



2018 Kellogg's Responsible Sourcing Pilot Evaluation and Report

Dec 18, 2018

The purpose of the pilot verification was to 1) identify points of improvement for the Kellogg Responsible Sourcing program and protocol, and 2) ensure compliance of the Kellogg Responsible Sourcing criteria at both the supplier and Kellogg level. This included a review of indicators at the farmer level through the support and documentation maintained by the supplier.

The Kellogg Responsible Sourcing Pilot evaluation took place over the course of two assessments. The first occurred on November 2, 2018 with Kellogg's representative Amy Senter and the second was completed on December 3rd, with Paco Marti, Pilar Gonzalez and Manuel Ochoa representing the Kellogg supplier DACSA.

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Scope of Verification

The scope of this pilot was first to determine if the criteria required in the Kellogg Responsible Sourcing Verification Protocol was able to be implemented and verified both at the Kellogg-level and supplier-level. Due to restrictions on the access to direct farmer interviews, the main focus of the verification was on the supplier and its supporting evidence into the practices of growers supplying into the Kellogg's supply chain. One key document was the Kellogg Grower Survey ("KGS"). The KGS was collected by the supplier from a sample of growers supplying into the supply chain. The verifier evaluated the KGS' to understand the farmer data, how it was collected and how this data was aggregated into a KPI report.

The second part of this pilot was to verify whether the volumes of corn used for the production of European¹ corn flakes in 2018 met the standard as outlined by Kellogg's Responsibly Sourced Criteria. The accuracy of the farmer data was checked at the supplier level.

Summary of Supply Chain

DACSA is a large milling company that aggregates corn and rice among other crops. DACSA purchases flint corn from 3 suppliers in Argentina, and in turn sells this corn to Kellogg. DACSA does not directly source from the farmers, but rather purchases raw material from the farmer cooperatives and/or grain companies who contract farmers. These companies are known here as aggregators. The number of aggregators from which DACSA purchases flint corn from changes minimally year on year. Although DACSA does not hold direct contracts with the growers, DACSA was aware of which growers were involved in the production of flint corn. This is because flint corn is a specialty crop, which is not generally grown in Argentina². DACSA provides monetary support for several of the growers involved in the project. At DACSA's milling facilities, the corn is milled into corn grits, which are purchased and used by Kellogg to produce Kellogg's corn flakes.

A visual summary of the supply chain is shown in figure 1 below.

Kellogg purchases between 70,000 and 80,000 metric tons of flint corn grits from DACSA on an annual basis. About 80% of this volume comes from DACSA's U.K. facility in Liverpool and about 20% comes from their operations in Valencia, Spain.

¹ Austria, Benelux, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, MED/CEE, ROI, ROW CEE

² Argentina grows mainly GMO corn. Flint corn is non-GMO.

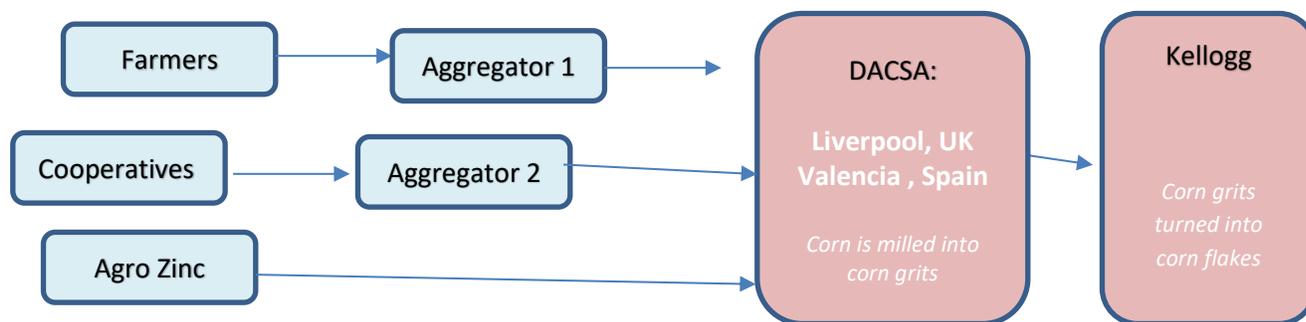


Figure 1: Visual representation of the supply chain

Observations

The following are observations that do not indicate any compliance issues. They reflect certain aspects of the assessment that were unclear and/or needing further explanations.

1. The crop year of Argentine corn goes from June to June. It should be clear for future verifications if the corn within the scope is produced from January 2017-December 2017, or from June 2017 to June 2018.
2. Aggregated data is not reflective of information on paper surveys. During the transfer of data from paper sources gathered from growers to entry into the Kellogg platform, data was either lost and/or incorrectly entered. When comparing a sample of 6 paper surveys with the digitized versions of the same surveys (used to calculate the KPIs), the following discrepancies were identified:
 - The seed density reported by growers on the paper surveys were not reflected in the digital versions
 - The digital versions of the surveys were often not as complete as the paper versions
 - The growers had the option for free-text answers, which were not always shown in the digital aggregation
 - The propane indicator is using a binary coding for grower responses
 - In different aggregated reports the total number of growers involved in the calculations deviated from 33 to 47 (47 on the dashboard, 33 on paper)
 - The reason for this was explained by the data company. They counted the number of growers represented by each survey, not the number of surveys collected.
3. There exist some inconsistencies in reporting. Confusion existed between acreage and volumes when verifying different information.
 - For the farmer level KPIs, focus on hectares (ha). For the supplier level volume proxies, focus on volumes.

Points of Improvement

The following are points of attention that require additional evaluation and should be further expanded upon in the standard.

1. There should be a maximum number of non-conformities for which the client can show evidence of corrective actions and compliance within the 90 day period. Or Kellogg may decide to only allow the use of claims on-pack after the evidence has been submitted and the NCs have been closed.

Recommendation: Kellogg should only use the logo/on-pack claim after the evidence has been submitted and the NCs have been closed.

2. The different items/criteria for the following criteria should be better clarified:
 - How to verify a risk assessment.
 - Which questions from the grower survey represent the nutrient management plan metric.

Recommendation: use the metric regarding amount of fertilizer, types of fertilizers, number of applications that the growers reported on, and whether or not the grower conducts soil analyses to identify if there is a nutrient management plan in place

3. The process of survey completion and data validation should be better controlled and evaluated.

Recommendation: Kellogg should train their suppliers involved in the program before the deployment of surveys on how these surveys should be processed.

4. The metric regarding seed density is better defined through the number of seeds/ha and not by kg/ha. Each corn seed variety weighs differently, whereas the number of seeds/ha identifies how many plants per ha were cultivated.

5. The language translations of the KGS in the online platform are not updated to the last version of the KGS. For example, the latest English version of the survey includes questions related to buffer strips, while the Spanish language version does not.

Summary of Non-conformities

The following sections highlight the findings covering each level of the criteria. First is a summary outlining all non-conformities (in red) found at every level. Following this is a break down of criteria per level of the assessment (Kellogg, supplier, and farmer) and the findings for each. An additional summary outlining the non-conformities and final results can be found in the document titled “Pilot _ Kellogg Group Claim Report.”

Kellogg-level non-conformities

Environmental Non-Conformities			
E1	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>Measured continuous improvement on 100% of acres for product specific ingredient by supplier (include 100% response to main KGS KPIs)</p>	<p>Findings:</p> <p>7,754 ha are represented in the grower surveys, not 12,867 ha They have measured the work on 60% of the acres, not 100%.</p> <p>The information was collected for the 2017 crop season, and it is not possible to trace the missing 40% of information to growers from that time frame.</p>	<p>Corrective Action Plan:</p> <p>Future claims should be based on survey data covering 100% of the acreage needed to reach the volume of corn grits for the end product</p>

The above finding is not considered a non-conformity for the purposes of the pilot. It is considered a point of attention that would result in a non-conformity in future assessments.

Farmer-level non conformities

Environmental Non-Conformities			
E3	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>Implemented conservation practices to this threshold (must meet 4 of 6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >60% conservation tillage • >40% cover crops and/or continuous cover • >20% buffer strips • >40% have a nutrient management plan in place • >50% practice laser leveling • >20% conservation irrigation practices (drip, channel, rainfed) 	<p>Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation tillage: includes no-till and minimum-till. 76.75% reaching this • Cover crop/permanent cover: looked at permanent soil cover + cover crop: 38.5% reach this KPI • Buffer strips: 32.8% • Nutrient management plan: Raw data reported by growers do not match aggregated values, which were subject to additional data cleansing for quality assurance purposes. Looked at soil analyses, if nutrients were reported on, and if they could report on the number of applications 	<p>Corrective Action Plan:</p> <p>Future claims should be based on 100% of acreage needed. As of now, these thresholds are met on 76.75%, 38.5%, 32.8%, 76.75%, 0% and 98% of 60% of the growers involved in the production. 4 of the 6 KPIs were reached.</p> <p>Phone call with the data aggregator to understand how they calculated the KPIs reported by Kellogg's, and correction of data aggregation. The data related to nutrient management plan was found to be incorrect in the original</p>

		<p>x year: 76.75% reach this KPI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laser leveling: no farmer applies this practice • Conservation practices: 98% have rainfed operations 	<p>raw data, due to a coding error. This error was corrected by Kellogg on Dec 12.</p> <p>Additionally, future iterations of the Kellogg Grower Survey online interface and database should include improved controls for data coding and value ranges for quantitative answers provided by growers, in order to improve data quality overall. In one instance, grower responses were not coded correctly in the 2017 database and needed to be corrected.</p>
E4	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>Implemented conservation practices to this threshold (all should be met)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% implementing an integrated pest management plan • 100% no deforestation • 100% legal right to farm the lands 	<p>Findings:</p> <p>54.55% of the ha represented in the surveys implement an integrated pest management plan</p> <p>Deforestation and legality of land use are not currently within scope for the Kellogg Grower Survey.</p>	<p>Corrective Action Plan:</p> <p>IPM is being addressed in trainings led by DACSA and/or Kellogg. Growers representing 9,000 ha have already participated in these trainings.</p> <p>Future project participants should sign a self-declaration indicating that their production areas have not been deforested in the last 10 years; and that they have the legal right to farm the lands on which they are producing this crop.</p>
Social Non-Conformities			
S2	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>Farm workers are supported by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% are trained in Health & Safety • 100% indicating the use of PPE 	<p>Findings:</p> <p>Health and Safety Trainings: Counted all "yes" responses. Growers associated with 95% of ha represented through the surveys have access to health and safety trainings.</p> <p>Use of PPE: Counted all "yes" responses. Growers associated with 96.7% of ha represented through the surveys report using EPP.</p>	<p>Corrective Action Plan:</p> <p>Future claims need to be based on 100% of acreage needed. Currently, these thresholds are being met by 95% and 96.7% of 60% of the growers producing/selling.</p> <p>DACSA and Kellogg are engaging in trainings with growers representing at least 9,000 ha. These trainings appropriately cover both</p>

			<p>health and safety as well as the use of personal protective equipment.</p> <p>Additionally, future iterations of the Kellogg Grower Survey online interface and database should include improved controls for data coding, value ranges for quantitative answers provided by growers, and a review of data cleansing methods, in order to improve data quality for individual surveys and in aggregate.</p>
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Findings per level of assessment

The sections below highlight all other findings at the three levels which were verified (Kellogg, supplier, grower). The criteria outlined per level are the ones corresponding to each actor/level.

Kellogg-level findings

Kellogg-level information was verified through a tele-conference and an exchange of documents from Kellogg to Control Union. The following were the result of this document review and interview with Kellogg representative(s). There was one non-conformity found noted above and below. These findings can also be found in the document titled “Pilot Checklist Responsible Sourcing Criteria.”

Environmental			
E5	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>Kellogg engaged in annual support with project plan in place (ie. Funding for, trainings, data reporting, expert partnership)</p>	<p>Findings:</p> <p>Kellogg partially funds the creation of informational booklets for growers. These booklets are printed in the local language and cover better production practices. They are presented to the growers during a conference (also sponsored by Kellogg).</p> <p>This conference is attended by growers in the region, who source to Kellogg’s suppliers (DACSA, and their aggregators). The growers who receive the booklet are the same</p>	<p>Corrective Action Plan:</p> <p>None needed</p>

		<p>ones who grow flint corn for these suppliers. (Image 1 seen in Annex)</p> <p>Kellogg also supports the growers throughout the project by contracting a professor from University of Rosario, to help growers during their production and to gather information from the growers for the KGS.</p>	
E6	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>Environmental Risk Assessment (including deforestation and water) (if high risk, mitigation plan)</p>	<p>Findings:</p> <p>Kellogg created a risk assessment based on general research into corn production in Argentina, as well as on a more precise risk assessment created by the NGO service provider Technoserve. The risk assessment made by Kellogg shows that the corn production area could have been deforested.</p> <p>If a grower is shown to be in a high-risk area, there is an issue action team, who removes the grower from their supply chain, or creates actions via the supplier to remediate the problems.</p>	<p>Corrective Action Plan:</p> <p>None needed</p>
Governance			
G2	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>Programs are with contract suppliers of the life of the project (consistency)</p>	<p>Findings:</p> <p>Kellogg's and DACSA have a longstanding commercial relationship. DACSA has been supplying Kellogg with corn grits since the 1990s, and they are Kellogg biggest supplier in Europe.</p>	<p>Corrective Action Plan:</p> <p>None needed</p>
G3	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>Volume proxy = total sourcing</p>	<p>Findings:</p> <p>The conversion rate as indicated by Kellogg (2) was confirmed by DACSA</p>	<p>Corrective Action Plan:</p> <p>None needed</p>
G4	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>3rd party assessment of reputational risk and internal risk assessment</p>	<p>Findings:</p> <p>Kellogg's works with Technoserve to identify risks in priority ingredients and each region. This risk assessment is focused on small holders and does not include the Argentina corn supply chain.</p>	<p>Corrective Action Plan:</p> <p>None needed</p>

		The risk assessment and outlined action plans for identified risks were considered sufficient.	
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Supplier-level findings

Supplier level information was checked at the suppliers' headquarters in Valencia, Spain. This included a document review where existing and relevant documentation for each point was checked. In addition, interviews were held with responsible personnel within the company for this project.

No non-conformities were found at this level.

Environmental			
E2	Criteria: Supplier reports to CDP Supply Chain (including Scope 1 & 2 emissions)	Findings: DACSA has a CDP certificate, showing that they submitted information for the product of 2017. Started to record information in the platform in 2009. Publicly at level D-, and Spain average is at C-	Corrective Action Plan: None needed
E5	Criteria: Kellogg engaged in annual support with project plan in place (ie. Funding for trainings, data reporting, expert partnership)	Findings: DACSA takes part and helps fund workshops and trainings for the growers. These workshops happen periodically. Before they used to cover solely agronomic practices related to the production of flint corn in Argentina. Now, they are incorporating aspects related to the responsibly Sourced Criteria, like the use of EPP and other health and safety topics.	Corrective Action Plan: None needed
Social			
S1	Criteria: 3rd party validation of compliance to social accountability programs	Findings: DACSA has completed a SMETA audit of 4 pillars, in Valencia, UK and Poland. Passed in 2018, needs to be validated every 3 years	Corrective Action Plan: None needed
S3	Criteria:	Findings:	Corrective Action Plan: None needed

	All suppliers have signed the Kellogg Code of Conduct	DACSA has completed a SMETA audit of 4 pillars, in Valencia, UK and Poland. Passed in 2018, needs to be validated every 3 years	
Governance			
G1	Criteria: Farms with the above criteria must sell into Kellogg supplier (on average)	Findings: DACSA is involved with growing 1.452 million HA of flint corn. From this, 200,000 tons of corn are grown. In the year 2017/2018, DACSA sold 73,600 tons of corn to Kellogg's.	Corrective Action Plan: None needed
G2	Criteria: Programs are with contract suppliers of the life of the project (consistency)	Findings: DACSA produces flint corn with 3 suppliers, and they have a financial relationship with some of the growers involved in the production. (DACSA funds some of the production for the growers)	Corrective Action Plan: None needed
G3	Criteria: Volume proxy = total sourcing	Findings: DACSA is involved with growing 1.452 million HA of flint corn. From this, 200,000 tons of corn are grown. In the year 2017/2018, DACSA sold 73,600 tons of corn to Kellogg's. The method of volume tracking used was the mass balance approach. All of the corn sold to Kellogg's is involved in the project. The volumes that DACSA sells to Kellogg represent only a fraction of the corn purchased from the growers (through DACSA) (no option to sell more than what is in the chain). DACSA works with Technoserve to verify the identity of the corn. They evaluate the production of the corn at each stage, by visiting different farmers involved in the project. At the time of shipment, the corn is traced back to the supplier of the supplier from which DACSA purchases from (i.e.	Corrective Action Plan: None needed

		one shipment that we looked at had corn from A.C.A, and the report identified which grower groups/region produced for ACA for that shipment (image 2 in the annex).	
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Farmer-level findings

Farmer level information was checked at the supplier’s headquarters by comparing a sample of the paper surveys with the aggregated data sheet supplied by Kellogg.

In addition to this document check, we reviewed existing training materials for farmers and the process by which the information was obtained from the farmers.

Total number of surveys	33
Total farmers represented	47
Total HA reported on	7,754
Total surveys checked	6 (square root of 33)

The verification also included an interview with the data aggregator, who explained the process of data aggregation and calculation method for each KPI.

The chart below shows the calculation for each criteria, as conducted by the verifier after discussing the methodology with the aggregator. These numbers were calculated by checking the survey answers in an Excel sheet showing every answer of every Kellogg Grower Survey. The ha related to each positive/related response was added together, and divided by the total number of ha reported on (7,754).

KPI	“Yes” HA	“Yes” % HA represented
Minimum/no till		76.75%
Cover crop/permanent cover	2,986	38.5%
Buffer Strips (Wind break rows and/or erosion barriers)	2,544	32.8%
Nutrient Management Plan	5,951	76.75%
Soil Tests	5,951	76.75%
Nutrient Applied Number of applications	7,754	100%

Laser Leveling	-	-
Rainfed Irrigation	7,599	98%
IPM	4,228	54.55%
Deforestation	-	-
Legal Use of Land	-	-
Trainings health and safety	7,403	95%
Use of EPP	7,499	96.7%

It should be noted that due to the fact that there is only 60% of the ha represented in the grower data, the thresholds for reaching the KPIs are skewed. As this is the first-year pilot, this is not seen as a non-conformity but going forward all future verifications should include 100% of ha needed to create the final corn flakes. Other non-conformities which were found are being closed through corrective actions such as trainings given to the growers via DACSA and Kellogg. Additionally, the criteria regarding buffer strips was counted via responses to an open-ended question, where the grower had to fill in which practices they were implementing to mitigate climate risks. Future surveys will have a direct question regarding the use of buffer strips.

Grower-level findings

Environmental			
E3	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>Implemented conservation practices to this threshold (must meet 4 of 6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >60% conservation tillage • >40% cover crops and/or continuous cover • >20% buffer strips • >40% have a nutrient management plan in place • >50% practice laser leveling • >20% conservation irrigation practices (drip, channel, rainfed) 	<p>Findings:</p> <p>Conservation tillage: includes No till, and Minimum till. 76.75% reaching this</p> <p>Cover crop/permanent cover: looked at permanent soil cover + cover crop: 38.5% reach this KPI</p> <p>Buffer strips: 32.8%</p> <p>Nutrient management plan: Raw data reported by growers do not match aggregated values, which were subject to additional data cleansing for quality assurance purposes. Looked at soil analyses, if nutrients were reported on, and if they could report on the number of applications x year: 76.75% reach this KPI. Looked at soil analyses, if nutrients were reported on, and if they could report on the number of applications x year: 76.75% reach this KPI</p>	<p>Corrective Action Plan:</p> <p>Future claims should be based on 100% of acreage needed. As of now, these thresholds are met on 76.75%, 38.5%, 32.8%, 76.75%, 0% and 98% of 60% of the growers involved in the production. 4 of the 6 KPIs were reached.</p> <p>Phone call with the data aggregator to understand how they calculated the KPIs reported by Kellogg's, and correction of data aggregation. The data related to nutrient management plan was found to be incorrect in the original raw data, due to a coding error. This error</p>

		<p>laser leveling: no grower applies this practice</p> <p>Conservation practices: 98% have rainfed operations</p>	<p>was corrected by Kellogg on Dec 12.</p> <p>Additionally, future iterations of the Kellogg Grower Survey online interface and database should include improved controls for data coding and value ranges for quantitative answers provided by growers, in order to improve data quality overall. In one instance, grower responses were not coded correctly in the 2017 database and needed to be corrected.</p>
E4	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>Implemented conservation practices to this threshold (all should be met)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% implementing an integrated pest management plan • 100% no deforestation • 100% legal right to farm the lands 	<p>Findings:</p> <p>54.55% of the ha represented in the surveys implement an integrated pest management plan</p> <p>Deforestation and legality of land use are not currently within scope for the Kellogg Grower Survey.</p>	<p>Corrective Action Plan:</p> <p>IPM is being addressed in trainings led by DACSA and/or Kellogg. Growers representing 9,000 ha have already participated in these trainings.</p> <p>Future project participants should sign a self-declaration indicating that their production areas have not been deforested in the last 10 years; and that they have the legal right to farm the lands on which they are producing this crop. Preparation of these declarations is in process within Kellogg.</p>
Social			
S2	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>Farm workers are supported by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% are trained in Health & Safety • 100% indicating the use of PPE 	<p>Findings:</p> <p>Health and Safety Trainings: Counted all "yes" responses. Growers associated with 95% of ha represented through the surveys have access to health and safety trainings.</p>	<p>Corrective Action Plan:</p> <p>Future claims need to be based on 100% of acreage needed. Currently, these thresholds are being met by 95% and 96.7% of 60% of the growers</p>

		<p>Use of PPE: Counted all "yes" responses. Growers associated with 96.7% of ha represented through the surveys report using EPP.</p>	<p>producing/selling.</p> <p>DACSA and Kellogg are engaging in trainings with growers representing at least 9,000 ha. These trainings appropriately cover both health and safety as well as the use of personal protective equipment.</p> <p>Additionally, future iterations of the Kellogg Grower Survey online interface and database should include improved controls for data coding, value ranges for quantitative answers provided by growers, and a review of data cleansing methods, in order to improve data quality for individual surveys and in aggregate.</p>
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Conclusions

Control Union (CU) greatly appreciated the cooperation from the representatives of Kellogg and DACSA during the duration of this pilot. Both parties provided the transparency needed to successfully conduct the first pilot audit for the Kellogg Responsible Sourcing program.

Taking the conditions below into consideration, CU concludes that the flint corn used for the production of corn flakes on the European market in 2018 was sourced responsibly as per the criteria in the Responsible Sourcing program of Kellogg.

Based on the interviews and document reviews conducted by CU, the following non-compliances to the Kellogg Responsible Sourcing program were identified. As the program allows a 90 day period to solve NCs, an external review is necessary before the end of this period to show evidence of compliance and close the listed NCs.

- Criteria E4 on farm level environmental practices
 - This is being rectified by conducting additional trainings including IPM, through which growers representing 100% of the ha needed for the claim will be included
- Criteria S2 on farm level social practices was found to not be reached by 100% of the growers.
 - This is being rectified by conducting additional trainings including health and safety + PPE use, through which growers representing 100% of the ha needed for the claim will be included

It should be noted that this report is the result of a pilot audit of the Kellogg Responsible Sourcing program. The majority of the farm data collection conducted by DACSA had been performed simultaneously with the approval process of the final requirements of this program. In order to not lose momentum within the program and recognize efforts made by DACSA, Kellogg decided to adjust parts of the requirements to better reflect the starting phase of the program. This resulted in the following adjustments to the requirements which need to be addressed in future audits and shall be considered observations (instead of NCs) in this pilot audit:

- KGS covered 60% of hectares included in the responsibly sourcing claim at the time of the pilot audit. In future audits, the requirement of the Kellogg Responsible Sourcing program is to cover 100% of hectares.
- Several KGS contained information on more than one farm in this pilot phase. The recommendation of the Kellogg Responsible Sourcing program is to require suppliers to complete one KGS per farmer, rather than aggregating data for multiple farmers into one survey response. This should be implemented within one year following the pilot audit.
- The inclusion of self-declarations for growers on the environmental criteria E4 was introduced to the program while the pilot was in process. Future projects will require a grower to declare that their lands have not been deforested and that they have the legal right to use the land. In addition, the threshold for IPM use also increased, and the supplier is now including this topic in farmer outreach programs/trainings.

Finally, it is important to emphasize the necessity for Kellogg to communicate in a clear manner on the progress of the Responsible Sourcing program and the amended requirements for this pilot audit to their consumers and stakeholders.

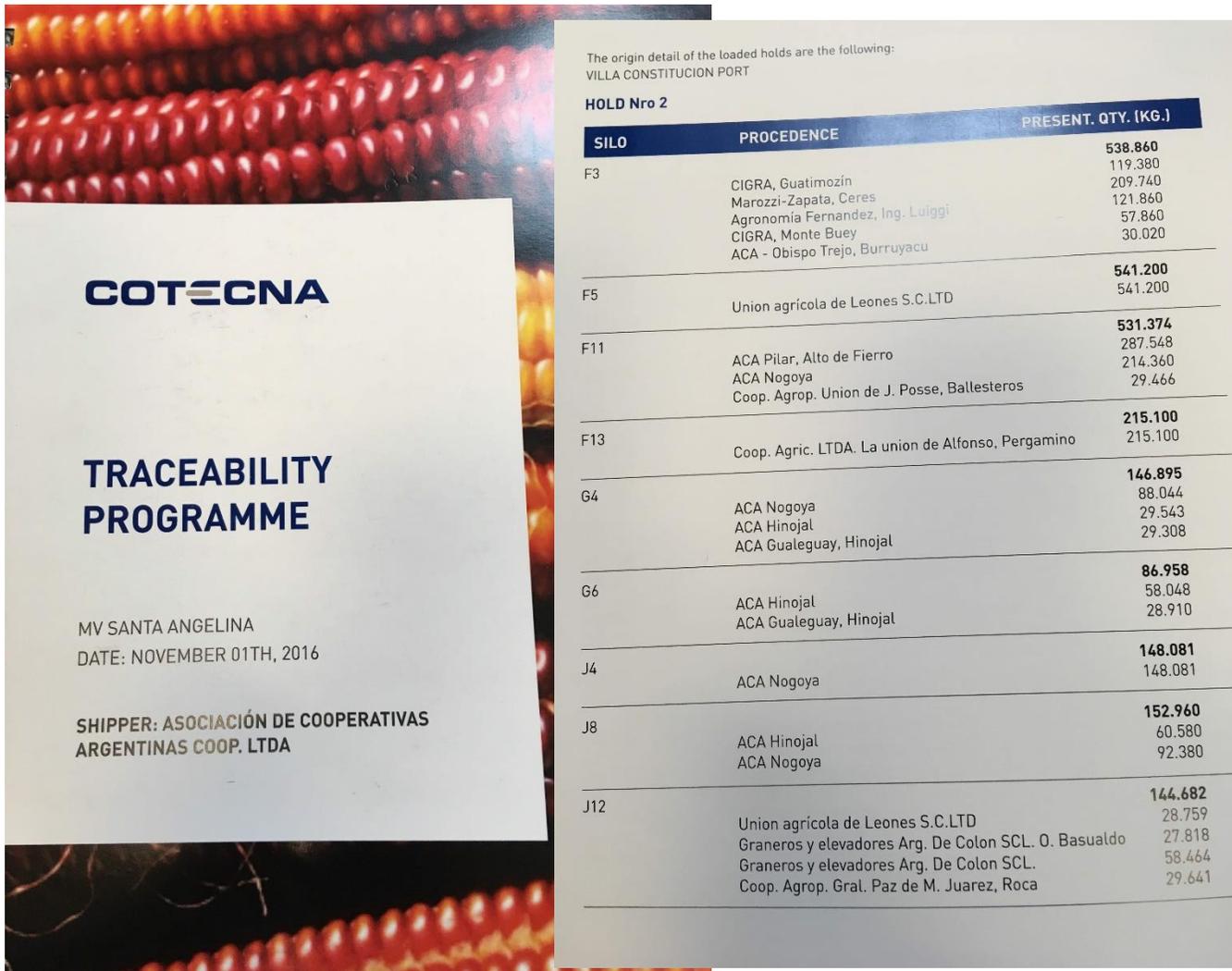
Control Union Certifications North America LLC.

Email: usacertifications@controlunion.com

Annex Photos



Image 1: Photo showing the booklets created by DACSA and Kellogg, outlining new/improved growing methods. The latest version includes a bit about Kellogg's Responsibly Sourced Program.



The origin detail of the loaded holds are the following:
VILLA CONSTITUCION PORT

HOLD Nro 2

SILO	PROCEDENCE	PRESENT. QTY. (KG.)
		538.860
F3	CIGRA, Guatimozin Marozzi-Zapata, Ceres Agronomia Fernandez, Ing. Luiggi CIGRA, Monte Buey ACA - Obispo Trejo, Burruyacu	119.380 209.740 121.860 57.860 30.020
F5	Union agrícola de Leones S.C.LTD	541.200 541.200
F11	ACA Pilar, Alto de Fierro ACA Nogoya Coop. Agrop. Union de J. Posse, Ballesteros	531.374 287.548 214.360 29.466
F13	Coop. Agric. LTDA. La union de Alfonso, Pergamino	215.100 215.100
G4	ACA Nogoya ACA Hinojal ACA Gualeguay, Hinojal	146.895 88.044 29.543 29.308
G6	ACA Hinojal ACA Gualeguay, Hinojal	86.958 58.048 28.910
J4	ACA Nogoya	148.081 148.081
J8	ACA Hinojal ACA Nogoya	152.960 60.580 92.380
J12	Union agrícola de Leones S.C.LTD Graneros y elevadores Arg. De Colon SCL. O. Basualdo Graneros y elevadores Arg. De Colon SCL. Coop. Agrop. Gal. Paz de M. Juarez, Roca	144.682 28.759 27.818 58.464 29.641

Image 2: Photos showing the traceability reports behind each shipment. It is a little booklet, outlining which cooperatives and grower groups are behind each of the shipments getting to Valencia/Liverpool, and later sold to Kellogg's (and other clients).