CORTEVA™
agriscience

Earnings Call
3Q 2026

NOVEMBER 12, 2026



Safe Harbor Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Forward-looking Statements

This presentation contains certain estimates and 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 "assume," "see," "plans," "outlook," "will," "is designed to," "is confident that," "expect," "expects," "should," "could," "may," "will continue to," "believe," "believes," "anticipates," "predicts," "forecasts," "estimates," "projects," "potential," "intends," or other words of similar meaning. All statements that address expectations or projections about the future, including statements about Corteva's (the "company's") financial results or outlook; strategy for growth; product development; regulatory approvals; market position; capital allocation strategy; liquidity; sustainability targets and initiatives; the anticipated benefits of acquisitions, restructuring actions, or cost savings initiatives; the anticipated benefits and impacts of Corteva's separation of its Seed business; and the outcome of contingencies, such as litigation and environmental matters, are forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements and other estimates are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events which may not be accurate or realized. Forward-looking statements and other estimates also involve risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the company's control. While the list of factors presented below 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, legal liability to third parties and similar risks, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the company's business, results of operations and financial condition. Some of the important factors that could cause the company'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 of the company's products; (ii) failure to successfully develop and commercialize the company's pipeline; (iii) effect of the degree of public understanding and acceptance or perceived public acceptance of the company's technology and other agricultural products; (iv) failure to comply with competition and antitrust laws; (v) costs of complying with evolving regulatory requirements and the effect of actual or alleged violations of environmental laws or permit requirements; (vi) effect of competition in the company's industry; (vii) risks related to recent funding and staff reductions at U.S. government agencies; (viii) effect of climate change and unpredictable seasonal and weather factors; (ix) effect of changes in agricultural and related policies of governments and international organizations; (x) risks related to environmental litigation and the indemnification obligations of legacy EIDP liabilities; (xi) risk related to geopolitical and military conflict; (xii) effect of volatility in the company's input costs; (xiii) risks related to the company's global operations; (xiv) effect of industrial espionage and other disruptions to the company's supply chain, information technology or network systems; (xv) impact of the company's dependence on third parties with respect to certain of its raw materials or licenses and commercialization; (xvi) failure of the company's customers to pay their debts to the company, including customer financing programs; (xvii) failure to effectively manage acquisitions, divestitures, alliances, restructurings, cost savings initiatives, and other portfolio actions; (xviii) failure to raise capital through the capital markets or short-term borrowings on terms acceptable to the company; (ix) increases in pension and other post-employment benefit plan funding obligations; (x) risks related to pandemics or epidemics; (xxi) capital markets sentiment towards sustainability matters; (xxii) risk related to the company's intellectual property rights or defense against intellectual property claims asserted by others; (xxiii) the effect of counterfeit products; (xxiv) risks related to Corteva's separation from DowDuPont; and (xxv) risks related to Corteva's separation of its Seed business including, but not limited to, whether the objectives of the separation will be achieved; the terms, structure, benefits and costs of any action or transaction resulting from the separation; risks related to Corteva and Vylor providing services to one another; the risk of any unexpected costs or expenses resulting from the separation and the risk of any litigation as a result of, or relating to, the separation, including but not limited to fraudulent conveyance claims.

Additionally, there may be other risks and uncertainties that Corteva is unable to currently identify or that Corteva does not currently expect to have a material impact on its business. Where, in any forward-looking statement or other estimate, an expectation or belief as to future results or events is expressed, such expectation or belief is based on the current plans and expectations of Corteva's management and expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis, but there can be no assurance that the expectation or belief will result or be achieved or accomplished. 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 is included in the section titled "Risk Factors" in Corteva's annual and quarterly reports filed on Forms 10-K and 10-Q with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Information Regarding Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Regulation G (non-GAAP Financial Measures)
This presentation includes information that does not conform to U.S. GAAP and are considered non-GAAP measures. These measures may include organic sales, organic growth (including by segment and region), adjusted pro forma operating EBITDA, adjusted pro forma operating earnings (loss) per share, and adjusted pro forma base income tax rate. Management uses these measures internally for planning and forecasting, including allocating resources and evaluating incentive compensation. Management believes that these non-GAAP measures best reflect the ongoing performance of the Company during the periods presented and provide more relevant and meaningful information to investors as they provide insight with respect to ongoing operating results of the Company and a more useful comparison of year over year results. These non-GAAP measures supplement the Company's U.S. GAAP disclosures and should not be viewed as an alternative to U.S. GAAP measures of performance. Furthermore, such non-GAAP measures may not be consistent with similar measures provided or used by other companies. Reconciliations for these non-GAAP measures to U.S. GAAP are provided in the Selected Financial Information and non-GAAP Measures starting on page A-4 of the Financial Statement Schedules.

Corteva is not able to reconcile its forward-looking non-GAAP financial measures to its most comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures, as it is unable to predict with reasonable certainty items outside of the Company's control, such as significant items, without unreasonable effort. For significant items reported in the periods presented, refer to page A-8 of the Financial Statement Schedules. The Company committed to restructuring activities to optimize the Crop Protection network of manufacturing and external partners, which are expected to be substantially complete in 2028. The Company expects to record approximately $130 million to $140 million net pre-tax restructuring charges during 2026 for these activities.

Organic sales is defined as price and volume and excludes currency and portfolio and other impacts, including significant items.

Pro forma operating EBITDA is defined as pro forma earnings (loss) (i.e., pro forma income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes) before interest, depreciation, amortization, non-operating benefits (costs), foreign exchange gains (losses), and net unrealized gain or loss from mark-to-market activity for certain foreign currency derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting, excluding the impact of significant items and separation costs. Non-operating benefits (costs) consists of non-operating pension and other post-employment benefit (OPEB) credits (costs), tax indemnification adjustments, and environmental remediation and legal costs associated with legacy businesses and sites, as well as rental income recorded under the carve-out basis of accounting. Tax indemnification adjustments relate to changes in indemnification balances, as a result of the application of the terms of the Tax Matters Agreements, between Corteva and Dow and/or DuPont, and between Corteva and Vylor, that are recorded by the Company as pre-tax income or expense. Net unrealized gain or loss from mark-to-market activity for certain foreign currency derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting represents the non-cash net gain (loss) from changes in fair value of certain undesignated foreign currency derivative contracts. Upon settlement, which is within the same calendar year of execution of the contract, the realized gain (loss) from the changes in fair value of the non-qualified foreign currency derivative contracts will be reported in the relevant non-GAAP financial measures, allowing quarterly results to reflect the economic effects of the foreign currency derivative contracts without the resulting unrealized mark to fair value volatility. Pro forma operating EBITDA margin is defined as pro forma operating EBITDA as a percentage of net sales. Adjusted pro forma operating EBITDA represents pro forma operating EBITDA, further adjusted to reflect management's estimates of certain incremental cost savings associated with operating Corteva as an independent public company that are not reflected in pro forma operating EBITDA. Adjusted pro forma operating EBITDA margin is defined as adjusted pro forma operating EBITDA as a percentage of net sales. Management believes this measure provides useful supplemental information regarding the expected cost structure of Corteva as an independent public company. The management adjustments are based on estimates and assumptions and actual costs and savings may differ materially from those reflected in the adjustments.

Pro forma operating earnings (loss) per share is defined as pro forma income (loss) per common share from continuing operations – diluted, excluding the after-tax impact of significant items, the after-tax impact of separation costs, the after-tax impact of non-operating benefits (costs), the after-tax impact of amortization expense associated with intangible assets existing as of the Corteva Separation from DowDuPont, and the after-tax impact of net unrealized gain or loss from mark-to-market activity for certain foreign currency derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting. Although amortization of the Company's intangible assets is excluded from these non-GAAP measures, management believes it is important for investors to understand that such intangible assets contribute to revenue generation. Amortization of intangible assets that relate to past acquisitions will recur in future periods until such intangible assets have been fully amortized. Any future acquisitions may result in amortization of additional intangible assets. Adjusted pro forma operating earnings (loss) per share is defined as pro forma earnings (loss) per share plus the after-tax impact of management adjustments.

Pro forma adjusted base income tax rate is defined as the effective income tax rate less the effect of exchange gains (losses), significant items, separation costs, amortization of intangibles (existing as of Corteva Separation), mark-to-market (gains) losses on certain foreign currency contracts not designated as hedges, and non-operating (benefits) costs, plus the effect of management adjustments.

CEO Messages

1

Strategy In Action

- Broad-based volume growth in the quarter across all regions, except LATAM
- New products continue to perform well
- Productivity ahead of expectations

2

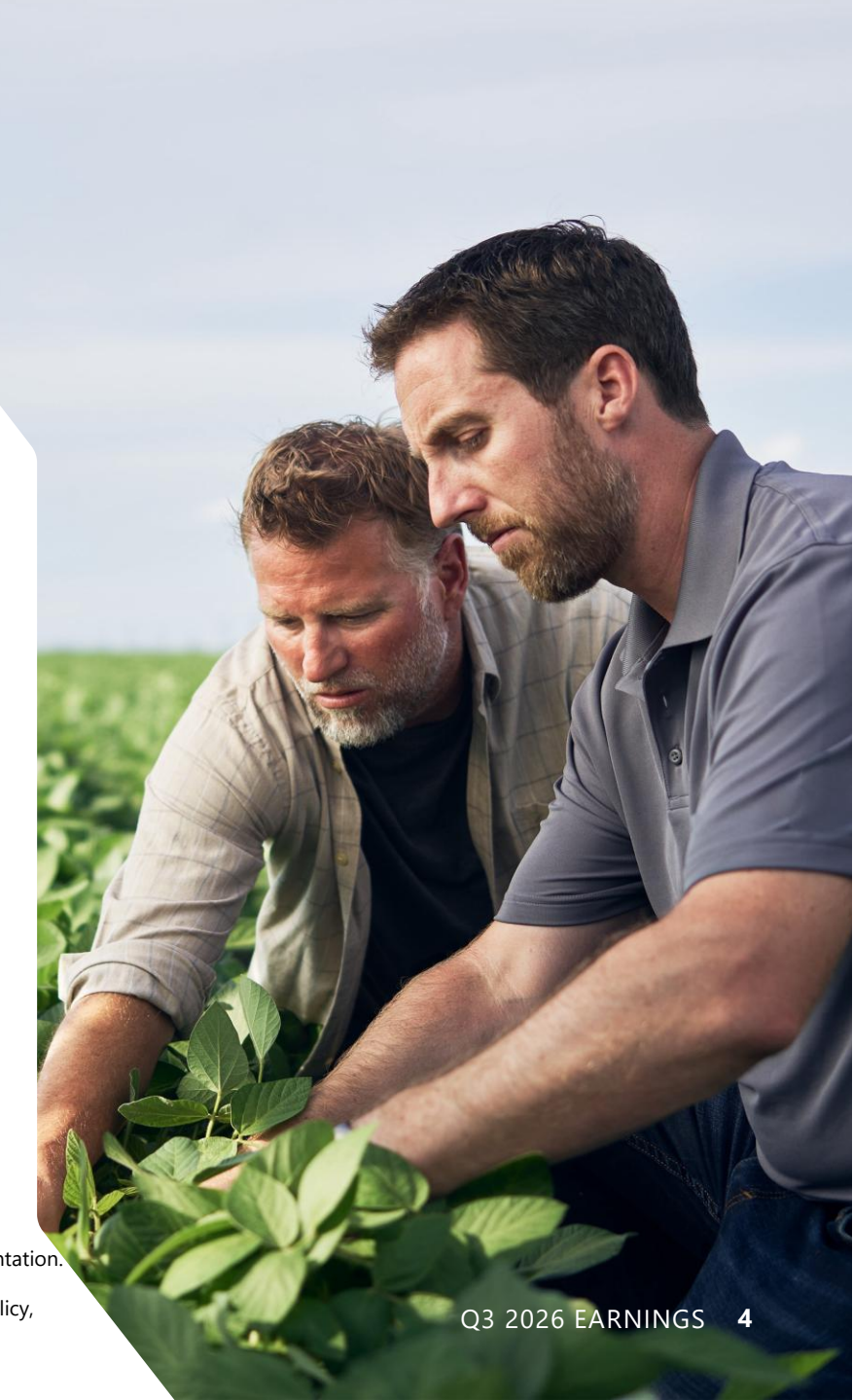
Challenging Market Environment

- Resilient on-farm demand for innovation tempered by delayed purchasing, constrained farmer economics and working capital tightening by channel
- Pricing pressure on off-patent products, largely acetochlor in NA, and Brazil
- Brazil market deteriorated more than anticipated in 3Q, and uncertainty remains elevated

3

Full Year Expectations[2]

- Full Year Adj. Pro Forma Op. EBITDA[1] guide of $1.1B to $1.125B
- Declared first quarterly dividend post spin
- Remain on track for targeted YE cash position



Executing against strategic priorities in challenging market environment

1. Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure. See slide 3 for further discussion and a reconciliation at the end of this presentation.
2. Guidance does not contemplate any extreme weather events, operational disruptions, significant changes in customers' demand or ability to pay, further acceleration of currency and inflation impacts resulting from macro-economic driven trends, changes in global tariff policy, any escalation of military conflict, or any material change in the socio-political environment.

Our View of the Market

Market demand

Applications remain strong as growers focus on maximizing yield while balancing investment decisions to manage costs

Farmer economics

Elevated input costs pressure profitability of growers, notably in Brazil given currency and interest rates

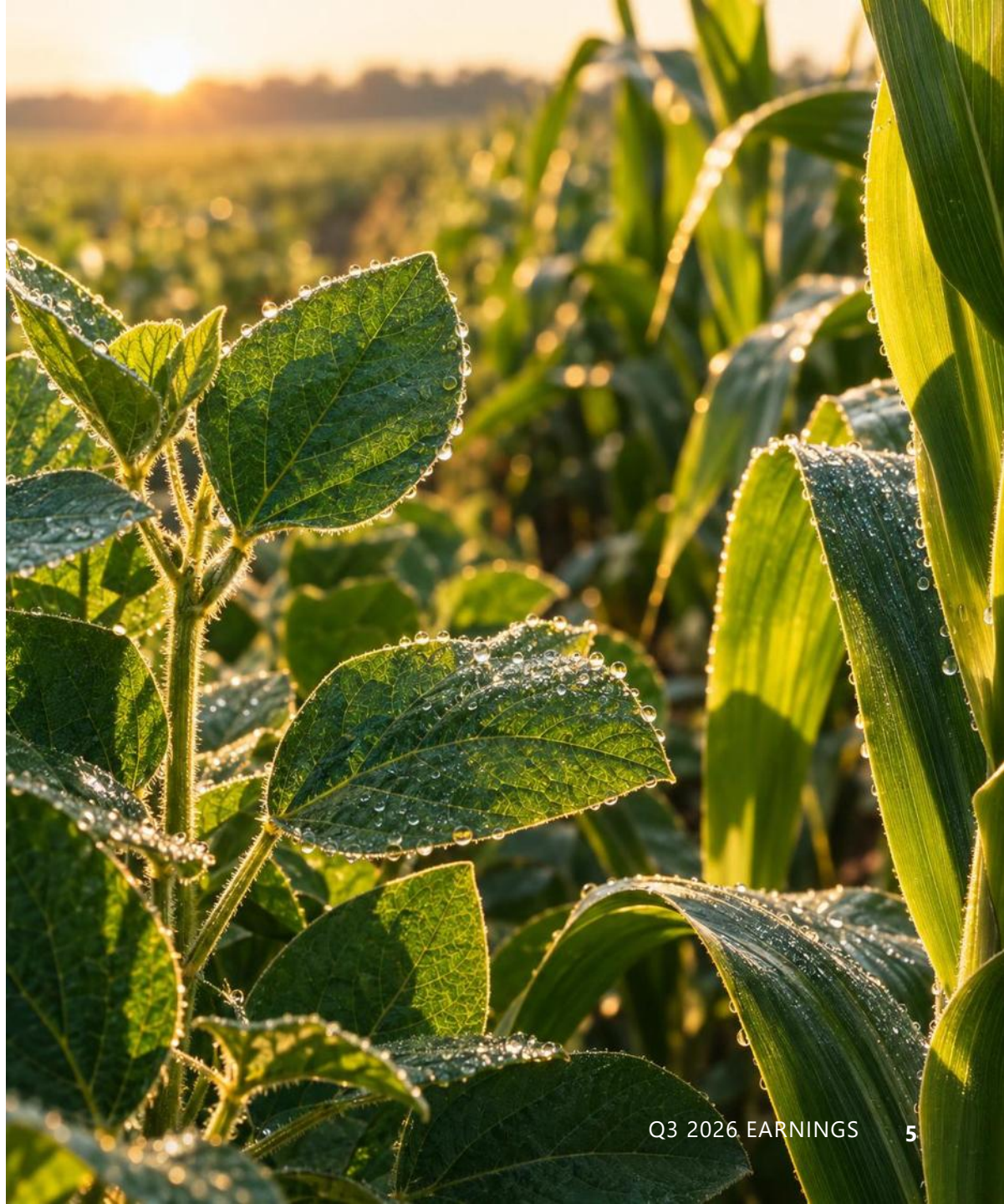
Channel inventory

Channel continues to manage working capital levels tightly favoring "just-in-time" ordering while elevated levels of Corteva inventory in Brazil led to "sell-in" challenges

Pricing and competition

Market remains competitive as a result of life-cycle management, concentrated in certain molecules facing post-patent pressure / new technology performing as expected

While challenging conditions exist in Brazil, other regions performing in line with expectations



3Q / YTD 2026 Adjusted Pro Forma Results

Metric	3Q 2026[1]	YTD 2026[1]
Net Sales	**$1.6B** (9)%	**$5.4B** (1)%
Organic Sales[3]	**$1.6B** (9)%	**$5.2B** (4)%
Operating EBITDA[2]	**$222M** (17)%	**$943M** Flat
Operating EBITDA Margin[2]	**14.0%** (140) bps	**17.6%** +30 bps

New products growth, productivity and FX offsetting price

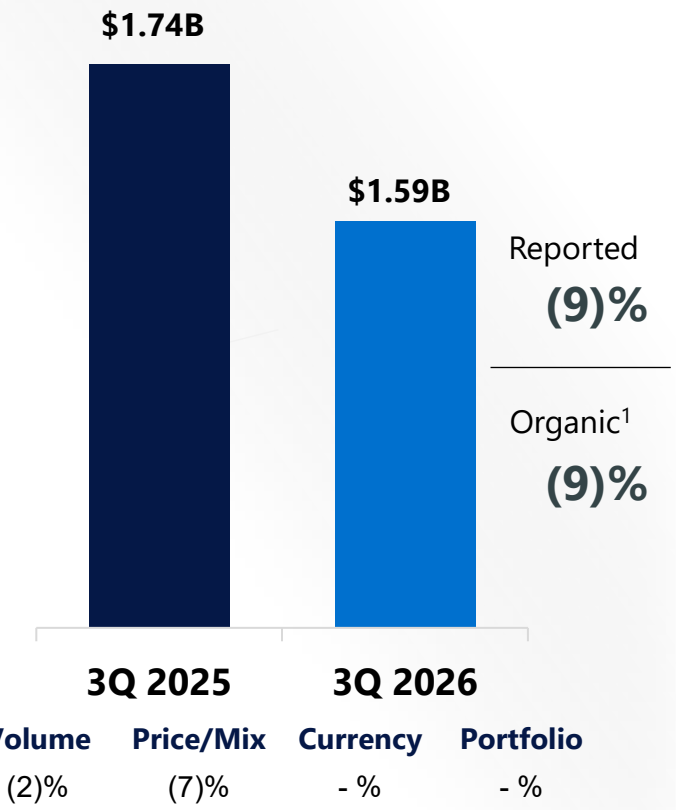
YTD HIGHLIGHTS:

- Sales growth in NA[4], APAC and EMEA[4]
- New product growth in all regions, led by Arylex® and Pyraxalt®
- Pricing headwinds largely concentrated in U.S. acetochlor and LATAM
- Productivity and FX tailwinds offset pricing headwinds
- Margin expansion driven by controllables and currency

1. Growth rates versus prior year.
2. Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA and Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA Margin are non-GAAP measures. See slide 3 for further discussion and a reconciliation at the end of this presentation.
3. Organic sales is a non-GAAP measure. See slide 3 for further discussion and reconciliations at the end of this presentation.
4. North America (NA) is defined as U.S. and Canada. EMEA is defined as Europe, Middle East and Africa.

3Q 2026 Regional Net Sales Performance

GLOBAL NET SALES



NORTH AMERICA[2]

Reported 7%

Organic[(1)] 7%

3Q 2025 Net Sales ($M)	3Q 2026 Net Sales ($M)	Volume	Price/Mix	Currency	Portfolio
$537	$574	19%	(12)%	- %	- %

- Volume driven by early demand for differentiated products
- Acetochlor drove year-over-year price headwind

LATIN AMERICA

Reported 28%

Organic[(1)] 31%

3Q 2025 Net Sales ($M)	3Q 2026 Net Sales ($M)	Volume	Price/Mix	Currency	Portfolio
$791	$570	(24)%	(7)%	3%	- %

- Volume down on Brazil market challenges, including elevated channel inventories and delays in purchasing
- Generic pressure impacting several molecules late in their lifecycle

EMEA[2]

Reported 12%

Organic[(1)] 14%

3Q 2025 Net Sales ($M)	3Q 2026 Net Sales ($M)	Volume	Price/Mix	Currency	Portfolio
$213	$239	14%	- %	(2)%	- %

- Volume growth driven by Arylex®, early demand for seed treatment
- Price flat

ASIA PACIFIC

Reported 3%

Organic[(1)] 5%

3Q 2025 Net Sales ($M)	3Q 2026 Net Sales ($M)	Volume	Price/Mix	Currency	Portfolio
$201	$208	7%	(2)%	(2)%	- %

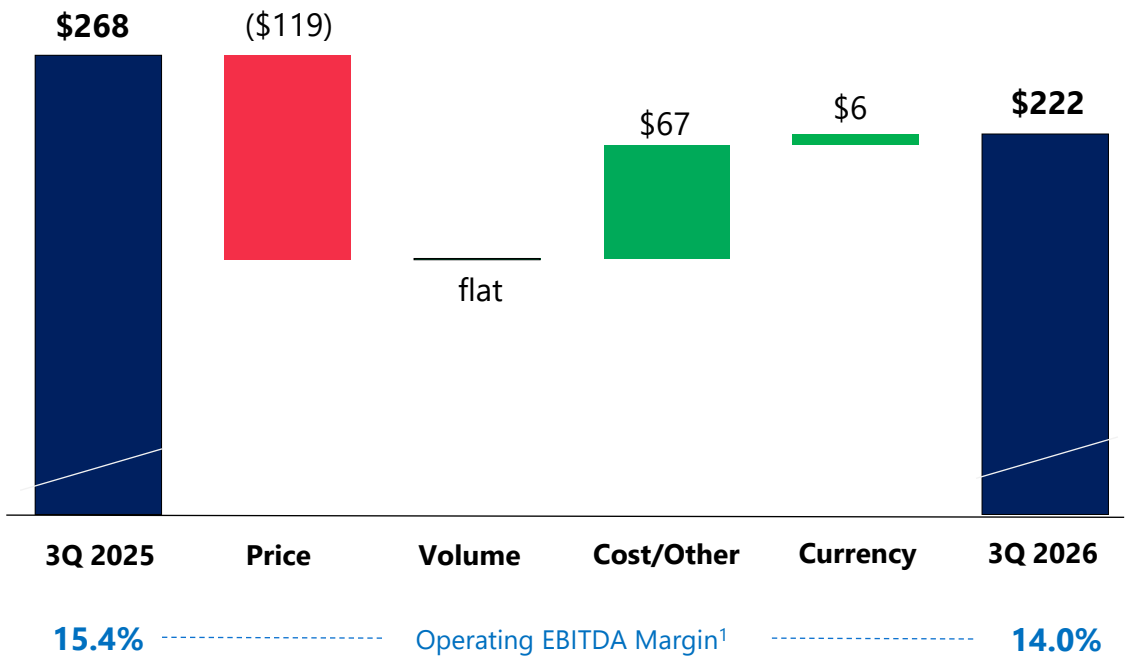
- Volume gains driven by strong demand for new products
- Navigated challenging market conditions from weather while price competitiveness remained

1. Organic sales growth is a non-GAAP measure. See slide 3 for further discussion and reconciliations at the end of this presentation..
2. North America is defined as U.S. and Canada. EMEA Is defined as Europe, Middle East and Africa.

3Q 2026 Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA[1]

3Q 2026 Bridge

($ in millions)



Concentrated pricing headwinds partially offset by productivity

KEY DRIVERS

- New products volume growth of 20% across all regions, driven by Arylex®
- Volume growth in NA[2], EMEA[2] and APAC offset by LATAM market challenges
- ~90% of price impact concentrated in U.S. acetochlor and LATAM
- COGS productivity and reduced SG&A spend partially offset by higher R&D investments
- Slight benefit from currency primarily driven by the BRL

1. Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA and Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA Margin are non-GAAP measures. See slide 3 for further discussion and a reconciliation at the end of this presentation.
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FY 2026 Guidance[1]

	Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA[2]	Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA Margin[2]	Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EPS[2]
Guidance	**$1.1 – $1.125B** (12)% at mid-point	**~15%**	**$0.76 – $0.80** +3% at mid-point
Key Drivers	Softer than anticipated market conditions in Brazil, driven by channel inventory normalization, weather and high interest rates	Lower price and volume driven by Brazil	Lower operating income tax expense

Updating full year post-separation guidance, reflecting current market conditions in Brazil

1. Guidance does not contemplate any extreme weather events, operational disruptions, significant changes in customers' demand or ability to pay, further acceleration of currency and inflation impacts resulting from macro-economic driven trends, changes in global tariff policy, any escalation of military conflict, or any material change in the socio-political environment.
2. Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA, Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA Margin, and Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EPS are non-GAAP measures. Corteva is not able to reconcile its forward-looking non-GAAP financial measures to their most comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures, as it is unable to predict with reasonable certainty items outside of the company's control, such as Significant Items, without unreasonable effort. See slide 3 for further discussion.

Key Takeaways

1. **Focused innovation driving strong new product growth**
2. **While most markets performed in line with expectations, in Brazil, conditions were materially more challenging than expected**
3. **Kicked off enterprise-wide transformation to optimize processes and cost infrastructure**

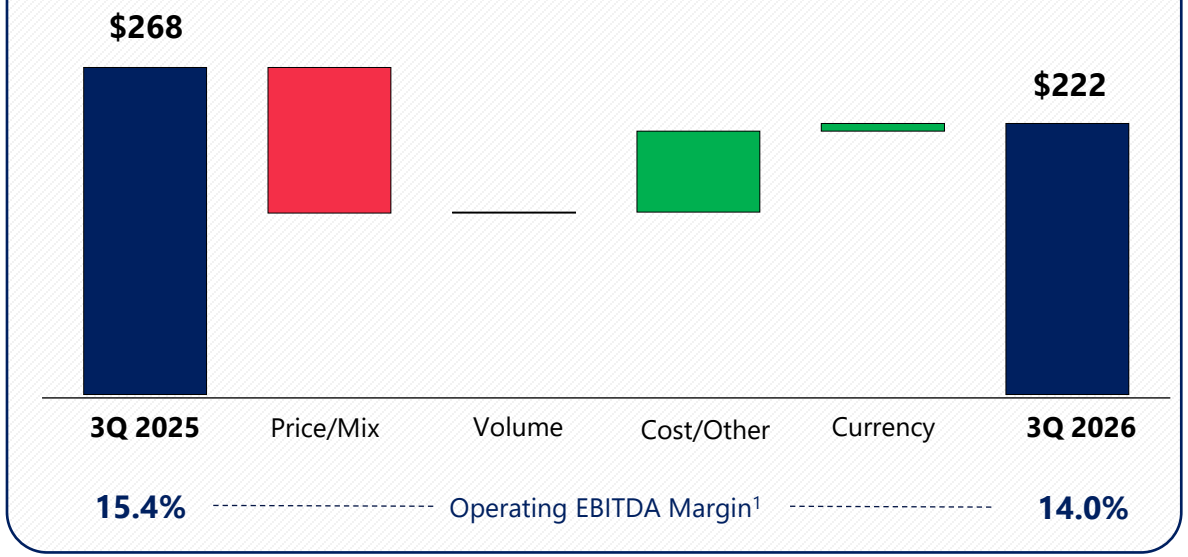
Navigating dynamic market environment while remaining focused on our strategic priorities for long-term value creation

Appendix

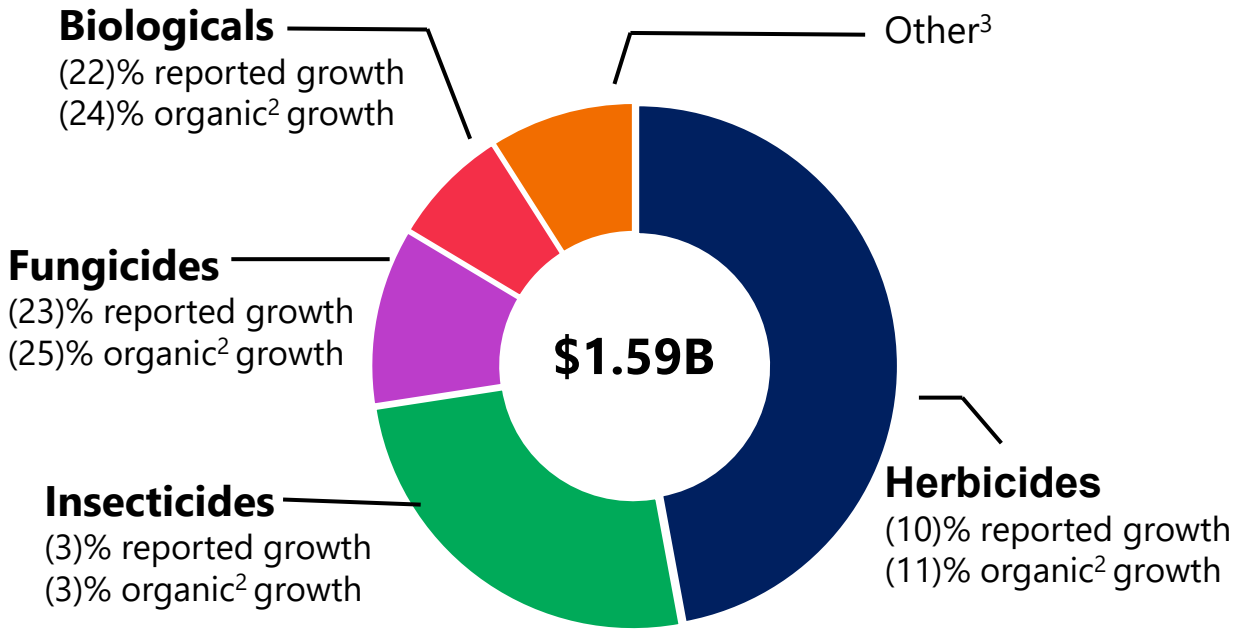
3Q 2026 Adjusted Pro Forma Performance

($ in millions)	3Q 2026	vPY
Net Sales	$1,591	(9)%
Organic[2] Sales Growth		(9)%
Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA[1]	$222	(17)%
Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA Margin[1]	14%	(140) bps

Operating EBITDA[1] ($ in millions)



3Q 2026 Revenue by Product Line



Summary Takeaways

- Price (7)% - largely concentrated in Brazil / U.S. acetochlor
- Volume (2)% - growth in NA[4], EMEA[4] and APAC more than offset by LATAM
- EBITDA Margin[1] down 140 bps on price headwinds

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2. Organic sales growth is a non-GAAP measure. See slide 3 for further discussion and reconciliations at the end of this presentation
3. Other product line primarily includes seed applied technology.
4. North America is defined as U.S. and Canada. EMEA Is defined as Europe, Middle East and Africa

YTD 2026 Regional Net Sales Performance

GLOBAL NET SALES



Reported **(1)%**

Organic[1] **(4)%**

Volume	Price/Mix	Currency	Portfolio
-%	(4)%	3%	- %

NORTH AMERICA[2]

Reported **Flat**

Organic[(1)] **Flat**

YTD 2025 Net Sales ($M)	YTD 2026 Net Sales ($M)	Volume	Price/Mix	Currency	Portfolio
$1,821	$1,826	4%	(4)%	-%	- %

- Volume growth across most portfolios
- Price declines mostly driven by acetochlor and insecticides

LATIN AMERICA

Reported **12%**

Organic[(1)] **18%**

YTD 2025 Net Sales ($M)	YTD 2026 Net Sales ($M)	Volume	Price/Mix	Currency	Portfolio
$1,601	$1,403	(9)%	(9)%	6%	- %

- Volume impacted by Brazil market environment/ channel inventory
- Price declines on competitive environment and generic pressure

EMEA[2]

Reported **7%**

Organic[(1)] **1%**

YTD 2025 Net Sales ($M)	YTD 2026 Net Sales ($M)	Volume	Price/Mix	Currency	Portfolio
$1,345	$1,438	2%	(1)%	6%	- %

- Volume growth driven by new products despite dry/hot weather
- Price down slightly from competitive pressure

ASIA PACIFIC

Reported **6%**

Organic[(1)] **7%**

YTD 2025 Net Sales ($M)	YTD 2026 Net Sales ($M)	Volume	Price/Mix	Currency	Portfolio
$652	$690	10%	(3)%	(1)%	- %

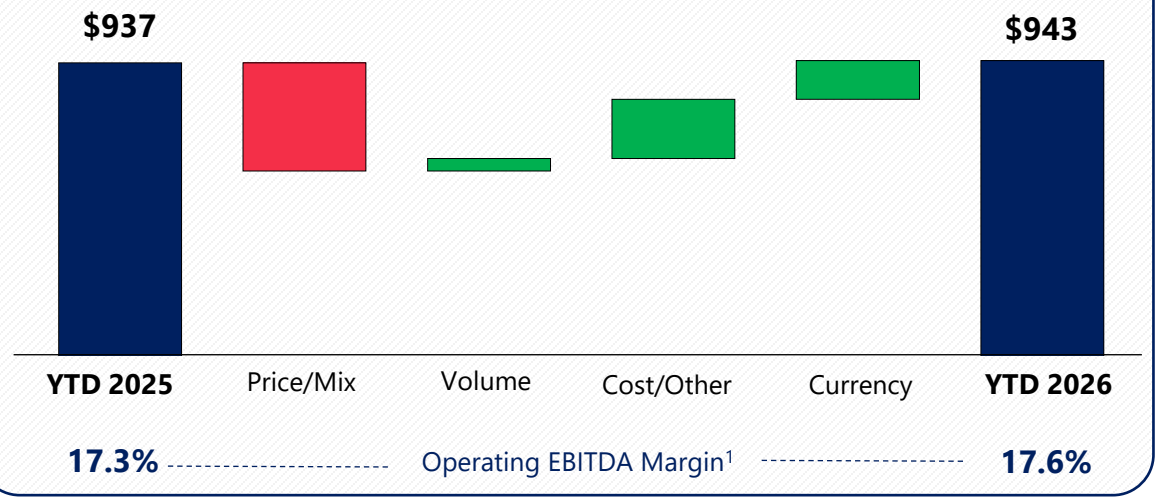
- Robust demand for new products - Pyraxalt® and Rinskor®
- Price down largely due to competitive environment

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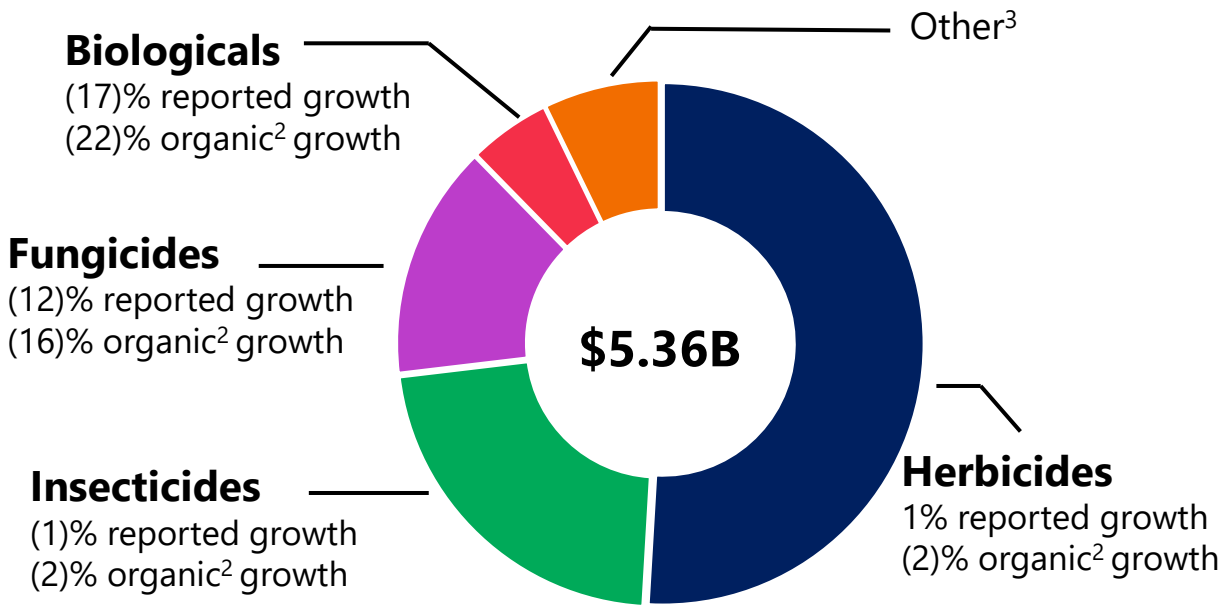
YTD 2026 Adjusted Pro Forma Performance

($ in millions)	YTD 2026	vPY
Net Sales	$5,357	(1)%
Organic[2] Sales Growth		(4)%
Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA[1]	$943	Flat
Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA Margin[1]	17.6%	+30 bps

Operating EBITDA[1] ($ in millions)



YTD 2026 Revenue by Product Line



Summary Takeaways

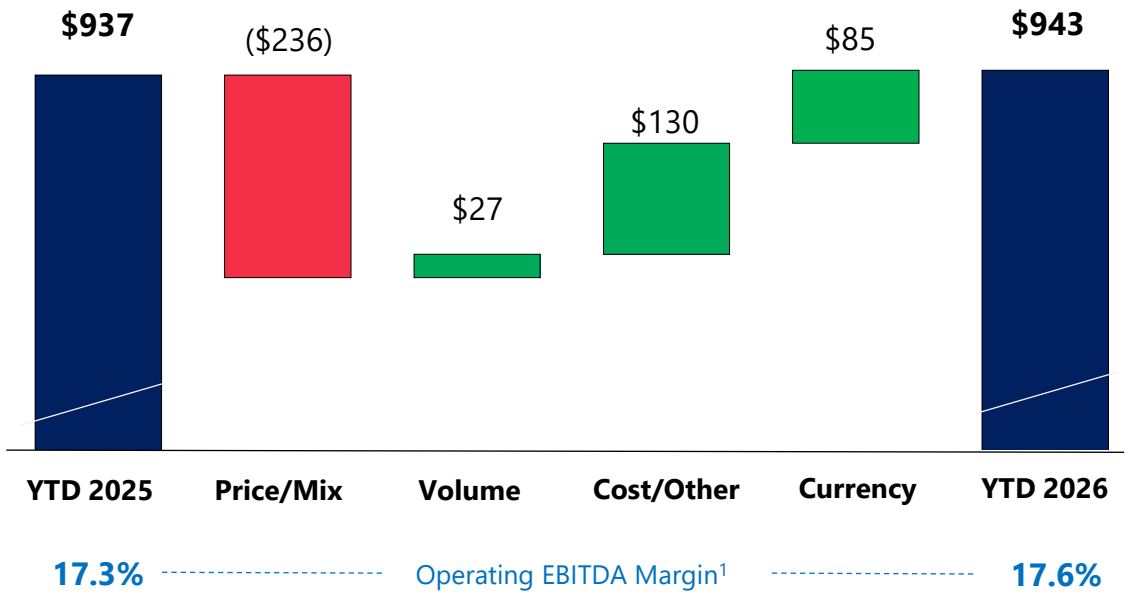
- Price (4)% - largely U.S. and Brazil driven
- Volume flat - growth in all regions, except LATAM
- EBITDA Margin[1] up 30 bps due to productivity savings and currency partially offset by price

1. Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA and Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA Margin are non-GAAP measures. See slide 3 for further discussion and a reconciliation at the end of this presentation..
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YTD 2026 Adj. Pro Forma Operating EBITDA[1]

YTD 2026 Bridge

($ in millions)



Strong execution on controllables, concentrated pricing headwinds

KEY DRIVERS

New products volume growth of 14% across all regions, driven by Arylex®, Pyraxalt® and Rinskor®

Volume growth in NA[2], EMEA[2] and APAC partially offset by LATAM market challenges

~70% of price impact concentrated in U.S. acetochlor and LATAM

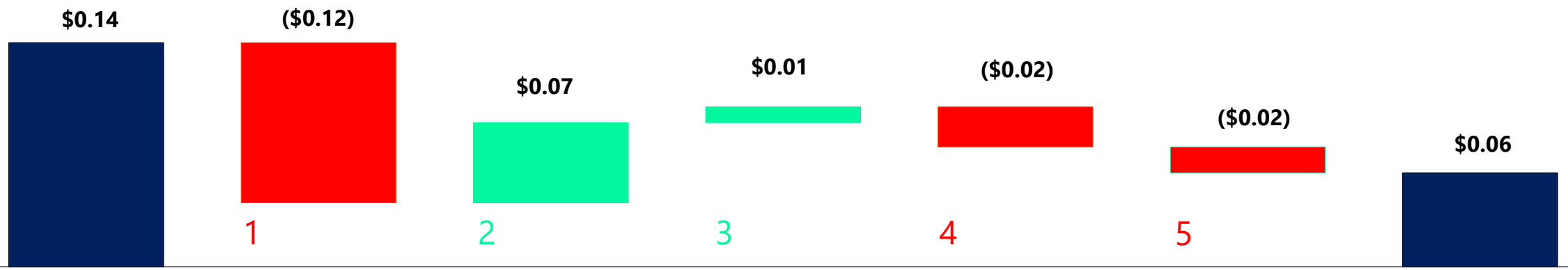
Productivity savings, partially offset by higher SG&A and R&D investments

Currency benefit primarily driven by the EUR and BRL

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3Q 2026 Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EPS[1] Variance

Operating EPS[1] ($)



3Q 2025

Price
Acetochlor and Brazil account for almost all price impact

Costs
Lower input costs and SARD along with ongoing productivity actions

Currency
Currency tailwind primarily from the BRL

Exchange Gain / Loss (EGL)
Primarily reflects higher after-tax exchange losses related to the balance sheet hedge program

Tax rate / Other
Lower tax benefit resulting from voluntary pension contribution deduction offset by lower interest expense

3Q 2026

1. Adjusted Pro Forma Operating earnings per share and Adjusted Pro Forma Operating base income tax rate are non-GAAP measures. See slide 3 for further discussion and reconciliations at the end of this presentation.

FY 2026 Modeling Guidance – Adjusted Pro Forma Operating Earnings Per Share[1]

($ in millions, except where noted)	Guidance
Depreciation and Post-Merge Amortization	~(340)
Net Interest (Expense) Income	(25 – 30)
Base Income Tax Rate[1]	16% – 18%
Exchange Losses – net, after tax	(75 – 85)
Net Income – Non-controlling interest	(5 – 10)
Diluted Shares	670 – 672
Operating Earnings Per Share[1]	$0.76 – 0.80

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Kinrayza™ active: differentiated performance with broad global potential

Next-generation control of damaging sap-feeding pests, launching by end of decade[1]



CASE STUDY: One solution for two critical cotton pests in India[3] | Strong field performance against jassids and whiteflies

Kinrayza™ active

~$2.5B[5]
sap-feeding insecticide market opportunity

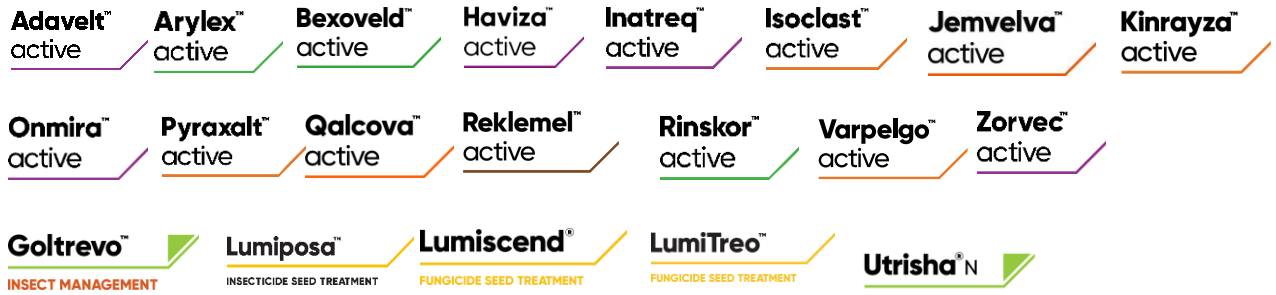
40+ countries[6]
across planned global footprint

70+ crops[7]
with potential applications

~15M[8]
potential treated hectares at peak

1 of 12[9] new launches planned over the next decade | Positioned for significant global impact

1 Pending regulatory approval.
2 Untreated cotton with jassid and whitefly infestation.
3 India is the world's largest cotton-growing market by area, with ~28 million acres planted, and the world's second largest cotton producer. Source: USDA, World and United States Cotton Outlook, February 2026.
4 Kinrayza - October 2026 Andhra Pradesh, India field trial.
5 Global sap-feeding targeted pests segment TAM, excluding seed-applied treatments and non-target SAP feeding pests. Source: Pest Database, LYLC Q1 2026; Corteva internal analysis.
6 Planned global footprint across key markets, including the U.S., Brazil, India and Turkey; subject to regulatory approval.
7 Potential crop applications across 70+ crops, spanning row crops, fruits, vegetables, and other specialty crops; subject to regulatory approval.
8 Potential treated hectares at peak based on internal volume estimate and GAP rates per crop.
9 Crop protection actives (7), biological actives (5).



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Bexfond® biological fungicide is not for sale or use in all states. Contact your state pesticide regulatory agency to determine if a product is registered for sale or use in your state. Always read and follow label directions.

Goltrevo™ is not yet registered for sale or use.

Lumiposa™ insecticide seed treatment is registered for sale and use in several countries, with additional registrations in progress. Contact your state pesticide regulatory agency to determine if Lumiposa™ is registered for sale or use in your state. Lumiscend® Pro insecticide seed treatment may not be registered for sale or use in all states. Contact your state pesticide regulatory agency to determine if a product is registered for sale or use in your state. LumiTreo™ is not registered for sale or use in all states. Contact your state pesticide regulatory agency to determine if a product is registered for sale or use in your state. Add an EPA-approved dye or colorant to treat the seeds per 40 CFR 153.155(b)(1) during the seed treatment process. Ensure that all treated seed are dyed an unnatural color. Always read and follow label directions.

Utrisha® N is not for sale or use in all states. Contact your state pesticide or other applicable agency to determine if a product is registered for sale or use in your state.

Thank you.

New Corteva
Non-GAAP Calculation of New Corteva Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2026		2025		2026		2025	
$ In millions	As Reported	Margin %	As Reported	Margin %	As Reported	Margin %	As Reported	Margin %
Pro forma income (loss) from continuing operations after income taxes (GAAP)	$ (54)	(3.4)%	$ 60	3.4 %	$ 112	2.1 %	$ 347	6.4 %
Pro forma provision for (benefit from) income taxes on continuing operations	117	7.4 %	37	2.1 %	244	4.6 %	153	2.8 %
Pro forma income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes (GAAP)	$ 63	4.0 %	$ 97	5.6 %	$ 356	6.6 %	$ 500	9.2 %
+ Depreciation and amortization	105	6.6 %	105	6.0 %	316	5.9 %	312	5.8 %
- Interest income	(17)	(1.1)%	(17)	(1.0)%	(58)	(1.1)%	(59)	(1.1)%
+ Interest expense	28	1.8 %	40	2.3 %	85	1.6 %	116	2.1 %
+ / - Exchange (gains) losses - net	36	2.3 %	13	0.7 %	46	0.9 %	45	0.8 %
+ / - Non-operating (benefits) costs - net	(10)	(0.6)%	5	0.3 %	(40)	(0.7)%	6	0.1 %
+ / - Mark-to-market (gains) losses on certain foreign currency contracts not designated as hedges	(4)	(0.3)%	3	0.2 %	4	0.1 %	27	0.5 %
+ / - Significant items (benefit) charge	21	1.3 %	30	1.7 %	250	4.7 %	16	0.3 %
+ Separation costs	—	— %	—	— %	1	— %	—	— %
Pro Forma Operating EBITDA / EBITDA Margin (Non-GAAP) [1,2]	$ 222	14.0 %	$ 276	15.8 %	$ 960	17.9 %	$ 963	17.8 %
Management adjustments - net of depreciation expense [3]	—	— %	(8)	(0.5)%	(17)	(0.3)%	(26)	(0.5)%
Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EBITDA (Non-GAAP) [1,2]	$ 222	14.0 %	$ 268	15.4 %	$ 943	17.6 %	$ 937	17.3 %

1. Pro forma operating EBITDA is defined as pro forma earnings (loss) (i.e., pro forma income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes) before interest, depreciation, amortization, non-operating benefits (costs), foreign exchange gains (losses) and net unrealized gain or loss from mark-to-market activity for certain foreign currency derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting, excluding the impact of significant items and separation costs. Non-operating benefits (costs) consists of non-operating pension and other post-employment benefit (OPEB) credits (costs), tax indemnification adjustments, and environmental remediation and legal costs associated with legacy businesses and sites, as well as rental income recorded under the carve-out basis of accounting. Net unrealized gain or loss from mark-to-market activity for certain foreign currency derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting represents the non-cash net gain (loss) from changes in fair value of certain undesignated foreign currency derivative contracts. Upon settlement, which is within the same calendar year of execution of the contract, the realized gain (loss) from the changes in fair value of the non-qualified foreign currency derivative contracts will be reported in the relevant non-GAAP financial measures, allowing quarterly results to reflect the economic effects of the foreign currency derivative contracts without the resulting unrealized mark to fair value volatility. Adjusted pro forma operating EBITDA represents pro forma operating EBITDA plus management adjustments, net of depreciation expense.

2. Pro forma and adjusted pro forma operating EBITDA margin percentages are determined by dividing amounts in the table above for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 by net sales of $1,591 million and $1,742 million, respectively, and amounts for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 by net sales of $5,357 million and $5,419 million, respectively. Margin percentages may not foot, due to rounding.

3. The New Corteva Combined Statements of Operations include all revenues and costs directly attributable to New Corteva, along with allocations of certain expenses for services from Corteva including but not limited to, general corporate expenses related to finance, legal, information technology, human resources, ethics and compliance, shared services, employee benefits and incentives, insurance and stock-based compensation. We received the benefit of economies of scale within Corteva's overall centralized model; however, in establishing these independent support functions, the expenses will generally be higher than the allocations applied in the Combined Statements of Operations. In developing these estimates, a detailed assessment was prepared of the resources and associated costs required to support the business after the spin-off. Estimated non-personnel third-party support costs were determined by estimating third-party spend in each function, and include the costs associated with outside services supporting executive management, finance, legal, information technology, employee benefits administration, treasury, risk management and procurement. From a timeframe standpoint, these additional costs materialized beginning in the third quarter of 2026 when organizational changes were made in preparation for the spin-off. Management believes the costs which were used as the basis for the management adjustments below are reasonable and representative of New Corteva's new cost base after the spin-off, and that the presentation of these adjustments is necessary to enhance an understanding of the pro forma effects of the spin-off.

New Corteva
Pro Forma Significant Items

New Corteva significant items (Pre-tax)

In millions	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Restructuring and asset related charges - net	$ (22)	$ (30)	$ (130)	$ (128)
Litigation settlement	1	—	(120)	—
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	—	—	—	14
Insurance proceeds	—	—	—	98
Total	$ (21)	$ (30)	$ (250)	$ (16)
Total tax (provision) benefit impact of significant items [1]	(3)	8	52	5
Tax only significant item benefit (charge)	—	—	—	55
Total significant items benefit (charge), after tax [2]	$ (24)	$ (22)	$ (198)	$ 44

1. Unless specifically addressed above, the income tax effect on significant items was calculated based upon the enacted tax laws and statutory income tax rates applicable in the tax jurisdiction(s) of the underlying non-GAAP adjustment.

2. Refer to page A-8 of the Financial Statement Schedules for further information on significant items.

New Corteva
Price, Volume, Currency Analysis

Region

	Q3 2026 vs. Q3 2025				Percent Change Due To:			
	Net Sales Change (GAAP)		Organic Change (Non-GAAP) [2]		Price & Product Mix	Volume	Currency	Portfolio / Other
	$ (millions)	*%*	*$ (millions)*	*%*				
North America [1]	$ 37	7 %	$ 38	7 %	(12)%	19 %	— %	— %
EMEA [1]	26	12 %	29	14 %	— %	14 %	(2)%	— %
Latin America	(221)	(28)%	(242)	(31)%	(7)%	(24)%	3 %	— %
Asia Pacific	7	3 %	11	5 %	(2)%	7 %	(2)%	— %
Total	$ (151)	(9)%	$ (164)	(9)%	(7)%	(2)%	— %	— %

1. North America is defined as U.S. and Canada. EMEA is defined as Europe, Middle East and Africa.

2. Organic sales is defined as price and volume and excludes currency and portfolio and other impacts, including significant items.

	Q3 2026 vs. Q3 2025				Percent Change Due To:			
	Net Sales Change (GAAP)		Organic Change (Non-GAAP) [1]		Price & Product Mix	Volume	Currency	Portfolio / Other
	$ (millions)	*%*	*$ (millions)*	*%*				
Herbicides	$ (82)	(10)%	$ (87)	(11)%	(10)%	(1)%	1 %	— %
Insecticides	(13)	(3)%	(12)	(3)%	(3)%	— %	— %	— %
Fungicides	(51)	(23)%	(55)	(25)%	(9)%	(16)%	2 %	— %
Biologicals	(32)	(22)%	(36)	(24)%	(1)%	(23)%	2 %	— %
Other	27	18 %	26	17 %	(1)%	18 %	1 %	— %
Total	$ (151)	(9)%	$ (164)	(9)%	(7)%	(2)%	— %	— %

1. Organic sales is defined as price and volume and excludes currency and portfolio and other impacts, including significant items.

New Corteva
Price, Volume, Currency Analysis

Region

	Nine Months 2026 vs. Nine Months 2025				Percent Change Due To:			
	Net Sales Change (GAAP)		Organic Change (Non-GAAP) [2]		Price & Product Mix	Volume	Currency	Portfolio / Other
	$ (millions)	*%*	*$ (millions)*	*%*				
North America [1]	$ 5	— %	$ (2)	— %	(4)%	4 %	— %	— %
EMEA [1]	93	7 %	20	1 %	(1)%	2 %	6 %	— %
Latin America	(198)	(12)%	(282)	(18)%	(9)%	(9)%	6 %	— %
Asia Pacific	38	6 %	43	7 %	(3)%	10 %	(1)%	— %
Total	$ (62)	(1)%	$ (221)	(4)%	(4)%	— %	3 %	— %

1. North America is defined as U.S. and Canada. EMEA is defined as Europe, Middle East and Africa.

2. Organic sales is defined as price and volume and excludes currency and portfolio and other impacts, including significant items.

	Nine Months 2026 vs. Nine Months 2025				Percent Change Due To:			
	Net Sales Change (GAAP)		Organic Change (Non-GAAP) [1]		Price & Product Mix	Volume	Currency	Portfolio / Other
	$ (millions)	*%*	*$ (millions)*	*%*				
Herbicides	$ 22	1 %	$ (61)	(2)%	(4)%	2 %	3 %	— %
Insecticides	(9)	(1)%	(26)	(2)%	(4)%	2 %	1 %	— %
Fungicides	(100)	(12)%	(137)	(16)%	(4)%	(12)%	4 %	— %
Biologicals	(57)	(17)%	(71)	(22)%	(4)%	(18)%	5 %	— %
Other	82	22 %	74	20 %	(7)%	27 %	2 %	— %
Total	$ (62)	(1)%	$ (221)	(4)%	(4)%	— %	3 %	— %

1. Organic sales is defined as price and volume and excludes currency and portfolio and other impacts, including significant items.

New Corteva
Non-GAAP Calculation of Adjusted Pro Forma Operating EPS

	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$ (millions)	$ (millions)	EPS (diluted)	EPS (diluted)
Pro forma net income (loss) attributable to New Corteva (GAAP)	$ (56)	$ 58	$ (0.08)	$ 0.09
Less: Non-operating benefits (costs), after tax [1]	(57)	(4)	(0.08)	(0.01)
Less: Amortization of intangibles (existing as of Corteva Separation), after tax	(16)	(16)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Less: Mark-to-market gains (losses) on certain foreign currency contracts not designated as hedges, after tax	3	(2)	—	—
Less: Significant items benefit (charge), after tax	(24)	(22)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Less: Separation costs, after tax	—	—	—	—
Pro Forma Operating Earnings (Loss) (Non-GAAP) [2]	$ 38	$ 102	$ 0.06	$ 0.15
Plus: Management adjustments, after tax	—	(8)	—	(0.01)
Adjusted Pro Forma Operating Earnings (Loss) (Non-GAAP) [2]	$ 38	$ 94	$ 0.06	$ 0.14

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$ (millions)	$ (millions)	EPS (diluted)	EPS (diluted)
Pro forma net income (loss) attributable to New Corteva (GAAP)	$ 105	$ 340	$ 0.16	$ 0.50
Less: Non-operating benefits (costs), after tax [1]	(173)	(8)	(0.26)	(0.01)
Less: Amortization of intangibles (existing as of Corteva Separation), after tax	(47)	(47)	(0.07)	(0.06)
Less: Mark-to-market gains (losses) on certain foreign currency contracts not designated as hedges, after tax	(4)	(20)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Less: Significant items benefit (charge), after tax	(198)	44	(0.29)	0.06
Less: Separation costs, after tax	(1)	—	—	—
Pro Forma Operating Earnings (Loss) (Non-GAAP) [2]	$ 528	$ 371	$ 0.79	$ 0.54
Plus: Management adjustments, after tax	(15)	(24)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Adjusted Pro Forma Operating Earnings (Loss) (Non-GAAP) [2]	$ 513	$ 347	$ 0.76	$ 0.51

1. Non-operating benefits (costs) consists of non-operating pension and other post-employment benefit (OPEB) credits (costs), tax indemnification adjustments and environmental remediation and legal costs associated with legacy businesses and sites, as well as rental income recorded under the carve-out basis of accounting. Tax indemnification adjustments relate to changes in indemnification balances, as a result of the application of the terms of the Tax Matters Agreement, between Corteva and Dow and/or DuPont, and between Corteva and Vylor, that are recorded by the Company as pre-tax income or expense.

2. Pro forma operating earnings (loss) is defined as pro forma income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to New Corteva excluding the after-tax impact of significant items, the after-tax impact of separation costs, the after-tax impact of non-operating benefits (costs), the after-tax impact of amortization expense associated with intangible assets existing as of the Corteva Separation from DowDuPont, and the after-tax impact of net unrealized gain or loss from mark-to-market activity for certain foreign currency derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting. Although amortization of intangible assets (existing as of Corteva Separation) is excluded from these non-GAAP measures, management believes it is important for investors to understand that such intangible assets contribute to revenue generation. Amortization of intangible assets that relate to past acquisitions will recur in future periods until such intangible assets have been fully amortized. Any future acquisitions may result in amortization of additional intangible assets. Net unrealized gain or loss from mark-to-market activity for certain foreign currency derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting represents the non-cash net gain (loss) from changes in fair value of certain undesignated foreign currency derivative contracts. Upon settlement, which is within the same calendar year of execution of the contract, the realized gain (loss) from the changes in fair value of the non-qualified foreign currency derivative contracts will be reported in the relevant non-GAAP financial measures, allowing quarterly results to reflect the economic effects of the foreign currency derivative contracts without the resulting unrealized mark to fair value volatility. Adjusted pro forma operating earnings (loss) is defined as pro forma operating earnings (loss), plus the after-tax impact of management adjustments.

New Corteva
Non-GAAP Calculation of Adjusted Pro Forma Effective Income Tax Rate

$ In millions	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Pro forma income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes (GAAP)	$ 63	$ 97	$ 356	$ 500
Add: Significant items (benefit) charge	21	30	250	16
Separation costs	—	—	1	—
Non-operating (benefits) costs	(10)	5	(40)	6
Amortization of intangibles (existing as of Corteva Separation)	21	20	61	60
Mark-to-market (gains) losses on certain foreign currency contracts not designated as hedges	(4)	3	4	27
Less: Exchange gains (losses) [1]	(36)	(13)	(46)	(45)
Pro forma income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, significant items, separation costs, non-operating (benefits) costs, amortization of intangibles (existing as of Corteva Separation), mark-to-market (gains) losses on certain foreign currency contracts not designated as hedges, and exchange gains (losses) (Non-GAAP)	$ 127	$ 168	$ 678	$ 654
Add: Management adjustments [3]	$ —	$ (10)	$ (20)	$ (30)
Adjusted Pro forma income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, significant items, separation costs, non-operating (benefits) costs, amortization of intangibles (existing as of Corteva Separation), mark-to-market (gains) losses on certain foreign currency contracts not designated as hedges, and exchange gains (losses) (Non-GAAP)	$ 127	$ 158	$ 658	$ 624
Pro forma provision for (benefit from) income taxes on continuing operations (GAAP)	$ 117	$ 37	$ 244	$ 153
Add: Tax (expenses) benefits on significant items (benefit) charge	(3)	8	52	60
Tax benefits on separation costs	—	—	—	—
Tax (expenses) benefits on non-operating (benefits) costs	(67)	1	(213)	(2)
Tax benefits on amortization of intangibles (existing as of Corteva Separation)	5	4	14	13
Tax (expenses) benefits on mark-to-market (gains) losses on certain foreign currency contracts not designated as hedges	(1)	1	—	7
Tax (expenses) benefits on exchange gains (losses) [1]	5	(1)	5	(23)
Pro forma provision for (benefit from) income taxes on continuing operations before significant items, separation costs, non-operating (benefits) costs, amortization of intangibles (existing as of Corteva Separation), mark-to-market (gains) losses on certain foreign currency contracts not designated as hedges, and exchange gains (losses) (Non-GAAP)	$ 56	$ 50	$ 102	$ 208
Add: Tax benefits (expenses) on management adjustments, after tax [3]	$ —	$ (2)	$ (5)	$ (6)
Adjusted pro forma provision for (benefit from) income taxes on continuing operations before significant items, separation costs, non-operating (benefits) costs, amortization of intangibles (existing as of Corteva Separation), mark-to-market (gains) losses on certain foreign currency contracts not designated as hedges, and exchange gains (losses) (Non-GAAP)	$ 56	$ 48	$ 97	$ 202
Pro forma effective income tax rate (GAAP)	185.7 %	38.1 %	68.5 %	30.6 %
Significant items, separation costs, non-operating (benefits) costs, amortization of intangibles (existing as of Corteva Separation), and mark-to-market (gains) losses on certain foreign currency contracts not designated as hedges effect	(129.7)%	(5.2)%	(53.2)%	7.3 %
Tax rate from continuing operations before significant items, separation costs, non-operating (benefits) costs, amortization of intangibles (existing as of Corteva Separation), and mark-to-market (gains) losses on certain foreign currency contracts not designated as hedges	56.0 %	32.9 %	15.3 %	37.9 %
Exchange gains (losses), net effect [1]	(11.9)%	(3.1)%	(0.3)%	(6.1)%
Pro Forma Base Income Tax Rate From Continuing Operations (Non-GAAP) [2]	44.1 %	29.8 %	15.0 %	31.8 %
Management adjustments, net effect [3]	— %	0.6 %	(0.3)%	0.6 %
Adjusted Pro Forma Base Income Tax Rate From Continuing Operations (Non-GAAP) [2]	44.1 %	30.4 %	14.7 %	32.4 %

1. Refer to page A-12 of the Financial Statement Schedules for further information on exchange gains (losses).
2. Pro forma base income tax rate is defined as the pro forma effective income tax rate less the effect of exchange gains (losses), significant items, separation costs, amortization of intangibles (existing as of Corteva Separation), mark-to-market (gains) losses on certain foreign currency contracts not designated as hedges, and non-operating (benefits) costs. Adjusted pro forma base income tax rate is the pro forma base income tax rate, including the effect of management adjustments.
3. Refer to page 1 for further discussion on management adjustments.