

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2025
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 1-16483



Mondelēz International, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Virginia **52-2284372**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
905 West Fulton Market, Suite 200
Chicago, Illinois **60607**
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code) **(847) 943-4000**

Not Applicable
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A Common Stock, no par value	MDLZ	The Nasdaq Global Select Market
1.625% Notes due 2027	MDLZ27	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC
0.250% Notes due 2028	MDLZ28	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC
0.750% Notes due 2033	MDLZ33	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC
2.375% Notes due 2035	MDLZ35	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC
4.500% Notes due 2035	MDLZ35A	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC
1.375% Notes due 2041	MDLZ41	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC
3.875% Notes due 2045	MDLZ45	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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 every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a 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 filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 ☒

At October 24, 2025, there were 1,290,358,492 shares of the registrant's Class A Common Stock outstanding.

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In this report, for all periods presented, “we,” “us,” “our,” “the Company” and “Mondelēz International” refer to Mondelēz International, Inc. and subsidiaries. References to “Common Stock” refer to our Class A Common Stock.



PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Mondelēz International, Inc. and Subsidiaries Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings (in millions of U.S. dollars, except per share data) (Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net revenues	\$ 9,744	\$ 9,204	\$ 28,041	\$ 26,837
Cost of sales	(7,132)	(6,205)	(20,062)	(16,291)
Gross profit	2,612	2,999	7,979	10,546
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(1,795)	(1,630)	(5,231)	(5,459)
Asset impairments and exit costs	(41)	(176)	(45)	(238)
Amortization of intangible assets	(32)	(40)	(107)	(115)
Operating income	744	1,153	2,596	4,734
Benefit plan non-service (expense)/income	(27)	25	(273)	76
Interest and other expense, net	(22)	(46)	(228)	(146)
Earnings before income taxes	695	1,132	2,095	4,664
Income tax provision	(137)	(326)	(521)	(1,253)
Gain/(loss) on equity method investment transactions	169	(4)	169	(669)
Equity method investment net earnings	19	54	54	133
Net earnings	746	856	1,797	2,875
less: Noncontrolling interest earnings	(3)	(3)	(11)	(9)
Net earnings attributable to Mondelēz International	\$ 743	\$ 853	\$ 1,786	\$ 2,866
Per share data:				
Basic earnings per share attributable to Mondelēz International	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.64	\$ 1.38	\$ 2.13
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Mondelēz International	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.63	\$ 1.37	\$ 2.12

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.



Mondelēz International, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Earnings
(in millions of U.S. dollars)
(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net earnings	\$ 746	\$ 856	\$ 1,797	\$ 2,875
Other comprehensive earnings/(losses), net of tax:				
Currency translation adjustment	(80)	—	812	(611)
Pension and other benefit plans	169	(52)	228	(6)
Derivative cash flow hedges	7	(2)	(10)	(14)
Total other comprehensive earnings/(losses)	96	(54)	1,030	(631)
Comprehensive earnings/(losses)	842	802	2,827	2,244
less: Comprehensive earnings/(losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2)	(13)	(34)	(11)
Comprehensive earnings/(losses) attributable to Mondelēz International	\$ 840	\$ 789	\$ 2,793	\$ 2,233

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.



Mondelēz International, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in millions of U.S. dollars, except share data)
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,367	\$ 1,351
Trade receivables, less allowance (\$39 and \$37, respectively)	4,189	3,874
Other receivables, less allowance (\$37 and \$37, respectively)	1,049	937
Inventories, net	5,098	3,827
Other current assets	1,444	3,253
Total current assets	13,147	13,242
Property, plant and equipment, net	10,333	9,481
Operating lease right-of-use assets	750	767
Goodwill	24,250	23,017
Intangible assets, net	19,611	18,848
Prepaid pension assets	1,132	987
Deferred income taxes	437	333
Equity method investments	669	635
Other assets	1,029	1,187
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 71,358	\$ 68,497
LIABILITIES		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 2,645	\$ 71
Current portion of long-term debt	1,543	2,014
Accounts payable	10,022	9,433
Accrued marketing	2,650	2,558
Accrued employment costs	956	928
Other current liabilities	3,696	4,545
Total current liabilities	21,512	19,549
Long-term debt	17,134	15,664
Long-term operating lease liabilities	611	623
Deferred income taxes	3,451	3,425
Accrued pension costs	356	391
Accrued postretirement health care costs	95	98
Other liabilities	1,970	1,789
TOTAL LIABILITIES	45,129	41,539
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 10)		
EQUITY		
Common Stock, no par value (5,000,000,000 shares authorized, 1,996,537,778 shares issued)	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	32,299	32,276
Retained earnings	36,390	36,476
Accumulated other comprehensive losses	(11,464)	(12,471)
Treasury stock, at cost (706,248,149 and 678,708,640 shares, respectively)	(31,048)	(29,349)
Total Mondelēz International Shareholders' Equity	26,177	26,932
Noncontrolling interest	52	26
TOTAL EQUITY	26,229	26,958
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 71,358	\$ 68,497

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.



Mondelēz International, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Equity
(in millions of U.S. dollars, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Mondelēz International Shareholders' Equity						
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Earnings/ (Losses)	Treasury Stock	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
Three Months Ended September 30, 2025							
Balances at July 1, 2025	\$ —	\$ 32,280	\$ 36,293	\$ (11,561)	\$ (30,819)	\$ 54	\$ 26,247
Comprehensive earnings/(losses):							
Net earnings	—	—	743	—	—	3	746
Other comprehensive earnings/(losses), net of income taxes	—	—	—	97	—	(1)	96
Exercise of stock options and issuance of other stock awards	—	19	—	—	13	—	32
Common Stock repurchased	—	—	—	—	(242)	—	(242)
Cash dividends declared (\$0.500 per share)	—	—	(646)	—	—	—	(646)
Dividends paid on noncontrolling interest and other activities	—	—	—	—	—	(4)	(4)
Balances at September 30, 2025	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 32,299</u>	<u>\$ 36,390</u>	<u>\$ (11,464)</u>	<u>\$ (31,048)</u>	<u>\$ 52</u>	<u>\$ 26,229</u>
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025							
Balances at January 1, 2025	\$ —	\$ 32,276	\$ 36,476	\$ (12,471)	\$ (29,349)	\$ 26	\$ 26,958
Comprehensive earnings/(losses):							
Net earnings	—	—	1,786	—	—	11	1,797
Other comprehensive earnings/(losses), net of income taxes	—	—	—	1,007	—	23	1,030
Exercise of stock options and issuance of other stock awards	—	23	(4)	—	123	—	142
Common Stock repurchased	—	—	—	—	(1,822)	—	(1,822)
Cash dividends declared (\$1.440 per share)	—	—	(1,868)	—	—	—	(1,868)
Dividends paid on noncontrolling interest and other activities	—	—	—	—	—	(8)	(8)
Balances at September 30, 2025	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 32,299</u>	<u>\$ 36,390</u>	<u>\$ (11,464)</u>	<u>\$ (31,048)</u>	<u>\$ 52</u>	<u>\$ 26,229</u>
Three Months Ended September 30, 2024							
Balances at July 1, 2024	\$ —	\$ 32,200	\$ 35,108	\$ (11,515)	\$ (28,104)	\$ 29	\$ 27,718
Comprehensive earnings/(losses):							
Net earnings	—	—	853	—	—	3	856
Other comprehensive earnings/(losses), net of income taxes	—	—	—	(64)	—	10	(54)
Exercise of stock options and issuance of other stock awards	—	44	2	—	69	—	115
Common Stock repurchased	—	—	—	—	(107)	—	(107)
Cash dividends declared (\$0.470 per share)	—	—	(632)	—	—	—	(632)
Dividends paid on noncontrolling interest and other activities	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	(5)
Balances at September 30, 2024	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 32,244</u>	<u>\$ 35,331</u>	<u>\$ (11,579)</u>	<u>\$ (28,142)</u>	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>\$ 27,891</u>
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024							
Balances at January 1, 2024	\$ —	\$ 32,216	\$ 34,236	\$ (10,946)	\$ (27,174)	\$ 34	\$ 28,366
Comprehensive earnings/(losses):							
Net earnings	—	—	2,866	—	—	9	2,875
Other comprehensive earnings/(losses), net of income taxes	—	—	—	(633)	—	2	(631)
Exercise of stock options and issuance of other stock awards	—	28	5	—	206	—	239
Common Stock repurchased	—	—	—	—	(1,174)	—	(1,174)
Cash dividends declared (\$1.320 per share)	—	—	(1,776)	—	—	—	(1,776)
Dividends paid on noncontrolling interest and other activities	—	—	—	—	—	(8)	(8)
Balances at September 30, 2024	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 32,244</u>	<u>\$ 35,331</u>	<u>\$ (11,579)</u>	<u>\$ (28,142)</u>	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>\$ 27,891</u>

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.



Mondelēz International, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in millions of U.S. dollars)
(Unaudited)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024
CASH PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net earnings	\$ 1,797	\$ 2,875
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to operating cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,006	971
Stock-based compensation expense	84	112
Deferred income tax (benefit)/provision	(158)	167
Asset impairments and accelerated depreciation	55	210
Loss on equity method investment transactions	—	669
Equity method investment net earnings	(54)	(140)
Distributions from equity method investments	45	115
Unrealized loss on derivative contracts	1,161	104
Contingent consideration adjustments	(26)	(311)
Other non-cash items, net	109	93
Change in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions and divestitures:		
Receivables, net	(92)	(270)
Inventories, net	(967)	(710)
Accounts payable	(159)	951
Other current assets	(30)	(287)
Other current liabilities	(903)	(992)
Change in pension and postretirement assets and liabilities, net	249	(106)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,117	3,451
CASH PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures	(881)	(982)
Acquisitions, net of cash received	(15)	—
Proceeds from divestitures	4	4
Proceeds from derivative settlements	54	191
Payments for derivative settlements	(165)	(150)
Proceeds from/(contributions to) investments	65	(249)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment and other	8	16
Net cash used in investing activities	(930)	(1,170)
CASH PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net issuance of short-term borrowings	2,569	1,065
Long-term debt proceeds	1,594	1,671
Long-term debt repayments	(1,782)	(2,517)
Repurchases of Common Stock	(1,893)	(1,187)
Dividends paid	(1,842)	(1,722)
Other	8	132
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,346)	(2,558)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	225	(34)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash:		
Increase/(decrease)	66	(311)
Balance at beginning of period	1,400	1,884
Balance at end of period	\$ 1,466	\$ 1,573

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.



Mondelēz International, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

Our interim condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") have been omitted. It is management's opinion that these financial statements include all normal and recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of our results of operations, financial position and cash flows. Results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of future or annual results. For a complete set of consolidated financial statements and related notes, refer to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Principles of Consolidation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include Mondelēz International, Inc. as well as our wholly owned and majority owned subsidiaries, except our Venezuelan subsidiaries that were deconsolidated in 2015. All intercompany transactions are eliminated. The noncontrolling interest represents the noncontrolling investors' interests in the results of subsidiaries that we control and consolidate. We account for investments in common stock or in-substance common stock over which we exercise significant influence under the equity method of accounting.

Highly Inflationary Accounting

Within our consolidated entities, Argentina, Türkiye, Egypt and Nigeria are accounted for as highly inflationary countries. Argentina, Türkiye, Egypt and Nigeria represent 1.1%, 0.6%, 0.5% and 0.3%, respectively, of our consolidated net revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 1.4%, 0.7%, 0.5% and 0.3% of our consolidated net revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2025. The aggregate losses from remeasurements of monetary assets and liabilities into our reporting currency for the highly inflationary countries were \$9 million and \$9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and \$24 million and \$26 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Given the continued volatility of these currencies, impacts to our financial statements in future periods could be significantly different from historical levels.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

Cash and cash equivalents include demand deposits with banks and all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Restricted cash primarily includes cash held on behalf of financial institutions in accordance with accounts receivable factoring arrangements and letters of credit arrangements with legally restricted cash collateral provisions. Restricted cash is recorded within other current assets and was \$99 million as of September 30, 2025 and \$49 million as of December 31, 2024. Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash was \$1,466 million as of September 30, 2025 and \$1,400 million as of December 31, 2024.

Allowances for Credit Losses

Changes in allowances for credit losses consisted of:

	Allowance for Trade Receivables	Allowance for Other Current Receivables	Allowance for Long-Term Receivables
	(in millions)		
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ (37)	\$ (37)	\$ (16)
Net (provision)/recovery for expected credit losses	(1)	4	—
Write-offs charged against the allowance	2	1	—
Currency and other	(3)	(5)	(3)
Balance at September 30, 2025	<u>\$ (39)</u>	<u>\$ (37)</u>	<u>\$ (19)</u>

Transfers of Financial Assets

The outstanding principal amount of receivables under our uncommitted revolving non-recourse accounts receivable factoring arrangements amounted to \$857 million as of September 30, 2025 and \$159 million as of December 31, 2024. The incremental cost of factoring receivables under this arrangement was not material for all periods presented. The proceeds from the sales of receivables are included in cash from operating activities in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.



Non-Cash Lease Transactions

We recorded \$119 million in operating lease and \$139 million in finance lease right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and \$244 million in operating lease and \$90 million in finance lease right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations during the nine months ended September 30, 2024.

Supply Chain Financing

As part of our continued efforts to improve our working capital efficiency, we have worked with our suppliers over the past several years to optimize our terms and conditions, which include the extension of payment terms. We also facilitate voluntary supply chain financing ("SCF") programs through several participating financial institutions. Amounts due to our suppliers that elected to participate in the SCF program are included in *Accounts payable* in our consolidated balance sheets. Our outstanding obligations confirmed as valid under our SCF program are \$3.6 billion and \$3.7 billion as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2023, the FASB issued an Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") to enhance the transparency of annual income tax disclosures, primarily related to the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024 with early adoption permitted. We will adopt the guidance when it becomes effective, for our annual reporting for the year ending December 31, 2025.

In November 2024, the FASB issued an ASU that will require incremental disclosures in the notes to the financial statements to disaggregate income statement expense line items into specified expense categories and to provide additional information about certain expenses. The guidance is effective for the first annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2026 and for interim reporting periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The guidance may be applied either on a prospective or retrospective basis. We currently expect to adopt the guidance when it becomes effective, for our annual reporting for the year ending December 31, 2027 and for our interim reporting in the first quarter of 2028. We are currently assessing whether we will adopt the guidance on a prospective or retrospective basis.

In July 2025, the FASB issued an ASU which introduces a practical expedient that allows entities to measure expected credit losses on current accounts receivable and current contract assets by assuming that the conditions existing at the balance sheet date remain unchanged over the remaining life of those assets. The amendment is intended to simplify the application of the current expected credit loss model by reducing the need to develop forward-looking forecasts for short-term trade receivables. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2025, including interim periods, with early adoption permitted. We are currently assessing the impact on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In September 2025, the FASB issued an ASU that refines the scope of derivative accounting by introducing a new exception for contracts whose underlyings are based on the operations or activities of one of the parties among other updates. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, including interim periods, with early adoption permitted. The guidance may be applied either on a prospective or modified retrospective basis. We are currently assessing the impact on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In September 2025, the FASB issued an ASU that improves the accounting for internal-use software by replacing the previous capitalization guidance, which focused on a project's stage of development, with a principles-based "probable-to-complete" recognition threshold. The amendments are effective for annual periods after December 15, 2027, including interim periods, with early adoption permitted. The guidance may be applied on a prospective or retrospective basis. We are currently assessing the impact on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Note 2. Acquisitions and Divestitures

Evirth

On November 1, 2024, we acquired Evirth (Shanghai) Industrial Co., Ltd. ("Evirth"), a leading manufacturer of cakes and pastries in China. The acquisition will continue to expand our growth in the cakes and pastries categories. The cash consideration paid totaled ¥1.8 billion (\$255 million), net of cash received.

We are working to complete the valuation of assets acquired and liabilities assumed and have recorded a

preliminary purchase price allocation.

The purchase price was primarily allocated to definite-lived intangible assets and goodwill. Within definite-lived intangible assets, we allocated \$117 million to customer relationships which have an estimated useful life of 17 years. The fair value of customer relationships at the acquisition date was determined using the multi-period excess earnings method, which is an income approach. Those fair value measurements are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy because they use significant unobservable inputs. Significant assumptions used in assessing the fair values of the intangible assets include discounted cash flows, customer attrition rates and discount rates.

Goodwill of \$125 million was determined as the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired and arose principally as a result of expansion opportunities and synergies across China. None of the goodwill recognized will be deductible for income tax purposes. All of the goodwill was assigned to the AMEA operating segment. For further detail, refer to Note 5, *Goodwill and Intangible Assets*.

Acquisition and Divestiture-Related Costs

We incurred net costs of \$18 million and recorded a net gain \$11 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and recorded net gains of \$326 million and \$247 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 in total acquisition-related costs, including contingent consideration adjustments.

We recorded a net gain of zero and \$7 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and recorded a net gain of \$2 million and incurred net costs of \$2 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 in total divestiture-related costs.

Note 3. Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following:

	As of September 30, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	(in millions)	
Raw materials	\$ 1,211	\$ 1,058
Finished product	4,069	2,940
	5,280	3,998
Inventory reserves	(182)	(171)
Inventories, net	<u>\$ 5,098</u>	<u>\$ 3,827</u>

Note 4. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consisted of the following:

	As of September 30, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	(in millions)	
Land and land improvements	\$ 399	\$ 373
Buildings and building improvements	3,792	3,453
Machinery and equipment	14,299	12,732
Construction in progress	1,047	1,058
	19,537	17,616
Accumulated depreciation	(9,204)	(8,135)
Property, plant and equipment, net	<u>\$ 10,333</u>	<u>\$ 9,481</u>

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, capital expenditures of \$881 million excluded \$408 million of accrued capital expenditures remaining unpaid at September 30, 2025 and included payment for the \$458 million of capital expenditures that were accrued and unpaid at December 31, 2024. For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, capital expenditures of \$982 million excluded \$387 million of accrued capital expenditures remaining unpaid at September 30, 2024 and included payment for the \$471 million of capital expenditures that were accrued and unpaid at December 31, 2023.

Note 5. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Changes in goodwill consisted of:

	Latin America	AMEA	Europe (in millions)	North America	Total
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 1,316	\$ 3,040	\$ 7,842	\$ 10,819	\$ 23,017
Currency	175	59	1,000	21	1,255
Other	—	3	—	(25)	(22)
Balance at September 30, 2025	\$ 1,491	\$ 3,102	\$ 8,842	\$ 10,815	\$ 24,250

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consisted of the following:

	As of September 30, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount
	(in millions)					
Indefinite-life intangible assets	\$ 18,601	\$ —	\$ 18,601	\$ 17,770	\$ —	\$ 17,770
Definite-life intangible assets	3,465	(2,455)	1,010	3,306	(2,228)	1,078
Total	\$ 22,066	\$ (2,455)	\$ 19,611	\$ 21,076	\$ (2,228)	\$ 18,848

Indefinite-life intangible assets consist principally of brand names purchased through our acquisitions of Nabisco Holdings Corp., the global LU biscuit business of Groupe Danone S.A., Cadbury Limited and Clif Bar. Definite-life intangible assets consist primarily of customer-related intangibles, process technology and trademarks.

Amortization expense for intangible assets was \$32 million and \$40 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and \$107 million and \$115 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Impairment Assessments

We test our reporting units and indefinite-life intangible assets for impairment annually as of July 1, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit or brand is less than its carrying amount.

There were no impairments of goodwill during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

In the third quarters of 2025 and 2024, we recognized impairment charges of \$33 million and \$153 million, respectively, to reduce the carrying amounts of certain of our brands to their estimated fair values. Those charges are reported within *Asset impairments and exit costs* in the condensed consolidated statements of earnings. The 2025 impairments related to two biscuit brands in the Europe segment, one biscuit brand in the AMEA segment and one candy brand in the Latin America segment. The 2024 impairments related to two biscuit brands in the Europe segment, one biscuit brand in the AMEA segment and one candy and one biscuit brand in the Latin America segment. The impairments were driven by lower expectations of future business performance to reflect current or expected market conditions in select markets as well as changes in management strategy.

The fair values of our brand intangibles were determined using several valuation methods, including the relief from royalty method, the excess earnings method and the excess margin method. Inputs to those valuation methods include our most recent forecasts of revenue and earnings, as well as estimates of royalty rates and discount rates. Fair value measurements of brand intangible assets are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy because they involve significant unobservable inputs.

Including the four brand intangibles for which we recognized impairments in the current period, we identified five brand intangibles for which fair value exceeded book value by less than 10%. The aggregate book value of those

five brand intangibles was \$1.5 billion as of September 30, 2025. We are closely monitoring the performance of those brands and if there are adverse changes to the related sales and earnings forecasts in the future, whether caused by business-specific or broader macroeconomic factors, one or more of those indefinite-life intangible assets could become impaired.

Note 6. Equity Method Investments

Our current equity method investments primarily relate to our ownership interests in Dong Suh Foods Corporation and Dong Suh Oil & Fats Co. Ltd. As of September 30, 2025, we owned 50.0% and 49.0%, respectively, of these companies' outstanding shares. Our ownership interests may change over time due to investee stock-based compensation arrangements, share issuances or other equity-related transactions.

Our investments accounted for under the equity method totaled \$669 million as of September 30, 2025 and \$635 million as of December 31, 2024. We recorded equity earnings of \$19 million and received cash dividends of \$1 million in the three months ended September 30, 2025 and recorded equity earnings of \$54 million and received cash dividends of \$33 million in the three months ended September 30, 2024. We recorded equity earnings of \$54 million and received cash dividends of \$45 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and recorded equity earnings of \$133 million and received cash dividends of \$115 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2024. The activity during 2024 included our prior investment in JDE Peet's N.V. ("JDEP"). During the fourth quarter of 2024, we sold our remaining 85.9 million shares in JDEP to JAB Holding Company ("JAB") and fully exited the investment.

On August 24, 2025, Keurig Dr Pepper Inc. ("KDP") and JDEP entered into a definitive agreement under which KDP will acquire JDEP. As a result of that definitive agreement, we became entitled to a cash payment of €145 million (\$169 million) from JAB that we received in the third quarter of 2025. The related gain is reported within *Gain/(loss) on equity method investment transactions* in the condensed consolidated statements of earnings.

During the three months ended March 31, 2024, we recorded an impairment charge of €612 million (\$665 million) related to our JDEP investment. This charge was included within *Gain/(loss) on equity method investment transactions* in the condensed consolidated statements of earnings.

Note 7. Debt and Borrowing Arrangements

Short-Term Borrowings

Our short-term borrowings and related weighted-average interest rates consisted of:

	As of September 30, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
	Amount Outstanding	Weighted-Average Rate	Amount Outstanding	Weighted-Average Rate
(in millions, except percentages)				
Commercial paper	\$ 2,592	4.4 %	\$ —	— %
Bank loans	53	11.0 %	71	12.1 %
Total short-term borrowings	<u>\$ 2,645</u>		<u>\$ 71</u>	

Our uncommitted and committed credit facilities available include:

	As of September 30, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
	Facility Amount	Borrowed Amount	Facility Amount	Borrowed Amount
(in millions)				
Uncommitted credit facilities	\$ 882	\$ 53	\$ 784	\$ 71
Credit facilities ⁽¹⁾ :				
February 19, 2025	—	—	1,500	—
February 18, 2026	1,500	—	—	—
February 23, 2027	—	—	4,500	—
February 19, 2030	4,500	—	—	—

(1) On February 19, 2025, our \$1.5 billion 364-day senior unsecured revolving credit agreement dated as of February 21, 2024 expired and we entered into a \$1.5 billion 364-day senior unsecured revolving credit agreement that will expire on February 18, 2026. Additionally, we early terminated our \$4.5 billion five-year senior unsecured revolving credit agreement dated as of February 23, 2022, and entered into a \$4.5 billion five-year senior unsecured revolving credit agreement that will expire on February 19, 2030.

We maintain senior unsecured revolving credit facilities for general corporate purposes, including working capital needs, and to support our commercial paper program. The revolving credit agreements include a covenant that we maintain a minimum shareholders' equity of at least \$25.0 billion, excluding accumulated other comprehensive earnings/(losses), the cumulative effects of any changes in accounting principles and earnings/(losses) recognized in connection with any mark-to-market accounting for pensions and other retirement plans. At September 30, 2025, we complied with this covenant. The revolving credit facility also contains customary representations, covenants and events of default. There are no credit rating triggers, provisions or other financial covenants that could require us to post collateral as security.

Debt Repayments

During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, we repaid the following notes (in millions):

Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Amount	USD Equivalent
3.250%	March 2025	C\$600	\$417
1.500%	May 2025	\$750	\$750
4.250%	September 2025 ⁽¹⁾	\$500	\$500

(1) Repaid by Mondelez International Holdings Netherlands B.V. ("MIHN"), a wholly owned Dutch subsidiary of Mondelēz International, Inc.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2024, we repaid the following notes (in millions):

Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Amount	USD Equivalent
2.125%	March 2024	\$500	\$500
2.250%	September 2024 ⁽¹⁾	\$500	\$500
0.000%	September 2024 ⁽¹⁾	€300	\$333
0.750%	September 2024 ⁽¹⁾	\$500	\$500
0.617%	September 2024	Fr.125	\$148

(1) Repaid by Mondelez International Holdings Netherlands B.V. ("MIHN"), a wholly owned Dutch subsidiary of Mondelēz International, Inc.

Debt Issuances

During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, we issued the following notes (in millions):

Issuance Date	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Principal Amount USD Equivalent
May 2025	4.250%	May 2028	\$700	\$700
May 2025	4.500%	May 2030	\$500	\$500
May 2025	5.125%	May 2035	\$400	\$400

During the nine months ended September 30, 2024, we issued the following notes (in millions):

Issuance Date	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Principal Amount USD Equivalent
February 2024	4.750%	February 2029	\$550	\$550
July 2024	4.625%	July 2031	C\$650	\$473
August 2024	4.750%	August 2034	\$500	\$500

Fair Value of Our Debt

The fair value of our short-term borrowings reflects current market interest rates and approximates the amounts we have recorded on our condensed consolidated balance sheets. The fair value of substantially all of our long-term debt was determined using quoted prices in active markets (Level 1 valuation data).

	As of September 30, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
	(in millions)			
Fair Value	\$	19,678	\$	15,846
Carrying Value	\$	21,322	\$	17,749

Interest and Other Expense, net

Interest and other expense, net consisted of:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(in millions)		(in millions)	
Interest expense	\$ 157	\$ 129	\$ 445	\$ 381
Other income, net	(135)	(83)	(217)	(235)
Interest and other expense, net	\$ 22	\$ 46	\$ 228	\$ 146

Other income, net includes amortization of amounts excluded from our assessment of hedge effectiveness related to our net investment hedge derivative contracts, foreign currency transaction gains and losses on certain foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, gains and losses on certain foreign currency derivative contracts, interest income and other non-operating items. Refer to Note 8, *Financial Instruments* for additional information about our hedging activities.

Note 8. Financial Instruments

Derivatives and Hedging Activities

Derivative instruments and corresponding hedge type were recorded at fair value in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as follows:

		As of September 30, 2025		As of December 31, 2024					
		Asset Derivatives	Liability Derivatives	Asset Derivatives	Liability Derivatives				
Type of Hedge ⁽¹⁾		(in millions)							
Derivatives designated as accounting hedges ⁽²⁾ :									
Foreign currency contracts	NIH	\$	1	\$	284	\$	5	\$	5
Interest rate contracts	CF		1		3		2		11
Cross-currency swap contracts	CF/NIH		239		326		382		69
		\$	241	\$	613	\$	389	\$	85
Derivatives not designated as accounting hedges:									
Foreign currency contracts		\$	150	\$	206	\$	302	\$	118
Commodity contracts			430		671		2,205		1,522
Interest rate contracts			3		1		3		—
		\$	583	\$	878	\$	2,510	\$	1,640
Total fair value		\$	824	\$	1,491	\$	2,899	\$	1,725

(1) Derivative contracts designated as either cash flow ("CF") or net investment hedging ("NIH") instruments.

(2) We designate some of our non-U.S. dollar denominated debt to hedge a portion of our net investments in our non-U.S. operations. This debt is not reflected in the table above, but is included in long-term debt discussed in Note 7, *Debt and Borrowing Arrangements*. Non-U.S. dollar denominated debt designated as net investment hedges is also disclosed in the *Notional Amounts of Derivatives and Other Hedging Instruments* table and the *Hedges of Net Investments in International Operations* section appearing later in this footnote.

We recorded the fair value of our derivative instruments in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	As of September 30, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	(in millions)	
Other current assets	\$ 657	\$ 2,545
Other assets	167	354
Other current liabilities	1,046	1,641
Other liabilities	445	84

Certain exchange-traded commodity contracts require us to receive from or pay to a broker an amount of cash related to the daily fluctuation in value of the futures contract. Such cash collateral held or placed is known as variation margin and is recorded as other current assets and liabilities. The net asset variation margin balances for futures contracts were \$230 million and \$263 million as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. These balances are excluded from the table above. Our over-the-counter ("OTC") derivative transactions are governed by International Swap Dealers Association agreements and other standard industry contracts. Under these agreements, we do not post nor require collateral from our counterparties. The majority of our derivative contracts do not have a legal right of set-off. We manage the credit risk in connection with these and all our derivatives by entering into transactions with counterparties with investment grade credit ratings, limiting the amount of exposure with each counterparty and monitoring the financial condition of our counterparties.

Fair Value Measurements of Derivative Instruments

Level 1 fair value measurements use quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 1 financial assets and liabilities consist of exchange-traded commodity futures and listed options. The fair value of these instruments is determined based on quoted market prices on commodity exchanges.

Level 2 fair value measurements use quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions, or model-based valuations in which significant inputs are observable in the market. Level 2 financial assets and liabilities consist primarily of OTC foreign currency forwards and options; commodity forwards and options; interest rate swaps; and cross-currency swaps. Our foreign currency contracts are valued using an income approach based on observable market forward rates less the contract rate multiplied by the notional amount. Commodity derivatives are valued using an income approach based on the observable market commodity index prices less the contract rate multiplied by the notional amount or based on pricing models that rely on market observable inputs such as commodity prices. Our 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 observable market interest rate curve. Our calculation of the fair value of financial instruments takes into consideration the risk of nonperformance, including counterparty credit risk.

Level 3 fair value measurements use unobservable inputs and include the use of judgment by management about the assumptions market participants use in pricing the asset or liability.

The fair value measurements (asset/(liability)) of our derivative instruments were classified in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

As of September 30, 2025				
	Total Fair Value of Net Asset/(Liability)	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets/(Liabilities) (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(in millions)			
Foreign currency contracts	\$ (339)	\$ —	\$ (339)	\$ —
Commodity contracts	(241)	(70)	(171)	—
Interest rate contracts	—	—	—	—
Cross-currency swap contracts	(87)	—	(87)	—
Total derivatives	<u>\$ (667)</u>	<u>\$ (70)</u>	<u>\$ (597)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

As of December 31, 2024				
	Total Fair Value of Net Asset/(Liability)	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets/(Liabilities) (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(in millions)			
Foreign currency contracts	\$ 184	\$ —	\$ 184	\$ —
Commodity contracts	683	(111)	794	—
Interest rate contracts	(6)	—	(6)	—
Cross-currency swap contracts	313	—	313	—
Total derivatives	<u>\$ 1,174</u>	<u>\$ (111)</u>	<u>\$ 1,285</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

Notional Amounts of Derivatives and Other Hedging Instruments

The gross notional values of our derivative instruments, as well as non-U.S. dollar debt designated as net investment hedging instruments, were:

	Notional Amount	
	As of September 30, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	(in millions)	
Foreign currency contracts	\$ 19,956	\$ 13,724
Commodity contracts	12,322	16,210
Interest rate contracts	2,732	4,189
Cross-currency swap contracts	6,912	9,608
Non-U.S. dollar debt designated as net investment hedges:		
Euro notes	3,737	3,298
Swiss franc notes	251	220
Canadian dollar notes	467	869

Cash Flow Hedges

Our derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges include interest rate swaps and cross-currency swaps. As of September 30, 2025, the aggregate notional value of those derivatives was \$1.0 billion.

Cash flow hedge activity, net of taxes, is recorded within accumulated other comprehensive earnings/(losses). Refer to Note 12, *Accumulated Other Comprehensive Earnings/(Losses)* for additional information on current period activity. Based on current market conditions, \$27 million of gains, net of taxes, included in accumulated other comprehensive earnings/(losses) from cash flow hedges as of September 30, 2025 are expected to be recognized into earnings during the next 12 months.

As of September 30, 2025, our longest dated cash flow hedges were interest rate swaps that hedge forecasted interest rate payments over the next 3 years, 3 months.

Hedges of Net Investments in International Operations

Net investment hedge ("NIH") derivative contracts

We enter into foreign currency contracts and cross-currency swaps to hedge certain investments in our non-U.S. operations against movements in exchange rates. As of September 30, 2025, the aggregate notional value of those derivatives was \$9.5 billion.

Net investment hedge derivative contract pre-tax impacts on other comprehensive earnings/(losses) and net earnings were:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(in millions)			
Gain/(loss) on NIH contracts ⁽¹⁾	\$ 107	\$ (327)	\$ (893)	\$ (85)
Amounts excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness ⁽²⁾	70	45	194	132

(1) Amounts recorded for unsettled and settled NIH derivative contracts are recorded within the cumulative translation adjustment section of other comprehensive earnings/(losses).

(2) We assess the effectiveness of NIH relationships based on spot rates and amortize the initial value attributable to the excluded component to earnings over the life of the hedging instrument within interest and other expense, net.

Non-U.S. dollar debt designated as net investment hedges

Pre-tax gains/(losses) related to non-U.S. dollar debt designated as hedges of net investments in international operations, which are recorded within the cumulative translation adjustment section of other comprehensive earnings/(losses), were:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(in millions)			
Euro notes	\$ 18	\$ (133)	\$ (439)	\$ (30)
Swiss franc notes	1	(24)	(31)	1
Canadian notes	10	(11)	(15)	3

Derivatives Not Designated as Accounting Hedges

For derivatives not designated as accounting hedges ("economic hedges"), we classify gains and losses in the income statement based on the classification of the item economically hedged. Pre-tax gains/(losses) recorded in net earnings for economic hedges were:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(in millions)			
Foreign currency contracts:				
Cost of sales	\$ (62)	\$ (13)	\$ (227)	\$ 10
Selling, general and administrative expenses	—	1	(6)	2
Interest and other expense, net	(10)	(65)	17	—
Commodity contracts - Cost of sales	(338)	14	(728)	943
Interest rate contracts - Interest and other expense, net	—	(3)	1	(2)
Total	\$ (410)	\$ (66)	\$ (943)	\$ 953

Fair Value of Contingent Consideration

Contingent consideration liabilities, which reflect earn-out arrangements from business combinations, are recorded at fair value each period, with changes in fair value reported in earnings. The fair values of our contingent consideration liabilities were \$155 million and \$179 million as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Contingent consideration liabilities are primarily recorded in *Other liabilities* in the condensed consolidated balance sheets and changes in their fair values are primarily recorded in *Selling, general and administrative expenses* in the condensed consolidated statements of earnings.

The estimated fair values of our contingent consideration liabilities were primarily determined using Monte Carlo simulations. Significant assumptions used in assessing the fair value of the liabilities include financial projections for net revenue, gross profit and EBITDA, as well as discount and volatility rates. Fair value measurements of contingent consideration liabilities are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy because they use significant unobservable inputs.

Contingent consideration liabilities include an earn-out arrangement related to the acquisition of Clif Bar & Company ("Clif Bar") in 2022. The possible payments under that arrangement range from zero to a maximum total of \$2.4 billion, with higher payouts requiring the achievement of targets that generate rates of returns in excess of our base financial projections for the business.

The following is a summary of our contingent consideration liability activity:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(in millions)		(in millions)	
Liability at beginning of period	\$ 142	\$ 661	\$ 179	\$ 680
Changes in fair value	13	(350)	(26)	(315)
Payments	—	(93)	—	(147)
Currency	—	—	2	—
Liability at end of period	\$ 155	\$ 218	\$ 155	\$ 218

Note 9. Benefit Plans

Pension Plans

Components of Net Periodic Pension Cost

Net periodic pension cost/(benefit) consisted of the following:

	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans	
	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(in millions)			
Service cost	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 15	\$ 16
Interest cost	6	15	69	72
Expected return on plan assets	(12)	(23)	(106)	(108)
Amortization of net loss and prior service cost	—	1	17	16
Settlement losses	—	3	54	—
Net periodic pension (benefit)/cost	\$ (5)	\$ (4)	\$ 49	\$ (4)

	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans	
	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(in millions)			
Service cost	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 46	\$ 46
Interest cost	32	45	204	214
Expected return on plan assets	(45)	(69)	(317)	(324)
Amortization of net loss and prior service cost	2	1	52	48
Settlement losses	292	9	54	—
Net periodic pension cost/(benefit)	\$ 283	\$ (12)	\$ 39	\$ (16)

Employer Contributions

During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, we contributed \$2 million and \$62 million to our U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans, respectively. We make contributions to our pension plans in accordance with local funding arrangements and statutory minimum funding requirements. Discretionary contributions are made to the extent that they are tax deductible and do not generate an excise tax liability.

As of September 30, 2025, we plan to make further contributions of approximately \$9 million to our U.S. plans and \$6 million to our non-U.S. plans for the remainder of 2025. However, our actual contributions may be different due to many factors, including changes in tax and other benefit laws, significant differences between expected and actual pension asset performance or changes in interest rates.

Mondelēz Global LLC Retirement Plan Settlement

During the third quarter of 2024, we entered into agreements with two third-party insurance companies to purchase buy-in annuity contracts to cover the liabilities associated with the Mondelēz Global LLC Retirement Plan ("MDLZ Global Plan"), the pension plan for U.S. salaried employees. The agreements provided us with the option to elect a buy-out conversion, at which time full responsibility of the MDLZ Global Plan obligations would transfer to the insurance companies. On June 12, 2025 we elected the buy-out conversion and recognized a non-cash pre-tax settlement loss of \$282 million as a component of our net periodic pension cost in the second quarter of 2025. That settlement loss is recorded within *Benefit plan non-service (expense)/income* in the condensed consolidated statements of earnings.

Mondelez Canada Inc. - Trusteed Hourly Retirement Plan and Retirement Plan Settlement

During the third quarter of 2025, we entered into an agreement with a third-party insurance company to buy-out the retiree participants' obligations of the Mondelez Canada Inc. Trusteed Hourly Retirement Plan and Mondelez Canada Inc. Retirement Plan (collectively, "Canadian Pension Plans"). On September 11, 2025 the obligations were transferred to the insurance company and we recognized a non-cash pre-tax settlement loss of \$54 million as a component of our net periodic pension cost in the third quarter of 2025. That settlement loss is recorded within *Benefit plan non-service (expense)/income* in the condensed consolidated statements of earnings.

Multiemployer Pension Plans

On July 11, 2019, we received a withdrawal liability assessment from the Bakery and Confectionery Union and the Industry International Pension Fund requiring pro-rata monthly payments over 20 years and we recorded a discounted liability of \$491 million at that time. In connection with the discounted long-term liability, we recorded accreted interest of \$2 million for both the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 and \$7 million for both the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 within *Interest and other expense, net* in the condensed consolidated statements of earnings. As of September 30, 2025, the remaining discounted withdrawal liability was \$298 million, with \$16 million recorded in *Other current liabilities* and \$282 million recorded in *Other liabilities* in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Postretirement and Postemployment Benefit Plans

The net periodic postretirement benefit was \$3 million for both the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, and \$9 million and \$8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The net periodic postemployment cost was \$5 million for both the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 and \$16 million for both the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

Note 10. Commitments and Contingencies***Legal Proceedings***

We routinely are involved in various pending or threatened legal proceedings, claims, disputes, regulatory matters and governmental inquiries, inspections or investigations arising in the ordinary course of or incidental to our business, including those noted below in this section. We record provisions in the consolidated financial statements for pending legal matters when we determine that an unfavorable outcome is probable, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. For matters we have not provided for that are reasonably possible to result in an unfavorable outcome, management is unable to estimate the possible loss or range of loss or such amounts have been determined to be immaterial. At present we believe that the ultimate outcome of these legal proceedings and regulatory and governmental matters, individually and in the aggregate, will not materially harm our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, legal proceedings and regulatory and governmental matters are subject to inherent uncertainties, and unfavorable rulings or other events could occur. Unfavorable resolutions could involve substantial fines, civil or criminal penalties, and other expenditures. In addition, in matters for which conduct remedies are sought, unfavorable resolutions could include an injunction or other order prohibiting us from selling one or more products at all or in particular ways, precluding particular business practices or requiring other equitable remedies. An unfavorable outcome might result in a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial position.

On April 1, 2015, the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") filed a complaint against Kraft Foods Group and Mondelēz Global LLC ("Mondelēz Global") in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois (the "District Court") related to the trading of December 2011 wheat futures contracts that occurred prior to the spin-off of Kraft Foods Group. The complaint alleged that Mondelēz Global: (1) manipulated or attempted to manipulate the wheat markets during the fall of 2011; (2) violated position limit levels for wheat futures; and (3) engaged in non-competitive trades. On May 13, 2022, the District Court approved a settlement agreement between the CFTC and Mondelēz Global. The terms of the settlement, which are available in the District Court's docket, had an immaterial impact on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows and did not include an admission by Mondelēz Global. Several class action complaints also were filed against Mondelēz Global in the District Court by investors who copied and expanded upon the CFTC allegations in a series of private claims for monetary damages as well as injunctive, declaratory, and other unspecified relief. In June 2015, these suits were consolidated in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois as case number 15-cv-2937, Harry Ploss et al. v. Kraft Foods Group, Inc. and Mondelēz Global LLC. On January 3, 2020, the District Court granted plaintiffs' request to certify a class. In November 2022, the District Court adjourned the trial date it had previously set for November 30, 2022 and ordered the parties to brief Kraft's motions to decertify the class and for summary judgment, which has been completed. It is not possible to predict the outcome of these matters; however, based on our Separation and Distribution Agreement with Kraft Foods Group dated as of September 27, 2012, we expect to bear any monetary penalties or other payments in connection with the class action.

As previously disclosed, in November 2019, the European Commission informed us that it initiated an investigation into our alleged infringement of European Union competition law through certain practices allegedly restricting cross-border trade within the European Economic Area. In the second quarter of 2024, we reached a negotiated resolution in this matter. At that time, we had accrued on a pre-tax basis, a liability of €337.5 million (\$376 million). Pursuant to the terms of the agreed settlement, we fulfilled our payment obligation in August 2024. We do not anticipate any modification of our business practices and agreements that would have a material impact on our ongoing business operations within the European Union.

Third-Party Guarantees

We enter into third-party guarantees primarily to cover long-term obligations of our vendors. As part of these transactions, we guarantee that third parties will make contractual payments or achieve performance measures. As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, we had no material third-party guarantees recorded on our condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Tax Matters

We are a party to various tax matter proceedings incidental to our business. These proceedings are subject to inherent uncertainties, and unfavorable outcomes could subject us to additional tax liabilities and could materially adversely impact our business, results of operations or financial position.

Note 11. Shareholders' Equity

Stock Compensation Plans

Stock Options

Stock option activity is reflected below:

	Shares Subject to Option	Weighted-Average Exercise or Grant Price Per Share	Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Balance at January 1, 2025	16,479,169	\$54.51	5 years	\$ 135 million
Granted	2,018,200	65.13		
Exercised ⁽¹⁾	(2,039,161)	42.53		\$ 46 million
Canceled	(376,116)	67.23		
Balance at September 30, 2025	16,082,092	57.06	5 years	\$ 123 million

(1) Cash received from options exercised was \$14 million and \$85 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. The excess income tax benefit from stock option exercises was \$2 million and \$7 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively.

Performance Share Units and Other Stock-Based Awards

Our performance share unit ("PSU") and deferred stock unit ("DSU") activity is reflected below:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Fair Value Per Share ⁽³⁾	Weighted-Average Aggregate Fair Value
Balance at January 1, 2025	4,536,574	\$67.76	
Units granted:			
Performance share units ⁽¹⁾	1,433,935	67.95	
Deferred stock units	1,427,061	63.21	
Total units granted ⁽¹⁾	2,860,996	65.59	\$ 188 million
Vested ^{(1) (2)}	(1,460,425)	63.44	\$ 93 million
Forfeited	(430,005)	69.48	
Balance at September 30, 2025	5,507,140	67.64	

(1) Includes incremental PSUs issued over target.

(2) The income tax shortfall upon vesting of PSUs and DSUs was zero and \$1 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively.

(3) The grant date fair value of PSUs is determined based on the Monte Carlo simulation model for the market-based total shareholder return component and the closing market price of the Company's stock on the grant date for performance-based components. The Monte Carlo simulation model incorporates the probability of achieving the total shareholder return market condition. Compensation expense is recognized using the grant date fair values regardless of whether the market condition is achieved, as long as the requisite service has been provided.

Share Repurchase Program

Effective January 1, 2025, our Board of Directors replaced our prior share repurchase program by approving a program authorizing the repurchase of up to \$9.0 billion of our Common Stock through December 31, 2027. Repurchases under the program are determined by management and are wholly discretionary.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, we repurchased approximately 31 million shares of Common Stock at an average cost of \$59.00 per share, or an aggregate cost of approximately \$1.8 billion, all of which was paid during the period. All share repurchases were funded through available cash and commercial paper issuances. As of September 30, 2025, we have approximately \$7.2 billion in remaining share repurchase capacity.

Note 12. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Earnings/(Losses)

The following table summarizes the changes in accumulated balances of each component of accumulated other comprehensive earnings/(losses) attributable to Mondelēz International. Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive earnings/(losses) to net earnings (net of tax) were net losses of \$(60) million and \$(71) million in the third quarter of 2025 and 2024, respectively, and \$(391) million and \$(50) million in the first nine months of 2025 and 2024, respectively.

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
(in millions)				
Currency Translation Adjustments:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (10,149)	\$ (10,177)	\$ (11,017)	\$ (9,574)
Currency translation adjustments	(60)	(18)	763	(608)
Tax effect	(20)	18	49	(3)
Other comprehensive earnings/(losses)	(80)	—	812	(611)
less: other comprehensive (earnings)/loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	1	(10)	(23)	(2)
Balance at end of period	(10,228)	(10,187)	(10,228)	(10,187)
Pension and Other Benefit Plans:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (1,343)	\$ (1,277)	\$ (1,402)	\$ (1,323)
Net actuarial gain/(loss) arising during period	14	—	(37)	(6)
Tax effect on net actuarial gain/(loss)	85	—	98	1
Losses/(gains) reclassified into net earnings:				
Amortization of net loss and prior service ⁽¹⁾	13	14	44	40
Settlement losses ⁽¹⁾	54	3	346	9
Tax expense/(benefit) on reclassifications ⁽³⁾	(17)	(3)	(99)	(11)
Currency impact	20	(66)	(124)	(39)
Other comprehensive earnings/(losses)	169	(52)	228	(6)
Balance at end of period	(1,174)	(1,329)	(1,174)	(1,329)
Derivative Cash Flow Hedges:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (69)	\$ (61)	\$ (52)	\$ (49)
Interest rate contracts gains/(losses)	(2)	1	(1)	(9)
Cross-currency swap contracts gains/(losses)	(9)	(57)	(95)	(17)
Other derivative gains/(losses)	5	(2)	(7)	(6)
Tax effect on net derivative gain/(loss)	2	—	—	6
Losses/(gains) reclassified into net earnings:				
Interest rate contracts ⁽²⁾	1	1	4	7
Cross-currency swap contracts ⁽²⁾	11	51	90	(2)
Other derivative contracts ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	4
Tax expense/(benefit) on reclassifications ⁽³⁾	(2)	5	6	3
Currency impact	1	(1)	(7)	—
Other comprehensive earnings/(losses)	7	(2)	(10)	(14)
Balance at end of period	(62)	(63)	(62)	(63)
Accumulated other comprehensive losses attributable to Mondelēz International:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (11,561)	\$ (11,515)	\$ (12,471)	\$ (10,946)
Total other comprehensive earnings/(losses)	96	(54)	1,030	(631)
less: other comprehensive (earnings)/loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	1	(10)	(23)	(2)
Other comprehensive earnings/(losses) attributable to Mondelēz International	97	(64)	1,007	(633)
Balance at end of period	\$ (11,464)	\$ (11,579)	\$ (11,464)	\$ (11,579)

(1) These reclassified losses are included in net periodic benefit costs disclosed in Note 9, *Benefit Plans*.

(2) These reclassified gains or losses are recorded within interest and other expense, net.

(3) Taxes reclassified to earnings are recorded within the provision for income taxes.

Note 13. Restructuring Program

In 2014, our Board of Directors approved a multi-year restructuring program ("Simplify to Grow Program") to reduce our operating cost structure in both supply chain and overhead costs. Total restructuring and implementation charges of \$5.4 billion were incurred throughout the Simplify to Grow Program, which ended in December 2024.

We recorded a net gain of \$5 million and net restructuring charges of \$40 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively, and recorded implementation costs of \$17 million and \$40 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively.

The Simplify to Grow Program restructuring liability activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 was:

	Severance and related costs	
	(in millions)	
Liability balance, January 1, 2025	\$	188
Payments		(47)
Currency and other		9
Liability balance, September 30, 2025	\$	150

The liability for restructuring charges is included within other current liabilities and other long-term liabilities.

Note 14. Income Taxes

Our effective tax rate was 19.7% for the third quarter of 2025 as compared to 28.8% in the third quarter of 2024. The decrease in our effective tax rate was primarily driven by a favorable jurisdictional mix of earnings, tax benefits related to the provision for final 2024 tax return filings, and the tax treatment of certain foreign pension assets.

Our effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, was 24.9% as compared to 26.9% for the nine months ended September 30, 2024. The decrease in our year-to-date effective tax rate was primarily driven by tax benefits related to the provision for final 2024 tax return filings, the tax treatment of certain foreign pension assets, and the release of liabilities for uncertain tax positions due to audit developments and statute of limitation expirations in the nine months ended September 30, 2025. These benefits were partially offset by changes in our jurisdictional mix of earnings (including the impact of mark-to-market losses on commodity and foreign currency derivatives) as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2024.

On July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OBBBA") was signed into U.S. law. This legislation contains numerous tax provisions, including an increase to the tax rate applied to income earned by our foreign subsidiaries, favorable changes to foreign tax credit calculation methodologies, and changes to the timing of certain tax deductions for qualifying depreciable assets, costs of research and development performed in the U.S. and interest expense. The initial impact of the OBBBA legislation was not material to our third quarter earnings. Further, while we continue to monitor supplemental guidance released by the government, we do not expect any material impacts to our financial statements for the full year ending December 31, 2025.



Note 15. Earnings per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) were calculated as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(in millions, except per share data)			
Net earnings	\$ 746	\$ 856	\$ 1,797	\$ 2,875
less: Noncontrolling interest earnings	(3)	(3)	(11)	(9)
Net earnings attributable to Mondelez International	\$ 743	\$ 853	\$ 1,786	\$ 2,866
Weighted-average shares for basic EPS	1,293	1,339	1,296	1,343
plus: Dilutive effect of outstanding stock awards	3	5	4	6
Weighted-average shares for diluted EPS	1,296	1,344	1,300	1,349
Basic earnings per share attributable to Mondelez International	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.64	\$ 1.38	\$ 2.13
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Mondelez International	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.63	\$ 1.37	\$ 2.12

We exclude antidilutive Mondelez International share-based payment awards from our calculation of weighted-average shares for diluted EPS. We excluded antidilutive stock options and performance share units of 8.1 million and 3.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and 4.0 million and 3.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Note 16. Segment Reporting

We manufacture and market primarily snack food products, including chocolate, biscuits and baked snacks, as well as gum & candy, cheese & grocery and powdered beverages. We manage our global business and report operating results through geographic units. We manage our operations by region to leverage regional operating scale, manage different and changing business environments more effectively and pursue growth opportunities as they arise across our key markets. Our regional management teams have responsibility for the business, product categories and financial results in the regions.

Our operations and management structure are organized into four operating segments:

- Latin America
- AMEA
- Europe
- North America

Our Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") is our Chief Executive Officer. Our CODM uses segment operating income in the annual plan and forecasting process and considers actual versus plan variances in assessing the performance of the segment. The CODM also uses segment operating income as an input to the overall compensation measures for segment management under our incentive compensation plans. We believe it is appropriate to disclose this measure to help investors analyze segment performance and trends. Segment operating income excludes certain mark-to-market impacts on commodity and foreign currency derivatives (which are primarily a component of cost of sales), general corporate expenses (which are a component of selling, general and administrative expenses), amortization of intangibles, gains and losses on divestitures and acquisition-related costs (which are a component of selling, general and administrative expenses) in all periods presented. We exclude these items from segment operating income in order to provide better transparency of our segment operating results. Furthermore, we centrally manage benefit plan non-service income and interest and other expense, net. Accordingly, we do not present these items by segment because they are excluded from the segment profitability measure that our CODM reviews. Additionally, assets for reportable segments are not disclosed as such information is not regularly reviewed by the Company's CODM.

Our segment net revenue, significant segment expenses and operating income, by reportable segment were as follows:

Three Months Ended September 30, 2025					
	(in millions)				
	Latin America	AMEA	Europe	North America	Total
Net revenues	\$ 1,238	\$ 2,017	\$ 3,674	\$ 2,815	\$ 9,744
Segment cost of sales	(849)	(1,379)	(2,791)	(1,766)	(6,785)
Segment selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	(242)	(439)	(608)	(502)	(1,791)
Segment operating income	\$ 147	\$ 199	\$ 275	\$ 547	1,168
Mark-to-market losses from derivatives					(348)
General corporate expenses					(44)
Amortization of intangible assets					(32)
Operating income					<u>\$ 744</u>

Three Months Ended September 30, 2024					
	(in millions)				
	Latin America	AMEA	Europe	North America	Total
Net revenues	\$ 1,204	\$ 1,851	\$ 3,323	\$ 2,826	\$ 9,204
Segment cost of sales	(780)	(1,048)	(2,002)	(1,663)	(5,493)
Segment selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	(299)	(468)	(716)	(245)	(1,728)
Segment operating income	\$ 125	\$ 335	\$ 605	\$ 918	1,983
Mark-to-market losses from derivatives					(710)
General corporate expenses					(78)
Amortization of intangible assets					(40)
Acquisition-related costs					(2)
Operating income					<u>\$ 1,153</u>

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025					
	(in millions)				
	Latin America	AMEA	Europe	North America	Total
Net revenues	\$ 3,635	\$ 5,854	\$ 10,636	\$ 7,916	\$ 28,041
Segment cost of sales	(2,471)	(3,838)	(7,675)	(4,964)	(18,948)
Segment selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	(745)	(1,203)	(1,710)	(1,466)	(5,124)
Segment operating income	\$ 419	\$ 813	\$ 1,251	\$ 1,486	3,969
Mark-to-market losses from derivatives					(1,110)
General corporate expenses					(156)
Amortization of intangible assets					(107)
Operating income					<u>\$ 2,596</u>

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024					
	(in millions)				
	Latin America	AMEA	Europe	North America	Total
Net revenues	\$ 3,755	\$ 5,388	\$ 9,565	\$ 8,129	\$ 26,837
Segment cost of sales	(2,446)	(3,099)	(5,868)	(4,722)	(16,135)
Segment selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	(883)	(1,253)	(1,951)	(1,395)	(5,482)
Segment operating income	\$ 426	\$ 1,036	\$ 1,746	\$ 2,012	5,220
Mark-to-market losses from derivatives					(157)
General corporate expenses					(212)
Amortization of intangible assets					(115)
Acquisition-related costs					(2)
Operating income					<u>\$ 4,734</u>

(1) SG&A for all reportable segments includes: Advertising & consumer expenses and overhead expenses.

Total depreciation expense and capital expenditures by segment, reflecting our current segment structure for all periods presented, were:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(in millions)			
Depreciation expense ⁽²⁾ :				
Latin America	\$ 38	\$ 38	\$ 107	\$ 115
AMEA	43	40	127	119
Europe	81	72	231	207
North America	44	50	132	130
Corporate	12	11	33	33
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$ 218</u>	<u>\$ 211</u>	<u>\$ 630</u>	<u>\$ 604</u>

(2) Includes depreciation expense related to owned property, plant and equipment. Does not include amortization of intangible assets or leased assets. Refer to the consolidated statements of cash flows for total depreciation and amortization expenses.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024
	(in millions)	
Capital expenditures:		
Latin America	\$ (130)	\$ (138)
AMEA	(191)	(206)
Europe	(354)	(400)
North America	(195)	(218)
Corporate	(11)	(20)
Total capital expenditures	<u>\$ (881)</u>	<u>\$ (982)</u>

Disaggregation of Net Revenue

Net revenues by product category, reflecting our current segment structure for all periods presented, were:

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2025					
	Latin America	AMEA	Europe	North America	Total
	(in millions)				
Biscuits & Baked Snacks	\$ 286	\$ 760	\$ 1,308	\$ 2,445	\$ 4,799
Chocolate	352	807	1,806	111	3,076
Gum & Candy	396	243	153	259	1,051
Beverages	80	102	35	—	217
Cheese & Grocery	124	105	372	—	601
Total net revenues	\$ 1,238	\$ 2,017	\$ 3,674	\$ 2,815	\$ 9,744

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2024					
	Latin America	AMEA	Europe	North America	Total
	(in millions)				
Biscuits & Baked Snacks	\$ 312	\$ 661	\$ 1,162	\$ 2,470	\$ 4,605
Chocolate	299	752	1,640	92	2,783
Gum & Candy	374	240	145	264	1,023
Beverages	104	105	28	—	237
Cheese & Grocery	115	93	348	—	556
Total net revenues	\$ 1,204	\$ 1,851	\$ 3,323	\$ 2,826	\$ 9,204

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025					
	Latin America	AMEA	Europe	North America	Total
	(in millions)				
Biscuits	\$ 868	\$ 2,182	\$ 3,685	\$ 6,970	\$ 13,705
Chocolate	1,066	2,237	5,335	281	8,919
Gum & Candy	1,098	747	461	665	2,971
Beverages	255	388	98	—	741
Cheese & Grocery	348	300	1,057	—	1,705
Total net revenues	\$ 3,635	\$ 5,854	\$ 10,636	\$ 7,916	\$ 28,041

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024					
	Latin America	AMEA	Europe	North America	Total
	(in millions)				
Biscuits & Baked Snacks	\$ 908	\$ 1,865	\$ 3,285	\$ 7,203	\$ 13,261
Chocolate	985	2,102	4,703	240	8,030
Gum & Candy	1,148	711	491	686	3,036
Beverages	348	418	90	—	856
Cheese & Grocery	366	292	996	—	1,654
Total net revenues	\$ 3,755	\$ 5,388	\$ 9,565	\$ 8,129	\$ 26,837

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

Overview of Business and Strategy

Our core business is making and selling chocolate, biscuits and baked snacks, with additional businesses in adjacent, locally relevant categories including gum & candy, cheese & grocery and powdered beverages around the world.

We aim to be the global leader in snacking. Our strategy is to drive long-term growth by focusing on four strategic priorities: accelerating consumer-centric growth, driving operational excellence, creating a winning growth culture and scaling sustainable snacking. We believe the successful implementation of our strategic priorities and leveraging of our attractive global footprint, strong core of iconic global and local brands, marketing, sales, distribution and cost excellence capabilities, and top talent with a growth mindset, will drive consistent top- and bottom-line growth, enabling us to continue to create long-term value for our shareholders.

Recent Developments and Significant Items

Macroeconomic environment

We continue to observe significant market and geopolitical uncertainty, fluctuating consumer demand, inflationary pressures, supply constraints, trade and regulatory uncertainty and exchange rate volatility. As a result, we experienced significantly higher operating costs, including higher overall raw material, labor and energy costs that have continued to rise. In particular, while we expect cocoa costs to be lower in 2026 compared to the current year, we expect to continue to face elevated cocoa costs as compared to historical levels in the near- and medium-term. Refer to *Commodity Trends* for additional information.

Our overall outlook for future snacks revenue growth remains strong; however, we anticipate ongoing volatility. While we have responded to elevated raw material costs with pricing increases for certain of our products, the elasticity impacts from those pricing increases has adversely impacted consumer demand, particularly in the United States and Europe. We will continue to proactively manage our business in response to the evolving global economic environment, related uncertainty and business risks while also prioritizing and supporting our employees and customers. We continue to take steps to mitigate impacts to our supply chain, operations, technology and assets.

Trade and Regulatory Uncertainty

In many markets, including the United States, certain products or a portion of our products, including significant inputs, are imported from other jurisdictions. As the current geopolitical environment remains unpredictable, we continue to monitor and evaluate the impact of proposed and enacted tariffs, including proposed and enacted retaliatory tariffs or other trade restrictions. We are evaluating the potential impact of these developments as well as our ability to mitigate the impact, as they are expected to adversely impact our revenue and cost of goods sold. If the provisions of certain proposed tariffs for which implementation is currently delayed are ultimately implemented as originally proposed, or if additional tariff actions are implemented, we would expect those adverse impacts on our business operations and financial performance to be significant. For most products and materials imported to the United States from Mexico and Canada, we comply with the terms of the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement and are therefore not subject to tariffs on most products and materials imported from those jurisdictions. However, the current trade environment continues to evolve rapidly and there can be no assurance that such products and materials will continue to be exempt. The implementation of additional protectionist trade measures, and any further retaliatory actions taken in response, could result in increased costs and pricing pressures, disrupt consumer spending patterns, and impact market stability and consumer confidence, any or all of which could adversely affect our operating results. For additional information, see the risk factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, including the risk entitled "*We are subject to risks from changes to the trade policies and tariff and import/export regulations by the U.S. and/or other foreign governments.*"

War in Ukraine

In February 2022, following the Russian military invasion of Ukraine, we stopped production and closed our facilities in Ukraine; since then, we have taken steps to protect the safety of our employees and to restore operations at our

two manufacturing facilities, which were significantly damaged in March 2022. Refer to *Items Affecting Comparability of Financial Results* for additional information.

We have suspended new capital investments and our advertising spending in Russia, but as a food company with more than 2,500 employees in the country, we have not ceased operations because we believe that we play a role in the continuity of the food supply. We continue to evaluate the situation in Ukraine and Russia and our ability to control our operating activities and businesses on an ongoing basis and comply with applicable international sanctions. We continue to consolidate both our Ukrainian and Russian subsidiaries. During the third quarter of 2025, Ukraine generated 0.4% and Russia generated 3.7% of our consolidated net revenue and during the third quarter of 2024, Ukraine generated 0.4% and Russia generated 2.9% of our consolidated net revenue. The profitability of and the assets held by our Russian business continue to remain above historic levels. We cannot predict if the recent strength in our Russian business will continue in the future.

Our operations in Russia are subject to risks, including the temporary or permanent loss of assets due to expropriation or further curtailment of our ability to conduct business operations in Russia. In the event this were to occur, this could lead to the partial or full impairment of our Russian assets or deconsolidation of our Russian operations in future periods, or the termination of and loss of revenue from our business operations, based on actions taken by Russia, other parties or us. For additional information, see the risk factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, including the risk entitled “*The war in Ukraine has impacted and could continue to impact our business operations, financial performance and results of operations.*”

Developments in the Middle East

In October 2023, conflict developed in the Middle East between Hamas and Israel, and has expanded to other parts of the region. Throughout 2024 and thus far in 2025, we experienced limited adverse sales impacts related to this conflict in certain AMEA markets, but this did not have a material impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition. We continue to evaluate the impacts of these developments, including ongoing geopolitical discussions, on our business and we cannot predict if the conflict will have a significant impact in the future.

Extreme Price Growth in Argentina and Other Currency-Related Items

During December 2023, the Argentinean peso significantly devalued. The peso's devaluation and potential resulting distortion on our non-GAAP Organic Net Revenue, Organic Net Revenue growth and other constant currency growth rate measures resulted in our decision to exclude the impact of pricing increases in excess of 26% year-over-year (“extreme pricing”) in Argentina, from these measures beginning in the first quarter of 2024. The benchmark of 26% represents the minimum annual inflation rate for each year over a 3-year period which would result in a cumulative inflation rate in excess of 100%, the level at which an economy is considered hyperinflationary under U.S. GAAP. Throughout the following MD&A discussion, we exclude the impact of extreme pricing in Argentina from the net pricing impact of Organic Net Revenue and Organic Net Revenue growth and its related impact on our other non-GAAP financial constant currency growth measures. Additionally within this MD&A discussion, “currency-related items” reflect the impacts of extreme pricing and year-over-year currency translation rate changes. Refer to *Non-GAAP financial measures* for additional information.

Currency-related items impacted our non-GAAP financial measures for the three months ended September 30, 2025 as follows:

- Organic Net Revenue: In the third quarter of 2025, favorable currency-related items of \$137 million (1.5 pp) were driven by favorable currency translation rate changes of \$134 million (1.5 pp) and extreme pricing of \$3 million (— pp). In Emerging Markets, favorable currency-related items of \$14 million (0.4 pp) were driven by favorable currency translation rate changes of \$11 million (0.3 pp) and extreme pricing of \$3 million (0.1 pp). In Developed Markets, favorable currency-related items of \$123 million (2.1 pp) were driven by favorable currency translation rate changes.
- Adjusted Operating Income: In the third quarter of 2025, favorable currency-related items of \$15 million were driven by favorable currency translation rate changes of \$15 million, as extreme pricing had an immaterial impact.
- Adjusted EPS: In the third quarter of 2025, favorable currency-related items of \$0.01 were driven by favorable currency translation rate changes, as extreme pricing had an immaterial impact.

Currency-related items impacted our non-GAAP financial measures for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 as follows:

- Organic Net Revenue: In the first nine months of 2025, unfavorable currency-related items of \$137 million (0.5 pp) were driven by unfavorable currency translation rate changes of \$186 million (0.7 pp), partially offset by extreme pricing of \$49 million (0.2 pp). In Emerging Markets, unfavorable currency-related items of \$296 million (2.8 pp) were driven by unfavorable currency translation rate changes of \$345 million (3.2 pp), partially offset by extreme pricing of 49 million (0.4 pp). In Developed Markets, favorable currency-related items of 159 million (1.0 pp) were driven by favorable currency translation rate changes.
- Adjusted Operating Income: In the first nine months of 2025, favorable currency-related items of \$18 million were driven by favorable currency translation rate changes of \$10 million and the impact of extreme pricing of \$8 million.
- Adjusted EPS: In the first nine months of 2025, favorable currency-related items of \$0.02 were driven by favorable currency translation rate changes of \$0.01 and extreme pricing of \$0.01.

ERP System Implementation

In July 2024, our Board of Directors approved funding of \$1.2 billion for a multi-year systems transformation program to upgrade our global ERP and supply chain systems (the “ERP System Implementation”). ERP System Implementation spending comprises both capital expenditures and operating expenses, of which a majority is expected to relate to operating expenses. The operating expenses associated with the ERP System Implementation represent incremental transformational costs above the normal ongoing level of spending on information technology to support operations. The ERP System Implementation program will be implemented by region in several phases with spending occurring over the next four years, with expected completion by year-end 2028. Refer to *Non-GAAP financial measures* for additional information.

Acquisitions and Divestitures

During the fourth quarter of 2024, we completed the acquisition of Evirth (Shanghai) Industrial Co., Ltd, a leading manufacturer of cakes and pastries in China. Refer to Note 2, *Acquisitions and Divestitures*, for additional details.

Equity Method Investment Transactions

JDE Peet’s Transactions (Euronext Amsterdam: “JDEP”)

During the first quarter of 2024, we recorded an impairment charge of €612 million (\$665 million) related to our JDEP investment. During the fourth quarter of 2024, we sold our remaining 85.9 million shares to JAB Holding Company.

On August 24, 2025, Keurig Dr Pepper Inc. (“KDP”) and JDEP entered into a definitive agreement under which KDP will acquire JDEP. As a result of that definitive agreement, we became entitled to a cash payment of €145 million (\$169 million) from JAB that we received in the third quarter of 2025.

For additional information, refer to Note 6, *Equity Method Investments*.

Mondelēz Global and Canada Retirement Plan Settlements

Mondelēz Global LLC Retirement Plan Settlement

During the third quarter of 2024, we entered into agreements with two third-party insurance companies to purchase buy-in annuity contracts to cover the liabilities associated with the Mondelēz Global LLC Retirement Plan (“MDLZ Global Plan”), the pension plan for U.S. salaried employees. The agreements provided us with the option to elect a buy-out conversion, at which time full responsibility of the MDLZ Global Plan obligations would transfer to the insurance companies. On June 12, 2025 we elected the buy-out conversion and recognized a non-cash pretax settlement loss of \$282 million as a component of net periodic pension cost in the second quarter of 2025.

Mondelez Canada Inc. - Trusteed Hourly Retirement Plan and Retirement Plan Settlement

During the third quarter of 2025, we entered into an agreement with a third-party insurance company to buy-out the retiree participants' obligations of the Mondelez Canada Inc. Trusteed Hourly Retirement Plan and Mondelez Canada Inc. Retirement Plan (collectively, "Canadian Pension Plans"). On September 11, 2025 the obligations were transferred to the insurance company and we recognized a non-cash pre-tax settlement loss of \$54 million as a component of our net periodic pension cost in the third quarter of 2025.

For additional information, refer to Note 9, *Benefit Plans*.

Taxes

We continue to monitor existing and potential future tax reform around the world. Numerous countries have enacted the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development's model rules on a global minimum tax, effective for 2024. The existing legislation does not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements. However, we continue to monitor all developments including how the June 28, 2025 G7 announcement that U.S.-parented companies be exempted from certain aspects of the global minimum tax regime will be incorporated into the model rules and local legislation around the world.

On July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OBBBA") was signed into U.S. law. The initial impact of the OBBBA legislation was not material to our third quarter earnings. Further, while we continue to monitor supplemental guidance released by the government, we do not expect any material impacts to our financial statements for the full year ending December 31, 2025.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We use non-GAAP financial measures internally to make operating and strategic decisions, including the preparation of our annual operating plan, evaluation of business performance and as a factor in determining incentive compensation. We believe that non-GAAP financial measures, when used in connection with results reported in accordance with U.S. GAAP, provide additional information to facilitate comparisons of our historical operating results and to enable a more comprehensive understanding of trends in our underlying operating results. We also believe that presenting these measures allows investors to view our performance using the same measures that management and our Board of Directors use in evaluating our business performance and trends. However, non-GAAP financial measures should be considered in addition to, and not as substitutes for, financial information prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In addition, our non-GAAP financial measures may not be the same as or comparable to similar non-GAAP measures presented by other companies. A limitation of these non-GAAP financial measures is they exclude items that have an impact on our U.S. GAAP reported results. The best way this limitation can be addressed is by evaluating our non-GAAP financial measures in combination with our U.S. GAAP reported results. We have provided the reconciliations between the GAAP and non-GAAP financial measures along with a discussion of our underlying GAAP results throughout our *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* in this Form 10-Q.

We also evaluate the operating performance of the company and its international subsidiaries on a constant currency basis. Our non-GAAP measures presented on a constant currency basis exclude the effects of currency translation rate changes and, beginning in the first quarter of 2024, extreme pricing increases in Argentina. For additional information, refer to *Extreme Price Growth in Argentina*. We determine constant currency operating results by dividing or multiplying, as appropriate, the current-period local currency operating results by the currency exchange rates used to translate the 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.

Our primary non-GAAP financial measures and corresponding metrics, listed below, reflect how we evaluate our current and prior-year operating results. As new events or circumstances arise, these definitions could change. When our definitions change, we provide the updated definitions and present the related non-GAAP historical results on a comparable basis. When items no longer impact our current or future presentation of non-GAAP operating results, we remove these items from our non-GAAP definitions. For descriptions of the items excluded from our non-GAAP financial measures, refer to *Items Affecting Comparability of Financial Results*.

- “Organic Net Revenue” is defined as net revenues (the most comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure) excluding, when they occur, the impacts of acquisitions, divestitures, short-term distributor agreements related to the sale of a business and currency-related items. We believe that Organic Net Revenue reflects the underlying growth from the ongoing activities of our business and provides improved comparability of results. Organic Net Revenue growth is presented on a consolidated basis, for each of our segments and for our emerging markets and developed markets, and these underlying measures are also reconciled to the most comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures above.
 - Our emerging markets include our Latin America region in its entirety; the AMEA region, excluding Australia, New Zealand and Japan; and the following countries from the Europe region: Russia, Ukraine, Türkiye, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, the Baltics and the East Adriatic countries.
 - Our developed markets include the entire North America region, the Europe region excluding the countries included in the emerging markets definition, and Australia, New Zealand and Japan from the AMEA region.
- “Adjusted Operating Income” is defined as operating income (the most comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure) excluding, when they occur, the impacts of the Simplify to Grow Program; gains or losses (including non-cash impairment charges) on goodwill and intangible assets; divestiture-related items; acquisition-related items; operating results from short-term distributor agreements related to the sale of a business; remeasurement of net monetary position of highly inflationary countries; mark-to-market impacts from commodity and foreign currency derivative contracts economically hedging forecasted transactions; impacts from resolution of indirect tax matters; incremental costs due to the war in Ukraine; impact from the European Commission legal matter; the impact from pension participation changes; and operating costs from the ERP System Implementation program. We also present Adjusted Operating Income margin, which is subject to the same adjustments as Adjusted Operating Income. We also evaluate growth in our Adjusted Operating Income on a constant currency basis. We believe these measures provide improved comparability of underlying operating results.
- “Adjusted EPS” is defined as diluted EPS attributable to Mondelēz International (the most comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure) from continuing operations excluding, when they occur, the impacts of the items listed in the Adjusted Operating Income definition as well as gains or losses on debt extinguishment and related expenses; gains or losses on marketable securities transactions; initial impacts from enacted tax law changes; and gains or losses on equity method investment transactions. We also evaluate growth in our Adjusted EPS on a constant currency basis. We believe Adjusted EPS provides improved comparability of underlying operating results.

Items Affecting Comparability of Financial Results

The below table and subsequent commentary present income or (expense) items that affected the comparability of our results of operations and provides details of each item. Please refer to the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements indicated below for additional information. These items are excluded from our non-GAAP earnings measures to better facilitate comparisons of our underlying operating performance across periods. Refer to the *Consolidated Results of Operations – Net Earnings and Earnings per Share Attributable to Mondelez International* table for the after-tax per share impacts of these items and to the *Non-GAAP Financial Measures* section for definitions of our non-GAAP financial measures.

		For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	See Note	2025	2024	2025	2024
(in millions, except percentages)					
Simplify to Grow Program	Note 13	\$ 6	\$ (12)	\$ 12	\$ (80)
Intangible asset impairment charges	Note 5	(33)	(153)	(33)	(153)
Mark-to-market losses from derivatives ⁽¹⁾	Note 8	(345)	(707)	(1,111)	(156)
Acquisition-related items	Note 2	(18)	326	11	247
Divestiture-related items	Note 2	—	2	7	(2)
Operating results from short-term distributor agreements		—	—	—	2
Incremental costs due to war in Ukraine		—	—	(1)	(2)
European Commission legal matter	Note 10	—	—	—	3
ERP System Implementation costs		(41)	(29)	(111)	(38)
Remeasurement of net monetary position	Note 1	(9)	(9)	(24)	(26)
Impact from pension participation changes	Note 9	(56)	(2)	(343)	(7)
Impact from resolution of tax matters ⁽¹⁾		32	—	32	—
Initial impacts from enacted tax law changes	Note 14	1	11	4	(12)
Gain/(loss) on equity method investment transactions	Note 6	169	(4)	169	(669)

(1) Includes impacts recorded in operating income and interest expense and other, net in the condensed consolidated statements of earnings.

Simplify to Grow Program – Reflects restructuring charges incurred under the company's Simplify to Grow Program to reduce both its supply chain and overhead costs. It comprises charges, such as severance, asset write-downs, and other costs of implementing that program, partially offset by gains on sales of assets disposed of in connection with the program. The company completed its Simplify to Grow Program in the fourth quarter of 2024. Following the completion of the program, any adjustments to the liability of previously recorded charges will be reflected within this item.

Intangible asset impairment charges – Reflects non-cash impairments of certain of our brands in connection with our indefinite-life intangible asset impairment testing.

Mark-to-market impacts from derivatives – We exclude unrealized gains and losses (mark-to-market impacts) from commodity and foreign currency derivative contracts economically hedging forecasted transactions from our non-GAAP earnings measures. The mark-to-market impacts of those derivatives are excluded until the related gains or losses are realized. Since we purchase commodity and foreign currency derivative contracts to mitigate price volatility primarily for inventory requirements in future periods, we make this adjustment to remove the volatility of these future inventory purchases on current operating results to facilitate comparisons of our underlying operating performance across periods.

Acquisition-related items – Includes acquisition-related costs, acquisition integration costs, contingent consideration adjustments, inventory step-ups and gains from acquisitions. Acquisition-related costs include third-party advisor, investment banking and legal fees. Acquisition integration costs include costs related to the integration of operations from acquisitions. Contingent consideration adjustments include any changes made to contingent compensation liabilities for earn-outs related to acquisitions that do not relate to recurring employee compensation expense. See Note 8, *Financial Instruments - Fair Value of Contingent Consideration* for additional information. Other acquisition-related items include incremental costs from inventory step-ups associated with acquired companies related to the fair market valuation of the acquired inventory and acquisition gains from the remeasurement of an existing noncontrolling investment to fair value when the company acquires a controlling interest in the investee.

Divestiture-related items – Includes operating results from divestitures, divestiture-related costs and gains/(losses) on divestitures. Divestitures may include sales of businesses, exits of major product lines upon completion of a sale or licensing agreement, or sales of equity method investments. Divestiture-related costs include costs incurred in relation to the preparation and completion of divestiture transactions (including one-time costs such as severance related to the elimination of stranded costs) as well as costs incurred associated with publicly announced processes to sell businesses. For 2024, operating results from divestitures (which are not reflected in the table above) include the operating results from the company's JDE Peet's equity method investment earnings which was sold in the fourth quarter of 2024.

Operating results from short-term distributor agreements – Reflects the operating results from short-term distributor agreements that have been executed in conjunction with the sale of a business. Our agreement with the buyer of the developed market gum business to distribute gum products in certain European markets ended in the first quarter of 2024.

Incremental costs due to war in Ukraine – In February 2022, Russia began a military invasion of Ukraine and we temporarily stopped our production and closed our manufacturing facilities in Trostyanets and Vyshhorod due to damage incurred during the conflict. In the second quarter of 2024, we fully resumed production at both facilities after completing targeted repairs. Incremental costs incurred by the company related to the ongoing war in Ukraine primarily relate to asset write-downs, net of recoveries.

European commission legal matter – In November 2019, the European Commission informed us that it initiated an investigation into our alleged infringement of European Union competition law through certain practices allegedly restricting cross-border trade within the European Economic Area. We reached a negotiated resolution to this matter in the second quarter of 2024. We adjusted our accrual accordingly and fulfilled our payment obligation in August 2024. Due to the unique nature of this matter, we believe it to be infrequent and unusual and therefore exclude it from our non-GAAP earnings measures to better facilitate comparisons of our underlying operating performance across periods.

ERP system implementation costs – In July 2024, our Board of Directors approved funding of \$1.2 billion for a multi-year systems transformation program to upgrade our global ERP and supply chain systems, which is comprised of both capital expenditures and operating expenses, of which a majority is expected to be operating expenses. The ERP System Implementation program will be implemented in several phases with spending occurring over the next four years, with expected completion by year-end 2028. The operating expenses associated with the ERP System Implementation represent incremental transformational costs above the normal ongoing level of spending on information technology to support operations. These expenses include third-party consulting fees, direct labor costs associated with the program, accelerated depreciation of our existing SAP financial systems and various other expenses, all associated with the implementation of our information technology upgrades.

Remeasurement of net monetary position of highly inflationary countries – The company's operations in Argentina, Türkiye, Egypt and Nigeria are currently accounted for as highly inflationary. We exclude remeasurement gains and losses of the monetary assets and liabilities of its subsidiaries in highly inflationary economies and the realized gains and losses from derivatives that mitigate the foreign currency volatility related to the remeasurement of the respective monetary assets or liabilities from its non-GAAP earnings measures to facilitate comparisons of our underlying operating performance across periods.

Impact from pension participation changes – Consists of the charges incurred, primarily gains or losses from pension curtailments and settlements, including settlement losses from our buy-out of a pension plan for U.S. salaried employees during the second quarter of 2025 and our buy-out of the retiree participants' obligations for two Canadian pension plans during the third quarter of 2025, as well as costs incurred when employee groups are withdrawn from multiemployer pension plans. We exclude these charges from our non-GAAP results because those amounts do not reflect our ongoing pension obligations.

Impact from resolution of tax matters – Consists of the reversals and settlements of unusual and significant indirect tax matters. Due to the unique nature of these resolutions, we believe it to be infrequent and therefore exclude it from our non-GAAP earnings measures to better facilitate comparisons of our underlying operating performance across periods.

Initial impacts from enacted tax law changes – Initial impacts from enacted tax law changes include items such as the remeasurement of deferred tax balances and transition taxes from tax reforms. We exclude initial impacts from enacted tax law changes from our non-GAAP financial measures as they do not reflect our ongoing tax obligations under the enacted tax law.

Gains and losses on equity method investment transactions – We exclude gains and losses from partial or full sales of equity method investments, as well as impairments or other non-routine transactions related to those investments. In addition, we also exclude from our non-GAAP financial measures any gains or losses realized on economic hedges of sales proceeds from our equity method investment transactions.

Discussion and Analysis of Historical Results

Summary of Results

- Net revenues increased 5.9% to \$9.7 billion in the third quarter of 2025 and increased 4.5% to \$28.0 billion in the first nine months of 2025 as compared to the same periods in the prior year.
 - Net revenue growth in the third quarter of 2025 was driven by higher net pricing, favorable currency-related items, as several currencies we operate in strengthened relative to the U.S. dollar compared to exchange rates in the prior year, and incremental net revenue from our acquisition of Evirth, partially offset by unfavorable volume/mix.
 - Net revenue growth in the first nine months of 2025 was driven by higher net pricing and incremental net revenue from our acquisition of Evirth, partially offset by unfavorable volume/mix, unfavorable currency-related items, as the U.S. dollar strengthened relative to several currencies we operate in compared to exchange rates in the prior year, and lapping prior-year net revenue from a short-term distributor agreement related to the sale of our developed market gum business.
- Organic Net Revenue, a non-GAAP financial measure, increased 3.4% to \$9.5 billion in the third quarter of 2025 and increased 4.0% to \$27.9 billion in the first nine months of 2025 as compared to the same periods in the prior year. During both the third quarter and the first nine months of 2025, Organic Net Revenue grew due to higher net pricing, partially offset by unfavorable volume/mix. Organic Net Revenue is reported on a constant currency basis and excludes revenue from acquisitions and divestitures. Refer to *Non-GAAP Financial Measures* for the definition of Organic Net Revenue and *Consolidated Results of Operations* for our reconciliation with net revenues.
- Diluted EPS attributable to Mondelēz International decreased (9.5)% to \$0.57 in the third quarter of 2025 and decreased 35.4% to \$1.37 in the first nine months of 2025 as compared to the same periods in the prior year.
 - Diluted EPS decreased in the third quarter of 2025, primarily driven by a decrease in Adjusted EPS, an unfavorable year-over-year change in acquisition-related items, settlement losses related to the buy-out of retiree participants' obligations for two Canadian pension plans, lapping prior-year divestiture-related items and lapping prior-year favorable initial impacts from enacted tax law changes. These unfavorable items were partially offset by a favorable year-over-year change in mark-to-market impacts from commodity and foreign currency derivatives, a gain on an equity method investment transaction, lower intangible asset impairment charges, a favorable impact from the resolution of an indirect tax matter and lapping prior-year costs for the completed Simplify to Grow Program.
 - Diluted EPS decreased in the first nine months of 2025, driven by an unfavorable year-over-year change in mark-to-market impacts from commodity and foreign currency derivatives, a decrease in Adjusted EPS, settlement losses related to the buy-out of retiree participants' obligations for two Canadian pension plans, an unfavorable year-over-year change in acquisition-related items, lapping prior-year divestiture-related items and higher costs incurred for the ERP System Implementation program. These unfavorable items were partially offset by lapping a prior-year equity method investment impairment, a current year gain on an equity method investment transaction, lower intangible asset impairment charges, lapping prior-year costs for the completed Simplify to Grow Program, a favorable impact from the resolution of an indirect tax matter and lapping prior-year unfavorable initial impacts from enacted tax law changes.
- Adjusted EPS, a non-GAAP financial measure, decreased 23.2% to \$0.73 in the third quarter of 2025 and decreased 18.8% to \$2.20 in the first nine months of 2025 as compared to the same periods in the prior year. On a constant currency basis, Adjusted EPS decreased 24.2% to \$0.72 in the third quarter of 2025 and decreased 19.6% to \$2.18 in the first nine months of 2025 as compared to the same periods in the prior year. Refer to *Non-GAAP Financial Measures* for the definition of Adjusted EPS and *Consolidated Results of Operations* for our reconciliation with diluted EPS.
 - Adjusted EPS decreased in the third quarter of 2025, driven by operating declines, partially offset by lower income taxes, fewer shares outstanding, higher equity method investment earnings, the impact from an acquisition and favorable currency-related items.
 - Adjusted EPS decreased in the first nine months of 2025, driven by operating declines, higher interest and other expense and lower benefit plan non-service income, partially offset by fewer shares outstanding, lower income taxes, the impact from an acquisition and favorable currency-related items.

Consolidated Results of Operations
Three Months Ended September 30

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,				
	2025	2024		\$ Change	% Change
	(in millions, except per share data)				
Net revenues	\$ 9,744	\$ 9,204	\$ 540		5.9 %
Operating income	744	1,153	(409)		(35.5)%
Net earnings attributable to Mondelēz International	743	853	(110)		(12.9)%
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Mondelēz International	0.57	0.63	(0.06)		(9.5)%

Net Revenues – Net revenues increased \$540 million (5.9%) to \$9,744 million in the third quarter of 2025, and Organic Net Revenue ⁽¹⁾ increased \$316 million (3.4%) to \$9,520 million. Emerging markets net revenues increased 9.9% and emerging markets Organic Net Revenue increased 7.1% ⁽¹⁾. Developed markets net revenues increased 3.3% and developed markets Organic Net Revenue increased 1.2% ⁽¹⁾. The underlying changes in net revenues and Organic Net Revenue are detailed below:

	Emerging Markets	Developed Markets	Mondelēz International
Three Months Ended September 30, 2025			
Reported (GAAP)	\$ 3,881	\$ 5,863	\$ 9,744
Acquisitions	(87)	—	(87)
Currency-related items	(14)	(123)	(137)
Organic (Non-GAAP)	\$ 3,780	\$ 5,740	\$ 9,520
Three Months Ended September 30, 2024			
Reported (GAAP)	\$ 3,530	\$ 5,674	\$ 9,204
No adjusting items	—	—	—
Organic (Non-GAAP)	\$ 3,530	\$ 5,674	\$ 9,204
% Change			
Reported (GAAP)	9.9 %	3.3 %	5.9 %
Acquisitions	(2.4)	—	(1.0)
Currency-related items	(0.4)	(2.1)	(1.5)
Organic (Non-GAAP)	7.1 %	1.2 %	3.4 %
Vol/Mix	(4.7)pp	(4.5)pp	(4.6)pp
Pricing	11.8	5.7	8.0

(1) Refer to the *Non-GAAP Financial Measures* section above for additional information.

Net revenue increase of 5.9% was driven by our underlying Organic Net Revenue growth of 3.4%, favorable currency-related items and the impact of an acquisition. Organic Net Revenue growth was driven by higher net pricing, partially offset by unfavorable volume/mix. Higher net pricing was due to the benefit of carryover pricing from 2024 as well as the effects of input cost-driven pricing actions taken during the first nine months of 2025. Higher net pricing was reflected in all regions. Unfavorable volume/mix was experienced across all regions, driven by pricing elasticity impacts in Europe, Latin America and AMEA, as well as soft consumption in North America. Currency-related items increased net revenues by \$137 million, driven by favorable currency translation rate changes and the impact of extreme pricing in Argentina. Refer to *Recent Developments and Significant Items Affecting Comparability* for additional information. Favorable currency translation rate changes were due to the strength of several currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, primarily the euro, Russian ruble, British pound sterling, Polish zloty, Brazilian real, Mexican peso and Swedish krona, partially offset by the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to several currencies, primarily the Argentinean peso, Indian rupee and Turkish lira. The November 1, 2024 acquisition of Evirth added incremental net revenues of \$87 million (constant currency basis) in the third quarter of 2025. Refer to Note 2, *Acquisitions and Divestitures*, for additional information.

Operating Income – Operating income decreased \$409 million (35.5%) to \$744 million in the third quarter of 2025. Adjusted Operating Income ⁽¹⁾ decreased \$567 million (32.6%) to \$1,171 million and Adjusted Operating Income on a constant currency basis ⁽¹⁾ decreased \$582 million (33.5%) to \$1,156 million due to the following:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		\$ Change	% Change
	2025	2024		
	(in millions)			
Operating Income	\$ 744	\$ 1,153	\$ (409)	(35.5)%
Simplify to Grow Program	(6)	12	(18)	
Intangible asset impairment charges	33	153	(120)	
Mark-to-market losses from derivatives	348	710	(362)	
Acquisition-related items	18	(326)	344	
Divestiture-related items	—	(2)	2	
ERP System Implementation costs	41	29	12	
Remeasurement of net monetary position	9	9	—	
Impact from resolution of tax matters	(16)	—	(16)	
Adjusted Operating Income ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,171	\$ 1,738	\$ (567)	(32.6)%
Currency-related items	(15)	—	(15)	
Adjusted Operating Income (constant currency) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,156	\$ 1,738	\$ (582)	(33.5)%

Key Drivers of Adjusted Operating Income (constant currency)	\$ Change
Higher net pricing	\$ 739
Higher input costs	(1,255)
Unfavorable volume/mix	(294)
Lower selling, general and administrative expenses	195
Impact from acquisitions	10
Lower amortization of intangible assets	11
Lower fixed asset impairment charges	12
Total change in Adjusted Operating Income (constant currency) ⁽¹⁾	\$ (582)

(1) Refer to the *Non-GAAP Financial Measures* section above for additional information.

During the third quarter of 2025, we realized higher net pricing, which was more than offset by increased input costs and unfavorable volume/mix. Higher net pricing, which included the carryover impact of pricing actions taken in 2024 as well as the effects of input cost-driven pricing actions taken during the first nine months of 2025, was reflected across all regions. The increase in input costs was driven by higher raw material costs, partially offset by lower manufacturing costs driven by productivity. Higher raw material costs were primarily due to higher cocoa, dairy, edible oils, packaging, nuts, grains and other ingredient costs, as well as unfavorable year-over-year currency exchange transaction costs on imported materials, partially offset by lower sugar and energy costs. Overall, unfavorable volume/mix was experienced across all regions, reflecting pricing elasticity impacts as well as biscuit & baked snacks category softness in North America.

Total selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$165 million from the third quarter of 2024, which was driven by a number of factors noted in the table above, including in part, an unfavorable year-over-year change in acquisition-related items, higher costs incurred for the ERP System Implementation program and the impact from an acquisition, partially offset by a favorable impact from the resolution of an indirect tax matter, a favorable currency-related impact to expenses and lapping prior-year implementation costs for the completed Simplify to Grow Program. Excluding these factors, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$195 million from the third quarter of 2024. The decrease was driven primarily by lower advertising and consumer promotion costs and lower overhead costs.

Currency-related items increased operating income by \$15 million due to favorable currency translation rate changes as the impact of extreme pricing in Argentina was immaterial. Favorable currency translation rate changes were primarily due to the strength of several currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, including the euro, Russian ruble, British pound sterling, Mexican peso and Brazilian real, partially offset by the strength of U.S. dollar relative to several currencies, including the Argentinean peso, Swiss franc and Turkish lira.

Operating income margin decreased from 12.5% in the third quarter of 2024 to 7.6% in the third quarter of 2025. The decrease in operating income margin was driven primarily by lower Adjusted Operating Income margin and an unfavorable year-over-year change in acquisition-related items, partially offset by a favorable year-over-year change in mark-to-market impacts from commodity and foreign currency derivatives and lower intangible asset impairment charges. Adjusted Operating Income margin decreased from 18.9% for the third quarter of 2024 to 12.0% for the third quarter of 2025. The decrease was driven primarily by higher raw material costs and unfavorable product mix, partially offset by higher net pricing, lower advertising and consumer promotion costs, lower manufacturing costs driven by productivity and lower overhead costs.

Income Taxes – Our effective tax rate was 19.7% for the third quarter of 2025 as compared to 28.8% in the third quarter of 2024. The decrease in our effective tax rate was primarily driven by a favorable jurisdictional mix of earnings, tax benefits related to the provision for final 2024 tax return filings, and the tax treatment of certain foreign pension assets.

Net Earnings and Earnings per Share Attributable to Mondelēz International – Net earnings attributable to Mondelēz International of \$743 million decreased by \$110 million (12.9%) in the third quarter of 2025. Diluted EPS attributable to Mondelēz International was \$0.57 in the third quarter of 2025, down \$0.06 (9.5%) from the third quarter of 2024. Adjusted EPS ⁽¹⁾ was \$0.73 in the third quarter of 2025, down \$0.22 (23.2%) from the third quarter of 2024. Adjusted EPS on a constant currency basis ⁽¹⁾ was \$0.72 in the third quarter of 2025, down \$0.23 (24.2%) from the third quarter of 2024.

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		\$ Change	% Change
	2025	2024		
Diluted EPS attributable to Mondelēz International	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.63	\$ (0.06)	(9.5)%
Simplify to Grow Program	—	0.01	(0.01)	
Intangible asset impairment charges	0.02	0.08	(0.06)	
Mark-to-market losses from derivatives	0.21	0.42	(0.21)	
Acquisition-related items	0.02	(0.18)	0.20	
Divestiture-related items	—	(0.03)	0.03	
ERP System Implementation costs	0.02	0.02	—	
Remeasurement of net monetary position	0.01	0.01	—	
Impact from pension participation changes	0.03	—	0.03	
Impact from resolution of tax matters	(0.02)	—	(0.02)	
Initial impacts from enacted tax law changes	—	(0.01)	0.01	
Gain on equity method investment transactions	(0.13)	—	(0.13)	
Adjusted EPS ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.95	\$ (0.22)	(23.2)%
Currency-related items	(0.01)	—	(0.01)	
Adjusted EPS (constant currency) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.95	\$ (0.23)	(24.2)%

Key Drivers of Adjusted EPS (constant currency)	\$ Change
Decrease in operations	\$ (0.33)
Impact from acquisitions	0.01
Change in equity method investment net earnings	0.01
Change in income taxes	0.05
Change in shares outstanding	0.03
Total change in Adjusted EPS (constant currency) ⁽¹⁾	\$ (0.23)

(1) Refer to the *Non-GAAP Financial Measures* section above for additional information. The tax expense/(benefit) of each of the pre-tax items excluded from our U.S. GAAP results was computed based on the facts and tax assumptions associated with each item, and such impacts have also been excluded from Adjusted EPS.

- For the three months ended September 30, 2025, taxes for the: intangible asset impairment charges were \$(9) million, mark-to-market losses from derivatives were \$(71) million, acquisition-related items were \$5 million, ERP System Implementation program were \$(10) million, remeasurement of net monetary positions was zero, impact from pension participation changes was \$(14) million, impact from resolution of tax matters was \$10 million and gain on equity method investment transactions was zero.
- For the three months ended September 30, 2024, taxes for the: Simplify to Grow Program were \$(2) million, intangible asset impairment charges were \$(40) million, mark-to-market losses from derivatives were \$(144) million, acquisition-related items were \$84 million, divestiture-related items were \$1 million, ERP System Implementation program were \$(6) million, remeasurement of net monetary position was zero and initial impacts from enacted tax law changes were \$(11) million.

Nine Months Ended September 30:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
	(in millions, except per share data)			
Net revenues	\$ 28,041	\$ 26,837	\$ 1,204	4.5 %
Operating income	2,596	4,734	(2,138)	(45.2)%
Net earnings attributable to Mondelēz International	1,786	2,866	(1,080)	(37.7)%
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Mondelēz International	1.37	2.12	(0.75)	(35.4)%

Net Revenues – Net revenues increased \$1,204 million (4.5%) to \$28,041 million in the first nine months of 2025, and Organic Net Revenue ⁽¹⁾ increased \$1,078 million (4.0%) to \$27,890 million. Emerging markets net revenues increased 6.8% and emerging markets Organic Net Revenue increased 6.9% ⁽¹⁾. Developed markets net revenues increased 3.0% and developed markets Organic Net Revenue increased 2.1% ⁽¹⁾. The underlying changes in net revenues and Organic Net Revenue are detailed below:

	Emerging Markets	Developed Markets	Mondelēz International
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025			
Reported (GAAP)	\$ 11,242	\$ 16,799	\$ 28,041
Acquisitions	(288)	—	(288)
Currency-related items	296	(159)	137
Organic (Non-GAAP)	\$ 11,250	\$ 16,640	\$ 27,890
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024			
Reported (GAAP)	\$ 10,523	\$ 16,314	\$ 26,837
Short-term distributor agreements	(3)	(22)	(25)
Organic (Non-GAAP)	\$ 10,520	\$ 16,292	\$ 26,812
% Change			
Reported (GAAP)	6.8 %	3.0 %	4.5 %
Short-term distributor agreements	0.1 pp	0.1 pp	0.1 pp
Acquisitions	(2.8)	—	(1.1)
Currency-related items	2.8	(1.0)	0.5
Organic (Non-GAAP)	6.9 %	2.1 %	4.0 %
Vol/Mix	(3.2)pp	(3.3)pp	(3.2)pp
Pricing	10.1	5.4	7.2

(1) Refer to the *Non-GAAP Financial Measures* section above for additional information.

Net revenue increase of 4.5% was driven by our underlying Organic Net Revenue growth of 4.0% and the impact of an acquisition, partially offset by unfavorable currency-related items and lapping prior-year net revenue from a short-term distributor agreement related to the sale of our developed market gum business. Organic Net Revenue growth was driven by higher net pricing, partially offset by unfavorable volume/mix. Higher net pricing was due to the benefit of carryover pricing from 2024 as well as the effects of input cost-driven pricing actions taken during the first nine months of 2025. Higher net pricing was reflected in all regions except North America where net pricing was essentially flat. Unfavorable volume/mix was experienced across all regions, driven by volume declines reflecting pricing elasticity impacts in Europe, Latin America and AMEA, as well as soft consumption in North America. The November 1, 2024 acquisition of Evirth added incremental net revenues of \$288 million for the first nine months of 2025. Refer to Note 2, *Acquisitions and Divestitures*, for additional information. Currency-related items decreased net revenues by \$137 million, driven by unfavorable currency translation rate changes, partially offset by the impact of extreme pricing in Argentina. Refer to *Recent Developments and Significant Items Affecting Comparability* for additional information. Unfavorable currency translation rate changes were due to the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to several currencies, primarily the Argentinean peso, Mexican peso, Brazilian real, Indian rupee, Turkish lira, Australian dollar, Egyptian pound and Canadian dollar, partially offset by the strength of several currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, including the euro, Russian ruble, British pound sterling, Polish zloty and Swedish krona.

The lapping of the prior-year short-term distributor agreement related to the sale of our developed market gum business, which ended in the first quarter of 2024, resulted in a year-over-year incremental reduction in net revenue of \$25 million.

Operating Income – Operating income decreased \$2,138 million (45.2%) to \$2,596 million in the first nine months of 2025. Adjusted Operating Income ⁽¹⁾ decreased \$1,111 million (22.5%) to \$3,829 million and Adjusted Operating Income on a constant currency basis ⁽¹⁾ decreased \$1,129 million (22.9%) to \$3,811 million due to the following:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		\$ Change	% Change
	2025	2024		
	(in millions)			
Operating Income	\$ 2,596	\$ 4,734	\$ (2,138)	(45.2)%
Simplify to Grow Program	(12)	80	(92)	
Intangible asset impairment charges	33	153	(120)	
Mark-to-market losses from derivatives	1,110	157	953	
Acquisition-related items	(11)	(247)	236	
Divestiture-related items	(7)	2	(9)	
Operating income from short-term distributor agreements	—	(2)	2	
Incremental costs due to war in Ukraine	1	2	(1)	
European Commission legal matter	—	(3)	3	
ERP System Implementation costs	111	38	73	
Remeasurement of net monetary position	24	26	(2)	
Impact from resolution of tax matters	(16)	—	(16)	
Adjusted Operating Income ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,829	\$ 4,940	\$ (1,111)	(22.5)%
Currency-related items	(18)	—	(18)	
Adjusted Operating Income (constant currency) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,811	\$ 4,940	\$ (1,129)	(22.9)%

Key Drivers of Adjusted Operating Income (constant currency)	\$ Change
Higher net pricing	\$ 1,939
Higher input costs	(2,964)
Unfavorable volume/mix	(638)
Lower selling, general and administrative expenses	468
Impact from acquisition	33
Lower amortization of intangible assets	13
Lower fixed asset impairment charges	20
Total change in Adjusted Operating Income (constant currency) ⁽¹⁾	\$ (1,129)

(1) Refer to the *Non-GAAP Financial Measures* section above for additional information.

During the first nine months of 2025, we realized higher net pricing, which was more than offset by increased input costs and unfavorable volume/mix. Higher net pricing, which included the carryover impact of pricing actions taken in 2024 as well as the effects of input cost-driven pricing actions taken during the first nine months of 2025, was reflected across all regions except North America where net pricing was essentially flat. The increase in input costs was driven by higher raw material costs, partially offset by lower manufacturing costs driven by productivity. Higher raw material costs were primarily due to higher cocoa, dairy, packaging, edible oils, nuts, energy and other ingredient costs, as well as unfavorable year-over-year currency exchange transaction costs on imported materials, partially offset by lower sugar and grains costs. Overall, unfavorable volume/mix was experienced across all regions, reflecting pricing elasticity impacts as well as biscuit & baked snacks category softness in North America.

Total selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$228 million from the first nine months of 2024, which was driven by a number of factors noted in the table above, including in part, lapping prior-year implementation costs for the completed Simplify to Grow Program, the favorable impact from a resolution of an indirect tax matter and favorable year-over-year change in divestiture-related items, which were offset by an unfavorable currency-related impact to expenses, an unfavorable year-over-year change in acquisition-related items, higher costs incurred for the ERP System Implementation program and the impact from an acquisition. Excluding these net unfavorable factors, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$468 million from the first nine months of 2024. The decrease was driven primarily by lower advertising and consumer promotion costs and lower overhead costs.

Currency-related items increased operating income by \$18 million, due to favorable currency translation rate changes and the impact of extreme pricing in Argentina. Favorable currency translation rate changes were primarily due to the strength of several currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, including the Russian ruble, euro and British pound sterling, partially offset by the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to several currencies, including the Mexican peso, Brazilian real, Australian dollar, Swiss franc and Indian rupee.

Operating income margin decreased from 17.6% in the first nine months of 2024 to 9.3% in the first nine months of 2025. The decrease in operating income margin was driven primarily by lower Adjusted Operating Income margin, an unfavorable year-over-year change in mark-to-market impacts from commodity and foreign currency derivatives, an unfavorable year-over-year change in acquisition-related items and higher costs incurred for the ERP System Implementation program, partially offset by lower intangible asset impairment charges and lapping prior-year costs for the completed Simplify to Grow Program. Adjusted Operating Income margin decreased from 18.4% for the first nine months of 2024 to 13.7% for the first nine months of 2025. The decrease was driven primarily by higher raw material costs and unfavorable product mix, partially offset by higher net pricing, lower advertising and consumer promotion costs, lower manufacturing costs driven by productivity and lower overhead costs.

Income Taxes – Our effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, was 24.9% as compared to 26.9% for the nine months ended September 30, 2024. The decrease in our year-to-date effective tax rate was primarily driven by tax benefits related to the provision for final 2024 tax return filings, the tax treatment of certain foreign pension assets, and the release of liabilities for uncertain tax positions due to audit developments and statute of limitation expirations in the nine months ended September 30, 2025 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2024.

Net Earnings and Earnings per Share Attributable to Mondelez International – Net earnings attributable to Mondelez International of \$1,786 million decreased by \$1,080 million (37.7%) in the first nine months of 2025. Diluted EPS attributable to Mondelez International was \$1.37 in the first nine months of 2025, down \$0.75 (35.4%) from the first nine months of 2024. Adjusted EPS ⁽¹⁾ was \$2.20 in the first nine months of 2025, down \$0.51 (18.8%) from the first nine months of 2024. Adjusted EPS on a constant currency basis ⁽¹⁾ was \$2.18 in the first nine months of 2025, down \$0.53 (19.6%) from the first nine months of 2024.

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		\$ Change	% Change
	2025	2024		
Diluted EPS attributable to Mondelez International	\$ 1.37	\$ 2.12	\$ (0.75)	(35.4)%
Simplify to Grow Program	(0.01)	0.05	(0.06)	
Intangible asset impairment charges	0.02	0.08	(0.06)	
Mark-to-market losses from derivatives	0.68	0.09	0.59	
Acquisition-related items	0.01	(0.13)	0.14	
Divestiture-related items	—	(0.05)	0.05	
ERP System Implementation costs	0.06	0.02	0.04	
Remeasurement of net monetary position	0.02	0.02	—	
Impact from pension participation changes	0.20	—	0.20	
Impact from resolution of tax matters	(0.02)	—	(0.02)	
Initial impacts from enacted tax law changes	—	0.01	(0.01)	
(Gain)/loss on equity method investment transactions	(0.13)	0.50	(0.63)	
Adjusted EPS ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.71	\$ (0.51)	(18.8)%
Currency-related items	(0.02)	—	(0.02)	
Adjusted EPS (constant currency) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2.18	\$ 2.71	\$ (0.53)	(19.6)%
Key Drivers of Adjusted EPS (constant currency)			\$ Change	
Decrease in operations			\$ (0.63)	
Impact from acquisitions			0.02	
Change in benefit plan non-service income			(0.01)	
Change in interest and other expense, net			(0.05)	
Change in income taxes			0.07	
Change in shares outstanding			0.07	
Total change in Adjusted EPS (constant currency) ⁽¹⁾			\$ (0.53)	

(1) Refer to the *Non-GAAP Financial Measures* section above for additional information. The tax expense/(benefit) of each of the pre-tax items excluded from our U.S. GAAP results was computed based on the facts and tax assumptions associated with each item, and such impacts have also been excluded from Adjusted EPS.

- For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, taxes for the: Simplify to Grow Program were \$3 million, intangible asset impairment charges were \$(9) million, mark-to-market losses from derivatives were \$(223) million, acquisition-related items were \$19 million, ERP System Implementation program were \$(28) million, remeasurement of net monetary position were zero, impact from pension participation changes was \$(87) million, impact from resolution of tax matters was \$10 million and gain on equity method investment transactions was zero.
- For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, taxes for the: Simplify to Grow Program were \$(19) million, intangible asset impairment charges were \$(40) million, mark-to-market losses from derivatives were \$(28) million, acquisition-related items were \$67 million, divestiture-related items were zero, ERP System Implementation program were \$(8) million, remeasurement of net monetary position were zero, initial impacts from enacted tax law changes were \$12 million and loss on equity method investment transactions was zero.

Results of Operations by Reportable Segment

Our operations and management structure are organized into four operating segments:

- Latin America
- AMEA
- Europe
- North America

We manage our operations by region to leverage regional operating scale, manage different and changing business environments more effectively and pursue growth opportunities as they arise across our key markets. Our regional management teams have responsibility for the business, product categories and financial results in the regions.

We use segment operating income to evaluate segment performance and allocate resources. We believe it is appropriate to disclose this measure to help investors analyze segment performance and trends. See Note 16, *Segment Reporting*, for additional information on our segments and *Items Affecting Comparability of Financial Results* earlier in this section for items affecting our segment operating results.

Our reconciliation of segment net revenues and earnings to consolidated financial statement totals were:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
(in millions)				
Net revenues:				
Latin America	\$ 1,238	\$ 1,204	\$ 3,635	\$ 3,755
AMEA	2,017	1,851	5,854	5,388
Europe	3,674	3,323	10,636	9,565
North America	2,815	2,826	7,916	8,129
Net revenues	<u>\$ 9,744</u>	<u>\$ 9,204</u>	<u>\$ 28,041</u>	<u>\$ 26,837</u>
Segment operating income:				
Latin America	\$ 147	\$ 125	\$ 419	\$ 426
AMEA	199	335	813	1,036
Europe	275	605	1,251	1,746
North America	547	918	1,486	2,012
Mark-to-market losses from derivatives	(348)	(710)	(1,110)	(157)
General corporate expenses	(44)	(78)	(156)	(212)
Amortization of intangible assets	(32)	(40)	(107)	(115)
Acquisition-related costs	—	(2)	—	(2)
Operating income	<u>\$ 744</u>	<u>\$ 1,153</u>	<u>\$ 2,596</u>	<u>\$ 4,734</u>

Latin America

		For the Three Months Ended September 30,			
		2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
		(in millions)			
Net revenues	\$	1,238	\$ 1,204	\$ 34	2.8 %
Segment operating income		147	125	22	17.6 %
		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,			
		2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
		(in millions)			
Net revenues	\$	3,635	\$ 3,755	\$ (120)	(3.2)%
Segment operating income		419	426	(7)	(1.6)%

Three Months Ended September 30:

Net revenues increased \$34 million (2.8%), due to higher net pricing (8.7 pp), partially offset by unfavorable volume/mix (4.0 pp) and an unfavorable impact of currency-related items (1.9 pp). Higher net pricing, net of extreme pricing in Argentina, was driven by input cost-driven pricing actions and reflected across all categories, primarily in Brazil, Argentina and Mexico. Unfavorable volume/mix reflected volume declines due to pricing elasticity impacts, primarily in Argentina. Overall, unfavorable volume/mix was driven by declines in refreshment beverages, biscuits & baked snacks and candy, partially offset by gains in chocolate, grocery & cheese and gum. Currency-related items were unfavorable due to currency translation rate changes, partially offset by the impact of extreme pricing in Argentina. Unfavorable currency translation impacts were primarily due to the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to a few currencies in the region, primarily the Argentinean peso, partially offset by the strength of several currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, including the Brazilian real and Mexican peso.

Segment operating income increased \$22 million (17.6%), primarily due to higher pricing, lower advertising and consumer promotion costs, a favorable impact from the resolution of an indirect tax matter, lower manufacturing costs driven by productivity and lower other selling, general and administrative expenses. These favorable items were partially offset by higher raw material costs, unfavorable volume/mix and higher costs incurred for the ERP System Implementation program.

Nine Months Ended September 30:

Net revenues decreased \$120 million (3.2%), due to an unfavorable impact of currency-related items (7.9 pp) and unfavorable volume/mix (2.8 pp), partially offset by higher net pricing (7.5 pp). Currency-related items were unfavorable due to currency translation rate changes, partially offset by the impact of extreme pricing in Argentina. Unfavorable currency translation impacts were primarily due to the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to most currencies in the region, including the Argentinean peso, Mexican peso and Brazilian real. Unfavorable volume/mix reflected volume declines due to pricing elasticity impacts, primarily in Argentina and Mexico. Overall, unfavorable volume/mix was driven by declines in refreshment beverages, candy, biscuits & baked snacks and cheese & grocery, partially offset by gains in chocolate and gum. Higher net pricing, net of extreme pricing in Argentina, was driven by input cost-driven pricing actions and reflected across all categories, primarily in Brazil, Argentina and Mexico.

Segment operating income decreased \$7 million (1.6%), primarily due to higher raw material costs, unfavorable volume/mix, higher costs incurred for the ERP System Implementation program, unfavorable currency-related items and higher other selling, general and administrative expenses. These unfavorable items were mostly offset by higher pricing, lower manufacturing costs driven by productivity, lower advertising and consumer promotion costs, lower acquisition-related items, a favorable impact from the resolution of an indirect tax matter, lower losses on remeasurement of net monetary position in highly inflationary countries and lapping prior-year costs for the completed Simplify to Grow program.

AMEA

		For the Three Months Ended September 30,			
		2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
		(in millions)			
Net revenues	\$	2,017	\$ 1,851	\$ 166	9.0 %
Segment operating income		199	335	(136)	(40.6)%
		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,			
		2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
		(in millions)			
Net revenues	\$	5,854	\$ 5,388	\$ 466	8.6 %
Segment operating income		813	1,036	(223)	(21.5)%

Three Months Ended September 30:

Net revenues increased \$166 million (9.0%), due to higher net pricing (9.3 pp) and the impact of an acquisition (4.7 pp), partially offset by unfavorable volume/mix (4.0 pp) and unfavorable currency translation rate changes (1.0 pp). Higher net pricing, driven by input cost-driven pricing actions, was reflected across all categories. The November 1, 2024 acquisition of Evirth added incremental net revenues of \$87 million (constant currency basis) in the third quarter of 2025. Unfavorable volume/mix reflected pricing elasticity impacts, driven by declines in chocolate, gum, refreshment beverages and biscuits & baked snacks, partially offset by gains in cheese & grocery and candy. Unfavorable currency translation impacts were due to the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to several currencies in the region, primarily the Indian rupee, Australian dollar and Vietnam dong.

Segment operating income decreased \$136 million (40.6%), primarily due to higher raw material costs, unfavorable volume/mix, higher acquisition-related items and higher intangible asset impairments. These unfavorable items were partially offset by higher net pricing, lower advertising and consumer promotion costs, lower manufacturing costs driven by productivity and the impact from our Evirth acquisition.

Nine Months Ended September 30:

Net revenues increased \$466 million (8.6%), due to higher net pricing (7.3 pp) and the impact of an acquisition (5.4 pp), partially offset by unfavorable volume/mix (2.3 pp) and unfavorable currency translation rate changes (1.8 pp). Higher net pricing, driven by input cost-driven pricing actions, was reflected across all categories. The November 1, 2024 acquisition of Evirth added incremental net revenues of \$288 million (constant currency basis) in the first nine months of 2025. Unfavorable volume/mix reflected pricing elasticity impacts, driven by declines in chocolate and refreshment beverages, partially offset by gains in cheese & grocery, gum, candy and biscuits & baked snacks. Unfavorable currency translation impacts were due to the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to several currencies in the region, including the Indian rupee, Australian dollar, Egyptian pound, Vietnam dong, Chinese yuan, New Zealand dollar and Nigerian naira.

Segment operating income decreased \$223 million (21.5%), primarily due to higher raw material costs, unfavorable volume/mix, higher acquisition-related items, unfavorable currency translation rate changes and higher intangible asset impairment costs. These unfavorable items were partially offset by higher net pricing, lower manufacturing costs driven by productivity, lower advertising and consumer promotion costs, the impact from our Evirth acquisition, lower fixed asset impairments and lapping prior-year costs for the completed Simplify to Grow program.

Europe

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,				
	2025	2024	\$ Change		% Change
	(in millions)				
Net revenues	\$ 3,674	\$ 3,323	\$ 351		10.6 %
Segment operating income	275	605	(330)		(54.5)%

		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,			
		2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
		(in millions)			
Net revenues	\$	10,636	\$ 9,565	\$ 1,071	11.2 %
Segment operating income		1,251	1,746	(495)	(28.4)%

Three Months Ended September 30:

Net revenues increased \$351 million (10.6%), due to higher net pricing (12.6 pp) and favorable currency translation rate changes (5.5 pp), partially offset by unfavorable volume/mix (7.5 pp). Higher net pricing, driven by input cost-driven pricing actions, was reflected across all categories except cheese & grocery. Favorable currency translation rate changes reflected the strength of most currencies across the region relative to the U.S. dollar, primarily the euro, Russian ruble, British pound sterling, Polish zloty and Swedish krona. Unfavorable volume/mix reflected volume declines due to pricing elasticity impacts. Overall, unfavorable volume/mix was driven by declines in chocolate, gum, biscuits & baked snacks and candy, partially offset by gains in cheese & grocery and refreshment beverages.

Segment operating income decreased \$330 million (54.5%), primarily due to higher raw material costs, unfavorable volume/mix and higher other selling, general and administrative expenses. These unfavorable items were partially offset by higher net pricing, lower intangible asset impairment charges, lower advertising and consumer promotion costs, lower manufacturing costs driven by productivity, favorable currency translation rate changes, lower acquisition-related items and lower costs incurred for the ERP System Implementation program.

Nine Months Ended September 30:

Net revenues increased \$1,071 million (11.2%), due to higher net pricing (13.2 pp) and favorable currency translation rate changes (2.8 pp), partially offset by unfavorable volume/mix (4.5 pp) and lapping the prior-year net revenue from a short-term distributor agreement (0.3 pp). Higher net pricing, driven by input cost-driven pricing actions, was reflected across all categories. Favorable currency translation rate changes reflected the strength of most currencies across the region relative to the U.S. dollar, primarily the euro, Russian ruble, British pound sterling, Polish zloty and Swedish krona. Unfavorable volume/mix reflected volume declines due to pricing elasticity impacts. Overall, unfavorable volume/mix was driven by declines in chocolate, candy, gum and refreshment beverages, partially offset by gains in biscuits & baked snacks and cheese & grocery. The lapping of the prior-year short-term distributor agreement related to the sale of our developed market gum business, which ended in the first quarter of 2024, resulted in a year-over-year incremental reduction in net revenue of \$25 million.

Segment operating income decreased \$495 million (28.4%), primarily due to higher raw material costs, unfavorable volume/mix and higher other selling, general and administrative expenses. These unfavorable items were partially offset by higher net pricing, lower intangible asset impairment charges, lower advertising and consumer promotion costs, lower manufacturing costs driven by productivity, favorable currency translation rate changes, lapping prior-year costs for the completed Simplify to Grow program, lower fixed asset impairment charges, lower acquisition-related items and lower divestiture-related costs.

North America

		For the Three Months Ended September 30,			
		2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
		(in millions)			
Net revenues	\$	2,815	\$ 2,826	\$ (11)	(0.4)%
Segment operating income		547	918	(371)	(40.4)%

		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,			
		2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
		(in millions)			
Net revenues	\$	7,916	\$ 8,129	\$ (213)	(2.6)%
Segment operating income		1,486	2,012	(526)	(26.1)%

Three Months Ended September 30:

Net revenues decreased \$11 million (0.4%), due to unfavorable volume/mix (1.8 pp) and unfavorable currency translation rate changes (0.1 pp), partially offset by higher net pricing (1.5 pp). Unfavorable volume/mix was driven by declines in biscuits & baked snacks and candy, primarily due to soft consumption in the U.S., partially offset by a gain in chocolate. Unfavorable currency translation rate changes were due to the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar. Higher net pricing, driven by input cost-driven pricing actions, was reflected across all categories.

Segment operating income decreased \$371 million (40.4%), primarily due to a lower year-over-year benefit from contingent consideration adjustments related to Clif Bar net of lower acquisition integration costs, higher raw material costs, unfavorable volume/mix and higher costs incurred for the ERP System Implementation program. These unfavorable items were partially offset by lower advertising and consumer promotion costs, higher net pricing, lower manufacturing costs due to productivity, lower other selling, general and administrative expenses and lapping prior-year costs for the completed Simplify to Grow program.

Nine Months Ended September 30:

Net revenues decreased \$213 million (2.6%), due to unfavorable volume/mix (2.4 pp) and unfavorable currency translation rate changes (0.2 pp), as net pricing was essentially flat for the first nine months of the year. Unfavorable volume/mix was driven by declines in biscuits & baked snacks and candy, primarily due to soft consumption in the U.S., slightly offset by a gain in chocolate. Net pricing was essentially flat as higher net pricing in chocolate and candy was offset by lower net pricing in biscuits & baked snacks. Unfavorable currency translation rate changes were due to the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar.

Segment operating income decreased \$526 million (26.1%), primarily due to higher raw material costs, unfavorable volume/mix, a lower year-over-year benefit from contingent consideration adjustments related to Clif Bar net of lower acquisition integration costs and higher costs incurred for the ERP System Implementation program. These unfavorable items were partially offset by lower advertising and consumer promotion costs, lower manufacturing costs due to productivity, lower other selling, general and administrative expenses and lapping prior-year costs for the completed Simplify to Grow program.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We believe that cash from operations, our revolving credit facilities, short-term borrowings and long-term debt financing will continue to provide sufficient liquidity for our working capital needs, planned capital expenditures and future payments of our contractual, tax and benefit plan obligations and payments for acquisitions, share repurchases and quarterly dividends. We expect to continue to utilize our commercial paper program and international credit lines as needed. We continually evaluate long-term debt issuances to meet our short- and longer-term funding requirements. We also use intercompany loans with our international subsidiaries to improve financial flexibility. Overall, we do not expect negative effects to our funding sources that would have a material effect on our liquidity, and we continue to monitor our global operations including the impact of developments in Ukraine and the Middle East. To date, we have been successful in generating cash and raising financing as needed. However, if a serious economic or credit market crisis ensues or other adverse developments arise, it could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, results of operations and financial condition.

Our most significant ongoing short-term cash requirements relate primarily to funding operations (including expenditures for raw materials, labor, manufacturing and distribution, trade and promotions, advertising and marketing, tax liabilities, benefit plan obligations and lease expenses) as well as periodic expenditures for acquisitions, shareholder returns (such as dividend payments and share repurchases), property, plant and equipment and any significant non-operating items.

Long-term cash requirements primarily relate to funding long-term debt repayments (refer to Note 7, *Debt and Borrowing Arrangements*), our U.S. tax reform transition tax liability and deferred taxes (refer to Note 16, *Income Taxes*, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024), our long-term benefit plan obligations (refer to Note 9, *Benefit Plans*, in Item 1 herein and Note 11, *Benefit Plans*, in our Annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024) and commodity-related purchase commitments and derivative contracts (refer to Note 8, *Financial Instruments*).

We generally fund short- and long-term cash requirements with cash from operating activities as well as cash proceeds from short- and long-term debt financing (refer to *Debt* below). We generally do not use equity to fund our ongoing obligations.

Cash Flow

We believe our ability to generate substantial cash from operating activities and readily access capital markets and secure financing at competitive rates are key strengths and give us significant flexibility to meet our short- and long-term financial commitments. Our cash flow activity is noted below:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024
	(in millions)	
Net cash provided by/(used in):		
Operating activities	\$ 2,117	\$ 3,451
Investing activities	(930)	(1,170)
Financing activities	(1,346)	(2,558)

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

The reduction in net cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to lower cash-basis net earnings, combined with higher year-over-year working capital movements.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

The reduction in net cash used in investing activities was largely driven by net proceeds from investments in the current year as compared to net contributions in the prior year and lower capital expenditures, partially offset by lower proceeds from derivative settlements. We continue to make capital expenditures primarily to modernize manufacturing facilities, implement new product manufacturing and support productivity initiatives. We expect 2025 capital expenditures to be up to \$1.3 billion, including capital expenditures in connection with funding our strategic priorities. We expect to continue to fund these expenditures with cash from operations.

Net Cash Used in Financing Activities

The reduction in cash used in financing activities was primarily due to higher debt proceeds combined with lower debt repayments, partially offset by higher share repurchases and higher dividends paid in the first nine months of 2025 compared to the same prior year period.

Dividends

We paid dividends of \$1,842 million in the first nine months of 2025 and \$1,722 million in the first nine months of 2024. The third quarter 2025 dividend of \$0.50 per share, declared on July 29, 2025 for shareholders of record as of September 30, 2025, was paid on October 14, 2025. The declaration of dividends is subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors and depends on various factors, including our net earnings, financial condition, cash requirements, future prospects and other factors that our Board of Directors deems relevant to its analysis and decision making.

Guarantees

As discussed in Note 10, *Commitments and Contingencies*, we enter into third-party guarantees primarily to cover the long-term obligations of our vendors. As part of these transactions, we guarantee that third parties will make contractual payments or achieve performance measures. As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, we had no material third-party guarantees recorded on our condensed consolidated balance sheets. Guarantees do not have, and we do not expect them to have, a material effect on our liquidity.

Debt

The nature and amount of our long-term and short-term debt and the proportionate amount of each varies as a result of current and expected business requirements, market conditions and other factors. As such, we may issue commercial paper or secure other forms of financing throughout the year to meet our short-term working capital or other financing needs.

At its December 2024 meeting, the Board of Directors approved a new \$4 billion long-term financing authorization that replaced the prior long-term financing authorization of \$2 billion. As of September 30, 2025, \$2.4 billion of the long-term financing authorization remained available.

Our total debt was \$21.3 billion as of September 30, 2025 and \$17.7 billion as of December 31, 2024. Our debt-to-capitalization ratio was 0.45 at September 30, 2025 and 0.40 at December 31, 2024. At September 30, 2025, the weighted-average term of our outstanding long-term debt was 7.4 years. Our average daily commercial paper borrowings outstanding were \$2.2 billion in the first nine months of 2025 and \$1.0 billion in the first nine months of 2024.

One of our subsidiaries, Mondelez International Holdings Netherlands B.V. ("MIHN"), has outstanding debt. The operations held by MIHN generated approximately 74.3% (or \$20.8 billion) of the \$28.0 billion of consolidated net revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2025. The operations held by MIHN represented approximately 96.2% (or \$25.2 billion) of the \$26.2 billion of consolidated net assets as of September 30, 2025.

Refer to Note 7, *Debt and Borrowing Arrangements*, for additional information on our debt and debt covenants.

Commodity Trends

We regularly monitor worldwide supply, commodity cost and currency trends so we can cost-effectively secure ingredients, packaging and fuel required for production. During the first nine months of 2025, the primary drivers of the increase in our aggregate commodity costs were higher cocoa, dairy, packaging, edible oils, nuts, energy and other ingredient costs, as well as unfavorable year-over-year currency exchange transaction costs on imported materials, partially offset by lower sugar and grains costs. While the costs of our principal raw materials fluctuate, generally we believe there will continue to be an adequate supply of the raw materials we use and that they will broadly remain available.

A number of external factors such as the current macroeconomic environment, including global inflation, effects of geopolitical uncertainty, climate, weather and other conditions affecting plant health and crop yield, commodity, transportation and labor market conditions, exchange rate volatility and the effects of local and global regulations, including trade policies, governmental agricultural or other programs affect the availability and cost of raw materials and agricultural materials used in our products. In particular, the supply of cocoa is exposed to many of these factors, including climate change, weather and other events affecting plant health and crop yield, local regulations in

cocoa-producing countries, and global regulations such as the EU Deforestation Regulation (which requires companies to ensure that the products they place on the EU market or export from it are not associated with deforestation). These factors could impact the supply of cocoa, which could potentially limit our ability to produce our products and significantly impact profitability.

During the first nine months of 2025, price volatility and the higher aggregate cost environment increased due to international supply chain and labor market disruptions and generally higher commodity, transportation and labor costs. We expect these conditions to continue to impact our aggregate commodity costs. In particular, while we expect cocoa costs to be lower in 2026 compared to the current year, we expect to continue to face elevated cocoa costs as compared to historical levels in the near- and medium-term due to these factors. It is possible that we may not be able to increase prices sufficiently to fully cover the incremental costs of cocoa prices in this environment and/or our hedging strategies may not protect us from increases in cocoa costs, which could result in a significant adverse impact on our profitability.

We address higher commodity costs and currency impacts primarily through hedging, higher pricing and manufacturing and overhead cost control. We use hedging techniques to limit the impact of fluctuations in the cost of our principal raw materials; however, we may not be able to fully hedge against commodity cost changes, such as dairy, where there is a limited ability to hedge, and our hedging strategies may not protect us from increases in specific raw material costs. Our commodity procurement practices are intended to mitigate price volatility and provide visibility to future costs, but also may potentially limit our ability to benefit from possible future price decreases. Additionally, our costs for major raw materials will not necessarily reflect market price fluctuations because of our forward purchasing and hedging practices. Due to competitive or market conditions, planned trade or promotional incentives, fluctuations in currency exchange rates or other factors, our pricing actions may also lag commodity cost changes temporarily.

Significant Accounting Estimates

We prepare our condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires the use of estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions. Our significant accounting policies and estimates are described in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements and *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, respectively, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024. Also refer to Note 1, *Basis of Presentation*, in this report.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). All statements other than statements of historical fact are "forward-looking statements" for purposes of federal and state securities laws, including any projections of earnings, revenue or other financial items; any statements of the plans, strategies and objectives of management, including for future operations, capital expenditures or share repurchases; any statements concerning proposed new products, services, or developments; any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance; any statements of belief or expectation; and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing or other future events. Forward-looking statements may include, among others, the words, and variations of words, "will," "may," "expect," "would," "could," "might," "intend," "plan," "believe," "likely," "estimate," "anticipate," "objective," "predict," "project," "drive," "seek," "aim," "target," "remain," "potential," "commitment," "outlook," "continue" or any other similar words.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in any of our forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results or outcomes could differ materially from those projected or assumed in any of our forward-looking statements. Our future financial condition and results of operations, as well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to change and to inherent risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control and are amplified by ongoing macroeconomic volatility and uncertainty, including current and potential trade and tariff actions affecting the countries where we operate. Important factors that could cause our actual results or performance to differ materially from those contained in or implied by our forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- weakness and/or volatility in macroeconomic conditions in our markets, including as a result of inflation (and related monetary policy actions by governments in response to inflation) and the instability of certain financial institutions;
- risks from operating globally including geopolitical, trade, tariff and regulatory uncertainties affecting developed and emerging markets;
- volatility of cocoa and other commodity input costs, our ability to effectively hedge such costs and the availability of commodities;
- geopolitical uncertainty, including the impact of ongoing or new developments in Ukraine and the Middle East, related current and future sanctions imposed by governments and other authorities and related impacts, including on our business operations, employees, reputation, brands, financial condition and results of operations;
- competition and our response to channel shifts and pricing and other competitive pressures;
- pricing actions and customer and consumer responses to such actions;
- promotion and protection of our reputation and brand image;
- weakness in consumer spending and/or changes in consumer preferences and demand and our ability to predict, identify, interpret and meet these changes;
- the outcome and effects on us of legal and tax proceedings and government investigations;
- use of information technology and third party service providers;
- unanticipated disruptions to our business, such as malware incidents, cyberattacks or other security breaches, and supply, commodity, labor and transportation constraints;
- our ability to identify, complete, manage and realize the full extent of the benefits, cost savings, efficiencies and/or synergies presented by strategic acquisitions and other transactions as well as other strategic initiatives, such as our ERP System Implementation program;
- our investments and our ownership interests in those investments;
- the impact of climate change on our supply chain and operations;
- global or regional health pandemics or epidemics;
- consolidation of retail customers and competition with retailer and other economy brands;
- changes in our relationships with customers, suppliers or distributors;
- management of our workforce and shifts in labor availability or labor costs;
- compliance with legal, regulatory, tax and benefit laws and related changes, claims or actions;
- perceived or actual product quality issues or product recalls;
- failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting or disclosure controls and procedures;
- our ability to protect our intellectual property and intangible assets;
- tax matters including changes in tax laws and rates, disagreements with taxing authorities and imposition of new taxes;
- changes in currency exchange rates, controls and restrictions;
- volatility of and access to capital or other markets, interest rates, the effectiveness of our cash management programs and our liquidity;
- pension costs;
- significant changes in valuation factors that may adversely affect our impairment testing of goodwill and intangible assets; and
- the risks and uncertainties, as they may be amended from time to time, set forth in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 and subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q.

There may be other factors not presently known to us or which we currently consider to be immaterial that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements we make. We disclaim and do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement in this report except as required by applicable law or regulation. In addition, historical, current and forward-looking sustainability-related statements may be based on standards for measuring progress that are still developing, internal controls and processes that continue to evolve, and assumptions that are subject to change in the future.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

As we operate globally, we are primarily exposed to currency exchange rate, commodity price and interest rate market risks. We monitor and manage these exposures as part of our overall risk management program. Our risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to reduce the potentially adverse effects that the volatility of these markets may have on our operating results.

We principally utilize derivative instruments to reduce significant, unanticipated earnings fluctuations that may arise from volatility in currency exchange rates, commodity prices and interest rates. Additionally, we periodically use interest rate swaps and forward interest rate contracts to achieve a desired proportion of variable versus fixed rate debt based on current and projected market conditions. For additional information on our derivative activity and the types of derivative instruments we use to hedge our currency exchange, commodity price and interest rate exposures, see Note 8, *Financial Instruments* and for additional information on our debt activity, see Note 7, *Debt and Borrowing Arrangements*.

For additional information on our strategies, policies and practices on an ongoing basis, refer to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have established disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management, together with our CEO and CFO, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2025. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2025.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management, together with our CEO and CFO, evaluated the changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2025. There were no material changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2025, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

Information regarding legal proceedings is available in Note 10, *Commitments and Contingencies*, to the condensed consolidated financial statements in this report.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There were no material changes to the risk factors disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

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

Our stock repurchase activity for each of the three months in the quarter ended September 30, 2025 was:

Period	Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities			
	Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid per Share ⁽¹⁾	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ^{(2) (3)}	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ^{(2) (4)}
July 1-31, 2025	1,539,955	\$ 65.16	1,534,753	\$ 7,334
August 1-31, 2025	2,226,530	62.88	2,225,557	7,194
September 1-30, 2025	283	62.37	—	7,194
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2025	<u>3,766,768</u>	<u>63.81</u>	<u>3,760,310</u>	

(1) The total number of shares purchased (and the average price paid per share) reflects: (i) shares purchased pursuant to the repurchase program described in (2) below; and (ii) shares tendered to us by employees who used shares to exercise options and to pay the related taxes for grants of deferred stock that vested, totaling 5,202 shares, 973 shares and 283 shares for the fiscal months of July, August and September 2025, respectively.

(2) Effective January 1, 2025, our Board of Directors authorized a program for the repurchase of up to \$9.0 billion of our Common Stock through December 31, 2027, excluding excise taxes. During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, we repurchased \$1.8 billion and, as of September 30, 2025, we had approximately \$7.2 billion of share repurchase authorization remaining. See related information in Note 11, *Shareholders' Equity*.

(3) Our share repurchases in excess of issuances are subject to a 1% excise tax enacted by the Inflation Reduction Act. Any excise tax incurred on share repurchases is recognized as part of the cost basis of the shares acquired.

(4) Dollar values stated in millions.

Item 5. Other Information.

(c) Insider Trading Arrangements

On September 12, 2025, Gustavo Valle, Executive Vice President, North America, entered into a trading plan intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) of the Exchange Act (the "10b5-1 Plan"). The 10b5-1 Plan provides for (i) the potential exercise of vested stock options and the associated sale of up to 69,520 shares of our common stock and (ii) the sale of up to 3,000 shares of our common stock over a period ending on August 31, 2026 subject to certain conditions.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
32.1	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101	The following materials from Mondelēz International's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2025 are formatted in iXBRL (Inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Earnings, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Equity, (v) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (vi) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and (vii) Part II, Item 5.
104	The cover page from Mondelēz International's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2025, formatted in Inline XBRL (included as Exhibit 101).

Signature

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.

MONDELÉZ INTERNATIONAL, INC.

By: /s/ LUCA ZARAMELLA

Luca Zaramella
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Duly Authorized Officer)

October 28, 2025



Certifications

I, Dirk Van de Put, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Mondelēz International, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: October 28, 2025

/s/ DIRK VAN DE PUT

Dirk Van de Put
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Certifications

I, Luca Zaramella, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Mondelēz International, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: October 28, 2025

/s/ LUCA ZARAMELLA

Luca Zaramella
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATIONS OF
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Dirk Van de Put, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Mondelēz International, Inc. ("Mondelēz International"), certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that Mondelēz International's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2025 (the "Report"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, Mondelēz International's financial condition and results of operations.

/s/ DIRK VAN DE PUT

Dirk Van de Put
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
October 28, 2025

I, Luca Zaramella, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Mondelēz International, Inc. ("Mondelēz International"), certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that Mondelēz International's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2025 (the "Report"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, Mondelēz International's financial condition and results of operations.

/s/ LUCA ZARAMELLA

Luca Zaramella
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
October 28, 2025

A signed original of these written statements required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to Mondelēz International, Inc. and will be retained by Mondelēz International, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.