

Corteva Agriscience 2030 Sustainability Goals For the Land

Improve soil health on 30 million hectares of global agricultural land by 2030

Support water stewardship advances in global agricultural production by 2030

Part 1: Help accelerate improvement in nitrogen use efficiency across global agricultural land by 2030

Part 2: Reduce water consumption while increasing yields on 2.5 million hectares of seed production and water stressed agricultural land by 2030 compared to 2020

Enhance biodiversity on over 10 million hectares of grazing lands and natural ecosystems globally through sustainable management practices and habitat conservation by 2030

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Improve soil health on 30 million hectares of global agricultural land by 2030

- Soil health is a localized sustainability outcome.
- We plan to work with partners to identify locally-relevant soil health assessment frameworks and specific key indicators. We will use these local frameworks and indicators to conduct baseline assessments and measure progress against the target.
- Validating the economic benefits of different management systems that improve soil health will be a key component of how we ultimately achieve this target.
- Priority cropping systems will vary by region and were determined to maximize positive impact:
 - Africa/Middle East: corn
 - Asia Pacific: chilies, corn, grapes, rice
 - Canada: canola, corn, wheat
 - Europe: corn, oilseed rape
 - Latin America: corn, rice, sugar cane
 - United States: corn, potatoes, rice, tomatoes

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Support water stewardship advances in global agricultural production by 2030

Part 1: Help accelerate improvement in nitrogen use efficiency across global agricultural land by 2030

- Nitrogen is a key nutrient of interest in water quality initiatives and Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) is a credible indicator for reducing Nitrogen loss. We recognize the importance of Phosphorus to water quality, and will continue to explore metrics to track Phosphorus stewardship globally.
- NUE is calculated as unit of yield divided by unit of Nitrogen applied. NUE increases by optimizing yield and maintaining or reducing Nitrogen applied (includes synthetic and organic Nitrogen).
- NUE was selected as a metric because of its familiarity to and resonance with farmers globally, as well as the availability of historical data at country-level that can indicate whether we are truly accelerating improvement.
- Accelerating improvement is defined as contributing to a rate of improvement that outperforms the trendline.
- NUE country-level trendlines can be calculated using information from public sources:
 - <https://www.ifastat.org/plant-nutrition>
 - https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1554&context=card_workingpapers
 - <http://www.fao.org/tempref/docrep/fao/009/a0787e/A0787E00.pdf>
 - <http://www.card.iastate.edu/publications/synopsis.aspx?id=1178>

Part 2: Reduce water consumption while increasing yields on 2.5 million hectares of seed production and water stressed agricultural land by 2030 compared to 2020

- Progress against this target can be achieved through both R&D (developing systems that improve water stewardship) and implementation/tech transfer to farmers and other customers.
- Water stressed agricultural land will be identified using the WRI Aqueduct tool.
- Priority cropping systems will vary by region and were determined to maximize positive impact:
 - Africa/Middle East: corn
 - Asia Pacific: chilies, corn, grapes, rice
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Enhance biodiversity on over 10 million hectares of grazing lands and natural ecosystems globally through sustainable management practices and habitat conservation by 2030

- We measure hectares where we have helped develop a sustainable management plan, which promotes the co-existence of livestock and wildlife, for an area of grazing land, and can demonstrate increased livestock productivity as a result of implementing that plan.
- Sustainable grazing varies for each region but promotes the co-existence of livestock and wildlife, while increasing productivity and native species proliferation. Practices include technology adoption, improved stocking rate, or rotational grazing.
- Sustainable management practices will be locally relevant, and will generally align with the core principles of preserving natural resources, supporting people and the community, promoting animal health and welfare, efficiency and innovation.
- We plan to provide expertise, resources, technical and product support (including digital tools), and engagement to enhance biodiversity in each of our six global commercial regions.
- We plan to collaborate with partners to identify local priority areas for biodiversity enhancement. Regional teams will determine the most beneficial initiatives and approaches locally.

Cautionary Statement About Forward-Looking Statements

This communication contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which are intended to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and may be identified by their use of words like “targets,” “plans,” “expects,” “will,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “intends,” “projects,” “estimates,” or other words of similar meaning. All statements that address expectations or projections about the future, including statements about Corteva’s sustainability goals; emissions targets; inclusion, diversity representation goals; product development and innovations; regulatory approvals; and environmental matters, are forward-looking statements, which are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events which may not be accurate or realized.

Forward-looking statements also involve risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond Corteva’s control. A detailed discussion of some of the significant risks and uncertainties which may cause results and events to differ materially from such forward-looking statements or other estimates is included in the “Risk Factors” section of Corteva’s annual and quarterly reports filed with the SEC. While the list of factors in these SEC filings is considered representative, no such list should be considered to be a complete statement of all potential risks and uncertainties. Unlisted factors may present significant additional obstacles to the realization of forward-looking statements. Consequences of material differences in results as compared with those anticipated in the forward-looking statements could include, among other things, business disruption, operational problems, financial loss, regulatory changes, restructurings, merger and acquisition activity, customer preferences, and other relationships with third parties and similar risks, any of which could have a material adverse effect on Corteva’s business, results of operations and financial condition. Some of the important factors that could cause Corteva’s actual results to differ materially from those projected in any such forward-looking statements include: (i) failure to obtain or maintain the necessary regulatory approvals for some Corteva’s products; (ii) failure to successfully develop and commercialize Corteva’s pipeline; (iii) effect of the degree of public understanding and acceptance or perceived public acceptance of Corteva’s biotechnology and other agricultural products; (iv) effect of changes in agricultural and related policies of governments and international organizations; (v) effect of competition and consolidation in Corteva’s industry; (vi) effect of competition from manufacturers of generic products; (vii) costs of complying with evolving regulatory requirements and the effect of actual or alleged violations of environmental laws or permit requirements; (viii) effect of climate change and unpredictable seasonal and weather factors; (ix) risks related to oil and commodity markets; (x) competitor’s establishment of an intermediary platform for distribution of Corteva’s products; (xi) impact of Corteva’s dependence on third parties with respect to certain of its raw materials or licenses and commercialization; (xii) effect of industrial espionage and other disruptions to Corteva’s supply chain, information technology or network systems; (xiii) effect of volatility in Corteva’s input costs; (xiv) failure to realize the anticipated benefits of the internal reorganizations taken by DowDuPont in connection with the spin-off of Corteva and other cost savings initiatives; (xv) failure to raise capital through the capital markets or short-term borrowings on terms acceptable to Corteva; (xvi) failure of Corteva’s customers to pay their debts to Corteva, including customer financing programs; (xvii) increases in pension and other post-employment benefit plan funding obligations; (xviii) risks related to the indemnification obligations of legacy EID liabilities in connection with the separation of Corteva; (xix) effect of compliance with laws and requirements and adverse judgments on litigation; (xx) risks related to Corteva’s global operations; (xxi) failure to effectively manage acquisitions, divestitures, alliances and other portfolio actions; failure to enforce; (xxii) risks related to COVID-19; (xxiii) risks related to activist stockholders; (xxiv) Corteva’s intellectual property rights or defend against intellectual property claims asserted by others; (xxv) effect of counterfeit products; (xxvi) Corteva’s dependence on intellectual property cross-license agreements; and (xxvii) other risks related to the Separation from DowDuPont. Corteva disclaims and does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, except as required by applicable law. A detailed discussion of some of the significant risks and uncertainties which may cause results and events to differ materially from such forward-looking statements or other estimates is included in the “Risk Factors” section of Corteva’s annual and quarterly reports filed with the SEC.