

KELLOGG CO
Form 10-Q
November 01, 2018
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q
QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

(Mark One)

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 29, 2018
OR

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 1-4171
KELLOGG COMPANY

State of Incorporation—Delaware IRS Employer Identification No. 38-0710690

One Kellogg Square, P.O. Box 3599, Battle Creek, MI 49016-3599

Registrant's telephone number: 269-961-2000

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer", "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated	Accelerated	Non-accelerated	Smaller reporting	Emerging
filer ☒	filer ☐	filer ☐	company ☐	growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ☐ No ☒

Common Stock outstanding as of October 27, 2018 — 347,021,144 shares

Table of Contents

KELLOGG COMPANY
INDEX

	Page
<u>PART I — Financial Information</u>	
<u>Item 1:</u>	
Financial Statements	
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheet — September 29, 2018 and December 30, 2017</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Consolidated Statement of Income — quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income – quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Consolidated Statement of Equity — year ended December 30, 2017 and year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows — year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Item 2:</u>	
Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	<u>37</u>
<u>Item 3:</u>	
Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk	<u>57</u>
<u>Item 4:</u>	
Controls and Procedures	<u>58</u>
<u>PART II — Other Information</u>	
<u>Item 1:</u>	
Legal Proceedings	<u>59</u>
<u>Item 1A:</u>	
Risk Factors	<u>59</u>
<u>Item 2:</u>	
Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	<u>59</u>
<u>Item 6:</u>	
Exhibits	<u>59</u>
<u>Signatures</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>Exhibit Index</u>	<u>61</u>

Table of Contents

Part I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

Kellogg Company and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(millions, except per share data)

	September 29, 2018 (unaudited)	December 30, 2017
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 309	\$ 281
Accounts receivable, net	1,612	1,389
Inventories	1,319	1,217
Other current assets	163	149
Total current assets	3,403	3,036
Property, net	3,639	3,716
Goodwill	6,055	5,504
Other intangibles, net	3,372	2,639
Investments in unconsolidated entities	422	429
Other assets	1,223	1,027
Total assets	\$ 18,114	\$ 16,351
Current liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 6	\$ 409
Notes payable	202	370
Accounts payable	2,367	2,269
Other current liabilities	1,455	1,474
Total current liabilities	4,030	4,522
Long-term debt	8,715	7,836
Deferred income taxes	752	355
Pension liability	513	839
Other liabilities	489	605
Commitments and contingencies		
Equity		
Common stock, \$.25 par value	105	105
Capital in excess of par value	883	878
Retained earnings	7,929	7,069
Treasury stock, at cost	(4,357)	(4,417)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,512)	(1,457)
Total Kellogg Company equity	3,048	2,178
Noncontrolling interests	567	16
Total equity	3,615	2,194
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 18,114	\$ 16,351

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

Kellogg Company and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
(millions, except per share data)

	Quarter ended		Year-to-date period ended	
	September 2018	September 30, 2017	September 2018	September 30, 2017
(Results are unaudited)				
Net sales	\$3,469	\$ 3,246	\$10,230	\$ 9,669
Cost of goods sold	2,293	2,074	6,593	6,112
Selling, general and administrative expense	780	839	2,257	2,559
Operating profit	396	333	1,380	998
Interest expense	72	64	213	188
Other income (expense), net	130	117	269	268
Income before income taxes	454	386	1,436	1,078
Income taxes	69	101	206	246
Earnings (loss) from unconsolidated entities	(2)	)3	196	5
Net income	383	288	1,426	837
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	3	—	6	—
Net income attributable to Kellogg Company	\$380	\$ 288	\$1,420	\$ 837
Per share amounts:				
Basic earnings	\$1.10	\$ 0.83	\$4.10	\$ 2.40
Diluted earnings	\$1.09	\$ 0.83	\$4.07	\$ 2.38
Dividends	\$0.56	\$ 0.54	\$1.64	\$ 1.58
Average shares outstanding:				
Basic	347	345	346	348
Diluted	349	348	349	351
Actual shares outstanding at period end			347	345
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.				

Table of Contents

Kellogg Company and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(millions)

	Quarter ended September 29, 2018			Year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018		
	Pre-tax amount	Tax (expense) benefit	After-tax amount	Pre-tax amount	Tax (expense) benefit	After-tax amount
(Results are unaudited)						
Net income			\$ 383			\$ 1,426
Other comprehensive income (loss):						
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$(5)	\$ (7)	(12)	\$(29)	\$ (34)	(63)
Cash flow hedges:						
Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedges	—	—	—	3	(1)	2
Reclassification to net income	2	(1)	1	6	(2)	4
Postretirement and postemployment benefits:						
Reclassification to net income:						
Net experience loss	(1)	—	(1)	(3)	—	(3)
Prior service cost	(1)	—	(1)	(1)	—	(1)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$(5)	\$ (8)	\$(13)	\$(24)	\$ (37)	\$(61)
Comprehensive income			\$ 370			\$ 1,365
Net Income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests			3			6
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests			(2)			(6)
Comprehensive income attributable to Kellogg Company			\$ 369			\$ 1,365

	Quarter ended September 30, 2017			Year-to-date period ended September 30, 2017		
	Pre-tax amount	Tax (expense) benefit	After-tax amount	Pre-tax amount	Tax (expense) benefit	After-tax amount
(Results are unaudited)						
Net income			\$ 288			\$ 837
Other comprehensive income (loss):						
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$(6)	\$ 33	27	\$ 4	\$ 99	103
Cash flow hedges:						
Reclassification to net income	3	(1)	2	7	(2)	5
Postretirement and postemployment benefits:						
Reclassification to net income:						
Net experience loss	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$(3)	\$ 32	\$ 29	\$ 12	\$ 97	\$ 109
Comprehensive income			\$ 317			\$ 946
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.						

Table of Contents

Kellogg Company and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EQUITY

(millions)

(unaudited)	Common stock shares	Common stock amount	Capital in excess of par value	Retained earnings	Treasury stock shares	Treasury stock amount	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total Kellogg Company equity	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance, December 31, 2016	420	\$ 105	\$ 806	\$ 6,552	69	\$(3,997)	\$(1,575)	\$ 1,891	\$ 16	\$ 1,907
Common stock repurchases					7	(516)		(516)		(516)
Net income				1,254				1,254	—	1,254
Dividends				(736)				(736)		(736)
Other comprehensive income							118	118	—	118
Stock compensation			66					66		66
Stock options exercised and other	1	6		(1)	(1)	96		101		101
Balance, December 30, 2017	421	\$ 105	\$ 878	\$ 7,069	75	\$(4,417)	\$(1,457)	\$ 2,178	\$ 16	\$ 2,194
Common stock repurchases					2	(120)		(120)		(120)
Net income				1,420				1,420	6	1,426
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest - Multipro								—	552	552
Dividends				(568)				(568)	(1)	(569)
Other comprehensive income							(55)	(55)	(6)	(61)
Stock compensation			42					42		42
Stock options exercised and other			(37)	8	(3)	180		151		151
Balance, September 29, 2018	421	\$ 105	\$ 883	\$ 7,929	74	\$(4,357)	\$(1,512)	\$ 3,048	\$ 567	\$ 3,615

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

Kellogg Company and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(millions)

	Year-to-date period ended	
(unaudited)	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Operating activities		
Net income	\$1,426	\$ 837
Adjustments to reconcile net income to operating cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortization	374	366
Postretirement benefit plan expense (benefit)	(188)	(191)
Deferred income taxes	99	(21)
Stock compensation	42	53
Gain on unconsolidated entities, net	(200)	—
Other	(91)	46
Postretirement benefit plan contributions	(279)	(33)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:		
Trade receivables	(139)	(1,168)
Inventories	(67)	78
Accounts payable	103	135
All other current assets and liabilities	(154)	88
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	926	190
Investing activities		
Additions to properties	(389)	(374)
Collections of deferred purchase price on securitized trade receivables	—	945
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(28)	4
Investments in unconsolidated entities	(389)	—
Acquisition of cost method investments	(6)	(6)
Other	27	(1)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(785)	568
Financing activities		
Net issuances (reductions) of notes payable	(198)	134
Issuances of long-term debt	993	656
Reductions of long-term debt	(401)	(626)
Net issuances of common stock	160	87
Common stock repurchases	(120)	(516)
Cash dividends	(568)	(550)
Other	(2)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(136)	(815)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	23	44
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	28	(13)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	281	280
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$309	\$ 267
Supplemental cash flow disclosures		
Interest paid	\$153	\$ 149
Income taxes paid	\$163	\$ 279

Supplemental cash flow disclosures of non-cash investing activities:

Beneficial interests obtained in exchange for securitized trade receivables	\$—	\$ 951
Additions to properties included in accounts payable	\$98	\$ 85

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
for the quarter ended September 29, 2018 (unaudited)
Note 1 Accounting policies

Basis of presentation

The unaudited interim financial information of Kellogg Company (the Company) included in this report reflects all adjustments, all of which are of a normal and recurring nature, that management believes are necessary for a fair statement of the results of operations, comprehensive income, financial position, equity and cash flows for the periods presented. This interim information should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and accompanying footnotes within the Company's 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The condensed balance sheet information at December 30, 2017 was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The results of operations for the quarterly period ended September 29, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for other interim periods or the full year.

Accounts payable

The Company has agreements with certain third parties to provide accounts payable tracking systems which facilitates participating suppliers' ability to monitor and, if elected, sell payment obligations from the Company to designated third-party financial institutions. Participating suppliers may, at their sole discretion, make offers to sell one or more payment obligations of the Company prior to their scheduled due dates at a discounted price to participating financial institutions. The Company's goal in entering into these agreements is to capture overall supplier savings, in the form of payment terms or vendor funding, created by facilitating suppliers' ability to sell payment obligations, while providing them with greater working capital flexibility. We have no economic interest in the sale of these suppliers' receivables and no direct financial relationship with the financial institutions concerning these services. The Company's obligations to its suppliers, including amounts due and scheduled payment dates, are not impacted by suppliers' decisions to sell amounts under these arrangements. However, the Company's right to offset balances due from suppliers against payment obligations is restricted by this agreement for those payment obligations that have been sold by suppliers. As of September 29, 2018, \$889 million of the Company's outstanding payment obligations had been placed in the accounts payable tracking system, and participating suppliers had sold \$664 million of those payment obligations to participating financial institutions. As of December 30, 2017, \$850 million of the Company's outstanding payment obligations had been placed in the accounts payable tracking system, and participating suppliers had sold \$674 million of those payment obligations to participating financial institutions.

Revenue

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of food products which are sold to retailers through direct sales forces, broker and distributor arrangements. The Company also recognizes revenue from the license of our trademarks granted to third parties who uses these trademarks on their merchandise. Revenue from these licenses are not material to the Company. Revenue, which includes shipping and handling charges billed to the customer, is reported net of applicable discounts, returns, allowances, and various government withholding taxes.

Contract balances where revenue is recognized in the current period that is not a result of current period performance is not material to the Company. The Company also does not incur costs to obtain or fulfill contracts.

Performance obligations

The Company recognizes revenue when (or as) performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of the goods to customers. Control is transferred upon delivery of the goods to the customer. At the time of delivery, the customer is invoiced with payment terms which are commensurate with the customer's credit profile. Shipping and/or

handling costs that occur before the customer obtains control of the goods are deemed to be fulfillment activities and are accounted for as fulfillment costs.

The Company assesses the goods and services promised in its customers' purchase orders and identifies a performance obligation for each promise to transfer a good or service (or bundle of goods or services) that is distinct. To identify the performance obligations, the Company considers all the goods or services promised, whether explicitly stated or implied based on customary business practices. For a purchase order that has more

Table of Contents

than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the total consideration to each distinct performance obligation on a relative standalone selling price basis.

Significant Judgments

The Company offers various forms of trade promotions and the methodologies for determining these provisions are dependent on local customer pricing and promotional practices, which range from contractually fixed percentage price reductions to provisions based on actual occurrence or performance. Where applicable, future provisions are estimated based on a combination of historical patterns and future expectations regarding specific in-market product performance.

Our promotional activities are conducted either through the retail trade or directly with consumers and include activities such as in-store displays and events, feature price discounts, consumer coupons, contests and loyalty programs. The costs of these activities are generally recognized at the time the related revenue is recorded, which normally precedes the actual cash expenditure. The recognition of these costs therefore requires management judgment regarding the volume of promotional offers that will be redeemed by either the retail trade or consumer. These estimates are made using various techniques including historical data on performance of similar promotional programs. Differences between estimated expense and actual redemptions are normally insignificant and recognized as a change in management estimate in a subsequent period.

Practical expedients

The Company elected the following practical expedients in accordance with ASU 2014-09:

Significant financing component - The Company elected not to adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component as the Company expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

Shipping and handling costs - The Company elected to account for shipping and handling activities that occur before the customer has obtained control of a good as fulfillment activities (i.e., an expense) rather than as a promised service.

Measurement of transaction price - The Company has elected to exclude from the measurement of transaction price all taxes assessed by a governmental authority that are both imposed on and concurrent with a specific revenue-producing transaction and collected by the Company from a customer for sales taxes.

New accounting standards

Derivatives and Hedging: Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities. In August 2017, the FASB issued an ASU intended to simplify hedge accounting by better aligning an entity's financial reporting for hedging relationships with its risk management activities. The ASU also simplifies the application of the hedge accounting guidance. The new guidance is effective on January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted. For cash flow hedges existing at the adoption date, the standard requires adoption on a modified retrospective basis with a cumulative-effect adjustment to the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of the beginning of the year of adoption. The amendments to presentation guidance and disclosure requirements are required to be adopted prospectively. The Company adopted the ASU in the first quarter of 2018. The impact of adoption was immaterial to the financial statements.

Improving the Presentation of net Periodic Pension Cost and net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost. In March 2017, the FASB issued an ASU to improve the presentation of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit cost. The ASU requires that an employer report the service cost component in the same line item or items as

other compensation costs arising from services rendered by the pertinent employees during the period. The other components of net benefit cost are required to be presented in the income statement separately from the service cost component and outside a subtotal of income from operations, if one is presented. The amendments in this ASU should be applied retrospectively for the presentation of the service cost component and the other components of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit cost in the income statement and prospectively, on and after the effective date, for the capitalization of the service cost component of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit in assets. The Company adopted the ASU in the first quarter of 2018.

Table of Contents

Simplifying the test for goodwill impairment. In January 2017, the FASB issued an ASU to simplify how an entity is required to test goodwill for impairment by eliminating Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. Step 2 measures a goodwill impairment loss by comparing the implied fair value of a reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. The ASU is effective for an entity's annual or any interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The amendments in this ASU should be applied on a prospective basis. The Company adopted the ASU in the first quarter of 2018 with no impact.

Statement of Cash Flows. In August 2016, the FASB issued an ASU to provide cash flow statement classification guidance for certain cash receipts and payments including (a) debt prepayment or extinguishment costs; (b) contingent consideration payments made after a business combination; (c) insurance settlement proceeds; (d) distributions from equity method investees; (e) beneficial interests in securitization transactions and (f) application of the predominance principle for cash receipts and payments with aspects of more than one class of cash flows. The ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period, in which case adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes the interim period. The amendments in this ASU should be applied retrospectively. The Company adopted the new ASU in the first quarter of 2018.

Recognition and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. In January 2016, the FASB issued an ASU which requires equity investments that are not accounted for under the equity method of accounting to be measured at fair value with changes recognized in net income and which updates certain presentation and disclosure requirements. The ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption can be elected for all financial statements of fiscal years and interim periods that have not yet been issued or that have not yet been made available for issuance. Entities should apply the update by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. The Company adopted the updated standard in the first quarter of 2018. The impact of adoption was immaterial to the financial statements.

Revenue from contracts with customers. In May 2014, the FASB issued an ASU, as amended, which provides guidance for accounting for revenue from contracts with customers. The core principle of this ASU is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve that core principle, an entity would be required to apply the following five steps: 1) identify the contract(s) with a customer; 2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; 3) determine the transaction price; 4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract and 5) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The Company adopted the updated standard in the first quarter of 2018 using the full retrospective method and restated previously reported amounts. In connection with the adoption, the Company made reclassification of certain customer allowances. The adoption effects relate to the timing of recognition and classification of certain promotional allowances. The updated revenue standard also required additional disaggregated revenue disclosures. Refer to Impacts to Previously Reported Results below for the impact of adoption of the standard on our consolidated financial statements.

Impacts to Previously Reported Results

Adoption of the standards related to revenue recognition, pension and cash flow impacted our previously reported results as follows:

(Dollars in millions, except per share data) As of December 30, 2017

Consolidated Balance Sheet	Revenue	
	Previously Reported ASU	Recognition Restated
Other assets	\$ 1,026	\$ 1,027
Other current liabilities	\$ 1,431	\$ 1,474

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Deferred income taxes	\$363	\$ (8	)	\$ 355
Retained earnings	\$7,103	\$ (34	)	\$ 7,069

Table of Contents

(Dollars in millions, except per share data) Quarter ended September 30, 2017

Consolidated Statement of Income	Previously Reported	Revenue Recognition ASU	Pension ASU	Restated
Net sales	\$3,273	\$ (27)	\$ —	\$ 3,246
Cost of goods sold	\$2,041	\$ (21)	\$ 54	\$ 2,074
Selling, general and administrative expense	\$768	\$ 6	\$ 65	\$ 839
Other income (expense), net	\$(2)	\$ —	\$ 119	\$ 117
Income taxes	\$104	\$ (3)	\$ —	\$ 101
Net income	\$297	\$ (9)	\$ —	\$ 288
Per share amounts:				
Basic earnings	\$0.86	\$ (0.03)	\$ —	\$ 0.83
Diluted earnings	\$0.85	\$ (0.02)	\$ —	\$ 0.83

(Dollars in millions, except per share data) Year-to-date period ended September 30, 2017

Consolidated Statement of Income	Previously Reported	Revenue Recognition ASU	Pension ASU	Restated
Net sales	\$9,714	\$ (45)	\$ —	\$ 9,669
Cost of goods sold	\$6,013	\$ (54)	\$ 153	\$ 6,112
Selling, general and administrative expense	\$2,424	\$ 15	\$ 120	\$ 2,559
Other income (expense), net	\$(5)	\$ —	\$ 273	\$ 268
Income taxes	\$248	\$ (2)	\$ —	\$ 246
Net income	\$841	\$ (4)	\$ —	\$ 837
Per share amounts:				
Basic earnings	\$2.41	\$ (0.01)	\$ —	\$ 2.40
Diluted earnings	\$2.39	\$ (0.01)	\$ —	\$ 2.38

(Dollars in millions, except per share data) Year-to-date period ended September 30, 2017

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	Previously Reported	Revenue Recognition ASU	Cash Flow ASU	Restated
Net income	\$841	\$ (4)	\$ —	\$ 837
Deferred income taxes	\$(20)	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$(21)
Other	\$32	\$ —	\$ 14	\$ 46
Trade receivables	\$(223)	\$ —	\$(945)	\$(1,168)
All other current assets and liabilities, net	\$83	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ 88
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$1,121	\$ —	\$(931)	\$ 190
Collections of deferred purchase price on securitized trade receivables	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 945	\$ 945
Investment in unconsolidated entities, net proceeds	\$14	\$ —	\$(14)	\$ —
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$(363)	\$ —	\$ 931	\$ 568

Table of Contents

Accounting standards to be adopted in future periods

Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. In February 2018, the FASB issued an ASU permitting a company to reclassify the disproportionate income tax effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 on items within accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). The reclassification is optional. Regardless of whether or not a company opts to make the reclassification, the new guidance requires all companies to include certain disclosures in their financial statements. The guidance is effective for all fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing when to adopt the ASU and the impact of adoption.

Leases. In February 2016, the FASB issued an ASU which will require the recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities by lessees for all leases with terms greater than 12 months. The distinction between finance leases and operating leases will remain, with similar classification criteria as current GAAP to distinguish between capital and operating leases. The principal difference from current guidance is that the lease assets and lease liabilities arising from operating leases will be recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Lessor accounting remains substantially similar to current GAAP. The ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Company will adopt the ASU in the first quarter of 2019, and is currently evaluating the impact that implementing this ASU will have on its financial statements.

Cloud Computing Arrangements. In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-15: Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use Software: Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement that is a Service Contract. The ASU allows companies to capitalize implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract over the term of the hosting arrangement, including periods covered by renewal options that are reasonably certain to be exercised. The ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2019 and can be applied retrospectively or prospectively. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing when to adopt the ASU and the impact of adoption.

Note 2 Sale of accounts receivable

During 2016, The Company initiated a program in which a customer could extend their payment terms in exchange for the elimination of early payment discounts (Extended Terms Program).

The Company has two Receivable Sales Agreements (Monetization Programs) and previously had a separate U.S. accounts receivable securitization program (Securitization Program), both described below, which are intended to directly offset the impact the Extended Terms Program would have on the days-sales-outstanding (DSO) metric that is critical to the effective management of the Company's accounts receivable balance and overall working capital. The Company terminated the Securitization Program at the end of 2017 and entered into the second monetization program during the quarter ended March 31, 2018. The impact on working capital of the Extended Terms Program is effectively offset by the Monetization and Securitization Programs.

The Company has no retained interest in the receivables sold, however the Company does have collection and administrative responsibilities for the sold receivables. The Company has not recorded any servicing assets or liabilities as of September 29, 2018 and December 30, 2017 for these agreements as the fair value of these servicing arrangements as well as the fees earned were not material to the financial statements.

Table of Contents

Monetization Programs

The Company has two Monetization Programs, for a discrete group of customers, to sell, on a revolving basis, certain trade accounts receivable invoices to third party financial institutions. Transfers under this agreement are accounted for as sales of receivables resulting in the receivables being de-recognized from the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Monetization Programs provide for the continuing sale of certain receivables on a revolving basis until terminated by either party; however the maximum receivables that may be sold at any time is \$1,033 million (increased from \$988 million as of March 31, 2018, reflecting the execution of an amendment to the second monetization program on June 26, 2018). Accounts receivable sold of \$942 million and \$601 million remained outstanding under these arrangements as of September 29, 2018 and December 30, 2017, respectively. The proceeds from these sales of receivables are included in cash from operating activities in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. The recorded net loss on sale of receivables was \$7 million and \$20 million for the quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018, respectively and was \$3 million and \$8 million for the quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 30, 2017, respectively. The recorded loss is included in Other income and expense.

Securitization Program

Between July 2016 and December 2017, the Company had a Securitization Program with a third party financial institution. Under the program, the Company received cash consideration of up to \$600 million and a deferred purchase price asset for the remainder of the purchase price. Transfers under the Securitization Program were accounted for as sales of receivables resulting in the receivables being de-recognized from the Consolidated Balance Sheet. This Securitization Program utilized Kellogg Funding Company (Kellogg Funding), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Kellogg Funding's sole business consisted of the purchase of receivables, from its parent or other subsidiary and subsequent transfer of such receivables and related assets to financial institutions. Although Kellogg Funding is included in the Company's consolidated financial statements, it is a separate legal entity with separate creditors who will be entitled, upon its liquidation, to be satisfied out of Kellogg Funding assets prior to any assets or value in Kellogg Funding becoming available to the Company or its subsidiaries. The assets of Kellogg Funding are not available to pay creditors of the Company or its subsidiaries. The Securitization Program was structured to expire in July 2018, but was terminated at the end of 2017. In March 2018 the Company substantially replaced the securitization program with the second monetization program. Kellogg Funding had no creditors and held no assets at September 29, 2018.

As of December 30, 2017, approximately \$433 million of accounts receivable sold to Kellogg Funding under the Securitization Program remained outstanding, for which the Company received net cash proceeds of approximately \$412 million and a deferred purchase price asset of approximately \$21 million. The portion of the purchase price for the receivables which is not paid in cash by the financial institutions is a deferred purchase price asset, which is paid to Kellogg Funding as payments on the receivables are collected from customers. The deferred purchase price asset represents a beneficial interest in the transferred financial assets and is recognized at fair value as part of the sale transaction. The deferred purchase price asset is included in Other current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Upon final settlement of the program in March 2018, the outstanding deferred purchase price asset of \$21 million was exchanged for previously sold trade accounts receivable.

The recorded net loss on sale of receivables for the year-to-date period ended September 30, 2017 is included in Other income and expense and is not material.

Other programs

Additionally, from time to time certain of the Company's foreign subsidiaries will transfer, without recourse, accounts receivable balances of certain customers to financial institutions. These transactions are accounted for as sales of the receivables resulting in the receivables being de-recognized from the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Accounts receivable sold of \$23 million and \$86 million remained outstanding under these programs as of September 29, 2018 and December 30, 2017, respectively. The proceeds from these sales of receivables are included in cash from operating activities in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. The recorded net loss on the sale of these

receivables is included in Other income and expense and is not material.

Table of Contents

Note 3 Acquisitions, West Africa investments, goodwill and other intangible assets

Multipro acquisition

On May 2, 2018, the Company (i) acquired an incremental 1% ownership interest in Multipro, a leading distributor of a variety of food products in Nigeria and Ghana, and (ii) exercised its call option (Purchase Option) to acquire a 50% interest in Tolaram Africa Foods, PTE LTD (TAF), a holding company with a 49% equity interest in an affiliated food manufacturer, resulting in the Company having a 24.5% interest in the affiliated food manufacturer. The aggregate cash consideration paid was approximately \$419 million and was funded through cash on hand and short-term borrowings, which was refinanced with long-term borrowings in May 2018. As part of the consideration for the acquisition, an escrow established in connection with the original Multipro investment in 2015, which represented a significant portion of the amount paid for the Company's initial investment, was released by the Company. The amount paid to exercise the Purchase Option was subject to certain working capital and net debt adjustments based on the actual working capital and net debt existing on the exercise date compared to targeted amounts. These adjustments were finalized during the quarter ended September 29, 2018 and resulted in an increase in the purchase price of \$1 million.

As a result of the Company's incremental ownership interest in Multipro and concurrent changes to the shareholders' agreement, the Company now has a 51% controlling interest in and began consolidating Multipro. Accordingly, the acquisition was accounted for as a business combination and the assets and liabilities of Multipro were included in the September 29, 2018 Consolidated Balance Sheet and the results of its operations have been included in the Consolidated Statement of Income subsequent to the acquisition date. The aggregate of the consideration paid and the fair value of previously held equity interest totaled \$626 million, or \$617 million net of cash acquired. The Multipro investment was previously accounted for under the equity method of accounting and the Company recorded our share of equity income or loss from Multipro within Earnings (loss) from unconsolidated entities. In connection with the business combination, the Company recognized a one-time, non-cash gain on the disposition of our previously held equity interest in Multipro of \$245 million, which is included within Earnings (loss) from unconsolidated entities.

The assets and liabilities are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 29, 2018 within the Asia-Pacific reporting segment. The acquired assets and assumed liabilities include the following:

	May
(millions)	2,
	2018
Current assets	\$118
Property	41
Goodwill	612
Intangible assets subject to amortization, primarily customer relationships	425
Intangible assets not subject to amortization, primarily distribution rights	373
Deferred tax liability	(252)
Other liabilities	(148)
Noncontrolling interest	(552)
	\$617

The amounts in the above table represent the preliminary allocation of purchase price and are subject to revision when valuations are finalized for intangible assets, which are expected in 2018. The goodwill from the acquisition is not expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. During the quarter ended September 29, 2018, goodwill and deferred tax liabilities were decreased by \$4 million in conjunction with an updated allocation of the purchase price.

Multipro contributed net sales of \$328 million and net earnings of \$6 million since the acquisition, including transaction fees and integration costs. The Company's consolidated unaudited pro forma historical net sales and net

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income, as if Multipro had been acquired at the beginning of 2017, exclusive of the non-cash \$245 million gain on the disposition of the equity interest recognized in the second quarter of 2018, are estimated as follows:

(millions)	Quarter ended		Year-to-date period ended	
	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Net sales	\$3,469	\$ 3,412	\$10,511	\$ 10,151
Net Income attributable to Kellogg Company	\$380	\$ 289	\$1,420	\$ 837

Table of Contents**Investment in TAF**

The investment in TAF, our interest in an affiliated food manufacturer, is accounted for under the equity method of accounting with the Company's share of equity income or loss being recognized within Earnings (loss) from unconsolidated entities. The \$458 million aggregate of the consideration paid upon exercise and the historical cost value of the Put Option was compared to the estimated fair value of the Company's ownership percentage of TAF and the Company recognized a one-time, non-cash loss of \$45 million within Earnings (loss) from unconsolidated entities, which represents an other than temporary excess of cost over fair value of the investment. The difference between the carrying amount of TAF and the underlying equity in net assets is primarily attributable to brand and customer list intangible assets, a portion of which is being amortized over future periods, and goodwill.

RX acquisition

In October 2017, the Company completed its acquisition of Chicago Bar Co., LLC, the manufacturer of RXBAR, for \$600 million, or \$596 million net of cash and cash equivalents. The purchase price was subject to certain working capital adjustments based on the actual working capital on the acquisition date compared to targeted amounts. These adjustments were finalized during the quarter ended March 31, 2018 and resulted in a purchase price reduction of \$1 million. The acquisition was accounted for under the purchase price method and was financed with short-term borrowings.

For the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018, the acquisition added \$167 million of net sales and an immaterial profitability impact to the Company's North America Other reporting segment.

The assets and liabilities are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 29, 2018 within the North America Other reporting segment. The acquired assets and assumed liabilities include the following:

	October
(millions)	27,
	2017
Current assets	\$ 42
Goodwill	373
Intangible assets, primarily indefinite-lived brands	203
Current liabilities	(23)
	\$ 595

The amounts in the above table represent the final allocation of purchase price as of September 29, 2018, which resulted in a \$2 million increase in amortizable intangible assets with a corresponding reduction of goodwill during the first quarter of 2018.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill, intangible assets subject to amortization, consisting primarily of customer lists, and indefinite-lived intangible assets, consisting of brands and distribution agreements, are presented in the following tables:

Carrying amount of goodwill

(millions)	U.S. Snacks	U.S. Morning Foods	U.S. Specialty Channels	North America Other	Europe	Latin America	Asia Pacific	Consoli- dated
December 30, 2017	\$3,568	\$ 131	\$ 82	\$ 836	\$ 414	\$ 244	\$ 229	\$5,504
Additions	—	—	—	—	—	—	616	616
Purchase price allocation adjustment	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	(4)	(5)

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Purchase price adjustment	—	—	—	(1	)	—	—	—	(1	)			
Currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	(1	)	(15	)	(30	)	(13	)	(59	)
September 29, 2018	\$3,568	\$ 131	\$ 82	\$ 833	\$ 399	\$ 214	\$ 828	\$6,055					

Table of Contents

Intangible assets subject to amortization

Gross carrying amount

(millions)	U.S. Snacks	U.S. Morning Foods	U.S. Specialty Channels	North America Other	Europe	Latin America	Asia Pacific	Consoli- dated
December 30, 2017	\$ 42	\$ 8	\$	—\$ 22	\$ 45	\$ 74	\$ 10	\$ 201
Additions	—	—	—	—	—	—	425	425
Purchase price allocation adjustment	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	(1)	(13)	(5)	(19)
September 29, 2018	\$ 42	\$ 8	\$	—\$ 24	\$ 44	\$ 61	\$ 430	\$ 609

Accumulated Amortization

December 30, 2017	\$ 22	\$ 8	\$	—\$ 5	\$ 18	\$ 10	\$ 4	\$ 67
Amortization	2	—	—	1	2	3	8	16
Currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
September 29, 2018	\$ 24	\$ 8	\$	—\$ 6	\$ 20	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ 81

Intangible assets subject to amortization, net

December 30, 2017	\$ 20	\$ —	\$	—\$ 17	\$ 27	\$ 64	\$ 6	\$ 134
Additions	—	—	—	—	—	—	425	425
Purchase price allocation adjustment	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Amortization	(2)	—	—	(1)	(2)	(3)	(8)	(16)
Currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	(1)	(11)	(5)	(17)
September 29, 2018	\$ 18	\$ —	\$	—\$ 18	\$ 24	\$ 50	\$ 418	\$ 528

For intangible assets in the preceding table, amortization was \$16 million and \$8 million for the year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017, respectively. The currently estimated aggregate annual amortization expense for full-year 2018 is approximately \$23 million.

Intangible assets not subject to amortization

(millions)	U.S. Snacks	U.S. Morning Foods	U.S. Specialty Channels	North America Other	Europe	Latin America	Asia Pacific	Consoli- dated
December 30, 2017	\$1,625	\$ —	\$ —	—\$ 360	\$ 434	\$ 86	\$ —	\$ 2,505
Additions	—	—	—	—	—	—	373	373
Currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	(13)	(16)	(5)	(34)
September 29, 2018	\$1,625	\$ —	\$ —	—\$ 360	\$ 421	\$ 70	\$ 368	\$ 2,844

Note 4 Restructuring and cost reduction activities

The Company views its restructuring and cost reduction activities as part of its operating principles to provide greater visibility in achieving its long-term profit growth targets. Initiatives undertaken are currently expected to recover cash implementation costs within a five-year period of completion. Upon completion (or as each major stage is completed in the case of multi-year programs), the project begins to deliver cash savings and/or reduced depreciation.

Table of Contents

Total Projects

During the quarter ended September 29, 2018, the Company recorded total net charges of \$34 million across all restructuring and cost reduction activities. The charges were comprised of a \$49 million expense recorded in cost of goods sold (COGS), a \$15 million expense recorded in selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expense and a \$(30) million net curtailment gain related to the freeze of certain European pension plans recorded in other (income) expense, net (OIE). During the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018, the Company recorded total net charges of \$59 million across all restructuring and cost reduction activities. The charges were comprised of \$58 million recorded in COGS, \$31 million recorded in SG&A expense and a net gain of \$(30) million recorded in OIE. During the quarter ended September 30, 2017, the Company recorded total charges of \$1 million across all restructuring and cost reduction activities. The charges were comprised of \$49 million recorded in COGS, \$86 million recorded in SG&A expense and \$(134) million net gain recorded in OIE. During the year-to-date period ended September 30, 2017, the Company recorded total charges of \$239 million across all restructuring and cost reduction activities. The charges were comprised of \$85 million recorded in COGS, \$287 million recorded in SG&A expense and \$(133) million net gain recorded in OIE.

Project K

Project K is expected to continue generating savings that may be invested in key strategic areas of focus for the business or utilized to achieve our growth initiatives.

Since inception, Project K has reduced the Company's cost structure, and is expected to provide enduring benefits, including an optimized supply chain infrastructure, an efficient global business services model, a global focus on categories, increased agility from a more efficient organization design, and improved effectiveness in go-to-market models. These benefits are intended to strengthen existing businesses in core markets, increase growth in developing and emerging markets, and drive an increased level of value-added innovation.

The Company currently anticipates that the program will result in total pre-tax charges, once all phases are approved and implemented, of \$1.5 to \$1.6 billion, with after-tax cash costs, including incremental capital investments, estimated to be approximately \$1.1 billion. Based on current estimates and actual charges to date, the Company expects the total project charges will consist of asset-related costs of approximately \$500 million which will consist primarily of asset impairments, accelerated depreciation and other exit-related costs; employee-related costs of approximately \$500 million which will include severance, pension and other termination benefits; and other costs of approximately \$600 million which consists primarily of charges related to the design and implementation of global business capabilities and a more efficient go-to-market model.

The Company currently expects that total pre-tax charges related to Project K will impact reportable segments as follows: U.S. Snacks (approximately 32%), U.S. Morning Foods (approximately 17%), U.S. Specialty Channels (approximately 1%), North America Other (approximately 15%), Europe (approximately 22%), Latin America (approximately 3%), Asia-Pacific (approximately 6%), and Corporate (approximately 4%).

Since the inception of Project K, the Company has recognized charges of \$1,436 million that have been attributed to the program. The charges consist of \$6 million recorded as a reduction of revenue, \$852 million recorded in COGS, \$745 million recorded in SG&A, and \$(167) million recorded in OIE.

The tables below provide the details for charges incurred during the quarters and year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017 and program costs to date for programs currently active as of

Table of Contents

September 29, 2018.

	Quarter ended		Year-to-date period ended		Program costs to date
(millions)	September 2018	September 30, 2017	September 2018	September 30, 2017	September 29, 2018
Employee related costs	\$ 17	\$ 31	\$ 22	\$ 166	\$ 556
Pension curtailment (gain) loss, net	(30)	(134)	(30)	(133)	(167)
Asset related costs	10	38	—	68	269
Asset impairment	14	—	14	—	169
Other costs	23	66	53	138	609
Total	\$ 34	\$ 1	\$ 59	\$ 239	\$ 1,436

	Quarter ended		Year-to-date period ended		Program costs to date
(millions)	September 2018	September 30, 2017	September 2018	September 30, 2017	September 29, 2018
U.S. Snacks	\$ 4	\$ 106	13	\$ 305	\$ 516
U.S. Morning Foods	19	14	31	16	282
U.S. Specialty Channels	1	—	1	1	22
North America Other	20	4	21	13	161
Europe	(16)	13	(22)	21	308
Latin America	3	2	7	6	34
Asia Pacific	2	1	5	5	92
Corporate	1	(139)	3	(128)	21
Total	\$ 34	\$ 1	\$ 59	\$ 239	\$ 1,436

Employee related costs consist primarily of severance and related benefits. Pension curtailment (gain) loss consists of curtailment gains or losses that resulted from project initiatives. Asset related costs consist primarily of accelerated depreciation. During the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018, a gain was recognized related to the sale of a manufacturing facility in Europe that was previously impacted as part of Project K. Asset impairments were recorded for fixed assets that were determined to be impaired and were written down to their estimated fair value. Other costs consist of lease termination costs as well as third-party incremental costs related to the development and implementation of global business capabilities and a more efficient go-to-market model.

At September 29, 2018 total project reserves were \$83 million, related to severance payments and other costs of which a substantial portion will be paid in 2018 and 2019. The following table provides details for exit cost reserves.

	Employee Related Costs	Pension curtailment (gain) loss, net	Asset Impairment	Asset Related Costs	Other Costs	Total
Liability as of December 31, 2017	\$ 97	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 63	\$ 160
2018 restructuring charges	22	(30)	14	—	53	59
Cash payments	(52)	—	—	(3)	(103)	(158)
Non-cash charges and other	—	30	(14)	6	—	22
Liability as of September 29, 2018	\$ 67	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 13	\$ 83

Table of Contents

Note 5 Equity

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is similarly determined, except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if all dilutive potential common shares had been issued. Dilutive potential common shares consist principally of employee stock options issued by the Company, restricted stock units, and to a lesser extent, certain contingently issuable performance shares. Basic earnings per share is reconciled to diluted earnings per share in the following table. There were 7 million and 6 million anti-dilutive potential common shares excluded from the reconciliation for the quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018, respectively. There were 5 million anti-dilutive potential common shares excluded from the reconciliation for the quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 30, 2017, respectively.

Quarters ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017:

(millions, except per share data)	Net income	Average shares outstanding	Earnings per share
2018			
Basic	\$ 380	347	\$ 1.10
Dilutive potential common shares		2	(0.01)
Diluted	\$ 380	349	\$ 1.09
2017			
Basic	\$ 288	345	\$ 0.83
Dilutive potential common shares		3	—
Diluted	\$ 288	348	\$ 0.83

Year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017:

(millions, except per share data)	Net income	Average shares outstanding	Earnings per share
2018			
Basic	\$ 1,420	346	\$ 4.10
Dilutive potential common shares		3	(0.03)
Diluted	\$ 1,420	349	\$ 4.07
2017			
Basic	\$ 837	348	\$ 2.40
Dilutive potential common shares		3	(0.02)
Diluted	\$ 837	351	\$ 2.38

In December 2017, the board of directors approved a new authorization to repurchase up to \$1.5 billion of our common stock beginning in January 2018 through December 2019. As of September 29, 2018, \$1.4 billion remains available under the authorization.

During the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018, the Company repurchased approximately 2 million shares of common stock for a total of \$120 million. During the year-to-date period ended September 30, 2017, the Company repurchased approximately 7 million shares of common stock for a total of \$516 million.

Table of Contents

Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income includes net income and all other changes in equity during a period except those resulting from investments by or distributions to shareholders. Other comprehensive income consists of foreign currency translation adjustments, fair value adjustments associated with cash flow hedges and adjustments for net experience losses and prior service cost related to employee benefit plans, net of related tax effects.

Reclassifications out of AOCI for the quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017, consisted of the following:

(millions)

Details about AOCI components	Amount reclassified from AOCI		Line item impacted within Income Statement
	Quarter ended September 29, 2018	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2018	
(Gains) losses on cash flow hedges:			
Foreign currency exchange contracts	\$ —	\$ —	COGS
Interest rate contracts	2	6	Interest expense
	\$ 2	\$ 6	Total before tax
	(1)	(2)	Tax expense (benefit)
	\$ 1	\$ 4	Net of tax
Amortization of postretirement and postemployment benefits:			
Net experience loss	\$ (1)	\$ (3)	OIE
	\$ (1)	\$ (3)	Total before tax
	—	—	Tax expense (benefit)
	\$ (1)	\$ (3)	Net of tax
Total reclassifications	\$ —	\$ 1	Net of tax

Table of Contents

(millions)

Details about AOCI components	Amount reclassified from AOCI	Line item impacted within Income Statement
	Quarter ended September 30, 2017	Year-to-date period ended September 30, 2017
(Gains) losses on cash flow hedges:		
Foreign currency exchange contracts	\$ — \$ (1)	COGS
Interest rate contracts	3 8	Interest expense
	\$ 3 \$ 7	Total before tax
	(1) (2)	Tax expense (benefit)
	\$ 2 \$ 5	Net of tax
Amortization of postretirement and postemployment benefits:		
Net experience loss	\$ — \$ 1	See Note 8 for further details
	\$ — \$ 1	Total before tax
	— —	Tax expense (benefit)
	\$ — \$ 1	Net of tax
Total reclassifications	\$ 2 \$ 6	Net of tax

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, as of September 29, 2018 and December 30, 2017 consisted of the following:

(millions)	September 29, 2018	December 30, 2017
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ (1,483)	\$ (1,426)
Cash flow hedges — unrealized net gain (loss)	(55)	(61)
Postretirement and postemployment benefits:		
Net experience loss	31	34
Prior service cost	(5)	(4)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (1,512)	\$ (1,457)

Note 6 Debt

The following table presents the components of notes payable at September 29, 2018 and December 30, 2017:

(millions)	September 29, 2018	December 30, 2017
	Principal amount	Principal amount
	Effective interest rate	Effective interest rate (a)
U.S. commercial paper	\$ 76 2.29 %	\$ 196 1.76 %
Europe commercial paper	— — %	96 (0.32)%
Bank borrowings	126	78
Total	\$ 202	\$ 370

(a) Negative effective interest rates on certain borrowings in Europe are the result of efforts by the European Central Bank to stimulate the economy in the eurozone.

In May 2018, the Company issued \$600 million of ten-year 4.30% Senior Notes due 2028 and \$400 million of three-year 3.25% Senior Notes due 2021, resulting in aggregate net proceeds after debt discount of \$994 million. The

proceeds from these Notes were used for general corporate purposes, including the repayment of the Company's \$400 million, seven-year 3.25% U.S. Dollar Notes due 2018 at maturity, and the repayment of a portion of the Company's commercial paper borrowings used to finance the acquisition of ownership interests in TAF and Multipro. The Notes contain customary covenants that limit the ability of the Company and its restricted subsidiaries (as defined) to incur certain liens or enter into certain sale and lease-back transactions, as well as a change of control provision.

Table of Contents

In May 2017, the Company issued €600 million (approximately \$697 million USD at September 29, 2018, which reflects the discount and translation adjustments) of five-year 0.80% Euro Notes due 2022, resulting in aggregate net proceeds after debt discount of \$656 million. The proceeds from these Notes were used for general corporate purposes, including repayment of the Company's \$400 million, five-year 1.75% U.S. Dollar Notes due 2017 at maturity. The Notes contain customary covenants that limit the ability of the Company and its restricted subsidiaries (as defined) to incur certain liens or enter into certain sale and lease-back transactions, as well as a change of control provision. The Notes were designated as a net investment hedge of the Company's investment in its Europe subsidiary when issued.

During the second quarter of 2017, the Company repaid its Cdn.\$300 million three year 2.05% Canadian Dollar Notes.

As of September 29, 2018, the Company has entered into interest rate swaps with notional amounts totaling \$1.3 billion, which effectively converts a portion of the associated U.S. Dollar Notes and Euro Notes from fixed rate to floating rate obligations. These derivative instruments are designated as fair value hedges. The effective interest rates on debt obligations resulting from the Company's interest rate swaps as of September 29, 2018 were as follows: (a) ten-year 4.15% U.S. Dollar Notes due 2019 – 3.48%; (b) ten-year 4.00% U.S. Dollar Notes due 2020 – 3.41%; (c) ten-year 3.125% U.S. Dollar Notes due 2022 – 3.88%; (d) ten-year 2.75% U.S. Dollar Notes due 2023 – 4.02%; (e) seven-year 2.65% U.S. Dollar Notes due 2023 – 3.42%; (f) eight-year 1.00% Euro Notes due 2024 – 0.71%; (g) ten-year 1.25% Euro Notes due 2025 - 1.31% and (h) ten-year 3.25% U.S. Notes due 2026 – 4.07%.

Note 7 Stock compensation

The Company uses various equity-based compensation programs to provide long-term performance incentives for its global workforce. Currently, these incentives consist principally of stock options, restricted stock units, and to a lesser extent, executive performance shares and restricted stock grants. The Company also sponsors a discounted stock purchase plan in the United States and matching-grant programs in several international locations. Additionally, the Company awards restricted stock to its outside directors. The interim information below should be read in conjunction with the disclosures included within the stock compensation footnote of the Company's 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Company classifies pre-tax stock compensation expense in COGS and SG&A expense principally within its Corporate segment. For the periods presented, compensation expense for all types of equity-based programs and the related income tax benefit recognized was as follows:

	Quarter ended		Year-to-date period ended	
	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017
(millions)				
Pre-tax compensation expense	\$ 13	\$ 18	\$ 46	\$ 57
Related income tax benefit	\$ 3	\$ 7	\$ 11	\$ 21

As of September 29, 2018, total stock-based compensation cost related to non-vested awards not yet recognized was \$101 million and the weighted-average period over which this amount is expected to be recognized was 2 years.

Stock options

During the year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017, the Company granted non-qualified stock options to eligible employees as presented in the following activity tables. Terms of these grants and the Company's methods for determining grant-date fair value of the awards were consistent with that described within the stock compensation footnote in the Company's 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

Year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018:

Employee and director stock options	Shares (millions)	Weighted- average exercise price	Weighted- average remaining contractual term (yrs.)	Aggregate intrinsic value (millions)
Outstanding, beginning of period	14	\$ 64		
Granted	3	70		
Exercised	(2)	58		
Forfeitures and expirations	(1)	71		
Outstanding, end of period	14	\$ 66	6.6	\$ 77
Exercisable, end of period	10	\$ 63	5.6	\$ 76

Year-to-date period ended September 30, 2017:

Employee and director stock options	Shares (millions)	Weighted- average exercise price	Weighted- average remaining contractual term (yrs.)	Aggregate intrinsic value (millions)
Outstanding, beginning of period	15	\$ 62		
Granted	2	73		
Exercised	(1)	57		
Forfeitures and expirations	(1)	70		
Outstanding, end of period	15	\$ 64	6.8	\$ 37
Exercisable, end of period	10	\$ 60	5.8	\$ 37

The weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted was \$10.00 per share and \$10.14 per share for the year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017, respectively. The fair value was estimated using the following assumptions:

	Weighted- average expected volatility	Weighted- average expected term (years)	Weighted- average risk-free interest rate	Dividend yield
Grants within the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018:	18 %	6.6	2.82 %	3.00 %
Grants within the year-to-date period ended September 30, 2017:	18 %	6.6	2.26 %	2.80 %

The total intrinsic value of options exercised was \$33 million and \$21 million for the year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017, respectively.

Performance shares

In the first quarter of 2018, the Company granted performance shares to a limited number of senior executive-level employees, which entitle these employees to receive a specified number of shares of the Company's common stock upon vesting. The number of shares earned could range between 0% and 200% of the target amount depending upon performance achieved over the three year vesting period. The performance conditions of the award include adjusted net sales growth and total shareholder return (TSR) of the Company's common stock relative to a select group of peer companies.

A Monte Carlo valuation model was used to determine the fair value of the awards. The TSR performance metric is a market condition. Therefore, compensation cost of the TSR condition is fixed at the measurement date and is not revised based on actual performance. The TSR metric was valued as a multiplier of possible levels of adjusted net sales growth achievement. Compensation cost related to adjusted net sales growth performance is revised for changes in the expected outcome. The 2018 target grant currently corresponds to approximately 175,000 shares, with a grant-date fair value of \$72 per share.

Table of Contents

Based on the market price of the Company's common stock at September 29, 2018, the maximum future value that could be awarded to employees on the vesting date for all outstanding performance share awards was as follows:

(millions) September
29, 2018

2016 Award \$ 18

2017 Award \$ 15

2018 Award \$ 25

The 2015 performance share award, payable in stock, was settled at 75% of target in February 2018 for a total dollar equivalent of \$8 million.

Other stock-based awards

During the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018, the Company granted restricted stock units and a nominal number of restricted stock awards to eligible employees as presented in the following table. Terms of these grants and the Company's method of determining grant-date fair value were consistent with that described within the stock compensation footnote in the Company's 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018:

Employee restricted stock units	Shares (thousands)	Weighted-average grant-date fair value
Non-vested, beginning of year	1,673	\$ 65
Granted	729	63
Vested	(451)	) 59
Forfeited	(203)	) 64
Non-vested, end of period	1,748	\$ 66

Year-to-date period ended September 30, 2017:

Employee restricted stock and restricted stock units	Shares (thousands)	Weighted-average grant-date fair value
Non-vested, beginning of year	1,166	\$ 63
Granted	666	67
Vested	(76)	) 57
Forfeited	(125)	) 65
Non-vested, end of period	1,631	\$ 65

Note 8 Employee benefits

The Company sponsors a number of U.S. and foreign pension plans as well as other nonpension postretirement and postemployment plans to provide various benefits for its employees. These plans are described within the footnotes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Components of Company plan benefit expense for the periods presented are included in the tables below.

Table of Contents

Pension

(millions)	Quarter ended		Year-to-date period ended	
	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017
Service cost	\$ 22	\$ 22	\$ 66	\$ 72
Interest cost	41	40	124	123
Expected return on plan assets	(91)	(97)	(273)	(277)
Amortization of unrecognized prior service cost	2	3	6	7
Recognized net (gain) loss	(36)	83	(47)	84
Net periodic benefit cost	(62)	51	(124)	9
Curtailment (gain) loss	(30)	(134)	(30)	(136)
Total pension (income) expense	\$ (92)	\$ (83)	\$ (154)	\$ (127)
Other nonpension postretirement				

(millions)	Quarter ended		Year-to-date period ended	
	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017
Service cost	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 14	\$ 14
Interest cost	10	10	28	28
Expected return on plan assets	(22)	(24)	(69)	(73)
Amortization of unrecognized prior service (gain)	(3)	(3)	(7)	(7)
Recognized net (gain) loss	—	—	—	(29)
Net periodic benefit cost	(10)	(12)	(34)	(67)
Curtailment loss	—	—	—	3
Total postretirement benefit (income) expense	\$ (10)	\$ (12)	\$ (34)	\$ (64)
Postemployment				

(millions)	Quarter ended		Year-to-date period ended	
	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017
Service cost	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 4
Interest cost	—	—	—	2
Recognized net (gain) loss	(1)	—	(3)	1
Total postemployment benefit expense	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 7

During the third quarter of 2018, the Company recognized a curtailment gain of \$30 million as certain European pension plans were frozen as of December 31, 2018 in conjunction with Project K restructuring activity. The Company remeasured the benefit obligation for the impacted pension plan resulting in a mark-to-market gain of \$33 million. The gain was due primarily to plan asset returns in excess of the expected rate of return and a favorable change in the discount rate relative to prior year end.

For the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018, the Company recognized a gain of \$14 million related to the remeasurement of a U.S. pension plan as current year distributions are expected to exceed service and interest costs resulting in settlement accounting for that particular plan. The amount of the remeasurement gain recognized was due primarily to a favorable change in the discount rate.

During the third quarter of 2017, the Company recognized pension plan curtailment gains totaling \$134 million in conjunction with Project K restructuring activity which resulted from the amendment of certain defined benefit

pension plans in the U.S. and Canada and workforce reductions. The Company remeasured the benefit obligation for the impacted pension plans resulting in a mark-to-market loss of \$83 million. The loss was due primarily to changes in discount rates, partially offset by plan asset returns in excess of the expected rate of return.

For the year-to-date period ended September 30, 2017, the Company recognized pension plan curtailment gains totaling \$136 million and a curtailment loss of \$3 million within a nonpension postretirement plan, in conjunction with

Table of Contents

Project K restructuring activity. The curtailment gains and losses resulted from the amendment of certain defined benefit pension plans in the U.S. and Canada and global workforce reductions. In addition, the Company remeasured the benefit obligation for impacted pension and nonpension postretirement plans. The remeasurement resulted in a mark-to-market loss of \$84 million on pension plans due primarily to a lower discount rate and a \$29 million gain on a nonpension postretirement plan primarily due to plan asset investment returns slightly offset by the impact of a lower discount rate.

Company contributions to employee benefit plans are summarized as follows:

(millions)	Pension	Nonpension postretirement	Total
Quarter ended:			
September 29, 2018	\$ —	\$ 5	\$5
September 30, 2017	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$5
Year-to-date period ended:			
September 29, 2018	\$ 266	\$ 13	\$279
September 30, 2017	\$ 25	\$ 8	\$33
Full year:			
Fiscal year 2018 (projected)	\$ 274	\$ 17	\$291
Fiscal year 2017 (actual)	\$ 31	\$ 13	\$44

During the second quarter of 2018, the Company made discretionary contributions to certain U.S. pension plans totaling \$250 million. Plan funding strategies may be modified in response to management's evaluation of tax deductibility, market conditions, and competing investment alternatives.

Additionally, during the first quarter of 2017, the Company recognized expense totaling \$26 million related to the exit of several multi-employer plans associated with Project K restructuring activity. This amount represents management's best estimate, actual results could differ. The cash obligation is payable over a maximum 20-year period; management has not determined the actual period over which the payments will be made.

Note 9 Income taxes

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. government enacted comprehensive tax legislation commonly referred to as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (Tax Act). The Tax Act makes broad and complex changes to the U.S. tax code including but not limited to, reducing the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, requiring a one-time transition tax on certain unrepatriated earnings of foreign subsidiaries that may be electively paid over eight years, and accelerating first year expensing of certain capital expenditures.

The SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, Income Tax Accounting Implications of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (SAB 118), which provides guidance on accounting for the Tax Act's impact. SAB 118 provides a measurement period, which in no case should extend beyond one year from the Tax Act enactment date, during which a company may complete the accounting for the impacts of the Tax Act under ASC Topic 740. Per SAB 118, the Company must reflect the income tax effects of the Tax Act in the reporting period in which the accounting under ASC Topic 740 is complete. To the extent that a company's accounting for certain income tax effects of the Tax Act is incomplete, the Company can determine a reasonable estimate for those effects and record a provisional estimate in the financial statements in the first reporting period in which a reasonable estimate can be determined. If a Company cannot determine a provisional estimate to be included in the financial statements, the Company should continue to apply ASC 740 based on the provisions of the tax laws that were in effect immediately prior to the Tax Act being enacted. If a Company is unable to provide a reasonable estimate of the impacts of the Tax Act in a reporting period, a provisional amount must be recorded in the first reporting period in which a reasonable estimate can be determined.

The transition tax is on previously untaxed accumulated and current earnings and profits of certain of our foreign subsidiaries. In order to determine the amount of the transition tax, the Company must determine, in addition to other

factors, the amount of post-1986 earnings and profits (E&P) of the relevant subsidiaries, as well as the amount of non-U.S. income taxes paid on such earnings. E&P is similar to retained earnings of the subsidiary, but requires other adjustments to conform to U.S. tax rules. The Company updated its estimate during the third quarter

Table of Contents

of 2018 resulting in a \$16 million reduction of income tax expense. As of the third quarter 2018, the Company is awaiting further interpretative guidance in order to complete accounting for the transition tax liability.

In addition to the transition tax, the Tax Act introduced a territorial tax system, which was effective beginning in 2018. The territorial tax system will impact the Company's overall global capital and legal entity structure, working capital, and repatriation plan on a go-forward basis. In light of the territorial tax system, and other new international provisions within the Tax Act effective beginning in 2018, the Company is currently analyzing its global capital and legal entity structure, working capital requirements, and repatriation plans. Based on the Company's analysis of the territorial tax system and other new international tax provisions as of September 29, 2018, the Company continues to support the assertion to indefinitely reinvest \$2.6 billion of accumulated foreign earnings and profits in Europe and other non-U.S. jurisdictions. As a result, as a reasonable provisional estimate, the Company did not record any new deferred tax liabilities associated with the territorial tax system or any changes to the indefinite reinvestment assertion. Further, it is impracticable for the Company to estimate any future tax costs for any unrecognized deferred tax liabilities associated with its indefinite reinvestment assertion as of September 29, 2018, because the actual tax liability, if any, would be dependent on complex analysis and calculations considering various tax laws, exchange rates, circumstances existing when a repatriation, sale, or liquidation occurs, or other factors. If there are any changes to our indefinite reinvestment assertion as a result of finalizing our assessment of the new Tax Act, the Company will adjust its provisional estimates, record, and disclose any tax impacts in the appropriate period, pursuant to SAB 118.

The consolidated effective tax rate for the quarter ended September 29, 2018 was 15% as compared to 26% in the same quarter of the prior year. The effective tax rate for the third quarter benefited from the reduction of the U.S. corporate tax rate, as well as a \$16 million reduction of income tax expense related to the updated estimate of the Company's transition tax liability.

The consolidated effective tax rate for the year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017 was 14% and 23%, respectively. The effective tax rate for the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018 benefited from the reduction of the U.S. corporate tax rate as well as a \$16 million reduction of income tax expense related to the updated estimate of the Company's transition tax liability in the third quarter, the impact of discretionary pension contributions totaling \$250 million during the second quarter of 2018, which were designated as 2017 tax year contributions, and a \$44 million discrete tax benefit as a result of the remeasurement of deferred taxes following a legal entity restructuring in the first quarter of 2018. The effective tax rate for the year-to-date period ended September 30, 2017 benefited from a deferred tax benefit of \$39 million resulting from intercompany transfers of intellectual property.

As of September 29, 2018, the Company classified \$2 million of unrecognized tax benefits as a net current liability. Management's estimate of reasonably possible changes in unrecognized tax benefits during the next twelve months consists of the current liability balance expected to be settled within one year, offset by approximately \$6 million of projected additions related primarily to ongoing intercompany transfer pricing activity. Management is currently unaware of any issues under review that could result in significant additional payments, accruals or other material deviation in this estimate.

Table of Contents

Following is a reconciliation of the Company's total gross unrecognized tax benefits for the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018; \$40 million of this total represents the amount that, if recognized, would affect the Company's effective income tax rate in future periods.

(millions)

December 30, 2017	\$60
Tax positions related to current year:	
Additions	5
Reductions	—
Tax positions related to prior years:	
Additions	2
Reductions	(11)
Settlements	(4)
Lapse in statute of limitations	(1)
September 29, 2018	\$51

The accrual balance for tax-related interest was approximately \$21 million at September 29, 2018.

Note 10 Derivative instruments and fair value measurements

The Company is exposed to certain market risks such as changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, and commodity prices, which exist as a part of its ongoing business operations. Management uses derivative and nonderivative financial instruments and commodity instruments, including futures, options, and swaps, where appropriate, to manage these risks. Instruments used as hedges must be effective at reducing the risk associated with the exposure being hedged.

The Company designates derivatives and nonderivative hedging instruments as cash flow hedges, fair value hedges, net investment hedges, and uses other contracts to reduce volatility in interest rates, foreign currency and commodities. As a matter of policy, the Company does not engage in trading or speculative hedging transactions. Total notional amounts of the Company's derivative instruments as of September 29, 2018 and December 30, 2017 were as follows:

(millions)	September 29, 2018	December 30, 2017
Foreign currency exchange contracts	\$ 1,556	\$ 2,172
Cross-currency contracts	688	—
Interest rate contracts	1,345	2,250
Commodity contracts	474	544
Total	\$ 4,063	\$ 4,966

Following is a description of each category in the fair value hierarchy and the financial assets and liabilities of the Company that were included in each category at September 29, 2018 and December 30, 2017, measured on a recurring basis.

Level 1 – Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market. For the Company, level 1 financial assets and liabilities consist primarily of commodity derivative contracts.

Level 2 – Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. For the Company, level 2 financial assets and liabilities consist of interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps and over-the-counter commodity and currency contracts.

The Company's calculation of the fair value of interest rate swaps is derived from a discounted cash flow analysis based on the terms of the contract and the interest rate curve. Over-the-counter commodity derivatives are valued using an income approach based on the commodity index prices less the contract rate multiplied by the notional

Table of Contents

amount. Foreign currency contracts are valued using an income approach based on forward rates less the contract rate multiplied by the notional amount. The Company's calculation of the fair value of level 2 financial assets and liabilities takes into consideration the risk of nonperformance, including counterparty credit risk.

Level 3 – Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. These inputs reflect management's own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing the asset or liability. The Company did not have any level 3 financial assets or liabilities as of September 29, 2018 or December 30, 2017.

The following table presents assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheet on a recurring basis as of September 29, 2018 and December 30, 2017:

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

	September 29, 2018		December 30, 2017	
(millions)	Level 1	Level 2 Total	Level 1	Level 2 Total

Assets:

Cross-currency contracts

Other current assets	\$36	\$36	\$—	\$—
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Interest rate contracts:

Other assets (a)	—	—	—	—
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Total assets	\$36	\$36	\$—	\$—
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Liabilities:

Interest rate contracts:

Other liabilities (a)	—(33)	—(33)	—(54)	—(54)
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Total liabilities	—(33)	—(33)	—(54)	—(54)
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(a) The fair value of the related hedged portion of the Company's long-term debt, a level 2 liability, was \$1.3 billion and \$2.3 billion as of September 29, 2018 and December 30, 2017, respectively.

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

	September 29, 2018		December 30, 2017	
(millions)	Level 1	Level 2 Total	Level 1	Level 2 Total

Assets:

Foreign currency exchange contracts:

Other current assets	\$—	\$17	\$17	\$—	\$10	\$10
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Commodity contracts:

Other current assets	4	—	4	6	—	6
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Total assets	\$4	\$17	\$21	\$6	\$10	\$16
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Liabilities:

Foreign currency exchange contracts:

Other current liabilities	\$—	\$(14)	\$(14)	\$—	\$(14)	\$(14)
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Commodity contracts:

Other current liabilities	(6)	—	(6)	\$(7)	—	\$(7)
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Total liabilities	\$(6)	\$(14)	\$(20)	\$(7)	\$(14)	\$(21)
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The Company has designated its outstanding foreign currency denominated long-term debt as a net investment hedge of a portion of the Company's investment in its subsidiaries' foreign currency denominated net assets. The carrying value of this debt was approximately \$2.7 billion as of September 29, 2018 and December 30, 2017.

Table of Contents

The following amounts were recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet related to cumulative basis adjustments for existing fair value hedges as of September 29, 2018 and December 30, 2017.

(millions)	Line Item in the Consolidated Balance Sheet in which the hedged item is included	Carrying amount of the hedged liabilities	Cumulative amount of fair value hedging adjustment included in the carrying amount of the hedged liabilities (a)	
			September 29, 2018	December 30, 2017
Interest rate contracts	Current maturities of long-term debt	\$—	\$ 402	\$— \$ 2
Interest rate contracts	Long-term debt	\$3,343	\$ 3,481	\$(54) \$(22)

(a) The current maturities of hedged long-term debt includes \$2 million of hedging adjustment on discontinued hedging relationships as of December 30, 2017. The hedged long-term debt includes \$(19) million and \$32 million of hedging adjustment on discontinued hedging relationships as of September 29, 2018 and December 30, 2017, respectively.

The Company has elected to not offset the fair values of derivative assets and liabilities executed with the same counterparty that are generally subject to enforceable netting agreements. However, if the Company were to offset and record the asset and liability balances of derivatives on a net basis, the amounts presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 29, 2018 and December 30, 2017 would be adjusted as detailed in the following table:

As of September 29, 2018:

Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheet				
	Amounts Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received/Posted	Net Amount
Total asset derivatives	\$ 57	\$ (31)	\$ —	\$ 26
Total liability derivatives	\$ (53)	\$ 31	\$ 16	\$ (6)

As of December 30, 2017:

Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheet				
	Amounts Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received/Posted	Net Amount
Total asset derivatives	\$ 16	\$ (15)	\$ —	\$ 1

Total liability derivatives \$ (75) \$ 15 \$ 37 \$ (23)

30

Table of Contents

The effect of derivative instruments on the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income for the quarters ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017 was as follows:

Derivatives and non-derivatives in net investment hedging relationships

(millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in AOCI		Gain (loss) excluded from assessment of hedge effectiveness		Location of gain (loss) in income of excluded component
	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017	
Foreign currency denominated long-term debt	\$ 16	\$ (90)	\$ —	\$ —	
Cross-currency contracts	9	—	\$ 4	—	Other income (expense), net
Total	\$ 25	\$ (90)	\$ 4	\$ —	

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

(millions)	Location of gain (loss) recognized in income	Gain (loss) recognized in income	
		September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017
Foreign currency exchange contracts COGS		\$ 1	\$ —
Foreign currency exchange contracts Other income (expense), net		2	(3)
Foreign currency exchange contracts SG&A		—	(1)
Commodity contracts COGS		(2)	(13)
Commodity contracts SG&A		—	(16)
Total		\$ 1	\$ (33)

Table of Contents

The effect of derivative instruments on the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income for the year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017 was as follows:

Derivatives and non-derivatives in net investment hedging relationships

(millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in AOCI		Gain (loss) excluded from assessment of hedge effectiveness		Location of gain (loss) in income of excluded component
	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017	
Foreign currency denominated long-term debt	\$89	\$ (272)	\$ —	\$ —	
Cross-currency contracts	36	—	10	—	Other income (expense), net
Total	\$125	\$ (272)	\$ 10	\$ —	

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

(millions)	Location of gain (loss) recognized in income	Gain (loss) recognized in income	
		September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017
Foreign currency exchange contracts	COGS	\$ 8	\$ (13)
Foreign currency exchange contracts	Other income (expense), net	(2)	(11)
Foreign currency exchange contracts	SGA	1	(2)
Commodity contracts	COGS	(5)	(16)
Commodity contracts	SGA	—	(15)
Total		\$ 2	\$ (57)

The effect of fair value and cash flow hedge accounting on the Consolidated Income Statement for the quarters ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017:

(millions)	September 29, September 30, 2018 2017	
	Interest Expense	Interest Expense
Total amounts of income and expense line items presented in the Consolidated Income Statement in which the effects of fair value or cash	\$ 72	\$ 64

flow hedges
are recorded

Gain (loss) on
fair value
hedging
relationships:

Interest

contracts:

Hedged items	9		—
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Derivatives

designated as	(9	)	4
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hedging
instruments

Gain (loss) on
cash flow
hedging
relationships:

Interest

contracts:

Amount of gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into income	(2	)	(3	)
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Foreign

exchange
contracts:

Amount of

gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into income	—		—
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Table of Contents

The effect of fair value and cash flow hedge accounting on the Consolidated Income Statement for the year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017:

	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017
(millions)	Interest Expense	COGS Interest Expense
Total amounts of income and expense line items presented in the Consolidated Income Statement in which the effects of fair value or cash flow hedges are recorded	\$ 213	\$6,112\$ 188
Gain (loss) on fair value hedging relationships:		
Interest contracts:		
Hedged items	34	— 6
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	(30)	— 8
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedging relationships:		
Interest contracts:		
Amount of gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into income	(6)	— (8)
Foreign exchange contracts:		
Amount of gain (loss) reclassified	—	1 —

from AOCI
into income

During the next 12 months, the Company expects \$7 million of net deferred losses reported in AOCI at September 29, 2018 to be reclassified to income, assuming market rates remain constant through contract maturities.

Certain of the Company's derivative instruments contain provisions requiring the Company to post collateral on those derivative instruments that are in a liability position if the Company's credit rating is at or below BB+ (S&P), or Baa1 (Moody's). The fair value of all derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features in a liability position on September 29, 2018 was \$20 million. If the credit-risk-related contingent features were triggered as of September 29, 2018, the Company would be required to post collateral of \$20 million. In addition, certain derivative instruments contain provisions that would be triggered in the event the Company defaults on its debt agreements. There were no collateral posting as of September 29, 2018 triggered by credit-risk-related contingent features.

Other fair value measurements

Fair value measurements on a nonrecurring basis

As part of Project K, the Company will be consolidating the usage of and disposing certain long-lived assets, including manufacturing facilities and Corporate owned assets over the term of the program. See Note 4 for more information regarding Project K.

During the quarter and year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018, long-lived assets of \$19 million related to a manufacturing facility in the Company's North America Other reportable segment, were written down to an estimated fair value of \$5 million due to Project K activities. The Company's calculation of the fair value of these long-lived assets is based on level 3 inputs, including market comparables, market trends and the condition of the assets.

During the year-to-date period ended September 30, 2017, there were no long-lived asset impairment related to Project K.

Financial instruments

The carrying values of the Company's short-term items, including cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt approximate fair value. The fair value of the Company's long-term debt, which are level 2 liabilities, is calculated based on broker quotes. The fair value and carrying value of the Company's long-term debt was \$8.8 billion and \$8.7 billion, respectively, as of September 29, 2018.

Table of Contents

Counterparty credit risk concentration and collateral requirements

The Company is exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by counterparties on derivative financial and commodity contracts. Management believes a concentration of credit risk with respect to derivative counterparties is limited due to the credit ratings and use of master netting and reciprocal collateralization agreements with the counterparties and the use of exchange-traded commodity contracts.

Master netting agreements apply in situations where the Company executes multiple contracts with the same counterparty. Certain counterparties represent a concentration of credit risk to the Company. If those counterparties fail to perform according to the terms of derivative contracts, this would result in a loss to the Company. As of September 29, 2018, the Company was not in a significant net asset position with any counterparties with which a master netting agreement would apply.

For certain derivative contracts, reciprocal collateralization agreements with counterparties call for the posting of collateral in the form of cash, treasury securities or letters of credit if a fair value loss position to the Company or its counterparties exceeds a certain amount. In addition, the Company is required to maintain cash margin accounts in connection with its open positions for exchange-traded commodity derivative instruments executed with the counterparty that are subject to enforceable netting agreements. As of September 29, 2018, the Company had no collateral posting requirements related to reciprocal collateralization agreements. As of September 29, 2018 the Company posted \$18 million in margin deposits for exchange-traded commodity derivative instruments, which was reflected as an increase in accounts receivable, net on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Management believes concentrations of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable is limited due to the generally high credit quality of the Company's major customers, as well as the large number and geographic dispersion of smaller customers. However, the Company conducts a disproportionate amount of business with a small number of large multinational grocery retailers, with the five largest accounts encompassing approximately 21% of consolidated trade receivables at September 29, 2018.

Note 11 Reportable segments

Kellogg Company is the world's leading producer of cereal, second largest producer of cookies and crackers, and a leading producer of savory snacks and frozen foods. Additional product offerings include toaster pastries, cereal bars, fruit-flavored snacks, veggie foods and noodles. Kellogg products are manufactured and marketed globally. Principal markets for these products include the United States and United Kingdom.

The Company manages its operations through ten operating segments that are based on product category or geographic location. These operating segments are evaluated for similarity with regards to economic characteristics, products, production processes, types or classes of customers, distribution methods and regulatory environments to determine if they can be aggregated into reportable segments. The reportable segments are discussed in greater detail below.

The U.S. Snacks operating segment includes cookies, crackers, cereal bars, savory snacks and fruit-flavored snacks.

U.S. Morning Foods includes primarily cereal and toaster pastries.

U.S. Specialty Channels primarily represents food away from home channels, including food service, convenience, vending, Girl Scouts and food manufacturing. The food service business is mostly non-commercial, serving institutions such as schools and hospitals. The convenience business includes traditional convenience stores as well as alternate retail outlets.

North America Other includes the U.S. Frozen Foods, Kashi, Canada, and RX operating segments. As these operating segments are not considered economically similar enough to aggregate with other operating segments and are immaterial for separate disclosure, they have been grouped together as a single reportable segment.

The three remaining reportable segments are based on geographic location – Europe which consists principally of European countries, the Middle east and Northern Africa; Latin America which consists of Central and South America and includes Mexico; and Asia Pacific which consists of Sub-Saharan Africa, Australia and other Asian and Pacific markets.

The measurement of reportable segment results is based on segment operating profit which is generally consistent with the presentation of operating profit in the Consolidated Statement of Income. Intercompany transactions

Table of Contents

between operating segments were insignificant in all periods presented. Certain immaterial reclassifications have been made to the prior year amounts to conform with current year presentation.

(millions)	Quarter ended		Year-to-date period ended	
	September 2018	September 30, 2017	September 2018	September 30, 2017
Net sales				
U.S. Snacks	\$737	\$ 764	\$2,244	\$ 2,374
U.S. Morning Foods	683	692	2,017	2,064
U.S. Specialty Channels	285	288	960	956
North America Other	483	419	1,424	1,201
Europe	596	599	1,804	1,679
Latin America	239	235	710	687
Asia Pacific	446	249	1,071	708
Consolidated	\$3,469	\$ 3,246	\$10,230	\$ 9,669
Operating profit				
U.S. Snacks	\$119	\$ 13	\$332	\$ 6
U.S. Morning Foods	112	132	400	459
U.S. Specialty Channels	62	76	202	242
North America Other	37	65	180	173
Europe	74	71	245	214
Latin America	28	23	70	82
Asia Pacific	35	24	90	64
Total Reportable Segments	467	404	1,519	1,240
Corporate	(71)	(71)	(139)	(242)
Consolidated	\$396	\$ 333	\$1,380	\$ 998

Supplemental product information is provided below for net sales to external customers:

(millions)	Quarter ended		Year-to-date period ended	
	September 2018	September 30, 2017	September 2018	September 30, 2017
Snacks	\$1,688	\$ 1,649	\$5,146	\$ 5,000
Cereal	1,330	1,355	3,985	3,958
Frozen and other	451	242	1,099	711
Consolidated	\$3,469	\$ 3,246	\$10,230	\$ 9,669

Table of ContentsNote 12 Supplemental Financial Statement Data
Consolidated Balance Sheet

(millions)	September 29, 2018 (unaudited)	December 30, 2017
Trade receivables	\$ 1,393	\$ 1,250
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(11	) (10)
Refundable income taxes	13	23
Other receivables	217	126
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 1,612	\$ 1,389
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 341	\$ 333
Finished goods and materials in process	978	884
Inventories	\$ 1,319	\$ 1,217
Property	\$ 9,134	\$ 9,366
Accumulated depreciation	(5,495	) (5,650)
Property, net	\$ 3,639	\$ 3,716
Pension	\$ 366	\$ 252
Deferred income taxes	246	246
Other	611	529
Other assets	\$ 1,223	\$ 1,027
Accrued income taxes	\$ 33	\$ 30
Accrued salaries and wages	271	311
Accrued advertising and promotion	583	582
Other	568	551
Other current liabilities	\$ 1,455	\$ 1,474
Income taxes payable	\$ 121	\$ 192
Nonpension postretirement benefits	39	40
Other	329	373
Other liabilities	\$ 489	\$ 605

Table of Contents

KELLOGG COMPANY

PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Business overview

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) is intended to help the reader understand Kellogg Company, our operations and our present business environment. MD&A is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, our Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying notes thereto contained in Item 1 of this report.

For more than 100 years, consumers have counted on Kellogg for great-tasting, high-quality and nutritious foods. These foods include snacks, such as cookies, crackers, savory snacks, toaster pastries, cereal bars and bites, fruit-flavored snacks; and convenience foods, such as, ready-to-eat cereals, frozen waffles, veggie foods, and noodles. Kellogg products are manufactured and marketed globally.

Segments

We manage our operations through ten operating segments that are based on product category or geographic location. These operating segments are evaluated for similarity with regards to economic characteristics, products, production processes, types or classes of customers, distribution methods and regulatory environments to determine if they can be aggregated into reportable segments. We report results of operations in the following reportable segments: U.S. Snacks; U.S. Morning Foods; U.S. Specialty Channels; North America Other; Europe; Latin America; and Asia Pacific. The reportable segments are discussed in greater detail in Note 11 within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Restatement of 2017 financial statements

Financial statements for 2017 were restated to reflect changes in accounting standards that were adopted on a retrospective basis, as well as product transfer between reportable segments.

Non-GAAP financial measures

This filing includes non-GAAP financial measures that we provide to management and investors that exclude certain items that we do not consider part of on-going operations. Items excluded from our non-GAAP financial measures are discussed in the "Significant items impacting comparability" section of this filing. Our management team consistently utilizes a combination of GAAP and non-GAAP financial measures to evaluate business results, to make decisions regarding the future direction of our business, and for resource allocation decisions, including incentive compensation. As a result, we believe the presentation of both GAAP and non-GAAP financial measures provides investors with increased transparency into financial measures used by our management team and improves investors' understanding of our underlying operating performance and in their analysis of ongoing operating trends. All historic non-GAAP financial measures have been reconciled with the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures.

Non-GAAP financial measures used include currency-neutral and organic net sales, adjusted and currency-neutral adjusted operating profit, adjusted and currency-neutral adjusted diluted EPS, and cash flow. We determine currency-neutral results by dividing or multiplying, as appropriate, the current-period local currency operating results by the currency exchange rates used to translate our financial statements in the comparable prior-year period to determine what the current period U.S. dollar operating results would have been if the currency exchange rate had not changed from the comparable prior-year period. These non-GAAP financial measures may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies.

Currency-neutral net sales and organic net sales: We adjust the GAAP financial measure to exclude the impact of foreign currency, resulting in currency-neutral sales. In addition, we exclude the impact of acquisitions, dispositions,

related integration costs, shipping day differences, and foreign currency, resulting in organic net sales. We excluded the items which we believe may obscure trends in our underlying net sales performance. By providing these non-GAAP net sales measures, management intends to provide investors with a meaningful, consistent comparison of net sales performance for the Company and each of our reportable segments for the periods presented. Management uses these non-GAAP measures to evaluate the effectiveness of initiatives behind net sales growth, pricing realization, and the impact of mix on our business results. These non-GAAP measures are also used to make decisions regarding the future direction of our business, and for resource allocation decisions.

Table of Contents

Adjusted: operating profit, net income, and diluted EPS: We adjust the GAAP financial measures to exclude the effect of Project K and cost reduction activities, mark-to-market adjustments for pension plans (service cost, interest cost, expected return on plan assets, and other net periodic pension costs are not excluded), commodities and certain foreign currency contracts, and other costs impacting comparability resulting in adjusted. We excluded the items which we believe may obscure trends in our underlying profitability. By providing these non-GAAP profitability measures, management intends to provide investors with a meaningful, consistent comparison of the Company's profitability measures for the periods presented. Management uses these non-GAAP financial measures to evaluate the effectiveness of initiatives intended to improve profitability, such as Project K, ZBB, and Revenue Growth Management, to assess performance of newly acquired businesses, as well as to evaluate the impacts of inflationary pressures and decisions to invest in new initiatives within each of our segments.

Currency-neutral adjusted: gross profit, gross margin, SG&A, SG&A%, operating profit, operating profit margin, net income, and diluted EPS: We adjust the GAAP financial measures to exclude the effect of Project K and cost reduction activities, mark-to-market adjustments for pension plans (service cost, interest cost, expected return on plan assets, and other net periodic pension costs are not excluded), commodities and certain foreign currency contracts, other costs impacting comparability, and foreign currency, resulting in currency-neutral adjusted. We excluded the items which we believe may obscure trends in our underlying profitability. By providing these non-GAAP profitability measures, management intends to provide investors with a meaningful, consistent comparison of the Company's profitability measures for the periods presented. Management uses these non-GAAP financial measures to evaluate the effectiveness of initiatives intended to improve profitability, such as Project K, ZBB, and Revenue Growth Management, to assess performance of newly acquired businesses, as well as to evaluate the impacts of inflationary pressures and decisions to invest in new initiatives within each of our segments.

Adjusted effective income tax rate: We adjust the GAAP financial measures to exclude the effect of Project K and cost reduction activities, mark-to-market adjustments for pension plans (service cost, interest cost, expected return on plan assets, and other net periodic pension costs are not excluded), commodities and certain foreign currency contracts. In addition, we have excluded an adjustment for the provisional estimates related to the adoption of U.S. Tax Reform. We excluded the items which we believe may obscure trends in our pre-tax income and the related tax effect of those items on our adjusted effective income tax rate. By providing this non-GAAP measure, management intends to provide investors with a meaningful, consistent comparison of the Company's effective tax rate, excluding the pre-tax income and tax effect of the items noted above, for the periods presented. Management uses this non-GAAP measure to monitor the effectiveness of initiatives in place to optimize our global tax rate.

Cash flow: Defined as net cash provided by operating activities reduced by expenditures for property additions. Cash flow does not represent the residual cash flow available for discretionary expenditures. We use this non-GAAP financial measure of cash flow to focus management and investors on the amount of cash available for debt repayment, dividend distributions, acquisition opportunities, and share repurchases once all of the Company's business needs and obligations are met. Additionally, certain performance-based compensation includes a component of this non-GAAP measure.

These measures have not been calculated in accordance with GAAP and should not be viewed as a substitute for GAAP reporting measures.

Significant items impacting comparability

Mark-to-market accounting for pension plans, commodities and certain foreign currency contracts
We recognize mark-to-market adjustments for pension plans, commodity contracts, and certain foreign currency contracts as incurred. Actuarial gains/losses for pension plans are recognized in the year they occur. Changes between

contract and market prices for commodities contracts and certain foreign currency contracts result in gains/losses that are recognized in the quarter they occur. We recorded a pre-tax mark-to-market benefit of \$25 million and \$69 million for the quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018, respectively. Included within the aforementioned was a pre-tax mark-to-market benefit for pension plans of \$36 million and \$63 million for the quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018, respectively. We also recorded a pre-tax mark-to-market charge of \$103 million and \$118 million for the quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 30, 2017,

Table of Contents

respectively. Included within the aforementioned was a pre-tax mark-to-market charge for pension plans of \$76 million and \$73 million for the quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 30, 2017, respectively.

Project K and cost reduction activities

Project K continued generating savings used to invest in key strategic areas of focus for the business. We recorded pre-tax charges related to this program of \$34 million and \$59 million for the quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018, respectively. We also recorded pre-tax charges related to this program of \$2 million and \$239 million for the quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 30, 2017, respectively.

See the Restructuring and cost reduction activities section for more information.

Acquisitions

In October of 2017, the Company acquired Chicago Bar Company LLC, manufacturer of RXBAR, a high protein snack bar made of simple ingredients. In our North America Other reportable segment, for the quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018, the acquisition added \$57 million and \$167 million, respectively, in net sales that impacted the comparability of our reported results.

In May of 2018, the Company acquired an incremental 1% ownership interest in Multipro, which along with concurrent changes to the shareholders' agreement, resulted in the Company now having a 51% controlling interest in and began consolidating Multipro, a leading distributor of a variety of food products in Nigeria and Ghana. In our Asia Pacific reportable segment, for the quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018, the acquisition added \$199 million and \$328 million, respectively, in net sales that impacted the comparability of our reported results.

U.S. Tax Reform

In conjunction with the adoption of U.S. Tax Reform, the Company updated the provisional estimate related to our transition tax liability. The updated estimate resulted in a \$16 million reduction of income tax expense for the quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018. The Company is currently awaiting further interpretive guidance in order to complete accounting for the transition tax liability.

Gain on unconsolidated entities, net

In connection with the Multipro business combination, the Company recognized a one-time, non-cash gain on the disposition of our previously held equity interest in Multipro of \$245 million. Additionally, the Company exercised its call option to acquire a 50% interest in Tolaram Africa Foods, PTE LTD, a holding company with a 49% equity interest in an affiliated food manufacturer, resulting in the Company have a 24.5% interest in the affiliated food manufacturer. In conjunction with the exercise, the Company recognized a one-time, non-cash loss of \$45 million, which represents an other than temporary excess of cost over fair value of the investment. These amounts were recorded within Earnings (loss) from unconsolidated entities during the second quarter of 2018.

Foreign currency translation

We evaluate the operating results of our business on a currency-neutral basis. We determine currency-neutral operating results by dividing or multiplying, as appropriate, the current-period local currency operating results by the currency exchange rates used to translate our financial statements in the comparable prior-year period to determine what the current period U.S. dollar operating results would have been if the currency exchange rate had not changed from the comparable prior-year period.

Financial results

For the quarter ended September 29, 2018, our reported net sales improved by 6.8% due primarily to the acquisition of RX (October 2017) and consolidation of Multipro results (May 2018). These impacts were partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency, which reduced net sales 2.5 percentage points, and the previously announced list-price

adjustments and other impacts in U.S. Snacks related to its transition from DSD. Currency-neutral net sales increased 9.3% after eliminating the impact of foreign currency. Organic net sales increased 0.4% from the prior year after also excluding the impact of acquisitions.

Third quarter reported operating profit and operating profit margin increased substantially versus the year-ago quarter, driven primarily by lower restructuring charges and favorable year-on-year mark-to-market impacts. This was partially offset by a substantial planned increase in brand building investment, consolidation of the Multipro distributor business, adverse mix and distribution costs, much of which was related to growth in new pack formats that are currently co-packed. Productivity and cost savings combined to offset rising inflation in distribution and

Table of Contents

packaging. Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit and operating profit margin decreased after excluding the favorable year-on-year impact of restructuring charges and mark-to-market.

Reported diluted EPS of \$1.09 for the quarter was up 31% compared to the prior year of \$.83 due to a lower effective tax rate, favorable mark-to-market adjustments year-on-year, and the one-time adjustment for the provisional estimates related the adoption of U.S. Tax Reform, partially offset by higher restructuring charges. Currency-neutral adjusted diluted EPS of \$1.07 increased by almost 4% compared to prior year of \$1.03, after excluding the impact of mark-to-market, restructuring, and U.S. Tax reform.

Reconciliation of certain non-GAAP Financial Measures

	Quarter ended		Year-to-date period ended	
	September 2018	September 2017	September 2018	September 2017
Consolidated results (dollars in millions, except per share data)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Reported net income	\$380	\$ 288	\$1,420	\$ 837
Mark-to-market (pre-tax)	25	(103)	69	(118)
Project K and cost reduction activities (pre-tax)	(34)	(2)	(59)	(239)
Income tax impact applicable to adjustments, net*	4	36	1	117
U.S Tax Reform	16	—	16	—
Gain from unconsolidated entities, net	—	—	200	—
Adjusted net income	\$369	\$ 357	\$1,193	\$ 1,077
Foreign currency impact	(6)	—	11	—
Currency-neutral adjusted net income	\$375	\$ 357	\$1,182	\$ 1,077
Reported diluted EPS	\$1.09	\$ 0.83	\$4.07	\$ 2.38
Mark-to-market (pre-tax)	0.07	(0.30)	0.20	(0.34)
Project K and cost reduction activities (pre-tax)	(0.10)	—	(0.17)	(0.68)
Income tax impact applicable to adjustments, net*	0.01	0.10	—	0.33
U.S Tax Reform	0.05	—	0.05	—
Gain from unconsolidated entities, net	—	—	0.57	—
Adjusted diluted EPS	\$1.06	\$ 1.03	\$3.42	\$ 3.07
Foreign currency impact	(0.01)	—	0.03	—
Currency-neutral adjusted diluted EPS	\$1.07	\$ 1.03	\$3.39	\$ 3.07
Currency-neutral adjusted diluted EPS growth	3.9 %	—	10.4 %	—

* Represents the estimated income tax effect on the reconciling items, using weighted-average statutory tax rates, depending upon the applicable jurisdiction.

For more information on the reconciling items in the table above, please refer to the Significant items impacting comparability section.

Table of Contents

Net sales and operating profit

The following tables provide an analysis of net sales and operating profit performance for the third quarter of 2018 versus 2017:

Quarter ended September 29, 2018

(millions)	U.S. Snacks	U.S. Morning Foods	U.S. Specialty Channels	North America Other	Europe	Latin America	Asia Pacific	Corporate	Kellogg Consolidated
Reported net sales	\$737	\$683	\$285	\$483	\$596	\$239	\$446	\$ —	\$ 3,469
Foreign currency impact on total business (inc)/dec	—	—	—	(5)	(10)	(21)	(44)	—	(80)
Currency-neutral net sales	\$737	\$683	\$285	\$488	\$606	\$260	\$490	\$ —	\$ 3,549
Acquisitions	—	—	—	57	—	—	199	—	256
Foreign currency impact on acquisitions (inc)/dec	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	33
Organic net sales	\$737	\$683	\$285	\$431	\$606	\$260	\$258	\$ —	\$ 3,260

Quarter ended September 30, 2017

(millions)	U.S. Snacks	U.S. Morning Foods	U.S. Specialty Channels	North America Other	Europe	Latin America	Asia Pacific	Corporate	Kellogg Consolidated
Reported net sales	\$764	\$692	\$288	\$419	\$599	\$235	\$249	\$ —	\$ 3,246

% change - 2018 vs. 2017:

Reported growth	(3.5)%	(1.3)%	(1.3)%	15.2 %	(0.5)%	1.4 %	79.0 %	— %	6.8 %
Foreign currency impact on total business (inc)/dec	— %	— %	— %	(1.3)%	(1.8)%	(9.1)%	(17.3)%	— %	(2.5)%
Currency-neutral growth	(3.5)%	(1.3)%	(1.3)%	16.5 %	1.3 %	10.5 %	96.3 %	— %	9.3 %
Acquisitions	— %	— %	— %	13.7 %	— %	— %	79.5 %	— %	7.9 %
Foreign currency impact on acquisitions (inc)/dec	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	13.2 %	— %	1.0 %
Organic growth	(3.5)%	(1.3)%	(1.3)%	2.8 %	1.3 %	10.5 %	3.6 %	— %	0.4 %

For more information on the reconciling items in the table above, please refer to the Significant items impacting comparability section.

Table of Contents

Quarter ended September 29, 2018

(millions)	U.S. Snacks	U.S. Morning Foods	U.S. Specialty Channels	North America Other	Europe	Latin America	Asia Pacific	Corporate	Kellogg Consolidated
Reported operating profit	\$ 119	\$ 112	\$ 62	\$ 37	\$ 74	\$ 28	\$ 35	\$ (71)	\$ 396
Mark-to-market	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11)	(11)
Project K and cost reduction activities	(4)	(19)	(1)	(20)	(14)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(64)
Adjusted operating profit	\$ 123	\$ 131	\$ 63	\$ 57	\$ 88	\$ 31	\$ 37	\$ (59)	\$ 471
Foreign currency impact	—	—	—	(1)	(2)	(1)	(3)	—	(7)
Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit	\$ 123	\$ 131	\$ 63	\$ 58	\$ 90	\$ 32	\$ 40	\$ (59)	\$ 478

Quarter ended September 30, 2017

(millions)	U.S. Snacks	U.S. Morning Foods	U.S. Specialty Channels	North America Other	Europe	Latin America	Asia Pacific	Corporate	Kellogg Consolidated
Reported operating profit	\$ 13	\$ 132	\$ 76	\$ 65	\$ 71	\$ 23	\$ 24	\$ (71)	\$ 333
Mark-to-market	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(21)	(21)
Project K and cost reduction activities	(106)	(14)	—	(4)	(13)	(2)	(1)	4	(136)
Adjusted operating profit	\$ 119	\$ 146	\$ 76	\$ 69	\$ 84	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ (54)	\$ 490

% change - 2018 vs. 2017:

Reported growth	778.3%	(15.1)%	(19.1)%	(42.3)%	5.2 %	16.0 %	42.3 %	1.7 %	18.8 %
Mark-to-market	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	19.8 %	4.0 %
Project K and cost reduction activities	775.4%	(5.2)%	(0.3)%	(26.3)%	(0.5)%	(2.1)%	0.3 %	(11.5)%	18.8 %
Adjusted growth	2.9 %	(9.9)%	(18.8)%	(16.0)%	5.7 %	18.1 %	42.0 %	(6.6)%	(4.0)%
Foreign currency impact	— %	— %	— %	(1.2)%	(1.8)%	(6.1)%	(11.8)%	0.4 %	(1.4)%
Currency-neutral adjusted growth	2.9 %	(9.9)%	(18.8)%	(14.8)%	7.5 %	24.2 %	53.8 %	(7.0)%	(2.6)%

For more information on the reconciling items in the table above, please refer to the Significant items impacting comparability section.

U.S. Snacks

This segment consists of crackers, cookies, savory snacks, wholesome snacks and fruit-flavored snacks.

As reported and Currency-neutral net sales were 3.5% lower versus the comparable quarter due primarily to price/mix as a result of the year on year impact of list-price adjustments and rationalization of stock-keeping units related to the DSD exit during the second half of 2017. These impacts were partially offset by improved performance by key brands.

Crackers grew share and consumption during the third quarter of 2018 led by Cheez-it and Club. Pringles grew both consumption and share during the third quarter led by our core flavors and immediate-consumption pack-formats. Cookies resumed investment support behind Keebler Fudge Shoppe, Keebler Grahams, Mother's, and Famous Amos, bringing these brands into consumption and share growth during the quarter. Wholesome snacks growth was led by Rice Krispies Treats, which grew consumption and share during the quarter, despite supply constraints.

As reported operating profit increased significantly due to lower Project K restructuring charges and to overhead reductions in conjunction with our DSD transition, partially offset by increased in brand investment and costs related to new pack formats, a strategic priority. These incremental costs in the third quarter were less offset by overhead savings than in previous quarters this year as the elimination of DSD overhead began in the third quarter of 2017. Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit increased 2.9% after excluding the impact of restructuring charges.

Table of Contents

U.S. Morning Foods

This segment consists of cereal and toaster pastries.

As reported and Currency-neutral net sales declined 1.3% as a result of decreased volume on lower cereal consumption as well as slightly unfavorable pricing/mix.

During the quarter, our share in the cereal category was 20 basis points lower, adversely impacted by the June recall of Honey Smacks, which accounted for 40 basis points of the overall decline, masking improvements elsewhere in the portfolio. The brand was previously manufactured by a third-party prior to the recall. We have brought production in-house and shipments have commenced in late October. Our Core 6 cereal brands collectively grew share during the quarter as we continued to make progress toward stabilizing our key health and wellness brands, emphasizing their wellness attributes.

Pop-Tarts returned to consumption growth during the quarter led by Splitz and Gone Nutty.

As reported operating profit decreased 15.1% due to higher restructuring charges, higher commercial investment, and lower net sales. Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit decreased 9.9% after excluding restructuring charges.

U.S. Specialty Channels

This segment is comprised of sales of most of our brands through channels such as foodservice, convenience stores, vending, and others.

As reported and Currency-neutral net sales declined 1.3%, primarily the result of lower volume as a result of lapping hurricane-related shipments in the third quarter of 2017.

As Reported operating profit decreased 19.1% due to a revised allocation of costs between U.S. operating segments and lower sales. Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit decreased 18.8% after excluding the impact of restructuring charges.

North America Other

This segment is composed of our U.S. Frozen Foods, Kashi Company, Canada, and RX businesses.

As reported net sales increased 15.2% due to the RX acquisition and higher sales in U.S. Frozen Foods, offset somewhat by slightly unfavorable foreign currency and price/mix. Currency-neutral net sales increased 16.5% after excluding the impact of foreign currency. Organic net sales increased 2.8% from the prior year after also excluding RX results, led by growth momentum in U.S. Frozen Foods.

RX continued to expand during the quarter with share gains and triple-digit consumption growth, as we continued to expand distribution of core bars and launched our first national ad campaign.

U.S. Frozen Foods reported increased net sales on higher volume. Eggo grew share and consumption during the quarter. Morningstar Farms' consumption slowed during the quarter, as the brand and overall category lapped strong growth in the third quarter of 2017, but continues to benefit from favorable consumer trends and a strong innovation pipeline.

Kashi's net sales declined slightly during the quarter, but less than the prior year. Our cereal consumption continued to grow, led by GOLEAN and the launch of Kashi by kids. Bear Naked continued to add to its leading share in granola.

North America Other's reported operating profit decreased 42% due to higher restructuring charges, unfavorable foreign currency impact, and higher brand building investment. Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit decreased 14.8% after excluding the impact of restructuring charges and foreign currency.

Europe

As Reported net sales decreased 0.5% due to unfavorable foreign currency and price/mix partially offset by higher volume. Currency-neutral net sales increased 1.3% after excluding the impact of foreign currency.

Table of Contents

Growth was led by Pringles, with double-digit consumption growth in Europe during the quarter. Pringles continued to grow across the region, well beyond the markets that experienced last year's disruption.

Cereal currency-neutral net sales declined due to softness in Continental Europe, most notably UK and France. However, the U.K. cereal business grew share during the quarter, continuing its improving trend with growth in several brands, and consumption declines moderated meaningfully in France.

Emerging markets were also a driver of Europe's growth in both cereal and snacks, led by Egypt, Russia, and the Middle East.

As reported operating profit increased 5.2%, despite a double-digit increase in brand investment, higher restructuring charges and unfavorable foreign currency due to productivity initiatives. Excluding the impact of restructuring charges and foreign currency, currency-neutral adjusted operating profit increased 7.5%.

Latin America

As reported net sales improved 1.4% due to increased volume partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency and pricing/mix. Currency-neutral net sales increased 10.5% after excluding the impact of foreign currency.

Mexico posted another quarter of organic net sales growth, growing consumption and share in cereal, while snacks growth was led by Pringles.

Parati continued to grow consumption and share in cookies and crackers in Brazil.

We continued to see good recovery in our Caribbean/Central America business.

As reported operating profit increased 16.0% due primarily to higher organic net sales and despite unfavorable foreign currency, higher restructuring charges, and a double-digit increase in brand investment during the quarter. Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit decreased 24.2% after excluding the impact of foreign currency translation and restructuring charges.

Asia Pacific

As reported net sales improved 79% due to higher volume from the consolidation of Multipro results partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency. Currency-neutral net sales increased 96%, after excluding the impact of foreign currency. Organic net sales increased 3.6% due to higher volume and favorable price/mix after also excluding the impact of Multipro.

Our Pringles business posted strong growth as we continue to expand product offerings in certain markets while launching new pack-formats in others, extending the brand's distribution reach.

Emerging markets cereal grew during the quarter, with consumption gains in India, Southeast Asia, and South Africa.

Australia, our largest developed market in the region, grew cereal share and consumption during the quarter.

As reported operating profit increased 42% due to the consolidation of Multipro results, higher organic net sales, and productivity and brand building efficiencies as a result of Project K. Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit improved 54% after excluding the impact of restructuring and foreign currency.

Corporate

As reported operating profit increased 1.7% versus the comparable prior year quarter due to favorable mark-to-market impacts partially offset by higher restructuring charges. Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit decreased \$5 million after excluding the impact of mark-to-market, restructuring charges, and foreign currency.

Table of Contents

Year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018

(millions)	U.S. Snacks	U.S. Morning Foods	U.S. Specialty Channels	North America Other	Europe	Latin America	Asia Pacific	Corporate	Kellogg Consolidated
Reported net sales	\$2,244	\$2,017	\$ 960	\$1,424	\$1,804	\$710	\$1,071	\$ —	\$10,230
Foreign currency impact on total business (inc)/dec	—	—	—	3	72	(30)	(56)	—	(11)
Currency-neutral net sales	\$2,244	\$2,017	\$ 960	\$1,421	\$1,732	\$740	\$1,127	\$ —	\$10,241
Acquisitions	—	—	—	167	—	—	328	—	495
Foreign currency impact on acquisitions (inc)/dec	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	56
Organic net sales	\$2,244	\$2,017	\$ 960	\$1,254	\$1,732	\$740	\$743	\$ —	\$9,690

Year-to-date period ended September 30, 2017

(millions)	U.S. Snacks	U.S. Morning Foods	U.S. Specialty Channels	North America Other	Europe	Latin America	Asia Pacific	Corporate	Kellogg Consolidated
Reported net sales	\$2,374	\$2,064	\$ 956	\$1,201	\$1,679	\$687	\$708	\$ —	\$9,669

% change - 2018 vs. 2017:

Reported growth	(5.5)%	(2.3)%	0.5 %	18.5 %	7.4 %	3.4 %	51.3 %	— %	5.8 %
Foreign currency impact on total business (inc)/dec	— %	— %	— %	0.2 %	4.3 %	(4.4)%	(7.8)%	— %	(0.1)%
Currency-neutral growth	(5.5)%	(2.3)%	0.5 %	18.3 %	3.1 %	7.8 %	59.1 %	— %	5.9 %
Acquisitions	— %	— %	— %	13.9 %	— %	— %	46.3 %	— %	5.1 %
Foreign currency impact on acquisitions (inc)/dec	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	7.9 %	— %	0.6 %
Organic growth	(5.5)%	(2.3)%	0.5 %	4.4 %	3.1 %	7.8 %	4.9 %	— %	0.2 %

For more information on the reconciling items in the table above, please refer to the Significant items impacting comparability section.

Table of Contents

Year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018

(millions)	U.S. Snacks	U.S. Morning Foods	U.S. Specialty Channels	North America Other	Europe	Latin America	Asia Pacific	Corporate	Kellogg Consolidated
Reported operating profit	\$332	\$400	\$202	\$180	\$245	\$70	\$90	\$(139)	\$ 1,380
Mark-to-market	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
Project K and cost reduction activities	(13)	(31)	(1)	(21)	(8)	(7)	(5)	(3)	(89)
Adjusted operating profit	\$345	\$431	\$203	\$201	\$253	\$77	\$95	\$(158)	\$ 1,447
Foreign currency impact	—	—	—	—	9	(1)	(3)	1	6
Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit	\$345	\$431	\$203	\$201	\$244	\$78	\$98	\$(159)	\$ 1,441

Year-to-date period ended September 30, 2017

(millions)	U.S. Snacks	U.S. Morning Foods	U.S. Specialty Channels	North America Other	Europe	Latin America	Asia Pacific	Corporate	Kellogg Consolidated
Reported operating profit	\$6	\$459	\$242	\$173	\$214	\$82	\$64	\$(242)	\$ 998
Mark-to-market	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(63)	(63)
Project K and cost reduction activities	(305)	(16)	(1)	(13)	(21)	(6)	(5)	(5)	(372)
Adjusted operating profit	\$311	\$475	\$243	\$186	\$235	\$88	\$69	\$(174)	\$ 1,433

% change - 2018 vs. 2017:

Reported growth	5,540%	(12.8)%	(16.8)%	4.2%	14.6%	(15.2)%	40.0%	42.8%	38.3%
Mark-to-market	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	32.4%	10.3%
Project K and cost reduction activities	5,529%	(3.6)%	0.1%	(4.1)%	6.7%	(1.8)%	3.2%	0.9%	27.0%
Adjusted growth	11.1%	(9.2)%	(16.9)%	8.3%	7.9%	(13.4)%	36.8%	9.5%	1.0%
Foreign currency impact	—%	—%	—%	(0.1)%	3.9%	(1.3)%	(4.8)%	0.9%	0.5%
Currency-neutral adjusted growth	11.1%	(9.2)%	(16.9)%	8.4%	4.0%	(12.1)%	41.6%	8.6%	0.5%

For more information on the reconciling items in the table above, please refer to the Significant items impacting comparability section.

U.S. Snacks

This segment consists of crackers, cookies, savory snacks, wholesome snacks and fruit-flavored snacks.

As reported and Currency-neutral net sales were 5.5% lower versus the comparable year-to-date period due primarily to price/mix as a result of the year on year impact of list-price adjustments and rationalization of stock-keeping units related to the DSD exit during the second half of 2017. These impacts were partially offset by improved performance by key brands.

All of our ex-DSD categories experienced year over year gains in velocity during the year-to-date period, as we now have a stronger set of SKUs on the shelf which are being supported with brand building.

The Big 3 crackers brands (Cheez-it, Club and Townhouse) collectively returned to consumption and share growth during the first nine months of 2018. Pringles grew both consumption and share during the year-to-date period as a result of our successful flavor-stacking campaign, involving both media and in-store activation, as well as expansion

of immediate-consumption pack-formats.

As reported operating profit increased significantly due to lower Project K restructuring charges and overhead reductions in conjunction with our DSD transition partially offset by a significant increase in brand investment and costs related to new pack formats. Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit increased 11.1% after excluding the impact of restructuring charges.

Table of Contents

U.S. Morning Foods

This segment consists of cereal and toaster pastries.

As reported and Currency-neutral net sales declined 2.3% as a result of decreased volume on lower cereal consumption, partially offset by favorable pricing/mix.

A focus on food news and brand communication in the adult-oriented Health & Wellness segment helped moderate our declines from 2017. Our share in the cereal category stabilized during the year-to-date period, with our Core 6 cereal brands collectively resuming share growth. Raisin Bran and Froot Loops grew consumption and share during the year-to-date period.

Overall cereal share and consumption were negatively impacted by a recall on co-manufactured Honey Smacks, masking improvements elsewhere in the portfolio. The brand was previously manufactured by a third-party prior to the recall. We have brought production in-house and shipments have commenced in late October.

As reported operating profit decreased 12.8% due to higher restructuring charges and lower net sales. Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit decreased 9.2% after excluding restructuring charges.

U.S. Specialty Channels

This segment is comprised of sales of most of our brands through channels such as foodservice, convenience stores, vending, and others.

As reported and Currency-neutral net sales improved 0.5% as a result of higher volume and improved pricing/mix.

The Vending, Convenience, and Girls Scouts channels posted strong year-to-date growth. Foodservice posted a modest decline, against a strong comparable prior year-to-date period.

As Reported operating profit decreased 16.8% due to a revised allocation of costs between U.S. operating segments. Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit decreased 16.9% after excluding the impact of restructuring charges.

North America Other

This segment is composed of our U.S. Frozen Foods, Kashi Company, Canada, and RX businesses.

As reported net sales increased 18.5% due to the RX acquisition, higher volume, favorable pricing/mix, and favorable foreign currency. Currency-neutral net sales increased 18.3% after excluding the impact of foreign currency. Organic net sales increased 4.4% from the prior year after also excluding RX results, led by growth momentum in U.S. Frozen Foods.

RX consumption and share grew as we continued to expand distribution of core bars.

U.S. Frozen Foods reported increased net sales on higher volume. Eggo and Morningstar Farms both grew share and consumption during the year-to-date period, benefiting from renovated food and packaging, new innovations, and a focus on core offerings.

In Canada, we posted sales growth during the year-to-date period on favorable price/mix partially offset by slightly lower volume as we gained share in most of our categories.

As Reported operating profit increased 4.2% due to higher net sales and Project K savings partially offset by higher restructuring charges. Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit increased 8.4% after excluding the impact of

restructuring charges and foreign currency.

Europe

As Reported net sales increased 7.4% due to favorable foreign currency and higher volume partially offset by unfavorable pricing/mix. Currency-neutral net sales increased 3.1% after excluding the impact of foreign currency.

Growth was led by Pringles, which lapped year-ago promotional disruptions in some markets. Pringles continued to grow across the region, well beyond the markets that experienced last year's disruption.

Table of Contents

Cereal currency-neutral net sales declined modestly due to softness in France and Benelux, but trends continue to improve. The U.K. cereal business grew consumption and share during the year-to-date period, continuing its improving trend with growth in several brands.

Emerging markets were also a driver of Europe's growth in both cereal and snacks, led by Egypt, Russia, and the Middle East.

As reported operating profit increased 14.6% due primarily to sales growth and productivity saving which more than offset a significant increase in brand building. The year-to-date period also benefited from lower restructuring charges and favorable foreign currency. Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit increased 4.0% after excluding the impact of restructuring charges and foreign currency.

Latin America

As reported net sales improved 3.4% due to increased volume partially offset by unfavorable pricing/mix and unfavorable foreign currency. Currency-neutral net sales increased 7.8% after excluding the impact of foreign currency.

Mexico posted net sales growth during the year-to-date period, growing consumption and share in cereal, while snacks growth was led by Pringles. Mercosur posted growth driven by cereal, Pringles, and Parati. Parati continued to grow consumption and share in cookies and crackers in Brazil, and we continue to leverage its presence and expertise in high-frequency stores.

As reported operating profit decreased 15.2%, primarily due to increased brand building investment, the expected negative impact of transactional currency exchange on cost of goods sold in the first quarter, costs related to a Brazilian trucking strike in the second quarter, and unfavorable foreign currency. Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit decreased 12.1%, after excluding the impact of restructuring charges and foreign currency.

Asia Pacific

As reported net sales improved 51% due to the consolidation of Multipro results and favorable price/mix partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency. Currency-neutral net sales increased 59%, after excluding the impact of foreign currency. Organic net sales increased 4.9% after also excluding the impact of Multipro.

Cereal and wholesome snacks businesses experienced growth across Asia and Africa, including double-digit growth in India, as well as growth in South East Asia and Korea. To achieve this growth, we are executing our emerging market cereal category development model: leveraging the Kellogg master brand, launching affordable and locally relevant innovation, offering the right price/pack combination across retail channels, and expanding the quantity and quality of our distribution.

Our Pringles business posted high single-digit growth for the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018. We continue to expand product offerings in certain markets while launching new pack-formats in others, extending the brand's distribution reach.

Australia, our largest developed market in the region, posted share gains during the year-to-date period, continuing its stabilization trend.

As reported operating profit increased 40% due to the consolidation of Multipro results beginning in May, higher organic net sales, productivity and brand building efficiencies as a result of Project K and ZBB initiatives, partially offset by unfavorable foreign currency and increased brand building investments. Currency-neutral adjusted operating

profit improved almost 42% after excluding the impact of restructuring and foreign currency.

Corporate

As reported operating profit increased \$103 million due primarily to the favorable impact of year on year mark-to-market costs, and lower restructuring costs. Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit improved \$15 million after excluding the impact of mark-to-market, restructuring charges, and foreign currency.

48

Table of Contents

Margin performance

Margin performance for the quarter and year-to-date periods of 2018 versus 2017 is as follows:

Quarter	2018	2017	Change vs. prior year (pts.)
Reported gross margin (a)	33.9 %	36.1 %	(2.2)
Mark-to-market (COGS)	(0.3)%	(0.7)%	0.4
Project K and cost reduction activities (COGS)	(1.4)%	(1.5)%	0.1
Foreign currency impact	0.2 %	— %	0.2
Currency-neutral adjusted gross margin	35.4 %	38.3 %	(2.9)
Reported SG&A%	(22.5)%	(25.9)%	3.4
Mark-to-market (SG&A)	— %	— %	—
Project K and cost reduction activities (SG&A)	(0.5)%	(2.7)%	2.2
Foreign currency impact	— %	— %	—
Currency-neutral adjusted SG&A%	(22.0)%	(23.2)%	1.2
Reported operating margin	11.4 %	10.2 %	1.2
Mark-to-market	(0.3)%	(0.7)%	0.4
Project K and cost reduction activities	(1.9)%	(4.2)%	2.3
Foreign currency impact	0.2 %	— %	0.2
Currency-neutral adjusted operating margin	13.4 %	15.1 %	(1.7)

For more information on the reconciling items in the table above, please refer to the Significant items impacting comparability section.

(a) Reported gross profit as a percentage of net sales. Gross profit is equal to net sales less cost of goods sold.

Reported gross margin for the quarter was unfavorable 220 basis points due primarily to the consolidation of Multipro results, the impact of U.S. Snacks transition out of DSD distribution, and adverse mix and distribution costs, much of which was related to growth in new pack formats that are currently co-packed. Productivity and cost savings combined to offset rising inflation in distribution and packaging. These impacts were offset somewhat by favorable mark-to-market, and lower restructuring costs. Currency-neutral adjusted gross margin was unfavorable 290 basis points compared to the third quarter of 2017 after eliminating the impact of mark-to-market and restructuring.

Reported SG&A% for the quarter was favorable 340 basis points due primarily to lower Project K restructuring charges and overhead elimination with the DSD exit partially offset by a substantial increase in brand investment. Currency-neutral adjusted SG&A% was favorable 120 basis points after excluding the impact of restructuring.

Reported operating margin for the quarter was favorable 120 basis points due to significantly lower restructuring charges as well as productivity savings from Project K restructuring, which includes this year's exit from its U.S. Snacks segment's Direct Store Delivery sales and delivery system. These savings more than offset a substantial year-over-year increase in brand building investment, the consolidation of Multipro results, and adverse mix and distribution costs, much of which was related to growth in new pack formats that are currently co-packed. Productivity and cost savings combined to offset rising inflation in distribution and packaging. Currency-neutral adjusted operating margin was unfavorable 170 basis points after excluding the impact of mark-to-market, restructuring, and foreign currency.

Table of Contents

Year-to-date	2018	2017	Change vs. prior year (pts.)
Reported gross margin (a)	35.6	% 36.8	% (1.2)
Mark-to-market (COGS)	0.3	% (0.6)	% 0.9
Project K and cost reduction activities (COGS)	(0.6)	% (0.9)	% 0.3
Foreign currency impact	0.1	% —	% 0.1
Currency-neutral adjusted gross margin	35.8	% 38.3	% (2.5)
Reported SG&A%	(22.1)	% (26.5)	% 4.4
Mark-to-market (SG&A)	(0.1)	% (0.1)	% —
Project K and cost reduction activities (SG&A)	(0.2)	% (2.9)	% 2.7
Foreign currency impact	(0.1)	% —	% (0.1)
Currency-neutral adjusted SG&A%	(21.7)	% (23.5)	% 1.8
Reported operating margin	13.5	% 10.3	% 3.2
Mark-to-market	0.2	% (0.7)	% 0.9
Project K and cost reduction activities	(0.8)	% (3.8)	% 3.0
Foreign currency impact	—	% —	% —
Currency-neutral adjusted operating margin	14.1	% 14.8	% (0.7)

For more information on the reconciling items in the table above, please refer to the Significant items impacting comparability section.

(a) Reported gross profit as a percentage of net sales. Gross profit is equal to net sales less cost of goods sold.

Reported gross margin for the year-to-date period was unfavorable 120 basis points due primarily to the consolidation of Multipro results, the impact of U.S. Snacks transition out of DSD distribution, and adverse mix and distribution costs, much of which was related to growth in new pack formats that are currently co-packed. Productivity and cost savings combined to offset rising inflation in distribution and packaging. These impacts were partially offset by the favorable year-over-year impacts of mark-to-market, and restructuring costs. Currency-neutral adjusted gross margin was unfavorable 250 basis points versus the comparable prior year period after eliminating the impact of mark-to-market and restructuring.

Reported SG&A% for the year-to-date period was favorable 440 basis points due primarily to lower Project K restructuring charges and overhead elimination with the DSD exit partially offset by a substantial increase in brand investment, more than offsetting a double-digit increase in brand building. Currency-neutral adjusted SG&A% was favorable 180 basis points after excluding the impact of restructuring.

Reported operating margin for the quarter was favorable 320 basis points due to significantly lower restructuring charges, favorable mark-to-market impact, as well as productivity savings from Project K restructuring, which includes this year's exit from its U.S. Snacks segment's Direct Store Delivery sales and delivery system. These savings more than offset a substantial year-over-year increase in brand building investment, the consolidation of Multipro results, and adverse mix and distribution costs, much of which was related to growth in new pack formats that are currently co-packed. Productivity and cost savings combined to offset rising inflation in distribution and packaging. Currency-neutral adjusted operating margin was unfavorable 70 basis points after excluding the impact of mark-to-market and restructuring.

Table of Contents

Our currency-neutral adjusted gross profit, currency-neutral adjusted SG&A, and currency-neutral adjusted operating profit measures are reconciled to the directly comparable GAAP measures as follows:

(millions)	Quarter ended		Year-to-date period ended	
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Reported gross profit (a)	\$1,176	\$ 1,172	\$3,637	\$ 3,557
Mark-to-market (COGS)	(10)	(21)	) 22	(60)
Project K and cost reduction activities (COGS)	(49)	(49)	) (58)	(85)
Foreign currency impact	(22)	—	7	—
Currency-neutral adjusted gross profit	\$1,257	\$ 1,242	\$3,666	\$ 3,702
Reported SG&A	\$780	\$ 839	\$2,257	\$ 2,559
Mark-to-market (SG&A)	1	—	—	3
Project K and cost reduction activities (SG&A)	15	87	31	287
Foreign currency impact	(15)	—	1	—
Currency-neutral adjusted SG&A	\$779	\$ 752	\$2,225	\$ 2,269
Reported operating profit	\$396	\$ 333	\$1,380	\$ 998
Mark-to-market	(11)	(21)	) 22	(63)
Project K and cost reduction activities	(64)	(136)	) (89)	(372)
Foreign currency impact	(7)	—	6	—
Currency-neutral adjusted operating profit	\$478	\$ 490	\$1,441	\$ 1,433

For more information on the reconciling items in the table above, please refer to the Significant items impacting comparability section.

(a) Reported gross profit as a percentage of net sales. Gross profit is equal to net sales less cost of goods sold.

Restructuring and cost reduction activities

We view our restructuring and cost reduction activities as part of our operating principles to provide greater visibility in achieving our long-term profit growth targets. Initiatives undertaken are currently expected to recover cash implementation costs within a five-year period of completion. Upon completion (or as each major stage is completed in the case of multi-year programs), the project begins to deliver cash savings and/or reduced depreciation.

Project K

Project K is expected to continue generating savings that may be invested in key strategic areas of focus for the business to drive future growth or utilized to achieve our growth initiatives.

Since inception, Project K has reduced the Company's cost structure, and is expected to provide enduring benefits, including an optimized supply chain infrastructure, an efficient global business services model, a global focus on categories, increased agility from a more efficient organization design, and improved effectiveness in go-to-market models. These benefits are intended to strengthen existing businesses in core markets, increase growth in developing and emerging markets, and drive an increased level of value-added innovation.

We currently anticipate that Project K will result in total pre-tax charges, once all phases are approved and implemented, of \$1.5 to \$1.6 billion, with after-tax cash costs, including incremental capital investments, estimated to be approximately \$1.1 billion. Cash expenditures of approximately \$950 million have been incurred through the end of fiscal year 2017. Total cash expenditures, as defined, are expected to be approximately \$175 million for 2018. Total net pre-tax charges for Project K in 2018 are expected to be approximately \$115 to \$135 million, which includes \$150 to \$165 million of charges in operating profit, net of \$30 to \$35 million of pension curtailment gains in OIE. As we wind down Project K, charges incurred in 2019 are not expected to be significant.

We expect annual cost savings generated from Project K will be on the higher end of a range of approximately \$600 to \$700 million in 2019. The savings will be realized primarily in selling, general and administrative expense with additional benefit realized in gross profit as cost of goods sold savings are partially offset by negative volume and price impacts resulting from go-to-market business model changes. The overall savings profile of the project reflects our go-to-market initiatives that will impact both selling, general and administrative expense and gross profit. We have realized approximately \$480 million of annual savings through the end of 2017. Cost savings have been utilized to increase margins and be strategically invested in areas such as in-store execution, sales capabilities,

Table of Contents

including adding sales representatives, re-establishing the Kashi business unit, and in the design and quality of our products. We have also invested in production capacity in developing and emerging markets, and in global category teams.

We funded much of the initial cash requirements for Project K through improved working capital. We are now able to fund much of the cash costs for the project through cash on hand as we have started to realize cash savings from the project.

We also expect that the project will have an impact on our consolidated effective income tax rate during the execution of the project due to the timing of charges being taken in different tax jurisdictions. The impact of this project on our consolidated effective income tax rate will be excluded from the adjusted income tax rate that will be disclosed on a quarterly basis.

We will complete the implementation of Project K in 2018, with annual savings expected to increase through 2019. Project charges, after-tax cash costs and annual savings remain in line with expectations.

Refer to Note 4 within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information related to Project K and other restructuring activities.

Foreign currency translation

The reporting currency for our financial statements is the U.S. dollar. Certain of our assets, liabilities, expenses and revenues are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, including the euro, British pound, Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, Mexican peso, Russian ruble, Brazilian Real, and Nigerian Naira. To prepare our consolidated financial statements, we must translate those assets, liabilities, expenses and revenues into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rates. As a result, increases and decreases in the value of the U.S. dollar against these other currencies will affect the amount of these items in our consolidated financial statements, even if their value has not changed in their original currency. This could have a significant impact on our results if such increase or decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar is substantial.

Interest expense

For the year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017, interest expense was \$213 million and \$188 million, respectively. The increase from the comparable prior year period is due to higher interest rates on floating rate debt as well as Senior Notes issued in November 2017 in conjunction with our acquisition of the RX business, and Senior Notes issued in May 2018 in conjunction with our purchase of additional equity interests in Tolaram Africa Foods, PTE LTD and Multipro.

Income taxes

Our reported effective tax rate for the quarters ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017 was 15% and 26%, respectively. The effective tax rate for the third quarter of 2018 benefited from the reduction of the U.S. corporate tax rate as well as a \$16 million reduction of income tax expense related to the updated estimate of the Company's transition tax liability.

The reported effective tax rate for the year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017 was 14% and 23%, respectively. For the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018, the effective tax rate benefited from the reduction of the U.S. corporate tax rate as well as a \$16 million reduction of income tax expense related to the updated estimate the Company's transition tax liability in the third quarter, a tax benefit related to discretionary pension contributions during the second quarter, and a \$44 million discrete tax benefit as a result of the remeasurement of deferred taxes following a legal entity restructuring in the first quarter. The effective tax rate for the year-to-date period ended September 30, 2017, benefited from a deferred tax benefit of \$39 million resulting from the intercompany transfer of intellectual property.

The adjusted effective income tax rate for the quarters ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017 was 19% and 28%, respectively. The adjusted effective income tax rate for the year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017 was 16% and 25%, respectively.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could impact the expected effective income tax rate as it is dependent upon U.S. dollar earnings of foreign subsidiaries doing business in various countries with differing statutory rates. Additionally, the rate could be impacted by tax legislation and if pending uncertain tax matters, including tax positions that could be affected by planning initiatives, are resolved more or less favorably than we currently expect.

Table of Contents

The following table provides a reconciliation of as reported to adjusted income taxes and effective tax rate for the quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017.

	Quarter ended		Year-to-date period ended	
	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017
Consolidated results (dollars in millions)				
Reported income taxes	\$69	\$ 101	\$206	\$ 246
Mark-to-market	4	(38)	12	(39)
Project K and cost reduction activities	(8)	2	(13)	(78)
U.S. Tax Reform	(16)	—	(16)	—
Adjusted income taxes	\$89	\$ 137	\$223	\$ 363
Reported effective income tax rate	15.0 %	26.3 %	14.3 %	22.9 %
Mark-to-market	— %	(2.0)%	0.1 %	(1.0)%
Project K and cost reduction activities	(0.6)%	0.5 %	(0.3)%	(1.4)%
U.S. Tax Reform	(3.4)%	— %	(1.1)%	— %
Adjusted effective income tax rate	19.0 %	27.8 %	15.6 %	25.3 %

For more information on the reconciling items in the table above, please refer to the Significant items impacting comparability section.

Liquidity and capital resources

Our principal source of liquidity is operating cash flows supplemented by borrowings for major acquisitions and other significant transactions. Our cash-generating capability is one of our fundamental strengths and provides us with substantial financial flexibility in meeting operating and investing needs.

We have historically reported negative working capital primarily as the result of our focus to improve core working capital by reducing our levels of trade receivables and inventory while extending the timing of payment of our trade payables. The impacts of the extended customer terms programs and the of monetization, and securitization programs are included in our calculation of core working capital and are largely offsetting. Core working capital was improved by the extension of supplier payment terms. These programs are all part of our ongoing working capital management.

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness which results in current maturities of long-term debt and notes payable which can have a significant impact on working capital as a result of the timing of these required payments. These factors, coupled with the use of our ongoing cash flows from operations to service our debt obligations, pay dividends, fund acquisition opportunities, and repurchase our common stock, reduce our working capital amounts. We had negative working capital of \$0.6 billion and \$1.5 billion as of September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017, respectively.

We believe that our operating cash flows, together with our credit facilities and other available debt financing, will be adequate to meet our operating, investing and financing needs in the foreseeable future. However, there can be no assurance that volatility and/or disruption in the global capital and credit markets will not impair our ability to access these markets on terms acceptable to us, or at all.

The following table sets forth a summary of our cash flows:

(millions)	Year-to-date period ended	
	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017

Net cash provided by (used in):

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Operating activities	\$ 926	\$ 190	
Investing activities	(785)	568	
Financing activities	(136)	(815)	
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	23	44	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 28	\$ (13)	

Operating activities

53

Table of Contents

The principal source of our operating cash flow is net earnings, meaning cash receipts from the sale of our products, net of costs to manufacture and market our products.

Net cash provided by our operating activities for the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018, totaled \$926 million, an increase of \$736 million over the same period in 2017, as restated, due primarily to the termination of our accounts receivable securitization program at the end of 2017. Collections of deferred purchase price on securitized trade receivables totaled \$945 million in 2017 versus zero in the comparable current year-to-date period. The year-over-year impact of the accounts receivable securitization program was offset somewhat by discretionary pension contributions totaling \$250 million during the second quarter of 2018. Exclusive of the impact of accounting changes and the discretionary pension contribution in 2018, year-over-year cash flow increased.

Our cash conversion cycle (defined as days of inventory and trade receivables outstanding less days of trade payables outstanding, based on a trailing 12 month average), is approximately negative 7 days and negative 3 days for the 12 month periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017, respectively. Compared with the 12 month period ended September 30, 2017, the 2018 cash conversion cycle was positively impacted by an increase in the days of trade payables outstanding.

Our pension and other postretirement benefit plan contributions amounted to \$279 million and \$33 million for the year-to-date periods ended September 29, 2018 and September 30, 2017, respectively. For the full year 2018, we currently expect that our contributions to pension and other postretirement plans will total approximately \$291 million. Actual 2018 contributions could be different from our current projections, as influenced by potential discretionary funding of our benefit trusts versus other competing investment priorities.

We measure cash flow as net cash provided by operating activities reduced by expenditures for property additions. We use this non-GAAP financial measure of cash flow to focus management and investors on the amount of cash available for debt repayment, dividend distributions, acquisition opportunities, and share repurchases. Our cash flow metric is reconciled to the most comparable GAAP measure, as follows:

	Year-to-date period ended	
(millions)	September 29, 2018	September 30, 2017
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$926	\$ 190
Additions to properties	(389)	(374)
Cash flow	\$537	\$ (184)

Investing activities

Our net cash used in investing activities totaled \$785 million for the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018 compared to cash provided of \$568 million in the same period of 2017, as restated. The decrease from the prior year was primarily due to the acquisition of an ownership interest in TAF for \$381 million during the second quarter of 2018, and the impact of collections of deferred purchase price on securitized trade receivables during the comparable year-to-date period of 2017. This program was terminated at the end of 2017.

Financing activities

Our net cash used in financing activities for the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018 totaled \$136 million compared to \$815 million during the comparable year-to-date period of 2017. The difference is primarily due to an increase in proceeds from net debt issuance and lower common stock repurchases during 2018 versus the comparable prior year period.

In May 2018, we issued \$600 million of ten-year 4.30% Senior Notes due 2028 and \$400 million of three-year 3.25% Senior Notes due 2021, resulting in aggregate net proceeds after debt discount of \$994 million. The proceeds from these Notes were used for general corporate purposes, including the repayment of our \$400 million, seven-year 3.25% U.S. Dollar Notes due 2018 at maturity, and the repayment of a portion of our commercial paper borrowings used to finance our acquisition of ownership interests in TAF and Multipro.

In November 2017, we issued \$600 million of ten-year 3.4% Senior Notes to pay down commercial paper issued in conjunction with the purchase of Chicago Bar Co., LLC, manufacturer of RXBAR.

Table of Contents

In May 2017, we issued €600 million of five-year 0.80% Euro Notes due 2022 and repaid our 1.75% fixed rate \$400 million U.S. Dollar Notes due 2017 at maturity. Additionally, we repaid our 2.05% fixed rate Cdn. \$300 million Canadian Dollar Notes at maturity.

In December 2017, the board of directors approved a new authorization to repurchase up to \$1.5 billion in shares beginning in 2018 through December 2019. Total purchases for the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018, were 2 million shares for \$120 million. Total purchases for the year-to-date period ended September 30, 2017, were 7 million shares for \$516 million.

We paid cash dividends of \$568 million in the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018, compared to \$550 million during the same period in 2017. The increase in dividends paid reflects our third quarter 2018 increase in the quarterly dividend to \$.56 per common share from the previous \$.54 per common share. In October 2018, the board of directors declared a dividend of \$.56 per common share, payable on December 17, 2018 to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 30, 2018. The dividend is broadly in line with our current plan to maintain our long-term dividend pay-out of approximately 50% of adjusted net income.

We entered into an unsecured Five-Year Credit Agreement in February 2014, allowing us to borrow, on a revolving credit basis, up to \$2.0 billion and expiring in 2019. In January 2018, we entered into an unsecured Five-Year Credit Agreement to replace the existing agreement allowing us to borrow up to \$1.5 billion, on a revolving basis.

In January 2018, we entered into an unsecured 364-Day Credit Agreement to borrow, on a revolving credit basis, up to \$1.0 billion at any time outstanding, to replace the \$800 million 364-day facility that expired in January 2018. The new credit facilities contains customary covenants and warranties, including specified restrictions on indebtedness, liens and a specified interest expense coverage ratio. If an event of default occurs, then, to the extent permitted, the administrative agent may terminate the commitments under the credit facility, accelerate any outstanding loans under the agreement, and demand the deposit of cash collateral equal to the lender's letter of credit exposure plus interest. There are no borrowings outstanding under the new credit facilities.

We are in compliance with all debt covenants. We continue to believe that we will be able to meet our interest and principal repayment obligations and maintain our debt covenants for the foreseeable future. We expect our access to public debt and commercial paper markets, along with operating cash flows, will be adequate to meet future operating, investing and financing needs, including the pursuit of selected acquisitions.

During 2016, we initiated a program in which customers could extend their payment terms in exchange for the elimination of early payment discounts (Extended Terms Program). In order to mitigate the net working capital impact of the Extended Terms Program for discrete customers, we entered into agreements to sell, on a revolving basis, certain trade accounts receivable balances to third party financial institutions (Monetization Programs). Transfers under the Monetization Programs are accounted for as sales of receivables resulting in the receivables being de-recognized from our Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Monetization Programs provide for the continuing sale of certain receivables on a revolving basis until terminated by either party; however the maximum funding from receivables that may be sold at any time is currently \$1,033 million (increased from \$988 million as of March 31, 2018, reflecting the execution of an amendment to the second monetization program on June 26, 2018), but may be increased as additional financial institutions are added to the Monetization Programs. Accounts receivable sold of \$942 million and \$601 million remained outstanding under this arrangement as of September 29, 2018 and December 30, 2017, respectively.

Previously, in order to mitigate the net working capital impact of the Extended Terms Program for certain customers, we entered into agreements with financial institutions (Securitization Program) to sell these receivables resulting in the receivables being de-recognized from our consolidated balance sheet. The maximum funding from receivables that

may be sold at any time was \$600 million. In December 2017, we terminated the Securitization Program, such that no receivables were sold after December 28, 2017. In March 2018 we substantially replaced the securitization program with a second monetization program. Terminating the Securitization Program had no impact on our Cash Flow.

As of December 30, 2017, approximately \$433 million of accounts receivable sold under the Securitization Program remained outstanding, for which we received cash of approximately \$412 million and a deferred purchase price asset of approximately \$21 million.

Table of Contents

Refer to Note 2 within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information related to the sale of accounts receivable.

Future outlook

The Company updated financial guidance for 2018 to reflect improved net sales performance, increased investment and growth-related costs and mix shifts.

We expect currency-neutral net sales to be up approximately 5% in 2018, the high end of our previous guidance range, and still includes a negative impact of 1% from U.S. Snacks' DSD transition, including its list-price adjustments and rationalization of SKUs. The updated guidance also reflects improved net sales and consumption trends continued across our portfolio, as our brands respond to increased investment and improved execution, and a possible reduction in trade inventories during the fourth quarter in a couple of our post-DSD snacks categories.

We are reducing guidance for currency-neutral adjusted operating profit to roughly flat. The Company's operating profit growth will be restrained in the fourth quarter by similar factors experienced in the third quarter. Increased investments and continued mix shifts and costs as the Company expands its co-packed pack formats.

We are reducing currency-neutral adjusted EPS to grow in the range of 7-8% in 2018, driven by the reduction in operating profit guidance.

Impact of certain items excluded from Non-GAAP guidance:	Net sales	Operating profit	EPS
Project K and cost restructuring activities (pre-tax, within Operating Profit)		\$150-165M	\$0.43-0.47
Project K and cost restructuring activities (pre-tax, within Other Income and Expense)***			(\$0.09)-(0.10)
Income tax impact applicable to adjustments, net**			\$0.08-0.09
Currency-neutral adjusted guidance*	~5%	~Flat	7-8%

* 2018 full year guidance for net sales, operating profit, and earnings per share are provided on a non-GAAP, currency-neutral adjusted basis only because certain information necessary to calculate such measures on a GAAP basis is unavailable, dependent on future events outside of our control and cannot be predicted without unreasonable efforts by the Company. The Company is providing quantification of known adjustment items where available.

** Represents the estimated income tax effect on the reconciling items, using weighted-average statutory tax rates, depending upon the applicable jurisdiction.

*** Includes (\$30)-(\$35) million of pension curtailment gain in Other (income) expense

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP amounts - Cash Flow Guidance (billions)

	Full Year 2018
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	~\$1.5
Additions to properties	~(\$.5)
Cash Flow	~\$1.0

Forward-looking statements

This Report contains "forward-looking statements" with projections concerning, among other things, the Company's global growth and efficiency program (Project K), the integration of acquired businesses, our strategy, zero-based budgeting, financial principles, and plans; initiatives, improvements and growth; sales, gross margins, advertising, promotion, merchandising, brand building, operating profit, and earnings per share; innovation; investments; capital expenditures; asset write-offs and expenditures and costs related to productivity or efficiency initiatives; the impact of

accounting changes and significant accounting estimates; our ability to meet interest and debt principal repayment obligations; minimum contractual obligations; future common stock repurchases or debt reduction; effective income tax rate; cash flow and core working capital improvements; interest expense; commodity, and energy prices; and employee benefit plan costs and funding. Forward-looking statements include predictions of future results or activities and may contain the words “expect,” “believe,” “will,” “can,” “anticipate,” “project,” “should,” “estimate,” or words or phrases of similar meaning. For example, forward-looking statements are found in Item 1 and in several sections of Management’s Discussion and Analysis. Our actual results or activities may differ materially from these predictions. Our future results could be affected by a variety of factors, including:

Table of Contents

the ability to implement Project K, including exiting our Direct-Store-Door distribution system, as planned, whether the expected amount of costs associated with Project K will exceed forecasts, whether the Company will be able to realize the anticipated benefits from Project K in the amounts and times expected;

the ability to realize the benefits we expect from the adoption of zero-based budgeting in the amounts and at the times expected;

the ability to realize the anticipated benefits from our implementation of a more formal revenue growth management discipline;

the ability to realize the anticipated benefits and synergies from acquired businesses in the amounts and at the times expected;

the impact of competitive conditions;

the effectiveness of pricing, advertising, and promotional programs;

the success of innovation, renovation and new product introductions;

the recoverability of the carrying value of goodwill and other intangibles;

the success of productivity improvements and business transitions;

commodity and energy prices;

labor and transportation costs;

disruptions or inefficiencies in supply chain;

the availability of and interest rates on short-term and long-term financing;

actual market performance of benefit plan trust investments;

the levels of spending on systems initiatives, properties, business opportunities, integration of acquired businesses, and other general and administrative costs;

changes in consumer behavior and preferences;

the effect of U.S. and foreign economic conditions on items such as interest rates, statutory tax rates, currency conversion and availability;

legal and regulatory factors including changes in food safety, advertising and labeling laws and regulations;

the ultimate impact of product recalls;

adverse changes in global climate or extreme weather conditions;

business disruption or other losses from natural disasters, war, terrorist acts, or political unrest; and,

the risks and uncertainties described herein under Part II, Item 1A.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they were made, and we undertake no obligation to publicly update them.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Our Company is exposed to certain market risks, which exist as a part of our ongoing business operations. We use derivative financial and commodity instruments, where appropriate, to manage these risks. Refer to Note 10 within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on our derivative financial and commodity instruments.

Refer to disclosures contained within Item 7A of our 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Other than changes noted here, there have been no material changes in the Company's market risk as of September 29, 2018.

The impact of possible currency devaluations in countries experiencing high inflation rates or significant exchange fluctuations, including Argentina, can impact our results and financial guidance. Effective July 1, 2018, we will account for Argentina as a highly inflationary economy, as the projected three-year cumulative inflation rate exceeds 100%. Accordingly, our Argentina subsidiary will use the U.S. dollar as its functional currency. Accordingly, changes in the value of the Argentine Peso versus the U.S. dollar applied to our peso-denominated net monetary asset

Table of Contents

position is recorded in income at the time of the change. Net monetary assets denominated in Argentine Pesos are not material as of September 29, 2018.

There have also been periods of increased market volatility and currency exchange rate fluctuations specifically within the United Kingdom and Europe, as a result of the UK referendum held on June 23, 2016, in which voters approved an exit from the European Union, commonly referred to as Brexit. As a result of the referendum, the British government formally initiated the process for withdrawal in March 2017. We recognize that there are still significant uncertainties surrounding the ultimate resolution of Brexit negotiations, and we will continue to monitor any changes that may arise and assess their potential impact on our business.

During 2018, we entered into forward starting interest rate swaps with notional amounts totaling \$300 million, as hedges against interest rate volatility associated with a forecasted issuance of fixed rate debt to be used for general corporate purposes. These swaps were designated as cash flow hedges. The forward starting interest rate swaps were settled upon issuance of fixed rate debt. A resulting aggregate gain immaterial to the financial statements was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and will be amortized as interest expense over the life of the related fixed rate debt. Refer to Note 6 within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information related to the fixed rate debt issuance.

During 2018, we entered into cross currency swaps with notional amounts totaling approximately \$688 million, as hedges against foreign currency volatility associated with our net investment in our wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries. These swaps were designated as net investment hedges. The cross currency swaps were still outstanding as of September 29, 2018, representing a settlement receivable of \$36 million.

We have interest rate swaps with notional amounts totaling \$1.3 billion and \$2.3 billion outstanding at September 29, 2018 and December 30, 2017, respectively, representing a net settlement obligation of \$33 million and \$54 million, respectively. The interest rate swaps are designated as fair value hedges of certain U.S. Dollar debt. During the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2018, we settled interest rate swaps with notional amounts totaling approximately \$869 million which were previously designated as fair value hedges of certain U.S. Dollar Notes. We recorded an aggregate loss of \$49 million related to the settled swaps that will be amortized as interest expense over the life of the related fixed rate debt. Assuming average variable rate debt levels during the year, a one percentage point increase in interest rates would have increased interest expense by approximately \$19 million and \$27 million at September 29, 2018 and December 30, 2017, respectively.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure under Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e). Disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. As of September 29, 2018, we carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures.

Based on the foregoing, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Kellogg's Project K initiative which includes the reorganization and relocation of certain financial, information technology, and logistics and distribution processes; internal to the organization was initiated in 2014. This initiative is expected to continue through 2018 and will continue to impact the design of our control framework. During efforts associated with Project K, we have implemented additional controls to monitor and maintain appropriate internal controls over financial reporting. There were no other changes during the quarter ended September 29, 2018, that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal controls over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

KELLOGG COMPANY

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in our risk factors from those disclosed in Part I, Item 1A to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2017. The risk factors disclosed under those Reports in addition to the other information set forth in this Report, could materially affect our business, financial condition, or results. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we deem to be immaterial could also materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, or results.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

In December 2017, the board of directors approved an authorization to repurchase of up to \$1.5 billion of our common stock beginning in January 2018 through December 2019. This authorization is intended to allow us to repurchase shares for general corporate purposes and to offset issuances for employee benefit programs. During the third quarter of 2018, the Company repurchased 0.9 million shares for a total of \$70 million.

The following table provides information with respect to purchases of common shares under programs authorized by our board of directors during the quarter ended September 29, 2018.

(c) Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

(millions, except per share data)

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid Per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
Month #1:				
7/1/2018 - 7/28/2018	—	\$ —	—	\$ 1,450
Month #2:				
7/29/2018 - 8/25/2018	0.6	\$ 72.59	0.6	\$ 1,405
Month #3:				
8/26/2018 - 9/29/2018	0.3	\$ 71.76	0.3	\$ 1,380
Total	0.9	\$ 72.59	0.9	

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits:

- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(e)/15d-14(a) Certification from Steven A. Cahillane
- 31.2 Rule 13a-14(e)/15d-14(a) Certification from Fareed Khan
- 32.1 Section 1350 Certification from Steven A. Cahillane
- 32.2 Section 1350 Certification from Fareed Khan
- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document
- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
- 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

Table of Contents

KELLOGG COMPANY

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

KELLOGG COMPANY

/s/ Fareed Khan

Fareed Khan

Principal Financial Officer;

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

/s/ Kurt Forche

Kurt Forche

Principal Accounting Officer;

Vice President and Corporate Controller

Date: November 1, 2018

Table of Contents

KELLOGG COMPANY
EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description	Electronic (E)
		Paper (P)
		Incorp. By
		Ref. (IBRF)
<u>31.1</u>	Rule 13a-14(e)/15d-14(a) Certification from Steven A. Cahillane	E
<u>31.2</u>	Rule 13a-14(e)/15d-14(a) Certification from Fareed Khan	E
<u>32.1</u>	Section 1350 Certification from Steven A. Cahillane	E
<u>32.2</u>	Section 1350 Certification from Fareed Khan	E
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	E
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	E
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	E
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	E
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document	E
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	E