at reducing energy consumption within our manufacturing processes. A reduction in production volume.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

1.04

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

13,276

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

12,749

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

2.1

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2024, Kellanova commited to reduce its Food Loss & Waste (FLW) at manufacturing sites, adhering to the FLW methodology. The metric used to measure this is intensity, expressed as metric tons (MT) per million (MM) of net sales. Kellanova is dedicated to halving its food waste by 2030, taking the year 2016 as the reference point for this goal.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

5.79

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

9,329,905

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

1,611,332.90

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0.2

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

At Kellanova, we internally measure our energy usage per metric ton of production to monitor and continuously improve energy efficiency across our manufacturing sites.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Kellanova - FLAG Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/30/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

380866

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

528693

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

909559.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

90955.900

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

337470

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

91163

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

428633.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

58.75

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is based on an operational control approach, with limited exclusions: emissions from refrigerants and certain process-related sources. These exclusions were assessed in 2023 and determined to be immaterial to our overall emissions footprint.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our changing climate is impacting the health of people and reducing crop yields, leading to greater food insecurity. Many diverse and underserved communities are disproportionally impacted by climate change and now face higher barriers to health and access to nutritious foods. And these same communities are most at risk for undernutrition, hidden hunger and obesity. As a global food company, we can play a role in helping to lessen the impact of climate change and create a climate-positive future. As part of our Kellanova Better Days™ Promise goal to create better days for 4 billion people by the end of 2030, we aim to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emission across our value chain. In 2015, Kellogg Company was one of the first companies to set science-based targets. Today, Kellanova is committed to setting company-wide emission reductions in line with science-based net-zero standards with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Kellanova is currently in the process of developing a more ambitious target that is in alignment with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) guidelines.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

When looking for a risk-based solution to help reduce GHG emissions, we consider the holistic landscape throughout the value chain and the latest climate science. We urge others to join us on the journey. Our approach addresses: Manufacturing – Drive absolute reductions through behavior change, operations, renewable energy, procurement and CapEx investments. Supply Chain – Engage our larger suppliers to measure and report Scope 3 GHG emissions and work with our suppliers based on volume and emissions to drive climate action. Ingredients and Packaging – Build climate risk and resiliency into our ingredient materiality process and prioritize GHG reductions for our key ingredient and packaging supply chains. Transparency and Advocacy – Drive systemic change through engagement and advocacy with industry and governments, annual disclosure in financial and non-financial reporting, and sharing lessons learned.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Kellanova - FLAG Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/30/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

380866

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

528693

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

909559.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

66.5

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

304702.265

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

337470

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

91163

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

428633.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

79.51

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is based on an operational control approach, with limited exclusions: emissions from refrigerants and certain process-related sources. These exclusions were assessed in 2023 and determined to be immaterial to our overall emissions footprint.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our changing climate is impacting the health of people and reducing crop yields, leading to greater food insecurity. Many diverse and underserved communities are disproportionally impacted by climate change and now face higher barriers to health and access to nutritious foods. And these same communities are most at risk for undernutrition, hidden hunger and obesity. As a global food company, we can play a role in helping to lessen the impact of climate change and create a climate-

positive future. As part of our Kellanova Better Days™ Promise goal to create better days for 4 billion people by the end of 2030, we aim to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emission across our value chain. In 2015, Kellogg Company was one of the first companies to set science-based targets. Today, Kellanova is committed to setting company-wide emission reductions in line with science-based net-zero standards with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Kellanova is currently in the process of developing a more ambitious target that is in alignment with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) guidelines.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

When looking for a risk-based solution to help reduce GHG emissions, we consider the holistic landscape throughout the value chain and the latest climate science. We urge others to join us on the journey. Our approach addresses: Manufacturing – Drive absolute reductions through behavior change, operations, renewable energy, procurement and CapEx investments. Supply Chain – Engage our larger suppliers to measure and report Scope 3 GHG emissions and work with our suppliers based on volume and emissions to drive climate action. Ingredients and Packaging – Build climate risk and resiliency into our ingredient materiality process and prioritize GHG reductions for our key ingredient and packaging supply chains. Transparency and Advocacy – Drive systemic change through engagement and advocacy with industry and governments, annual disclosure in financial and non-financial reporting, and sharing lessons learned.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Kellanova - FLAG Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/30/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4517781

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37467

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

177199

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

819085

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10638

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25183

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16821

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

618226

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28961

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

207284

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

482129

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6940774.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6940774.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5205580.500

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4115575

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

44194

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

101115

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

392572

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6831

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25213

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

21148

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

331059

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13900

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

219090

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1111734

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6382431.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6382431.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

32.18

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our changing climate is impacting the health of people and reducing crop yields, leading to greater food insecurity. Many diverse and underserved communities are disproportionally impacted by climate change and now face higher barriers to health and access to nutritious foods. And these same communities are most at risk for undernutrition, hidden hunger and obesity. As a global food company, we can play a role in helping to lessen the impact of climate change and create a climate-positive future. As part of our Kellanova Better Days™ Promise goal to create better days for 4 billion people by the end of 2030, we aim to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emission across our value chain. In 2015, Kellogg Company was one of the first companies to set science-based targets. Today, Kellanova is committed to setting company-wide emission reductions in line with science-based net-zero standards with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Kellanova is currently in the process of developing a more ambitious target that is in alignment with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) guidelines.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

When looking for a risk-based solution to help reduce GHG emissions, we consider the holistic landscape throughout the value chain and the latest climate science. We urge others to join us on the journey. Our approach addresses: Manufacturing – Drive absolute reductions through behavior change, operations, renewable energy, procurement and CapEx investments. Supply Chain – Engage our larger suppliers to measure and report Scope 3 GHG emissions and work with our suppliers based on volume and emissions to drive climate action. Ingredients and Packaging – Build climate risk and resiliency into our ingredient materiality process and prioritize GHG reductions for our key ingredient and packaging supply chains. Transparency and Advocacy – Drive systemic change through engagement and advocacy with industry and governments, annual disclosure in financial and non-financial reporting, and sharing lessons learned.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Kellanova - FLAG Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/30/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4517781

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37467

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

177199

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

819085

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10638

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25183

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16821

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

618226

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28961

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

207284

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

482129

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6940774.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6940774.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

694077.400

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4115575

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

44194

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

101115

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

392572

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6831

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25213

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

21148

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

331059

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13900

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

219090

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1111734

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6382431.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6382431.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

8.94

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our changing climate is impacting the health of people and reducing crop yields, leading to greater food insecurity. Many diverse and underserved communities are disproportionally impacted by climate change and now face higher barriers to health and access to nutritious foods. And these same communities are most at risk for undernutrition, hidden hunger and obesity. As a global food company, we can play a role in helping to lessen the impact of climate change and create a climate-positive future. As part of our Kellanova Better Days™ Promise goal to create better days for 4 billion people by the end of 2030, we aim to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emission across our value chain. In 2015, Kellogg Company was one of the first companies to set science-based targets. Today, Kellanova is committed to setting company-wide emission reductions in line with science-based net-zero standards with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Kellanova is currently in the process of developing a more ambitious target that is in alignment with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) guidelines.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

When looking for a risk-based solution to help reduce GHG emissions, we consider the holistic landscape throughout the value chain and the latest climate science. We urge others to join us on the journey. Our approach addresses: Manufacturing – Drive absolute reductions through behavior change, operations, renewable energy, procurement and CapEx investments. Supply Chain – Engage our larger suppliers to measure and report Scope 3 GHG emissions and work with our suppliers based on volume and emissions to drive climate action. Ingredients and Packaging – Build climate risk and resiliency into our ingredient materiality process and prioritize GHG reductions for our key ingredient and packaging supply chains. Transparency and Advocacy – Drive systemic change through engagement and advocacy with industry and governments, annual disclosure in financial and non-financial reporting, and sharing lessons learned.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

01/12/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is based on an operational control approach, with limited exclusions: emissions from refrigerants and certain process-related sources. These exclusions were assessed in 2023 and determined to be immaterial to our overall emissions footprint.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Net zero 90% reduction

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:
☑ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Prior to submitting our SBTi application, we conducted a thorough decarbonization planning exercise aimed at achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. This effort was carried out in collaboration with EY during 2023. Following this, we submitted our application to the SBTi and received approval in December 2024. Since then, we have continued to refine and strengthen our strategy to meet our net-zero commitment.

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

01/12/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is based on an operational control approach, with limited exclusions: emissions from refrigerants and certain process-related sources. These exclusions were assessed in 2023 and determined to be immaterial to our overall emissions footprint.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Net zero 90% reduction

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Prior to submitting our SBTi application, we conducted a thorough decarbonization planning exercise aimed at achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. This effort was carried out in collaboration with EY during 2023. Following this, we submitted our application to the SBTi and received approval in December 2024. Since then, we have continued to refine and strengthen our strategy to meet our net-zero commitment.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*47*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*45*	*94738*
Implementation commenced	*14*	*10491*
Implemented	*15*	*9859*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1843

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Kutno Haze Condensor K2

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1474

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Kutno Haze Condensor K3

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

455

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Valls New gas boiler

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

188

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Jackson Manufacturing Improvements

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Renewable hydrogen fuel cell

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

751

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

17500

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Queretaro Eolica energy

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

67

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

35000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

82000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Bogota Economizer

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Reuse of water

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Bogota Steam pipes and condensate recovery

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Maintenance program

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

134

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

317998

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

73870

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Queretaro Boiler burner changes CB4

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

226

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

20487

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

438000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 21-25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Queretaro Flash steam recovery system

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Reuse of steam

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

276

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

69703

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

417738

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Queretaro Cooling System Compressors

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

162

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Toluca Optimization in the corn dryer with airflow reduction

Row 12

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Maintenance program

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

342

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Toluca Jetzone air flow reduction

Row 13

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Maintenance program

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

800

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

20000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Queretaro Black outs- Maintenance Shutdown plant

Row 14

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2951

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

85000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1100000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Brazil New Boilers
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

While emission reduction projects compete with other productivity projects for capital funding, a lower Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is acceptable for projects with demonstrated energy savings and associated emission reductions. Kellanova has absolute targets for 2050 and 2030, for which the Global Supply Chain function is accountable. The emissions reduction goals drive discussions that influence operational changes or project acceptance outside of other business-related goals. As part of this process, Global Supply Chain has implemented a lower internal rate of return threshold for capital projects that reduce energy use, greenhouse gas emissions and water use.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Kellanova has developed a Natural Resources Conservation (NRC) Center of Excellence (CoE) as part of our six-sigma operational excellence Kellanova Working System (KWS), to systematically identify and eliminate losses associated with the use of natural resources such as energy, carbon emissions, water, raw materials, etc, in our own operations. This CoE is unique to Kellanova and has been developed internally to provide tools and systems for the manufacturing plants to be able to optimize the use of natural resources in current infrastructure, prevent losses in new projects and integrate quicker any new low / zero carbon technology. Through the implementation of the principles of the CoE, each plant is in the process of developing their pathway to Net Zero, which then supports the development of the overall company strategy. Employee ideas and suggestions continue to be a source of emission reduction projects. We invested in our local employee-led Go Green committees, providing them with additional tools for organization and success in helping inform and activate our work force around environmental sustainability.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Emission reduction activities are driven by a variety of regulatory requirements and/or standards throughout the globe.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Performance pay is linked to achievement of energy and GHG reduction goals for our CEO, business unit managers, and facility managers. Internal leaders at the facility and corporate employee level are recognized internally through Global Supply Chain Townhall and Go Green recognitions, as well as external recognitions. [Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:
☑ MP1

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:
☑ Fertilizer management

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

At Kellanova, grains are at the heart of our foods, and we believe the best grains are those that are sustainably grown and responsibly sourced. Our grower engagement programs around the world demonstrate our commitment to leading the way in promoting sustainable agriculture for grains and other key agricultural commodities. We have invested significant time and resources in recent years working with growers, millers, breeders, NGOs, universities and retailers to promote sustainable and climate-smart growing practices. This work aligns with our company's purpose and with consumers, who increasingly care about where their foods come from and how they are grown and made. Our sustainable agriculture program, puts an emphasis on connecting growers with other agricultural experts to help improve soil health and nutrient efficiency, and on using practices that help support the environment and biodiversity.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply
☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing
☑ Operational
☑ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

We participate, with suppliers and farmers, in Kellanova Origins projects. These programs measure continuous improvement via MRV partners, Field to Market Fieldprint Calculator, SAI Farmer Self-Assessment, Cool Farm Tool, and/or the Kellanova Grower Survey. Projects provide farmers with support in the form of training, technical assistance, or funds to enable adoption of improved practices. These projects have shown measurable improvements in fertilizer management.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply
☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)
☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)
☑ Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)
☑ Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)
☑ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Row 2

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:
☑ MP2

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:
☑ Rice management

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

At Kellanova, grains are at the heart of our foods, and we believe the best grains are those that are sustainably grown and responsibly sourced. Our grower engagement programs around the world demonstrate our commitment to leading the way in promoting sustainable agriculture for grains and other key agricultural commodities. We have invested significant time and resources in recent years working with growers, millers, breeders, NGOs, universities and retailers to promote sustainable and climate-smart growing practices. This work aligns with our company's purpose to nourish families so they can flourish and thrive. It also aligns with consumers, who increasingly care about where their foods come from and how they are grown. Our sustainable agriculture program, Kellogg's Origins™, emphasizes connecting growers with other agricultural experts to help improve soil health and nutrient efficiency, promote irrigation techniques that can reduce emissions from rice production, and demonstrate practices that support biodiversity.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

☑ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Since 2015, we have participated, with suppliers and farmers, in 6 Kellogg's Origins™ projects that are specifically focused on rice management. These programs measure continuous improvement via Field to Market Fieldprint Calculator, SAI Farmer Self-Assessment, Cool Farm Tool, and/or the Kellanova Grower Survey. Projects provide farmers with support in the form of training, technical assistance, or funds to enable adoption of improved practices. These projects have shown measurable results. For example, in 2019, demonstration plots in our rice Origins project in Spain's Delta del Ebro compared alternate wet-dry (AWD) irrigation and other improved techniques to standard methods. These demonstration plots showed 15-45% GHG emission reductions estimated with the Cool Farm Tool, along with improved irrigation efficiency and no yield losses. These results enable a peer network of 47 farmers, with technical support from the Institute of Agri-food Research and Technology (IRTA), in the region to implement practices that can reduce GHGs while maintaining or improving productivity.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

☑ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)

Row 3

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP3

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Rice management

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

At Kellanova, grains are at the heart of our foods, and we believe the best grains are those that are sustainably grown and responsibly sourced. Our grower engagement programs around the world demonstrate our commitment to leading the way in promoting sustainable agriculture for grains and other key agricultural commodities. We have invested significant time and resources in recent years working with growers, millers, breeders, NGOs, universities and retailers to promote sustainable and climate-smart growing practices. This work aligns with our company's purpose to nourish families so they can flourish and thrive. It also aligns with consumers, who increasingly care about where their foods come from and how they are grown. Our sustainable agriculture program, Kellogg's Origins™, emphasizes connecting growers with other agricultural experts to help improve soil health and nutrient efficiency, promote irrigation techniques that can reduce emissions from rice production, and demonstrate practices that support biodiversity.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

☑ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Since 2015, we have participated in 12 Kellogg's Origins™ projects that are specifically focused on wheat. These programs measure continuous improvement via Field to Market Fieldprint Calculator, SAI Farmer Self-Assessment, Cool Farm Tool, and/or the Kellanova Grower Survey. Projects provide farmers with support in the form of training, technical assistance, or funds to enable adoption of improved practices. These projects have shown measurable results. For example, through the Cool Soil Initiative, providing 124 New South Wales wheat farmers (201,843 hectares) with access to soil testing and supervised farm management practice changes has enabled improvements in soil health, increases in organic carbon levels and reduced GHG emissions through reduced reliance on nitrogen fertilizers via targeted nutrient application programs, deep liming, cover crops, stubble retention and pulse rotations.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

☑ Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)

Row 4

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP4

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Diversifying farmer income

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Kellanova partners with growers in the region from which we source palm and cocoa through the following avenues: RSPO credits, our partnership with Wild Asia, and our partnership with Enveritas. These initiaitve focus closely on smallholder capacity building. Topics include living income/ income diversification, nature-based solutions to climate change impacts, pesticide and fertiziler management, composting and biochar production, agronomy support, and farming best practices to support smallholder education.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Kellanova partners with growers in the region from which we source palm and cocoa through the following avenues: RSPO credits, our partnership with Wild Asia, and our partnership with Enveritas. These initiaitve focus closely on smallholder capacity building. Topics include living income/ income diversification, nature-based solutions to climate change impacts, pesticide and fertiziler management, composting and biochar production, agronomy support, and farming best practices to support smallholder education.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

☑ Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)

Row 5

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP5

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Low tillage and residue management

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

At Kellanova, grains are at the heart of our foods, and we believe the best grains are those that are sustainably grown and responsibly sourced. Our grower engagement programs around the world demonstrate our commitment to leading the way in promoting sustainable agriculture for grains and other key agricultural commodities. We have invested significant time and resources in recent years working with growers, millers, breeders, NGOs, universities and retailers to promote sustainable and climate-smart growing practices. This work aligns with our company's purpose and with consumers, who increasingly care about where their foods come from and how they are grown and made. Our sustainable agriculture program, puts an emphasis on connecting growers with other agricultural experts to help improve soil health and nutrient efficiency, and on using practices that help support the environment and biodiversity. In 2024, Kellanova invested in 7 sustainable agricutlure programs around the world. All of them promoted the practice of minimum tillage in order to support improved soil structure and maintain carbon sequestered in the soil.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

We participate, with suppliers and farmers, in Kellanova Origins projects. These programs measure continuous improvement via MRV partners, Field to Market Fieldprint Calculator, SAI Farmer Self-Assessment, Cool Farm Tool, and/or the Kellanova Grower Survey. Projects provide farmers with support in the form of training, technical assistance, or funds to enable adoption of improved practices. These projects have shown measurable improvements in fertilizer management.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)

☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

☑ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)

Row 6

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP6

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Nitrogen-fixing plants as cover crop

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

At Kellanova, grains are at the heart of our foods, and we believe the best grains are those that are sustainably grown and responsibly sourced. Our grower engagement programs around the world demonstrate our commitment to leading the way in promoting sustainable agriculture for grains and other key agricultural commodities. We have invested significant time and resources in recent years working with growers, millers, breeders, NGOs, universities and retailers to promote sustainable and climate-smart growing practices. This work aligns with our company's purpose and with consumers, who increasingly care about where their foods

come from and how they are grown and made. Our sustainable agriculture program, puts an emphasis on connecting growers with other agricultural experts to help improve soil health and nutrient efficiency, and on using practices that help support the environment and biodiversity. Specifically, we have a supplier run project we support financially in North America promoting sustainable agricultural practices with their cotton farmers. The project in particular focuses on cover cropping, where 100% of the farmers practices cover cropping, and we can in turn claim the reductions and removals generated in our scope 3 footprint.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

We participate, with suppliers and farmers, in Kellanova Origins projects. These programs measure continuous improvement via MRV partners, Field to Market Fieldprint Calculator, SAI Farmer Self-Assessment, Cool Farm Tool, and/or the Kellanova Grower Survey. Projects provide farmers with support in the form of training, technical assistance, or funds to enable adoption of improved practices. These projects have shown measurable improvements in fertilizer management.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:
☑ MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:
☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply
☑ Biodiversity

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Nature is a source of solutions for resilient food systems and economies. Agriculture is both a driver of global biodiversity loss and a tool to protect and restore the landscapes and species our communities need to flourish. Through our foods, we are helping to unlock the potential of communities around the world. Our commitment to responsibly sourcing our priority ingredients is a key way we are doing so. This work starts on the farm, supporting the people and communities who grow our ingredients. Origins programs maintain a global focus on climate, biodiversity, and farmer livelihoods, while tailoring their approaches to meet local needs and growing conditions. Together with our ingredient suppliers, NGO partners, research institutions, and farmers in our sourcing regions, we assess areas of opportunity for improvement, provide training and technical assistance, and share best practices.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Multiple supplier partnerships in our Origins program promote agrobiodiversity, support wildlife on-farm, protect forests and ecosystems, and promote integrated pest management in our ingredient sourcing regions. 5 multi-year programs promote cover crop adoption with farmers in the US, UK, Spain, and Madagascar. For instance, we participate in 6 Origins programs with ingredient suppliers promote integrated pest management or alternatives to synthetic pesticides in the US, UK, Spain, Mexico, Ecuador, Argentina and Madagascar. This supports biodiversity by reducing impacts to non-target species. To better address and act upon issues within the palm oil sector, we: 1) aim to reach 100% Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil physically certified Segregated or Mass Balance palm oil by the end of 2025 (as of 2023, we source 91% certified palm oil); 2) continue to engage and manage our supply chain on grievances, traceability, and due diligence that adheres to our policy; and 3) created an Impact Incubator to invest in on-the-ground projects that have scalability potential to tackle the root causes of deforestation, land issues, and human rights. In 2020, we began an ongoing partnership with Wild Asia to support the Wild Asia Group Scheme program to increase the production of sustainable palm oil by smallholders and to help them connect to global markets. We support the funding and training of independent smallholders in Malaysia to improve their production processes, social and environmental performance, and transition to certified sustainable palm oil.

Row 2

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP2

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Yield

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Our on-the-ground origins programs in cocoa and palm include farmer education practices that may include tactics for yield improvement as a means to address living income.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Multiple supplier partnerships in our Origins program promote agrobiodiversity, support wildlife on-farm, protect forests and ecosystems, and promote integrated pest management in our ingredient sourcing regions. 5 multi-year programs promote cover crop adoption with farmers in the US, UK, Spain, and Madagascar. For instance, we participate in 6 Origins programs with ingredient suppliers promote integrated pest management or alternatives to synthetic pesticides in the US, UK, Spain, Mexico, Ecuador, Argentina and Madagascar. This supports biodiversity by reducing impacts to non-target species. To better address and act upon issues within the palm oil sector, we: 1) aim to reach 100% Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil physically certified Segregated or Mass Balance palm oil by the end of 2025 (as of 2023, we source 91% certified palm oil); 2) continue to engage and manage our supply chain on grievances, traceability, and due diligence that adheres to our policy; and 3) created an Impact Incubator to invest in on-the-ground projects that have scalability potential to tackle the root causes of deforestation, land issues, and human rights. In 2020, we began an ongoing partnership with Wild Asia to support the Wild Asia Group Scheme program to increase the production of sustainable palm oil by smallholders and to help them connect to global markets. We support the funding and training of independent smallholders in Malaysia to improve their production processes, social and environmental performance, and transition to certified sustainable palm oil.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We buy government-validated carbon credits in regulated markets (EU, UK, Mexico) to comply with local laws. Credits come from various projects without traceability to origin but each has a unique ID to prevent reuse after surrender.

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

In this project we're reporting the EU and UK ETS purchased in 2024.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

57002

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with a carbon pricing system

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify :EU and UK ETS

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :As per the explanation in column 1, we cannot trace each carbon credit to the program that originated it, therefore we do not have access to the analysis of additionality.

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :As per the explanation in column 1, we cannot trace each carbon credit to the program that originated it, therefore we do not have access to the analysis on risk of reversibility.

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :As per the explanation in column 1, we cannot trace each carbon credit to the program that originated it, therefore we do not have access to the analysis of potential carbon leakage.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

We purchase carbon credits in the corresponding government-controlled and validated carbon market (E.g. European Union and United Kingdom) for the purpose of legal compliance of our operations in those countries. The carbon credits we purchase are validated by the government entity in charge of administering the corresponding Emission Trading Scheme (ETS), however they proceed from a variety of projects without specific traceability back to the origin of each credit. Each credit has a unique identifier that ensures it cannot be used again after we surrender it, however we buy them in bulk and therefore is impossible to trace back each individually. Every year, each manufacturing site that requires carbon credits for legal compliance forecasts the requirements for the following 3 years, using the forecasted consumption and the improvement activities / projects that are in the site's carbon reduction glidepath. Procurement is in charge of purchasing the carbon credits, treating them similar to other commodities needed to operate. They ensure to cover at least the forecasted needs for the operational year and hedge for subsequent years, depending on current and projected carbon pricing. At the end of the operational year, the sites undergo an audit by a certified independent body that validates how much scope 1 carbon has been emitted from all sources during that year. The audit report is submitted to both the manufacturing site and the government entity that administers and regulates the corresponding ETS. The site subsequently surrenders carbon credits to cover all the scope 1 emissions

identified by the audit. Kellanova does not include the surrender of carbon credits for purposes of compliance within its report of progress on carbon emissions reductions.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Food waste avoidance

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

A sustainability initiative in Mexico, conducted in collaboration with BAMX, aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions by preventing food waste.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Other private carbon crediting program, please specify :CSA Group GHG Clean Project Registry

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Biomass energy

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

CDM Project 10055: Panuco Bagasse Cogeneration Project

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3234

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:
☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:
☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:
☑ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply
☑ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Temporary crediting

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Agroforestry

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Sierra Gorda initiative in Mexico was implemented to safeguard endangered forests and biodiversity.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

748

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Other private carbon crediting program, please specify :Grupo Ecologico Sierra Gorda I.A.P

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

[Add row]

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Soy	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Cocoa	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:
☑ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Our Better Days™ Promise commitments exclude our consolidated and unconsolidated joint ventures in West Africa and China.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:
☑ Challenges associated with traceability

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:
☑ No, the volume excluded is confidential

Palm oil

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:
☑ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Our Better Days™ Promise commitments exclude our consolidated and unconsolidated joint ventures in West Africa and China.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:
☑ Challenges associated with traceability

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:
☑ No, the volume excluded is confidential

Soy

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:
☑ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Our Better Days™ Promise commitments exclude our consolidated and unconsolidated joint ventures in West Africa and China.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:
☑ Challenges associated with traceability

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☑ No, the volume excluded is confidential

Cocoa

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:
☑ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Our Better Days™ Promise commitments exclude our consolidated and unconsolidated joint ventures in West Africa and China.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:
☑ Challenges associated with traceability

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:
☑ No, the volume excluded is confidential
[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	*435022.68*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*435022.68*
Palm oil	*73488.57*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*73488.57*
Soy	*161970.9*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*161970.9*
Cocoa	*27848.16*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*27848.16*

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

190635.29

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

41227.98

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

100812.1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

27848.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

100707.3

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

47996.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

24346.29

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

23470.72

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

10629.69

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Australia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9067.77

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5736.94

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4286.86

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Republic of Korea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5786

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Egypt

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4109.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Japan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2450

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Puerto Rico

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2309

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2088.45

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1521.54

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1074.71

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ecuador

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

221.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

19676.93

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7055.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2600.46

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1297.28

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

702

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

551.69

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

168.4

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

72.28

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

71.08

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Papua New Guinea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

68.1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

48961.1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6806.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5019.3

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

335.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Japan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

21.6

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

8.2

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Costa Rica

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Serbia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)
[Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:
☑ No

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Soy

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Cocoa

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity
[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

100% of timber-based packaging recycled, certified sustainable, or from low-risk origins

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:
☑ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Our different certification schemes use different cut off dates ranging from 1994-2020.

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Our cutoff dates for our various certified materials are outlined by the certification body it follows.

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2026-2030

Palm oil

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

100% physically certified palm oil by end of 2025.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:
☑ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:
☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:
☑ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:
☑ 2025

Soy

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

We strive to source all soy from low-risk regions. For soy that is sourced from high risk regions, we ensure that we work directly with suppliers to assess and mitigate risk.

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2026-2030

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other target category, please specify

☑ Other target metric, please specify :% of reusable, recyclable or compostable packaging (by volume) by the end of 2030.

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

01/01/2014

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2014

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

01/01/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Paris Climate Agreement and SDG's

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We continue to maintain our goal to source 100% of timber-based packaging material from recycled content, certified sustainable sources, or low risk regions. This includes primary/consumer packaging, secondary/in-store packaging, and tertiary/distribution packaging. The majority of our timber-based packaging material is derived from recycled content. When virgin materials are used, we require certification for all virgin material sourced from high risk countries to align to the Consumer Goods Forum list. Accepted certification schemes are those issued and managed by established global third-party programs like the Forest Stewardship Council and SFI. Beginning in 2014, we committed to sourcing 100% of our timber-based packaging from recycled content or certified sustainable sources. Through supplier engagement and procurement buying practice shifts, we were able to achieve our goal prior to the 2020 target. We now look to continue our current state while also looking toward new and innovative ways to increase the overall sustainability of our packaging materials. We utilize a sustainable packaging framework that focuses on improving performance in three key areas: the package-to-food ratio, percent recycled material content and percent materials that are commonly recoverable.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☑ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :Proforest

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

01/01/2015

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

76

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

01/01/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

91

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

62.50

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Paris Climate Agreement and SDG's

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This target is based on our 2025 commitment to source 100% physically certified palm oil. We continue to close gaps through limiting credits and working closely with suppliers in regions with gaps to transition our supply to 100% physically certified.

Soy

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☑ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☑ Country/area of origin

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

95

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

01/01/2030

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

97

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

40.00

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Globally, the majority of our soy is sourced from low deforestation markets. For volumes sourced near high conservation value areas and vulnerable ecosystems, we continue to push our suppliers, including co-manufacturers and traders, to provide more and better traceability data to verify that their operations are neither directly nor indirectly associated with illegal deforestation activities. Our mitigation efforts are primarily focused on the highest risk regions within the Brazilian Amazon, including Mato Grasso and the Cerrado. Suppliers sourcing from Brazil must maintain compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code and are encouraged to consult the IBAMA list before secondary purchases. To further signal our support for forest positive solutions and advocate for sensible ecosystem protection at the country level, we are supporters of the Amazon Soy Moratorium and signatories to the Cerrado Manifesto.

Cocoa

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area/region

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Other volume, please specify :We are on a journey to responsibly source our cocoa through our partnership with Enveritas, which includes on the ground monitoring in the countries from which our cocoa is grown. Our goal is to responisbly source 100% of our cocoa through the Enveri

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☑ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☑ Country/area of origin

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

01/01/2026

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

40

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

40.00

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

2022 (end of): 40% Verified Approx. 40% of procured cocoa volume is sourced from Côte d'Ivoire Enveritas engage with T1 suppliers to assess level of sourcing traceability Enveritas will then match its available sustainability data to this mapping for Kellanova's actual procurement footprint in Côte d'Ivoire. Kellanova/Enveritas align on remediation strategy for 2023 Origins project, schoolhouse repair/support as child labor deterrent, to comply with Enveritas' Continuous Improvement Framework. 2023 (end of): 40% Responsibly Sourced (100% Côte d'Ivoire) Continue Côte d'Ivoire focus, revisit mapping exercise after conducting fresh country-wide data collection during the 2022/ 23 harvest. Match data to supply mapping result to produce the best assess issues existing in the areas where you are buying cocoa. Execute Origins project. Share data with suppliers. Demonstrate some form of liaison with one or more initiatives common in the cocoa sector, such as the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI), Make a transparent public statement on your responsible sourcing journey

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

The Enveritas assessment covers a wide range of social, environmental, and economic criteria including child labor, forced labor, deforestation and banned pesticide use. Utilizing recent cutting-edge technological advances in AI and satellite imagery, the Enveritas system goes beyond traditional schemes through more efficient,

effective, and comprehensive on ground assessments that focus on progress over perfection, targeting smallholders, and holistic community specific interventions. 3 Principles of Claims Continuous Improvement: Responsibly sourced is not just pass/fail but a journey. Claims based solely on "100% sustainable" or "100% compliant" risk excluding smallholder farmers with fewer resources to meet certification standards, don't incentivize transparency, fail to address root causes. Representation: Supply chains are dynamic and porous. Representing all farmers requires verifying the state of sustainability practices outside of traditional supply chain silos. Regional verification enables buyers to evaluate and support making truthful, independently-verified claims about purchases that come from supply chains that have limited traceability. Engagement: Verification can make engagement more effective and effective engagement can improve sustainability. Engagement in the form of projects, training, etc. can have a direct, long-term impact on sustainability scores and producer livelihoods.
[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to establish one within the next two years

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply
☑ Chain-of-custody certification
☑ Value chain mapping
☑ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Kellanova works with third-party organization Proforest to engage suppliers annually in reporting traceability to mill and plantation for their operations. In addition to self-reported data, we also disclose the full list of mills that have the potential to be in our supply chain publicly

Soy

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Internal traceability system

☑ Landscape and jurisdictional approaches

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

We have detailed traceability data provided for soy that is produced in the US. We can trace our other procured volumes to country of origin, and we have partnered with Brazilian suppliers who are tracing ingredients to a sub-state level leveraging geospatial monitoring carried out by Abiove and Agrosatelite. To formalize our journey to responsibly source Brazilian soy, we have worked with our Tier 1 suppliers to improve traceability set our baseline for action toward our 2030 responsible sourcing goals, with input from third-party consultants on improved future practice.

Cocoa

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Value chain mapping

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Kellanova conducted a traceability exercise with tier 1 suppliers to map cocoa consumption to country of origin and continues this work through our third-party partner Enveritas.
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

43.37

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

56.63

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Soy

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

99.99

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0.01

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Cocoa

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

43

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

57

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

100

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

11

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

11

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ Yes

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

94

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

32

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ Yes

Soy

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

88

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

88

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☑ No

Cocoa

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

As part of the Enveritas Responsibly Sourced program, Kellanova is tracking the share of farms in their Côte d'Ivoire supply chain with a deforestation risk. The Enveritas system uses in-person surveys combined with geospatial monitoring to detect smallholder deforestation risk. Those standards relating to deforestation can be found here: https://enveritas.org/library/standards/#/cocoa/Environmental/DF. We also have a Global Deforestation Policy, which can be found below. https://filecache.mediaroom.com/mr5mr_betterdayspromise/177396/Kellanova%20Global%20Policy%20on%20Deforestaion%202023.pdf
[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification
☑ FSC Forest Management certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

11

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Materials are certified by a third party.

Palm oil

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification
☑ RSPO supply chain certification – Segregated

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

32

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

ResponseSummary.pdf
[Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ PEFC Chain-of-Custody (any type)

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

1

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ No

Palm oil

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ RSPO - Mass Balance

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

62

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

We assess suppliers using the NDPE IRF criteria.

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

ResponseSummary.pdf

Cocoa

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification
☑ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :Enveritas

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

10

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply
☑ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

Kellanova partner with Enveritas on our journey towards 100% RS cocoa. The Enveritas claim works with suppliers and growers to verify conditions on the farm level for a sampling of growers in the countries of origin in which we operate.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ SFI Forest Management standard

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

1

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ No

[Add row]

(8.9.4) Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

11.00

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

☑ Collaborating with other organizations to develop and share risk profiles

☑ Landscape or jurisdictional approaches

☑ Pre-existing current and credible risk profiles/indexes

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

Low or negligible risk for deforestation at the country of origin level is determined by the Consumer Goods Forum Forest Positive Coaltion's Annex 1: Interim High-priority Country List for paper, pulp and fibre-based packaging (PPP).

Soy

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

88.00

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

☑ Collaborating with other organizations to develop and share risk profiles

☑ Landscape or jurisdictional approaches

☑ Pre-existing current and credible risk profiles/indexes

☑ Third-party assessment tool

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

The majority of our soy ingredient volumes for our North and South American markets were sourced from low-risk countries. For volumes sourced near high conservation value areas and vulnerable ecosystems, we will continue to push our suppliers to provide more and better traceability data to verify that their operations are neither directly or indirectly associated with illegal deforestation activities. We will also use the CGF's Sustainable Soy Sourcing Guidelines to engage our soy-based ingredient suppliers and encourage the implementation of strategies that support or incentivize sustainable soy production and avoided land use change. Our mitigation efforts are primarily focused on the highest risk regions within the Brazilian Amazon, including Mato Grasso and the Cerrado. Suppliers sourcing from Brazil must maintain compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code and are encouraged to consult the IBAMA list before secondary purchases. To further signal our support for forest positive solutions and advocate for sensible ecosystem protection at the country level, we are supporters of the Amazon Soy Moratorium (ASM) and signatories to the Cerrado Manifesto.

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.4.7) Type of verification

Select all that apply
☑ Third party

(8.9.4.8) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through sourcing area monitoring and is verified as DF/DCF

91

(8.9.4.9) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

We use RSPO Mass Balance and Segregated volumes to responsibly source palm oil.
[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint	Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint	Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint
Soy	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure
Cocoa	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Soy	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Cocoa	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Kellanova purchases low risk and certified deforestation free timber based products for all of our packaging. We have achieved our goal to source 100% of timber-based packaging material from recycled content or certified sustainable sources. This includes primary/consumer packaging, secondary/in-store packaging, and tertiary/distribution packaging. The majority of our timber-based packaging material is derived from recycled content. We aim to include additional traceability and data collection from our supply chain to promote transparency and increase certification demands.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing physical certification

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We are committed to procuring 100% physically certified palm oil by the end of 2025. While we are on track to achieve our target, transparency continues to be difficult in certain supplier value chains. We aim to increase traceability and supplier engagement to ensure 100% of our materials are physically certified, in addition to on-the-ground efforts that enable us to partner with local organizations. These partnerships work to empower communities and build capabilities to address root causes of deforestation and social concerns. Finally, supplier engagement that is rooted in transparency and collective action enables us to comprehensively address risk in our palm value chain. Proforestprovides our direct Tier 1 suppliers annual Supplier Scorecards. The goal is to support the advancement of reporting on the sustainability of their palm oil operations, facilitate communication and provide recommendations to close gaps in performance. Based on supplier responses and publicly available information searches, Proforest compiles Scorecards and Factsheets for small to medium sized palm suppliers. Assessed metrics include alignment to Kellogg expectations across several areas including policies, timebound implementation plans, supply chain engagement and management, grievances and publicly available reporting. In 2020, we began to utilize the Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC) survey and engagement process to reduce the reporting burden of our direct suppliers, specifically those already reporting to POTC. We partner with Wild Asia, an impact-driven social enterprise based in Malaysia, as part of our commitment to support the improvement of smallholder livelihoods and increase their access to market through formal certification. This ongoing engagement integrates our objectives with the work Wild Asia has been doing through their Small Producer Inclusivity & Resilience Alliance (SPIRAL) and Wild Asia Group Scheme (WAGS) programs by funding increased farmer reach, crop diversification to increase income, regenerative agricultural practices to improve yields and providing support for a path to certified operations. By partnering with Wild Asia, we support sourcing practices that are inclusive of smallholders, sustainable, NDPE-compliant and have a positive impact.

Soy

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

The majority of our soy is sourced form low risk regions or countries. However, we aim to further our supplier engagement and partnerships in higher risk sourcing regions to ensure even our smallest of volumes are engaged in risk mitigation measures.

Cocoa

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater transparency

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Traceability is an important first step in our journey of addressing deforestation concerns in the cocoa industry. We partner with Enveritas and our suppliers to collect relevant sourcing data to help determine what are our key areas and regions for risk. Increased transparency throughout the value chain is critical for this type of engagement.
[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

Timber products

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:
☑ Unknown

Palm oil

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Soy

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years

(8.12.5) Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted

Select from:
☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(8.12.6) Explain why third-party certification has not been adopted

We are continuing to explore opportunities for certification and/or supplier led programs in Latin America.

Cocoa

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(8.12.1) Provide details of the certified volumes sold to each requesting CDP Supply Chain member.

	Comment (optional)
Row 1	

[Add row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Timber products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☑ No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Kellanova purchases certified deforestation free timber based prodcuts for all of our packaging. If future years, we aim to strengthen this claim in order to purchase timber products with a lower emissions factor based on the deforestation free certification. This will need to include additional traceability and data collection from our supply chain.

Palm oil

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes, and willing to share details with requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Soy

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes, but not willing to share details with requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Cocoa

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☑ No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Our cocoa responsible sourcing strategy is heavily rooted in addressing social concerns. We plan to expand our traceability capabilities in the future to better address deforestation in the industry. This will involve more robust supplier engagement and strategic 3rd party partnerships.
[Fixed row]

(8.13.1) Provide details on the actions your organization has taken in its direct operations and/or upstream value chain that have resulted in reduced GHG emissions and/or enhanced removals.

Row 1

(8.13.1.1) Commodity

Select from:
☑ Palm oil

(8.13.1.2) Description of actions

Kellanova purchases segregated certified RSPO palm oil for several SKUs as a way to achieve our defroestation free palm oil commitment by 2025.

(8.13.1.3) CO2e reductions and removals achieved from base year (metric tons CO2e)

4784

(8.13.1.4) Base year

2015

(8.13.1.5) Emissions accounting boundary

Select from:
☑ Included in the corporate GHG inventory boundary

(8.13.1.6) Scope

Select from:
☑ Scope 3 (upstream)

(8.13.1.7) Emissions accounting methodology and standards

Select all that apply

☑ GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

(8.13.1.8) Explain calculation

Palm oil is one of the highest emitting ingredients for Kellanova. As such, it has been identified as a Scope 3 hotspot, while also being identified as a high deforestation risk ingredient. As such, we have a commitment to source 100% physicially certified deforestation free palm oil by 2025. As of our 2023 footprint we do utilize a specific, favorable emissions factor for the volumes of Certified Segregated RSPO volumes purchased as approved by RSPO. This allows for Kellanova to remove the aspect of the emission factor that is attributed to the deforestation of primary forests resulting in a reduction from our 2015 baseline when these certified volumes were not purchased.
[Add row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:
☑ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply
☑ Labor rights
☑ Land use rights
☑ Third parties' rights
☑ Environmental protection
☑ Human rights protected under international law
☑ Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations
☑ Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting
☑ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Supplier self-declaration

☑ Third party audits

(8.14.5) Please explain

Suppliers must comply with all applicable laws and regulations within the countries where they operate. For service providers, the location of service delivery shall take precedence. Suppliers must also comply with all treaties, international standards, and regulations related to international trade (including sanctions, export controls, and reporting obligations), data protection and data transfer rules, and antitrust competition laws. In accordance with our Global Policy on Deforestation, for the limited soy ingredient volumes sourced near high conservation value areas and vulnerable ecosystems, we will continue to push our suppliers to provide more and better traceability data to verify that their operations are neither directly nor indirectly associated with illegal deforestation activities. We will also use the CGF's Sustainable Soy Sourcing Guidelines to engage our soy-based ingredient suppliers and encourage the implementation of strategies that support or incentivize sustainable soy production and avoid land use change. Our mitigation efforts are primarily focused on the highest-risk regions within the Brazilian Amazon, including Mato Grosso and the Cerrado. Suppliers sourcing from Brazil must maintain compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code and are encouraged to consult the IBAMA list before making secondary purchases. To further signal our support for forest-positive solutions and advocate for sensible ecosystem protection at the country level, we are supporters of the Amazon Soy Moratorium (ASM) and signatories to the Cerrado Manifesto.
[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Response to regulation
☑ Risk of human rights issues
☑ Commodity sourcing footprint
☑ Stakeholder/investor request
☑ Current and future sourcing risk
☑ Risk of supplier non-compliance in area
☑ Opportunity to build resilience at scale
☑ Supply of commodities strategically important
☑ Opportunity for increased human well-being in area
☑ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
☑ Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
☑ Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems
☑ Recognized as priority landscape by credible multi-stakeholder groups or industry platforms

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

We are involved in several industry groups including but not limited to Consumer Goods Forum, Sustainable Agricultural Initiative, Coil Soil Alliance, and WBCSD. While we currently do not share commitments with these groups, we strongly believe in the importance of landscape level approaches for reaching our deforestation and climate targets. We consider a wide breadth of topics when considering commitments, including legislation, salient risks, inherent risk, and importance of supply. Additionally, we participate in programs to address root causes of human rights and deforestation topics at the industry level, such as POCG and ICI.
[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:
☑ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Wild Asia

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :SouthAsia(Thailand&Malaysia)

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Sabah, Perak, Johor, Selangor, Thailand (incl. Chumphon)

(8.15.2.5) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

Kellanova & Wild Asia.pdf

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

7100

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2020

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored

☑ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate

Social

☑ Respect, protect, and fulfil human rights

☑ Credit available to family farms and/or local communities

☑ Improved business models that enable inclusion (including smallholders)

☑ Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes

☑ Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests

☑ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Please see links below for specific efforts with SPIRAL and WAGS. https://oilpalm.wildasia.org/spiral/ https://oilpalm.wildasia.org/wags/

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Local communities

☑ NGO and/or civil society

☑ Producers

☑ Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

Please see links below for specific efforts with SPIRAL and WAGS. https://oilpalm.wildasia.org/spiral/ https://oilpalm.wildasia.org/wags/

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

*WAGS – Progress To-date Since the establishment of WAGS in 2010, we have supported independent small producers across Malaysia. The following table provides a summary of our work to-date, highlighting the total WAGS independent producers that are certified today to meet the RSPO Standard for Sustainable Oil Palm Production: WAGS Sabah Certified 2012 14k 4k 184k 22k WAGS Perak Certified 2013 12k 2k 8k 600 WAGS Johor Certified 2019 14k 1k 129k 18k WAGS Selangor Certified 2022 1k 174 – – WAGS Thailand In Progress 2022 In Progress In Progress – – Total 41k 7.1k 321k 40.6k *Last updated November 2023*

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

Row 2

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ2

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Cool Soil Initiative

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

34718

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Partner: Shares responsibility with other stakeholders to manage and implement actions.

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2020

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Reduced emissions from land use change and/or agricultural production

Production

☑ Uptake of regenerative agriculture (e.g., agroforestry) practices

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Other

☑ Other, please specify :This program is executed with the support of Sustainable Food Labs (SFL) as well as several peers and suppliers in Australia.

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ NGO and/or civil society

☑ Producers

☑ Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

The Cool Soil Initiative project, which started in 2020, aimed to develop a scientifically credible framework for the food industry to support cropping farmers achieve both sustainable production and reduce GHG emissions. Using data analysis and digital solutions coupled with research, the focus was to identify innovative agronomic strategies to increase soil health and related function and support their trial and adoption. The project had to meet global and Australian protocols for emission data capture and sustainability reporting to ensure its relevance and impact. This included delivering a version of the Cool Farm Tool modified for Australian cropping system, aligned to the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory. The project enabled food businesses to receive comprehensive reports on Scope 3 emissions in their supply chain, which met the needs of their Australian operation and aligned with their global company reporting requirements. The project has delivered a farmer-centric, scientific credible and robust framework for the food industry to work together pre-competitively to support cropping farmers in the reduction of GHG emissions, through the adoption of innovative farming strategies to increase soil health. The project has: Developed baseline paddock level GHG emissions data across a number of years of variable seasonal conditions and soil health on 200 farms and measured and track changes over time. Refined how GHG emission calculations are made on-farm, to ensure that GHG data is highly credible, aligned to the Australia's National GHG Inventory and globally compatible. Brought together key players in the grains supply chain to support farmers to investigate innovative cropping practices to improve their soil health and in-turn reduce on-farm GHG emissions.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Annually, Kellanova receives an impact report from the Cool Soil Alliance.
[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, but we are not able/willing to disclose volume data

[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

☑ Engaging with communities

☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Kellanova is committed to the following actions to help drive transformative impact: Own Operations: We are committed to responsibly source palm oil through procuring 100% RSPO Physically Certified palm oil by the end of 2025 as well as prioritizing and incentivising suppliers following the NDPE-IRF Framework. Supply Chain: In 2019, we were the first manufacturer member of the Palm Oil Traceability Coalition (POTC).We continue our partnership with Proforest. Proforest assists us with supplier data collection, volume reporting, mill lists, and grievance support. They also assist in capacity-building efforts with small and medium sized enterprises in our value chain. Smallholder Support: We partner with Wild Asia, a regional NGO working in Southeast Asia, in efforts to increase land management practices, improve smallholder livelihoods, protect biodiversity, and enhance community resilience. Industry Engagement: We are members of the following: POTC CGF Forest Positive Coalition CGF Human Rights Coalition North American Sustainable Palm Oil Network

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Soy

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

For volumes sourced near high conservation value areas and vulnerable ecosystems, we continue to push our suppliers to provide more and better traceability data to verify that their operations are neither directly or indirectly associated with illegal deforestation activities. We also use the CGF's Sustainable Soy Sourcing Guidelines to engage our soy-based ingredient suppliers and encourage the implementation of strategies that support or incentivize sustainable soy production and avoided land use change. Our mitigation efforts are primarily focused on the highest risk regions within the Brazilian Amazon, including Mato Grosso and the Cerrado. Suppliers sourcing from Brazil must maintain compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code and are encouraged to consult the IBAMA list before secondary purchases. To further signal our support for forest positive solutions and advocate for sensible ecosystem protection at the country level, we are supporters of the Amazon Soy Moratorium (ASM) and signatories to the Cerrado Manifesto.

Row 3

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Cocoa

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Ghana

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We have partnered with Enveritas to support meeting our goal of 100% responsibly sourced cocoa by 2030. Enveritas has efforts ongoing in Cote d'Ivoire to assess multiple cocoa growing regions on various salient issues such as pesticide management, child labor, and income. We partner with local NGO, MESAD, to ensure direct, community-level engagement that addresses the root-causes of human rights and deforestation issues in the region.
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to implement project(s) within the next two years

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:
☑ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Non-production facilities, such as warehouses and offices.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:
☑ Small volume [rainwater]

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:
☑ 1-5%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

These facilities are very small water users (estimated to be less than 3% of the total water used) and therefore are not material to our overall water usage.

[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monthly bills in our web-based environment management system

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal volumes are measured and monitored monthly, by source, by 100% of ourmanufacturing facilities. Sites delineate their source as ‘well’ or ‘municipal’ within our web-basedenvironmental management system, called INSIGHT. Additional details about the source are documented in the Kellanova Water Risk Assessment and at the individual plants. Water is monitored monthly at the site through tracking of bills and physical water meters.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monthly bills in our web-based environment management system

(9.2.4) Please explain

All manufacturing operations monitor monthly their water use and if it is derived from groundwater,municipal systems, trucked in, recycled, etc. Water is monitored monthly at the site through tracking of bills and physical water meters and are tracked at a corporate-level through INSIGHT monthly.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monthly bills in our web-based environment management system

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water quality is monitored at all sites for water that is used as an ingredient. Water is monitored regularly (annually, quarterly, monthly or daily, depending on local regulations and specific site conditions) at the site through water samples and laboratory analysis.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monthly bills in our web-based environment management system

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes are measured and monitored by 100% of our manufacturing facilities. Our facilities enter this data into our web-based environmental management system, called INSIGHT. Water discharges are monitored monthly at the site through tracking of bills and using physical water meters and are tracked at a corporate-level through INSIGHT monthly.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monthly bills in our web-based environment management system

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes are measured and monitored, by destination, by 100% of our manufacturingfacilities. Sites delineate their destination as ‘effluent’ or ‘reuse’ (which includes both onsite irrigation and reuse in other onsite processes) within our web-based environmental management system, calledINSIGHT. Additional details about the destination are documented in the Kellanova Water Risk Assessment and at the individual plants in accordance with all regulatory requirements. Water is monitored monthly at the site through tracking of bills and using physical water meters and are tracked at a corporate-level through INSIGHT monthly.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monthly bills in our web-based environment management system

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes are measured and monitored monthly by treatment method, by 100% of our manufacturing facilities. This data is measured and monitored at the site level using physical water meters and is not specifically tracked in INSIGHT.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All our manufacturing sites monitor effluent parameters regularly (annually, quarterly, monthly or daily, depending on local regulations and specific site conditions) at the site through water samples and laboratory analysis.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Some of our sites contain the temperature in their standard effluent analysis

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not track which sites monitor and report on water discharge quality by temperature.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monthly bills in our web-based environment management system

(9.2.4) Please explain

All manufacturing sites can track consumption by tracking withdrawal and discharge rates. Water ismonitored monthly. Water is monitored monthly at the site through tracking of bills and using physical water meters and are tracked at a corporate-level through INSIGHT monthly.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monthly bills in our web-based environment management system

(9.2.4) Please explain

Linares, Queretaro, and Toluca utilize treated effluent for irrigation. This is reported as discharged to Groundwater. Taloja utilizes treated effluent for irrigation during the dry season (which is estimated at 70% of the total annual effluent volume and is tracked in through global systems as water reuse as of 2022). This is reported as discharged to groundwater. The remaining 30% of the total effluent is reported as discharged to Municipal Treatment Plant. Manchester reuses treated process water from an onsite reverse osmosis system; annual volumes are not tracked in global tracking systems but provided by the site upon request each year. Water recycled/reused at Linares, Queretaro, Toluca, and Taloja is monitored monthly at the site through tracking of bills and using physical water meters and are tracked at a corporate-level through INSIGHT monthly.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

As part of our environment, health and safety policies and procedures, all sites have fully-functional, safely managed WASH services for workers. The availability and quality of WASH services is tracked on an ongoing basis by physical inspections and observations embedded in the maintenance and operations procedures of our sites.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

5378.81

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

As part of our Kellanova Better Days™ Promise goal to create better days for 4 billion people by the end of 2030, we aim to reduce water use in global Kellanova-owned manufacturing facilities in high water-stress regions by 30% by the end of 2030 (from a 2015 baseline). Our high-risk facilities are located in Australia, Belgium, Egypt, India, Mexico, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the U.S. (Michigan, California and Ohio). To fulfill our commitment to water conservation, we are proactively investing in water-smart technologies and initiatives that enhance our water efficiency. These efforts extend beyond our high-risk locations to encompass all our global sites, recognizing the critical importance of water as a vital resource.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

3248.15

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The implementation of water-smart technologies will lead to a reduction in water withdrawal, which will concurrently result in decreased water discharges and lower overall water consumption.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2130.65

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The implementation of water-smart technologies will lead to a reduction in water withdrawal, which will concurrently result in decreased water discharges and lower overall water consumption.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

1690.13

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

31.42

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply
☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

As part of our Kellanova Better Days™ Promise goal to create better days for 4 billion people by the end of 2030, we aim to reduce water use in global Kellanova-owned manufacturing facilities in high water-stress regions by 30% by the end of 2030 (from a 2015 baseline). Our high-risk facilities are located in Australia, Belgium, Egypt, India, Mexico, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the U.S. (Michigan, California and Ohio). To fulfill our commitment to water conservation, we are proactively investing in water-smart technologies and initiatives that enhance our water efficiency. These efforts extend beyond our high-risk locations to encompass all our global sites, recognizing the critical importance of water as a vital resource.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Cocoa

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:
☑ No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Cocoa has been selected as a key ingredient that we have a commitment to responsibly source. We intend to assess water risk in the near future with these ingredients.

Maize/corn

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:
☑ No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Annually, Kellanova uses its supplier network to survey a selection of growers around the world using that Kellanova Grower's Survey. This survey collects origin data in addition to water use. In 2022, using this selection of data, we partnered with Alo Advisors to help us aggregate and analyze this data – 67 suppliers in 26 different countries over the past 3 years. This data was then screened at a watershed level to understand sites' current and future water conditions. Of those surveyed, we have found that Kellanova's exposure to water risk is relatively low. We source from a few vulnerable locations including - corn from Argentina and wheat from Spain. This assessment of the surveyed suppliers determined that corn from Argentina (30%) is sourced from areas highly susceptible to drought. 65.5% are at risk of drought in total.

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have this data and have no plans to obtain it

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

No other ingredients in this category have been selected as priority.

Palm oil

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Palm has been selected as a key ingredient that we have a commitment to responsibly source. We intend to assess water risk in the near future with these ingredients.

Rice

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Annually, Kellanova uses its supplier network to survey a selection of growers around the world using that Kellanova Grower's Survey. This survey collects origin data in addition to water use. In 2022, using this selection of data, we partnered with Alo Advisors to help us aggregate and analyze this data – 67 suppliers in 26 different countries over the past 3 years. This data was then screened at a watershed level to understand sites' current and future water conditions. Of those surveyed, we have found that Kellanova's exposure to water risk is relatively low. We source from a few vulnerable locations including - corn from Argentina and wheat from Spain. 1) Of the suppliers who participated in the Kellanova Grower's Survey, rice is 85% sourced from Australia. The growth areas for rice are limited to the state of New South Wales and the business is vulnerable to water stress due to current high risk, which will get worse by 2040. 19.1% of rice is at risk of draught and 68.5% are at risk of floods.

Soy

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Soy has been selected as a key ingredient that we have a commitment to responsibly source. We intend to assess water risk in the near future with these ingredients.

Sugar

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Sugar has been selected as a key ingredient that we have a commitment to responsibly source. We intend to assess water risk in the near future with these ingredients.

Timber products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have this data and have no plans to obtain it

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

With the completion of our materiality assessment, Kellanova has determined that this ingredient is not a key ingredient.

Wheat

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Wheat has been selected as a key ingredient that we have a commitment to responsibly source. We intend to assess water risk in the near future with these ingredients.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1746118

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Globally, 12 facilities utilize groundwater for both non-contact cooling and production activities. Groundwater withdrawals have increased by roughly 5% compared to the previous year. This increase is due to more sites sourcing water from this source and increase in the activities of this 12 plants.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3632691

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Across our global facilities, 32 sites utilize municipal water systems for both non-contact cooling and production activities. Compared to the previous year, water withdrawals have been reduced by approximately 7%. This significant decrease is largely due to the successful implementation of water-saving and water efficiency initiatives.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1463.27

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This reduction is primarily attributed to the implementation of water-saving and water efficiency projects.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

310.9

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our groundwater discharges account for less than 10% of total discharges and have experienced a minor increase, which correlates with the rise in manufacturing activities at the site.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1473.98

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This reduction is primarily attributed to the implementation of water-saving and water efficiency projects.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

479.07

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our manufacturing sites in Enstek, Mechelen, and Pikeville process water prior to direct discharge into surface water bodies. Additionally, our facilities in Linares, Querétaro, Toluca, Sri City, and Enstek also treat water, which is then utilized for irrigation purposes.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

434.3

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:
☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our manufacturing sites in Cincinnati, Grand Rapids, and Jackson release non-contact cooling water directly into surface waters.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2334.79

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:
☑ 51-60

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

All of our manufacturing sites are equipped with physical filters designed to eliminate suspended solids and grease from water prior to disposal.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

15

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

In 2022, we refined our global water risk assessment methodology, incorporating insights from both internal and external experts to thoroughly evaluate factors such as physical water stress, regulatory frameworks, usage patterns, and associated business risks. Our comprehensive assessment for the year included a tripartite analysis: an internal rating derived from site-specific data, insights from our Kellanova Grower Survey which actively involved our agricultural partners, and an external evaluation utilizing core indicators from the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct water risk mapping tool. For further details, please refer to our updated methodology document.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Anseong

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Republic of Korea

☑ Han-Gang (Han River)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.01841

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

127.257071

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

38.91

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

38.91

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

16.94

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

16.94

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

13.97

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The production output at our Anseong facility increased compared with the previous year's levels, and the water withdrawal and consumption had and slight increase aligned with growth.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Botany

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Australia

☑ Murray - Darling

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-33.948199

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

151.207147

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

214.45

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

214.45

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

126.52

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

126.52

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

87.93

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our Botany facility, there has been a decreased in production and together with water saving practices.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Cairo Mass Foods

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Egypt
☑ Nile

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

29.999349

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

31.101431

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

22.83

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

22.83

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

22.16

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

22.16

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.67

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2024, we consolidated the tracking of our Cairo Mass Food and Cairo Mass Food International sites under the first one, as both are co-located and share the same water supplier and billing account. This integrated approach enables us to implement best practices and coordinated initiatives aimed at improving water usage efficiency across both sites.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Cairo Mass Foods International

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Egypt

☑ Nile

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

29.999349

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

31.101431

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2024, we consolidated the tracking of our Cairo Mass Food and Cairo Mass Food International sites under the first one, as both are co-located and share the same water supplier and billing account. This integrated approach enables us to implement best practices and coordinated initiatives aimed at improving water usage efficiency across both sites.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Grand Rapids

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ St. Lawrence

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

42.912839

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-85.651459

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

410.05

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

349.94

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

60.11

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

60.11

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

60.11

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

349.94

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2024 Grand Rapids production continued to growth and the water usage increased as well. We're working on reactivating our water initiatives that has helped the reduction of water in the past years.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Linares

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Other, please specify :Mexico - PABLILLO

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.85908

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-99.56567

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

63.88

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

63.88

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

131.86

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

131.86

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2024, Linares had an slight increase related to production volume.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mechelen

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Belgium

☑ Schelde (Escaut)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.015479

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

4.456973

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

180.91

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

180.91

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

73.89

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

73.89

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

107.01

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2024 fully implemented a new water infrastructure initiative, which has cut our water consumption by 50% on site.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pendik

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Other, please specify :Turkey - MARMARA

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.87041

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.27218

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

12.5

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

12.5

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

12.5

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

12.5

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2024, the production at our Pendik facility had an increase leading to slight increase on the water usage.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Queretaro

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Santiago

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20.58806

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-100.38806

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

254.8

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

254.8

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

61.87

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

61.87

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

192.93

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2024, the production at our Queretaro facility experienced a decline compared to the previous year. This, coupled with the adoption of water-saving practices, resulted in the site's reduced water withdrawal.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

San Jose

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Sacramento River - San Joaquin River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.356482

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.871674

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

43.02

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

43.02

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

16.45

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

16.45

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

26.57

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2024 the production of San Jose had an increased that impacted the water usage.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sri City

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :INDIA - PULICAT LAKE

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.4379

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

79.9543

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

25.93

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

25.93

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

10.39

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

10.39

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

15.54

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2024, our Sri City plant maintained production output comparable to the previous year, yet we achieved a reduction in both water withdrawal and discharge. This improvement was a direct result of integrating water efficiency practices and initiatives.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Toluca

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Santiago

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

19.80038

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-99.87376

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

81.04

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

81.04

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

41.84

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

41.84

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

39.2

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2024, the production at our Toluca facility experienced a decline compared to the previous year. This, coupled with the adoption of water-saving practices, resulted in the site's reduced water withdrawal and discharges.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Valls

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☑ Muga

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.2861

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

1.2499

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

87.76

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

87.76

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

61.42

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

61.42

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

26.34

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2024, the production at our Valls facility experienced a decline compared to the previous year. This, coupled with the adoption of water-saving practices, resulted in the site's reduced water withdrawal and discharges.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 16

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Wyoming

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ St. Lawrence

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

42.895721

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-85.651459

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

34.57

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

34.57

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.98

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

1.98

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

32.59

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2024, the Wyoming plant's production output remained stable, with no significant changes observed. Similarly, the water withdrawal levels also showed no notable variation from the previous year

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 17

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Zanesville

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Mississippi River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.010338

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-82.024149

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

219.49

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

219.49

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

207.65

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

207.65

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

11.84

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2024, our Zanesville plant maintained production output comparable to the previous year, yet we achieved a reduction in both water withdrawal and discharge. This improvement was a direct result of integrating water efficiency practices and initiatives.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Verification standard used International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Revised, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (effective for assurance reports dated on or after Dec. 15, 2015), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Verification standard used International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Revised, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (effective for assurance reports dated on or after Dec. 15, 2015), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. [Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP supply chain members buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.4.1) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in 9.3.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

Row 1

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Grand Rapids

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Ahold Delhaize

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Ahold Delhaize, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 2

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 7

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Linares

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Ahold Delhaize

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Ahold Delhaize, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 3

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 8

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Mechelen

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Ahold Delhaize

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Ahold Delhaize, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 4

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 12

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

San Jose

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Ahold Delhaize

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Ahold Delhaize, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 5

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 15

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Valls

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Ahold Delhaize

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Ahold Delhaize, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 6

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 16

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Wyoming

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Ahold Delhaize

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Ahold Delhaize, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 7

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 17

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Zanesville

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Ahold Delhaize

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Ahold Delhaize, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 8

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 6

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Grand Rapids

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Walmart, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 9

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 12

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

San Jose

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Walmart, Inc.

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Walmart, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 10

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 16

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Wyoming

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Walmart, Inc.

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Walmart, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 11

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 17

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Zanesville

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Walmart, Inc.

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Walmart, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 12

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 6

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Grand Rapids

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Target Corporation

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Target, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 13

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 12

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

San Jose

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Target Corporation

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Target, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 14

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 16

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Wyoming

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Target Corporation

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Target, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 15

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 17

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Zanesville

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Target Corporation

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Target, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 16

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Grand Rapids

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Costco Wholesale Corporation

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Costco, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 17

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Linares

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Costco Wholesale Corporation

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Costco, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 18

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 10

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Queretaro

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Costco Wholesale Corporation

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Costco, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 19

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 12

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

San Jose

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Costco Wholesale Corporation

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Costco, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 20

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 14

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Toluca

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Costco Wholesale Corporation

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Costco, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 21

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 16

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Wyoming

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Costco Wholesale Corporation

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Costco, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.

Row 22

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 17

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Zanesville

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Costco Wholesale Corporation

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products produced at this facility are sold to Costco, however we do not expect an impact on the operations or delivery of products due to this risk.
[Add row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

12749000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

2370226.87

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Starting from a 2015 baseline, we have pledged to reduce our absolute water consumption in high water-risk facilities by 30% by the end of 2030. In the short term, we expect our water withdrawal efficiency to further improve, as we've already achieved a 32% reduction in high water-risk facilities and 29% across all our sites. We remain committed to implementing water efficiency projects across all locations, including those not classified as high water risk.
[Fixed row]

(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

Cocoa

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently and we have no plans to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Maize/corn

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently and we have no plans to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Kellanova does not produce any agricultural commodity or source from any growers directly, but we source from multiple suppliers/processors/traders. Although we do not purchase directly from growers, we do recognize the need to collect environmental data from them. We do directly capture data from farmers about their water use and conservation practices using our Kellanova Grower Survey for a selection of our priority ingredients - rice, wheat, potatoes, strawberries, corn, wheat. Across the multiple crops we survey, including corn, we have quantitative water use data for up to 2,000 farmers annually across multiple crops. This data does not directly contribute to the calculation of intensity for now.

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently and we have no plans to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Kellanova does not produce any agricultural commodity or source from any growers directly, but we source from multiple suppliers/processors/traders. Although we do not purchase directly from growers, we do recognize the need to collect environmental data from them. We do directly capture data from farmers about their water use and conservation practices using our Kellanova Grower Survey for a selection of our priority ingredients - rice, wheat, potatoes, strawberries, corn, wheat. Across the multiple crops we survey, including corn, we have quantitative water use data for up to 2,000 farmers annually across multiple crops. This data does not directly contribute to the calculation of intensity for now.

Palm oil

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Rice

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Kellanova does not produce any agricultural commodity or source from any growers directly, but we source from multiple suppliers/processors/traders. Although we do not purchase directly from growers, we do recognize the need to collect environmental data from them. We do directly capture data from farmers about their water use and conservation practices using our Kellanova Grower Survey for a selection of our priority ingredients - rice, wheat, potatoes, strawberries, corn, wheat. Across the multiple crops we survey, including rice, we have quantitative water use data for up to 2,000 farmers annually across multiple crops. This data does not directly contribute to the calculation of intensity for now. We do invest in projects that incentivize farmers to practice alternative wetting and drying practices is rice.

Soy

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Kellanova does not produce any agricultural commodity or source from any growers directly, but we source from multiple suppliers/processors/traders. Although we do not purchase directly from growers, we do recognize the need to collect environmental data from them. We do directly capture data from farmers about their water use and conservation practices using our Kellanova Grower Survey for a selection of our priority ingredients - rice, wheat, potatoes, strawberries, corn, wheat. Across the multiple crops we survey, including corn, we have quantitative water use data for up to 2,000 farmers annually across multiple crops. This data does not directly contribute to the calculation of intensity for now.

Sugar

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently and we have no plans to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Kellanova does not produce any agricultural commodity or source from any growers directly, but we source from multiple suppliers/processors/traders. Although we do not purchase directly from growers, we do recognize the need to collect environmental data from them. We do directly capture data from farmers about their water use and conservation practices using our Kellanova Grower Survey for a selection of our priority ingredients - rice, wheat, potatoes, strawberries, corn, wheat. Across the multiple crops we survey, we have quantitative water use data for up to 2,000 farmers annually across multiple crops. This data does not directly contribute to the calculation of intensity for now. We do not currently collect this data for sugar - our efforts in sugar are focused on purchasing deforestation free sugar.

Timber products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Wheat

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently and we have no plans to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Kellanova does not produce any agricultural commodity or source from any growers directly, but we source from multiple suppliers/processors/traders. Although we do not purchase directly from growers, we do recognize the need to collect environmental data from them. We do directly capture data from farmers about their water use and conservation practices using our Kellanova Grower Survey for a selection of our priority ingredients - rice, wheat, potatoes, strawberries, corn, wheat. Across the multiple crops we survey, including wheat, we have quantitative water use data for up to 2,000 farmers annually across multiple crops. This data does not directly contribute to the calculation of intensity for now.
[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Volume of Water Withdrawn per Metric Ton of Production

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

3.3381

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

metric ton of production

(9.12.5) Comment

This measurement gauge is designed to quantify the volume of water that has been extracted, in relation to the weight of the production output. The units used for this calculation are cubic meters of water per metric ton of production. It is important to note that this metric specifically accounts for water withdrawal and production figures exclusively from facilities that are directly owned by the company.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources

(9.14.4) Please explain

We do not have the resources and information to trace water use and impact for the entire value chain for any of our products. In own operations our current focus is on manufacturing sites located in areas of high water stress. Specific products may be manufactured in plants that have been identified as high water risk and others that are not. Even in our own manufacturing operations we do not have yet the granularity of information to assess water use to the product level, only to the overall site or area level.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

While our manufacturing sites conduct regular water analyses for discharges, we have not deemed it necessary to establish specific targets on pollutants. We don't deemed necessary because of the nature of our process Kellanova doesn't generates a relevant amount of pollutants.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

While our manufacturing sites have WASH services in place, we have not deemed it necessary to establish specific targets as due to the nature of our process Kellanova doesn't generate a relevant amount or type of pollutants.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :High water risk sites

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

2486912

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1740838.4

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1690133

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

107

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of our Kellanova Better Days™ Promise goal to create better days for 4 billion people by the end of 2030, we aim to reduce water use in global Kellanova-owned manufacturing facilities in high water-stress regions by 30% by the end of 2030 (from a 2015 baseline). Our high-risk facilities are located in Australia, Belgium, Egypt, India, Mexico, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the U.S. (Michigan, California and Ohio). In 2024 we achieved our target with a 32% reduction across our facilities located in water-stress regions.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The progress achieved by Kellanova has been driven by key initiatives designed to enhance best practice processes across our manufacturing sites, leading to a significant reduction in water usage. Additionally, engineering projects have been implemented to utilize water more efficiently. We recognize the value of every initiative, no matter the size, and are always open to opportunities for improvement. For instance, our manufacturing sites in India have adopted rainwater harvesting techniques. In Mechelen, we have recently introduced a water recovery project that is projected to cut our annual water usage by 50%. Meanwhile, in Mexico, our plants are engaged in water recycling projects.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

As part of our Kellanova Better Days™ Promise goal to create better days for 4 billion people by the end of 2030, we aim to reduce water use in global Kellanova-owned manufacturing facilities in high water-stress regions by 30% by the end of 2030 (from a 2015 baseline). Our high-risk facilities are located in Australia, Belgium, Egypt, India, Mexico, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the U.S. (Michigan, California and Ohio).
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

☑ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging

☑ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is compostable

(10.1.3) Please explain

Our plastics related targets are as follows: 100% of our plastic packaging will be reusable, recyclable or compostable by end of 2025 Reduce virgin plastic packaging (by weight) by 5% from a 2021 baseline by end of 2025 Incorporate 10% post-consumer recycled content (by weight) into our plastic packaging by end of 2025 Work to eliminate unnecessary or problematic packaging by end of 2025 These commitments are based on our signatory status to the New Plastics Economy commitment via Ellen MacArthur Foundation.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Kellanova produces food products that use plastic packaging

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

49443.96

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

100

(10.5.7) Please explain

Percentages were calculated based off of global total plastic packaging by weight in 2024.
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☑ % technically recyclable

☑ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

59

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

24

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

59% of our plastic packaging globally is designed for recycling and is classified as technically recyclable. 24% of our plastic packaging is recyclable in practice and at scale according to the recyclability assessment tool from Ellen MacArthur Foundation.
[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

49444

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply
☑ Recycling
☑ Landfill
☑ Other end-of-life management pathway, please specify

(10.6.4) % recycling

25

(10.6.8) % landfill

41.2

(10.6.11) % other

34.4

(10.6.12) Please explain

Percentages are based off our global plastic packaging footprint by weight. Percentages were determined using the EMF recyclability assessment tool and our plastic packaging was assessed based off of the material classifications from the tool to determine the percentage of plastic packaging that falls in each of the end of life designations.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Our operations are strategically situated in urban areas, including designated industrial zones, and we do not engage in direct agroforestry or agricultural activities. As part of our commitment to environmental stewardship, we conduct thorough biodiversity assessments in line with regulatory requirements for any proposed expansions or establishment of new facilities. While these assessments are a matter of public record and can be accessed through the relevant governmental agencies, we are unable to provide direct links to their locations. These assessments have been completed at our sites in Kutno, Poland; Mechelen, Belgium; Valls, Spain; Wrexham, UK; Sri City, India; Marvel, Thailand; Sao Lorenzo, Brazil; and Queretaro, Mexico, reflecting our global approach to sustainable operations.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

At present, we conduct verification of our emissions for Scope 1, 2, and 3, alongside water withdrawals and food waste, as these represent our most significant sustainability metrics. Recognizing the importance of transparency, we are actively planning to broaden our verification process to include third-party validation of our supply chain-related commitments.
[Fixed row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

On October 2, 2023, Kellogg Company (NYSE: K) completed the separation of its North American cereal business through a tax-free spin-off of WK Kellogg Co to Kellogg Company shareholders. Also on October 2, 2023, Kellogg Company became Kellanova trading on the NYSE under the ticker symbol “K”. In August 2024

Kellanova and Mars entered a definitive agreement for Mars Inc. to acquire Kellanova, subject to all regulatory approvals. The process is still ongoing and during 2024 Kellanova operated as an independent entity. 2024 is the first full year of Kellanova operating as an individual company and therefore this CDP filing is for Kellanova only.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Senior Vice President, Chief Global Corporate Affairs Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Other C-Suite Officer
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute