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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026
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 001-38710

Corteva, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware			**82-4979096**
(State or other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)			(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis,	**Indiana**	**46268**	**(833) 267-8382**
1000 N. West Street, Suite 900, Wilmington,	**Delaware**	**19801**	
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)			(Registrant's Telephone Number, including area code)

Commission File Number 1-815

EIDP, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware			**51-0014090**
(State or other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)			(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis,	**Indiana**	**46268**	**(833) 267-8382**
1000 N. West Street, Suite 900, Wilmington,	**Delaware**	**19801**	
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)			(Registrant's Telephone Number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act for Corteva, Inc.:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value $0.01 per share	CTVA	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act for EIDP, Inc.:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
$3.50 Series Preferred Stock	CTAPrA	New York Stock Exchange
$4.50 Series Preferred Stock	CTAPrB	New York Stock Exchange

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.

Corteva, Inc.	Yes	☒	No	☐
EIDP, Inc.	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).

Corteva, Inc.	Yes	☒	No	☐
EIDP, Inc.	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.

Corteva, Inc.	Large Accelerated Filer	☒	Accelerated Filer	☐	Non-Accelerated Filer	☐	Smaller reporting company ☐	Emerging growth company ☐
EIDP, Inc.	Large Accelerated Filer	☐	Accelerated Filer	☐	Non-Accelerated Filer	☒	Smaller reporting company ☐	Emerging growth company ☐

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

Corteva, Inc.	☐
EIDP, Inc.	☐

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

Corteva, Inc.	Yes ☐	No ☒
EIDP, Inc.	Yes ☐	No ☒

Corteva, Inc. had 667,323,000 shares of common stock, par value $0.01 per share, outstanding at November 5, 2026.

EIDP, Inc. had 200 shares of common stock, par value $0.30 per share, outstanding at November 5, 2026, all of which are held by Corteva, Inc.

EIDP, Inc. meets the conditions set forth in General Instruction H(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-Q (as modified by a grant of no-action relief dated February 12, 2018) and is therefore filing this form with reduced disclosure format.

Corteva, Inc.
EIDP, Inc.

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Explanatory Note

Corteva, Inc. owns all of the common equity interests in EIDP, Inc. EIDP, Inc. is a subsidiary of Corteva, Inc. and continues to be a reporting company, subject to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, references in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to:

- "Corteva" or "the company" refers to Corteva, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries (including EIDP);
- "EIDP" refers to EIDP, Inc. (formerly known as E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company) and its consolidated subsidiaries or EIDP, Inc. excluding its consolidated subsidiaries, as the context may indicate;
- "DowDuPont" refers to DowDuPont Inc. and its subsidiaries prior to the Corteva Separation (defined below);
- "Historical Dow" refers to The Dow Chemical Company and its consolidated subsidiaries prior to the Internal Reorganization (defined below);
- "Historical DuPont" refers to EIDP prior to the Internal Reorganization (defined below);
- "Internal Reorganizations" refers to the series of internal reorganization and realignment steps undertaken by Historical DuPont and Historical Dow to realign its business into three subgroups: agriculture, materials science and specialty products. Refer to the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025 for further information.
- "Dow Distribution" refers to the separation of DowDuPont's materials science business into a separate and independent public company on April 1, 2019 by way of a distribution of Dow Inc. through a pro rata dividend in-kind of all of the then-issued and outstanding shares of Dow Inc.'s common stock;
- "Merger" refers to the all-stock merger of equals strategic combination between Historical Dow and Historical DuPont on August 31, 2017;
- "Dow" refers to Dow Inc. after the Dow Distribution;
- "DuPont" refers to DuPont de Nemours, Inc. after the Corteva Separation (on June 1, 2019, DowDuPont Inc. changed its registered name to DuPont de Nemours, Inc.);
- "Corteva Separation" refers to June 1, 2019, when Corteva, Inc. became an independent, publicly traded company;
- "Corteva Distribution" refers to the pro rata distribution of all of the then-issued and outstanding shares of Corteva, Inc.'s common stock on June 1, 2019, which was then a wholly-owned subsidiary of DowDuPont, to holders of DowDuPont's common stock as of the close of business on May 24, 2019;
- "Distributions" refers to the Dow Distribution and the Corteva Distribution;
- "Letter Agreement" refers to the Letter Agreement executed by DuPont and Corteva on June 1, 2019, which sets forth certain additional terms and conditions related to the Corteva Separation, including certain limitations on each party's ability to transfer certain businesses and assets to third parties without assigning certain of such party's indemnification obligations under the Corteva Separation Agreement to the other party to the transferee of such businesses and assets or meeting certain other alternative conditions;
- "Vylor" refers to Vylor Inc., the company's historical Seed business and a wholly-owned subsidiary of EIDP that became an independent, publicly traded company on October 1, 2026;
- "Vylor Separation" refers to October 1, 2026, when Vylor Inc. became an independent, publicly traded company;
- "New Corteva" refers to the company's historical Crop Protection business (inclusive of the historical Crop Protection business of EIDP);
- "Seed Business" refers to the business, operations and activities of the Seed operating segment of Corteva; and
- "Crop Protection Business" refers to the business, operations and activities of the Crop Protection operating segment of Corteva.

On October 1, 2026, Corteva, Inc. ("Corteva" or "the company") completed its previously announced separation into two independent, publicly traded companies – one comprising its Crop Protection Business ("New Corteva" or the "Crop Protection Business") and the other comprising its Seed Business ("Vylor", "our," "we," or "the Seed Business") – through a pro rata dividend in-kind of all of the then-issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Vylor to holders of Corteva's common stock as of the close of business on September 24, 2026 (the "Vylor Separation"). The transaction was intended to be a tax-free spin-off for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In connection with the Vylor Separation, Vylor became an independent, publicly traded company and, effective October 1, 2026, New Corteva and Vylor are separate registrants. Irrespective of the legal form of the spin-off in which Vylor (inclusive of the Seed Business) is the legal spinnee in the transaction, Vylor is the accounting spinnor and, therefore, is the accounting successor to Corteva subsequent to the Vylor Separation. Vylor has been identified as the accounting spinnor given, among other factors, Vylor's relative significance to New Corteva. The historical consolidated financial statements of Corteva are the historical financial statements of Vylor for the periods prior to the Vylor Separation, and the financial statements of the Crop Protection business will become the historical financial statements of Corteva.

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is a combined report being filed separately by Corteva, Inc. and EIDP, Inc.. The information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is equally applicable to Corteva, Inc. and EIDP, Inc., except where otherwise indicated.

The separate EIDP, Inc. financial statements and footnotes for areas that differ from Corteva, Inc., are included within this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Footnotes of EIDP, Inc. that are identical to that of Corteva, Inc. are cross-referenced accordingly.

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains historical Consolidated Financial Statements for Corteva as of September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, and for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Corteva, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)

(In millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Net sales	$ 2,458	$ 2,618	$ 13,742	$ 13,491
Cost of goods sold	1,534	1,644	6,624	6,918
Research and development expense	397	351	1,126	1,061
Selling, general and administrative expenses	732	725	2,773	2,632
Amortization of intangibles	159	162	513	485
Restructuring and asset related charges - net	17	30	158	131
Separation costs	99	7	230	7
Other income (expense) - net	(34)	(23)	(266)	95
Interest expense	75	46	158	134
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(589)	(370)	1,894	2,218
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes on continuing operations	(62)	(62)	479	477
Income (loss) from continuing operations after income taxes	(527)	(308)	1,415	1,741
Income (loss) from discontinued operations after income taxes	(41)	(10)	(95)	(87)
Net income (loss)	(568)	(318)	1,320	1,654
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	2	2	9	8
Net income (loss) attributable to Corteva	$ (570)	$ (320)	$ 1,311	$ 1,646
Basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock:				
Basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock from continuing operations	$ (0.79)	$ (0.46)	$ 2.10	$ 2.54
Basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock from discontinued operations	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.14)	(0.13)
Basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock	$ (0.85)	$ (0.47)	$ 1.96	$ 2.41
Diluted earnings (loss) per share of common stock:				
Diluted earnings (loss) per share of common stock from continuing operations	$ (0.79)	$ (0.46)	$ 2.10	$ 2.54
Diluted earnings (loss) per share of common stock from discontinued operations	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.14)	(0.13)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share of common stock	$ (0.85)	$ (0.47)	$ 1.96	$ 2.41

See Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Corteva, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Unaudited)

(In millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Net income (loss)	$ (568)	$ (318)	$ 1,320	$ 1,654
Other comprehensive income (loss) - net of tax:				
Cumulative translation adjustments	(51)	4	(173)	873
Adjustments to pension benefit plans	1	(2)	(5)	—
Adjustments to other benefit plans	(5)	(3)	(12)	(10)
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	—	—	1	5
Derivative instruments	40	(16)	5	(60)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(15)	(17)	(184)	808
Comprehensive income (loss)	(583)	(335)	1,136	2,462
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests - net of tax	2	2	9	8
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Corteva	$ (585)	$ (337)	$ 1,127	$ 2,454

See Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Corteva, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

(In millions, except share and per share amounts)	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,932	$ 4,521	$ 2,509
Marketable securities	1	9	77
Accounts and notes receivable - net	7,491	6,371	7,784
Inventories	5,482	5,667	5,310
Other current assets	980	767	758
Total current assets	17,886	17,335	16,438
Investment in nonconsolidated affiliates	147	160	141
Property, plant and equipment	9,840	9,551	9,633
Less: Accumulated depreciation	5,657	5,331	5,431
Net property, plant and equipment	4,183	4,220	4,202
Goodwill	10,416	10,465	10,512
Other intangible assets	7,845	8,301	8,428
Deferred income taxes	335	320	434
Other assets	2,219	2,044	2,043
Total Assets	$ 43,031	$ 42,845	$ 42,198
Liabilities and Equity			
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	$ 3,988	$ 894	$ 2,685
Accounts payable	4,431	4,398	4,337
Income taxes payable	146	155	254
Deferred revenue	440	3,579	483
Accrued and other current liabilities	2,445	3,099	2,661
Total current liabilities	11,450	12,125	10,420
Long-term debt	3,458	1,686	1,688
Other noncurrent liabilities			
Deferred income tax liabilities	567	251	373
Pension and other post-employment benefits	877	2,434	2,215
Other noncurrent obligations	1,942	1,963	2,041
Total noncurrent liabilities	6,844	6,334	6,317
Commitments and contingent liabilities			
Stockholders' equity			
Common stock, $0.01 par value; 1,666,666,667 shares authorized; issued at September 30, 2026 - 667,304,000; December 31, 2025 - 672,163,000; and September 30, 2025 - 676,755,000	7	7	7
Additional paid-in capital	26,934	27,001	27,039
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	533	(67)	834
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,981)	(2,797)	(2,661)
Total Corteva stockholders' equity	24,493	24,144	25,219
Noncontrolling interests	244	242	242
Total equity	24,737	24,386	25,461
Total Liabilities and Equity	$ 43,031	$ 42,845	$ 42,198

See Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Corteva, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

(In millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Operating activities		
Net income (loss)	$ 1,320	$ 1,654
(Income) loss from discontinued operations after income taxes	95	87
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to cash provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	942	897
Provision for (benefit from) deferred income tax	280	(72)
Net periodic pension and OPEB (benefit) cost, net	(7)	27
Pension and OPEB contributions	(1,567)	(110)
Net (gain) loss on sales of property, businesses, consolidated companies and investments	3	(17)
Restructuring and asset related charges - net	158	131
Other net loss	441	386
Changes in assets and liabilities, net		
Accounts and notes receivable	(1,372)	(1,659)
Inventories	163	331
Accounts payable	(47)	123
Deferred revenue	(3,130)	(2,824)
Other assets and liabilities	(1,157)	105
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities - continuing operations	(3,878)	(941)
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities - discontinued operations	(70)	(28)
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities	(3,948)	(969)
Investing activities		
Capital expenditures	(354)	(369)
Proceeds from sales of property, businesses and consolidated companies - net of cash divested	10	26
Acquisitions of businesses - net of cash acquired	(43)	—
Investments in and loans to nonconsolidated affiliates	(7)	(7)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	8	68
Proceeds from (payments for) settlement of net investment hedge	—	(56)
Other investing activities, net	(4)	(17)
Cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(390)	(355)
Financing activities		
Net change in borrowings (less than 90 days)	3,264	1,119
Proceeds from debt	2,660	1,643
Payments on debt	(1,059)	(1,116)
Repurchase of common stock	(500)	(770)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	38	75
Dividends paid to stockholders	(361)	(354)
Other financing activities, net	(53)	(43)
Cash provided by (used for) financing activities	3,989	554
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents	(27)	85
Increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents	(376)	(685)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,725	3,422
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents at end of period [1]	$ 4,349	$ 2,737

1. See Note 5 - Supplementary Information, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents presented in the interim Consolidated Balance Sheets to total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents presented in the interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

See Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Corteva, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Equity (Unaudited)

(In millions, except per share amounts)	*Common Stock*	*Additional Paid-in Capital*	*Retained Earnings (Accum. Deficit)*	*Accumulated Other Comp. Income (Loss)*	*Non-Controlling Interests*	*Total Equity*
2026						
Balance at January 1, 2026	$ 7	$ 27,001	$ (67)	$ (2,797)	$ 242	$ 24,386
Net income (loss)			720		3	723
Other comprehensive income (loss)				(143)		(143)
Share-based compensation		(2)				(2)
Common dividends ($0.18 per share)		(121)				(121)
Issuance of Corteva stock		17				17
Repurchase of common stock		(36)	(214)			(250)
Other - net			(3)		(2)	(5)
Balance at March 31, 2026	$ 7	$ 26,859	$ 436	$ (2,940)	$ 243	$ 24,605
Net income (loss)			1,161		4	1,165
Other comprehensive income (loss)				(26)		(26)
Share-based compensation		21	(1)			20
Common dividends ($0.18 per share)			(120)			(120)
Issuance of Corteva stock		14				14
Repurchase of common stock			(250)			(250)
Other - net			(2)		(3)	(5)
Balance at June 30, 2026	$ 7	$ 26,894	$ 1,224	$ (2,966)	$ 244	$ 25,403
Net income (loss)			(570)		2	(568)
Other comprehensive income (loss)				(15)		(15)
Share-based compensation		33	(1)			32
Common dividends ($0.18 per share)			(120)			(120)
Issuance of Corteva stock		7				7
Repurchase of common stock						—
Other - net					(2)	(2)
Balance at September 30, 2026	$ 7	$ 26,934	$ 533	$ (2,981)	$ 244	$ 24,737

(In millions, except per share amounts)	*Common Stock*	*Additional Paid-in Capital*	*Retained Earnings (Accum. Deficit)*	*Accumulated Other Comp. Income (Loss)*	*Non-Controlling Interests*	*Total Equity*
2025						
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ 7	$ 27,196	$ 55	$ (3,469)	$ 241	$ 24,030
Net income (loss)			652		4	656
Other comprehensive income (loss)				198		198
Share-based compensation		(2)				(2)
Common dividends ($0.17 per share)		(116)				(116)
Issuance of Corteva stock		35				35
Repurchase of common stock		(150)	(120)			(270)
Other - net		(1)			(3)	(4)
Balance at March 31, 2025	$ 7	$ 26,962	$ 587	$ (3,271)	$ 242	$ 24,527
Net income (loss)			1,314		2	1,316
Other comprehensive income (loss)				627		627
Share-based compensation		17				17
Common dividends ($0.17 per share)			(116)			(116)
Issuance of Corteva stock		35				35
Repurchase of common stock			(250)			(250)
Other - net			(3)		(2)	(5)
Balance at June 30, 2025	$ 7	$ 27,014	$ 1,532	$ (2,644)	$ 242	$ 26,151
Net income (loss)			(320)		2	(318)
Other comprehensive income (loss)				(17)		(17)
Share-based compensation		19	(1)			18
Common dividends ($0.18 per share)			(122)			(122)
Issuance of Corteva stock		5				5
Repurchase of common stock			(250)			(250)
Other - net		1	(5)		(2)	(6)
Balance at September 30, 2025	$ 7	$ 27,039	$ 834	$ (2,661)	$ 242	$ 25,461

See Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Corteva, Inc.
Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation
The accompanying unaudited interim Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair statement of the results for interim periods have been included. Results for interim periods should not be considered indicative of results for a full year. These interim Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto contained in the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, collectively referred to as the "2025 Annual Report." The interim Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the company and all of its subsidiaries in which a controlling interest is maintained. The interim Consolidated Financial Statements and other financial information included in this Form 10-Q, unless otherwise specified, have been presented to separately show the effects of discontinued operations.

On October 1, 2026, Corteva completed the separation of its Seed Business into an independent publicly traded company, Vylor, through a pro rata dividend in-kind of all of the then-issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Vylor to holders of the Company's common stock as of the close of business on September 24, 2026. The transaction was intended to be a tax-free spin-off for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Prior to the Vylor Separation, Vylor was a wholly owned subsidiary of EIDP.

NOTE 2 - RECENT ACCOUNTING GUIDANCE

Accounting Guidance Issued But Not Adopted as of September 30, 2026
In November 2024, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2024-03, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses. This ASU includes amendments that require entities to bifurcate specified expense line items on the income statement into underlying components, including purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, intangible asset amortization and depletion, as applicable. Qualitative descriptions of the remaining components are required. These enhanced disclosures are required for both interim and annual periods. Selling expenses must also be separately disclosed for both interim and annual periods, along with an annual qualitative description of the composition of selling expenses. In January 2025, the FASB subsequently issued ASU 2025-01, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Clarifying the Effective Date, to provide clarification on the ASU's effective date. The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026 on a prospective basis with the option to apply it retrospectively, and for interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this guidance will result in the company being required to include enhanced disclosures around income statement expenses.

NOTE 3 - REVENUE

Remaining Performance Obligations
Remaining performance obligations represent the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied performance obligations. The company applies the practical expedient to disclose the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations for only those contracts with an original duration of more than one year. The transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations with an original duration of more than one year related to material rights granted to customers for contract renewal options was $158 million, $150 million and $147 million at September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, respectively. The company expects revenue to be recognized for the remaining performance obligations evenly over a period of six years.

Contract Balances
Contract liabilities primarily reflect deferred revenue from prepayments under contracts with customers where the company receives advance payments for products to be delivered in future periods. Corteva classifies deferred revenue as current or noncurrent based on the timing of when the company expects to recognize revenue. Contract assets primarily include amounts related to conditional rights to consideration for completed performance not yet invoiced. Accounts receivable are recorded when the right to consideration becomes unconditional.

Contract Balances *(In millions)*	**September 30, 2026**	**December 31, 2025**	**September 30, 2025**
Contract assets - current [1]	$ 36	$ 34	$ 33
Contract assets - noncurrent [2]	$ 90	$ 83	$ 81
Deferred revenue - current	$ 440	$ 3,579	$ 483
Deferred revenue - noncurrent [3]	$ 121	$ 125	$ 123

1. Included in other current assets in the interim Consolidated Balance Sheets.
2. Included in other assets in the interim Consolidated Balance Sheets.
3. Included in other noncurrent obligations in the interim Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Revenue recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 from amounts included in deferred revenue at the beginning of the period was $3,463 million and $3,202 million, respectively.

Disaggregation of Revenue

Corteva's operations are classified into two operating segments: Seed and Crop Protection. The company disaggregates its revenue by major product line and geographic region, as the company believes it best depicts the nature, amount and timing of its revenue and cash flows. Net sales by major product line are included below:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		**Nine Months Ended September 30,**	
(In millions)	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Corn	$ 607	$ 586	$ 5,848	$ 5,616
Soybean	99	152	1,723	1,714
Other oilseeds	149	141	622	550
Other	50	38	267	281
Seed	905	917	8,460	8,161
Herbicides	731	813	2,690	2,668
Insecticides	396	409	1,172	1,181
Fungicides	171	222	768	868
Biologicals	115	147	271	328
Other	140	110	381	285
Crop Protection	1,553	1,701	5,282	5,330
Total	$ 2,458	$ 2,618	$ 13,742	$ 13,491

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

Sales are attributed to geographic regions based on customer location. Net sales by geographic region and segment are included below:

Seed	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(In millions)	2026	2025	2026	2025
North America [1]	$ 192	$ 175	$ 5,917	$ 5,726
EMEA [2]	268	262	1,468	1,370
Latin America	387	391	771	730
Asia Pacific	58	89	304	335
Total	$ 905	$ 917	$ 8,460	$ 8,161

Crop Protection	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(In millions)	2026	2025	2026	2025
North America [1]	$ 572	$ 532	$ 1,834	$ 1,820
EMEA [2]	220	200	1,405	1,316
Latin America	555	770	1,356	1,545
Asia Pacific	206	199	687	649
Total	$ 1,553	$ 1,701	$ 5,282	$ 5,330

1. Represents U.S. and Canada.
2. Europe, Middle East and Africa ("EMEA").

NOTE 4 - RESTRUCTURING AND ASSET RELATED CHARGES - NET

2026 Restructuring Actions

On March 15, 2026, management of the company approved a restructuring program designed to align the company's organizational structure and geographic footprint with the operational needs of each function as the company prepared for the intended separation of its businesses (the "2026 Restructuring Actions"). The restructuring actions primarily consist of workforce reductions across commercial and functional support areas and are intended to right-size the organization and support the future standalone operating models. The restructuring actions are expected to be substantially complete by December 2026.

The company expects to incur aggregate pre-tax restructuring and asset related charges of approximately $70 million to $80 million in connection with the 2026 Restructuring Actions, consisting solely of severance and related benefit costs. Reductions in workforce are subject to local regulatory requirements. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the company recorded pre-tax restructuring and asset related charges of $76 million, which consist entirely of severance and related benefit costs and are classified as corporate-related charges. At September 30, 2026, the restructuring liability was $45 million.

Cash payments related to the 2026 Restructuring Actions are expected to total approximately $70 million to $80 million. Through the third quarter of 2026, the company paid $31 million associated with these charges. Substantially all cash payments are anticipated to be made by the first quarter of 2027. The company does not anticipate material revisions to the estimated costs or timing of payments related to the 2026 Restructuring Actions.

Crop Protection Operations Strategy Restructuring Program

On November 5, 2023, management of the company approved a plan to further optimize its Crop Protection network of manufacturing and external partners (the "Crop Protection Operations Strategy Restructuring Program"). The plan includes the exit of the company's production activities at its site in Pittsburg, California, as well as ceasing operations in select manufacturing lines at other locations. In October 2024, management of the company amended the Crop Protection Operations Strategy Restructuring Program to include updates to its previous estimates and decommissioning and demolition costs associated with the ceasing of operations, primarily at the Pittsburg, California site. Furthermore, on June 12, 2026, the company disclosed that its management recently committed to the next phase of the plan to include the intended cessation of the company's production activities at its site in Asturias, Spain. The intended cessation is subject to a consultation process with the applicable works council and union representatives at the facility. Management revisions were also made to previous estimates associated with the company's exit of its Pittsburg, California production activities.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

The company expects to record aggregate pre-tax restructuring and asset related charges of $750 million to $815 million, comprised of $100 million to $125 million of severance and related benefit costs, $350 million to $372 million of asset related and impairment charges and $300 million to $318 million of costs related to exiting the company's production activities and ceasing operations (inclusive of contract terminations and decommissioning and demolition costs). Decommissioning and demolition costs are expensed on an as-incurred basis. Reductions in workforce are subject to local regulatory requirements. Through the third quarter of 2026, the company recorded net pre-tax restructuring and asset related charges of $693 million inception-to-date under the Crop Protection Operations Strategy Restructuring Program, consisting of $117 million of severance and related benefit costs, $363 million of asset related and impairment charges, $98 million of decommissioning and demolition costs, and $115 million of costs related to contract terminations.

Cash payments related to these charges are anticipated to be $400 million to $443 million, which primarily relate to the payment of severance and related benefits, decommissioning and demolition costs and contract terminations. Through the third quarter of 2026, the company paid $267 million associated with these charges. The restructuring actions associated with these charges are expected to be substantially complete by the end of 2028.

The following table is a summary of charges incurred related to the Crop Protection Operations Strategy Restructuring Program for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(In millions)	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Severance and related benefit costs [1]	$ (3)	$ —	$ 15	$ 12
Asset related charges [2]	13	—	23	13
Decommissioning and demolition costs [2]	7	20	28	44
Contract termination charges [2]	2	8	16	64
Total restructuring and asset related charges - net	$ 19	$ 28	$ 82	$ 133

1. Reflects corporate-related charges.
2. Reflects charges which are substantially all associated with the Crop Protection segment.

The following table summarizes changes to liability balances related to the Crop Protection Operations Strategy Restructuring Program for the nine months ended September 30, 2026:

(In millions)	*Severance and Related Benefit Costs*	*Asset Related Charges*	*Decommissioning and Demolition Costs*	*Contract Termination Charges*	*Total*
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ 32	$ —	$ 8	$ 54	$ 94
Charges to income from continuing operations	15	23	28	16	82
Payments	(13)	—	(33)	(44)	(90)
Asset write-offs	—	(23)	—	—	(23)
Balance at September 30, 2026	$ 34	$ —	$ 3	$ 26	$ 63

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 5 - SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Other Income (Expense) - Net	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(In millions)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Interest income	$ 30	$ 29	$ 91	$ 92
Equity in earnings (losses) of affiliates - net	—	(1)	7	9
Net gain (loss) on sales of businesses and other assets	4	—	(3)	17
Net exchange gains (losses)	(65)	(45)	(207)	(97)
Non-operating pension and other post employment benefit credits (costs) [1]	6	(6)	20	(18)
Miscellaneous income (expenses) - net [2]	(9)	—	(174)	92
Other income (expense) - net	$ (34)	$ (23)	$ (266)	$ 95

1. Includes non-service related components of net periodic benefit credits (costs), comprised of interest cost, expected return on plan assets, amortization of unrecognized gain (loss), amortization of prior service benefit and settlement gain (loss).
2. The nine months ended September 30, 2026 includes estimated settlements associated with various lawsuits filed as described in the section entitled "Federal Trade Commission Investigation" within Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements. The nine months ended September 30, 2025 includes the receipt of insurance proceeds and other items.

The following table summarizes the impacts of the company's foreign currency hedging program on the company's results of operations. The company routinely uses foreign currency exchange contracts to offset its net exposures, by currency, related to the foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities. The objective of this program is to maintain an approximately balanced position in foreign currencies in order to minimize, on an after-tax basis, the effects of exchange rate changes on net monetary asset positions. The hedging program gains (losses) are largely taxable (tax deductible) in the U.S., whereas the offsetting exchange gains (losses) on the remeasurement of the net monetary asset positions are often not taxable (tax deductible) in their local jurisdictions. The net pre-tax exchange gains (losses) are recorded in other income (expense) - net and the related tax impact is recorded in provision for (benefit from) income taxes on continuing operations in the interim Consolidated Statements of Operations.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(In millions)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Subsidiary Monetary Position Gain (Loss)				
Pre-tax exchange gain (loss)	$ (19)	$ 28	$ 70	$ (173)
Local tax (expenses) benefits	3	(23)	(28)	(10)
Net after-tax impact from subsidiary exchange gain (loss)	$ (16)	$ 5	$ 42	$ (183)
Hedging Program Gain (Loss)				
Pre-tax exchange gain (loss)	$ (46)	$ (73)	$ (277)	$ 76
Tax (expenses) benefits	11	18	64	(9)
Net after-tax impact from hedging program exchange gain (loss)	$ (35)	$ (55)	$ (213)	$ 67
Total Exchange Gain (Loss)				
Pre-tax exchange gain (loss)	$ (65)	$ (45)	$ (207)	$ (97)
Tax (expenses) benefits	14	(5)	36	(19)
Net after-tax exchange gain (loss)	$ (51)	$ (50)	$ (171)	$ (116)

Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents presented in the interim Consolidated Balance Sheets to the total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents presented in the interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Corteva classifies restricted cash equivalents as current or noncurrent based on the nature of the restrictions, and includes them within other current assets and other assets, respectively, in the interim Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(In millions)	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,932	$ 4,521	$ 2,509
Restricted cash equivalents	417	204	228
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents	$ 4,349	$ 4,725	$ 2,737

Restricted cash equivalents primarily relates to a trust (the "Trust") funded by EIDP for cash obligations under certain non-qualified benefit and deferred compensation plans due to the Merger, which was a change in control event, and contributions to escrow accounts established for the settlement of certain legal matters and the settlement of legacy PFAS matters and the associated qualified spend. In the third quarter of 2026, the company made an additional contribution of $150 million to the Trust. All of the company's restricted cash equivalents are classified as current as of September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025. See Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.

Accounts payable
At September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, accounts payable was $4,431 million, $4,398 million and $4,337 million, respectively, which includes accounts payable - trade of $2,397 million, $2,871 million, and $2,286 million, respectively. Included in accounts payable – trade was seed grower compensation of approximately $163 million, $420 million, and $257 million at September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, respectively, which is measured at fair value using Level 2 inputs for each period presented. Accrued discounts and rebates, which is a component of accounts payable, was $1,853 million, $1,328 million and $1,853 million at September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, respectively. No other components of accounts payable were more than five percent of total current liabilities.

NOTE 6 - INCOME TAXES

The effective tax rate for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 was 10.5 percent and 25.3 percent, respectively, and 16.8 percent and 21.5 percent for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, the company recognized a $45 million charge related to various transactions executed to facilitate the Vylor Separation. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, the company also recognized a $6 million charge and a $55 million benefit, respectively, of net tax impacts for income taxes on continuing operations associated with changes in deferred taxes and accruals for certain prior year tax positions in various jurisdictions as well as from stock-based compensation. During the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the company recognized a $50 million charge associated with the Discretionary Pension Contribution, as discussed in Note 14 - Pension Plans and Other Post Employment Benefits, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements. During the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the company recognized a $31 million tax benefit related to intellectual property realignment.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, the company recognized $2 million and $37 million, respectively, of net tax benefits for income taxes on continuing operations associated with changes in deferred taxes and accruals for certain prior year tax positions in various jurisdictions as well as from stock-based compensation. During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the company recognized a $55 million deferred tax benefit associated with a change in a legal entity's U.S. tax characterization.

NOTE 7 - EARNINGS PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK

The following tables provide earnings per share calculations for the periods indicated below:

Net Income (Loss) for Earnings (Loss) Per Share Calculations - Basic and Diluted	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(In millions)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Income (loss) from continuing operations after income taxes	$ (527)	$ (308)	$ 1,415	$ 1,741
Net income (loss) attributable to continuing operations noncontrolling interests	2	2	9	8
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to Corteva common stockholders	(529)	(310)	1,406	1,733
Income (loss) from discontinued operations available to Corteva common stockholders	(41)	(10)	(95)	(87)
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	$ (570)	$ (320)	$ 1,311	$ 1,646

Earnings (Loss) Per Share Calculations - Basic	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(Dollars per share)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Earnings (loss) per share of common stock from continuing operations	$ (0.79)	$ (0.46)	$ 2.10	$ 2.54
Earnings (loss) per share of common stock from discontinued operations	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.14)	(0.13)
Earnings (loss) per share of common stock	$ (0.85)	$ (0.47)	$ 1.96	$ 2.41

Earnings (Loss) Per Share Calculations - Diluted	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(Dollars per share)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Earnings (loss) per share of common stock from continuing operations	$ (0.79)	$ (0.46)	$ 2.10	$ 2.54
Earnings (loss) per share of common stock from discontinued operations	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.14)	(0.13)
Earnings (loss) per share of common stock	$ (0.85)	$ (0.47)	$ 1.96	$ 2.41

Share Count Information	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(Shares in millions)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Weighted-average common shares - basic	667.8	678.7	669.5	681.7
Plus: dilutive effect of equity compensation plans [1]	—	—	1.2	1.4
Weighted-average common shares - diluted	667.8	678.7	670.7	683.1
Potential shares of common stock excluded from EPS calculations [2]	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.4

1. Diluted earnings (loss) per share considers the impact of potentially dilutive securities except in periods in which there is a loss because the inclusion of the potential common shares would have an anti-dilutive effect.
2. These outstanding potential shares of common stock relating to stock options, restricted stock units and performance-based restricted stock units were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings (loss) per share because (i) the effect of including them would have been anti-dilutive; or (ii) the performance metrics have not yet been achieved for the outstanding potential shares relating to performance-based restricted stock units, which are deemed to be contingently issuable.

NOTE 8 - ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE - NET

(In millions)	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025
Accounts receivable – trade [1]	$ 4,797	$ 4,881	$ 5,050
Notes receivable – trade [1,2]	1,392	153	1,378
Other [3]	1,302	1,337	1,356
Total accounts and notes receivable - net	$ 7,491	$ 6,371	$ 7,784

1. Accounts and notes receivable – trade are net of allowances of $292 million, $241 million and $220 million at September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, respectively.
2. Notes receivable – trade primarily consists of receivables for deferred payment loan programs for the sale of seed and crop protection products to customers. These loans have terms of one year or less and are primarily concentrated in North America. The company maintains a rigid approval process for extending credit to customers in order to manage overall risk and exposure associated with credit losses. As of September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, there were no significant impairments related to current loan agreements.
3. Other includes receivables in relation to indemnification assets, royalties, value added tax, general sales tax and other taxes. No individual group represents more than 5 percent of total current assets. In addition, Other includes amounts due from nonconsolidated affiliates of $113 million, $117 million and $108 million as of September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, respectively.

Accounts and notes receivable are carried at the expected amount to be collected, which approximates fair value. The company establishes the allowance for doubtful receivables using a loss-rate method where the loss rate is developed using past events, historical experience, current conditions and forecasts that affect the collectability of the financial assets.

The following table summarizes changes in the allowance for doubtful receivables for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2026:

(In millions)	
2025	
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 179
Net provision for credit losses	58
Other - net of write-offs charged against allowance	(17)
Balance at September 30, 2025	$ 220
2026	
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ 241
Net provision for credit losses	75
Other - net of write-offs charged against allowance	(24)
Balance at September 30, 2026	$ 292

The company enters into various factoring agreements with third-party financial institutions to sell its trade receivables under both recourse and non-recourse agreements in exchange for cash proceeds. These financing arrangements result in a transfer of the company's receivables and risks to the third party. As these transfers qualify as true sales under the applicable accounting guidance, the receivables are derecognized from the interim Consolidated Balance Sheets upon transfer, and the company receives a payment for the receivables from the third party within a mutually agreed upon time period. For arrangements involving an element of recourse, which is typically provided through a guarantee of accounts in the event of customer default, the guarantee obligation is measured using market data from similar transactions and reported as a current liability in the interim Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Trade receivables sold under these agreements were $23 million and $134 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, and $58 million and $147 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. The trade receivables sold that remained outstanding under these agreements which include an element of recourse as of September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025 were $13 million, $17 million and $15 million, respectively. The net proceeds received are included in cash provided by (used for) operating activities in the interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. The difference between the carrying amount of the trade receivables sold and the sum of the cash received is recorded as a loss on sale of receivables in other income (expense) - net, in the interim Consolidated Statements of Operations. The loss on sale of receivables for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 was not material. See Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information on the company's guarantees.

NOTE 9 - INVENTORIES

(In millions)	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025
Finished products	$ 2,405	$ 2,956	$ 2,318
Semi-finished products	2,642	2,276	2,556
Raw materials and supplies	435	435	436
Total inventories	$ 5,482	$ 5,667	$ 5,310

NOTE 10 - OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The gross carrying amounts and accumulated amortization of other intangible assets by major class are as follows:

	September 30, 2026			December 31, 2025			September 30, 2025		
(In millions)	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Intangible assets subject to amortization (finite-lived):									
Germplasm	$ 6,291	$ (1,775)	$ 4,516	$ 6,291	$ (1,587)	$ 4,704	$ 6,291	$ (1,524)	$ 4,767
Customer-related	2,393	(1,129)	1,264	2,394	(1,024)	1,370	2,398	(987)	1,411
Developed technology	1,869	(1,395)	474	1,860	(1,283)	577	1,839	(1,264)	575
Trademarks/trade names	2,011	(520)	1,491	2,056	(466)	1,590	2,056	(445)	1,611
Other [1]	353	(309)	44	368	(313)	55	388	(329)	59
Total other intangible assets with finite lives	$ 12,917	$ (5,128)	$ 7,789	$ 12,969	$ (4,673)	$ 8,296	$ 12,972	$ (4,549)	$ 8,423
Intangible assets not subject to amortization (indefinite-lived):									
In-process research and development	56	—	56	5	—	5	5	—	5
Total other intangible assets with indefinite lives	56	—	56	5	—	5	5	—	5
Total other intangible assets	$ 12,973	$ (5,128)	$ 7,845	$ 12,974	$ (4,673)	$ 8,301	$ 12,977	$ (4,549)	$ 8,428

1. Primarily consists of sales and farmer networks, marketing and manufacturing alliances and noncompetition agreements.

The aggregate pre-tax amortization expense from continuing operations for definite-lived intangible assets was $159 million and $513 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, and $162 million and $485 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. The current estimated aggregate pre-tax amortization expense from continuing operations for the remainder of 2026 and each of the next five years is approximately $159 million, $575 million, $553 million, $530 million, $520 million and $517 million, respectively.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 11 - SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS, LONG-TERM DEBT AND AVAILABLE CREDIT FACILITIES

The following tables summarize Corteva's short-term borrowings and long-term debt:

Short-term borrowings			
(In millions)	**September 30, 2026**	**December 31, 2025**	**September 30, 2025**
Commercial paper	$ 183	$ —	$ 1,772
364-Day Revolving Credit Facility	600	—	—
PHI Bilateral Facility	3,078	—	—
Other loans - various currencies	127	112	125
Long-term debt payable within one year	—	782	788
Total short-term borrowings	$ 3,988	$ 894	$ 2,685

Long-term debt						
	September 30, 2026		**December 31, 2025**		**September 30, 2025**	
(In millions)	*Amount*	*Weighted Average Rate*	*Amount*	*Weighted Average Rate*	*Amount*	*Weighted Average Rate*
Promissory notes and debentures:						
Maturing in May 2026	$ —		$ 600	4.50 %	$ 600	4.50 %
Maturing in July 2030	500	2.30 %	500	2.30 %	500	2.30 %
Maturing in August 2031	550	5.125 %	—		—	
Maturing in May 2032	500	5.125 %	500	5.125 %	500	5.125 %
Maturing in May 2033	600	4.80 %	600	4.80 %	600	4.80 %
Maturing in August 2036	550	5.625 %	—		—	
Maturing in August 2036	700	6.00 %	—		—	
Other loans:						
Foreign currency loans	—		182	12.70 %	188	12.70 %
Medium-term notes, varying maturities through 2041	95	3.83 %	102	3.76 %	104	4.09 %
Less: Unamortized debt discount and issuance costs	37		16		16	
Less: Long-term debt due within one year	—		782		788	
Total long-term debt	$ 3,458		$ 1,686		$ 1,688	

The estimated fair value of the company's short-term and long-term borrowings, including interest rate financial instruments, was determined using Level 2 inputs within the fair value hierarchy. Based on quoted market prices for the same or similar issuances, or on current rates offered to the company for debt of the same remaining maturities, the fair value of the company's short-term borrowings approximated carrying value.

The fair value of the company's long-term borrowings, including debt due within one year, was $3,315 million, $2,462 million and $2,469 million as of September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, respectively.

Debt Offerings

In September 2026, Corteva issued $700 million of 6.00 percent Senior Notes due in August 2036 ("Corteva 2036 Notes"). The proceeds of this offering are intended to be used for general corporate purposes, including the repayment of commercial paper borrowings.

In August 2026, Vylor issued $1.1 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes in a private offering, consisting of $550 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes due 2031 ("Vylor 2031 Notes") and $550 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes due 2036 ("Vylor 2036 Notes"). The Vylor 2031 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.125 percent per year and mature in August 2031. The Vylor 2036 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.625 percent per year and mature in August 2036.

In May 2025, Corteva issued $500 million of 5.125 percent Senior Notes due in May 2032 ("Corteva 2032 Notes"). The proceeds were used to repay the $500 million senior notes that matured in July 2025.

August 2026 Exchange Offers and Consent Solicitations

In August 2026, Vylor commenced private offers to exchange any and all of the outstanding $500 million principal amount of 2.30 percent Senior Notes due 2030 (the "EIDP 2030 Notes"), the $500 million principal amount of 5.125 percent Senior Notes due 2032 (the "EIDP 2032 Notes"), and the $600 million principal amount of 4.80 percent Senior Notes due 2033 (the "EIDP 2033 Notes"), in each case, issued by EIDP, Inc., (collectively, the "EIDP Notes"), to the extent held by eligible holders ("Eligible Noteholders"), for a corresponding series of notes to be newly issued by Vylor (collectively, the "Vylor Notes"), having the same interest payment dates, maturity date and interest rate as the respective EIDP Notes (with respect to each series, an "Exchange Offer" and together, the "Exchange Offers"). Concurrently with the Exchange Offers, with respect to each series of EIDP Notes, Vylor solicited the consents of Eligible Noteholders, on behalf of EIDP, to amend the indentures governing the EIDP Notes (together, the "Consent Solicitations") to eliminate substantially all of the restrictive covenants and events of default (other than payment and bankruptcy related events of default) therefrom.

On October 1, 2026, Vylor settled the Exchange Offers and obtained the corresponding Consent Solicitations. Under the Exchange Offers, $1,439 million aggregate principal amount of EIDP Notes, comprising $435 million aggregate principal amount of the EIDP 2030 Notes, $476 million aggregate principal amount of the EIDP 2032 Notes and $528 million aggregate principal amount of the EIDP 2033 Notes were exchanged and are no longer debt obligations of Corteva.

The Exchange Offers and Consent Solicitations were made upon the terms and conditions set forth in an exchange offer memorandum and consent solicitation statement, dated August 6, 2026 (the "Offering Memorandum"). The Vylor Notes are subject to covenants and events of default that are typical for companies with similar credit ratings, and which are described in the Offering Memorandum.

Foreign Currency Loans

The company enters into short-term and long-term foreign currency loans from time-to-time by accessing uncommitted revolving credit lines to fund working capital needs of foreign subsidiaries in the normal course of business. Interest rates are variable and determined at the time of borrowing. Total unused bank credit lines on the short-term and long-term foreign currency loans at September 30, 2026 was approximately $44 million. The company's short-term foreign currency loans have varying maturities through 2026.

Available Committed Credit Facilities

The following table summarizes the company's credit facilities:

Committed and available credit facilities at September 30, 2026					
(In millions)	*Effective Date*	*Committed Credit*	*Credit Available*	*Maturity Date*	*Interest*
Revolving Credit Facility	August 2026	$ 2,850	$ 2,850	August 2031	Floating Rate
Revolving Credit Facility	June 2024	1,900	1,900	June 2027	Floating Rate
364-Day Revolving Credit Facility	February 2026	1,250	650	February 2027	Floating Rate
Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility	August 2026	1,650	1,650	August 2027	Floating Rate
Total committed and available credit facilities		$ 7,650	$ 7,050		

Corteva Credit Facilities

Revolving Credit Facilities

In May 2022, the company entered into a $3 billion, five-year revolving credit facility and a $2 billion, three-year revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facilities") expiring in May 2027 and May 2025, respectively. In June 2024, the Revolving Credit Facilities were refinanced for purposes of extending the maturity dates for the five-year and three-year revolving credit facilities to June 2029 and June 2027, respectively, and lowering the facility amount of the five-year revolving credit facility to $2.85 billion and the three-year revolving credit facility to $1.9 billion. In August 2026, the five-year revolving credit facility was refinanced at $2.85 billion for purposes of extending the maturity date to August 2031 and decreasing the facility amount to $2.0 billion upon consummation of the Vylor Separation on October 1, 2026. In addition, the three-year revolving credit facility was terminated upon consummation of the Vylor Separation. Borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facilities will have an interest rate equal to Term SOFR plus the applicable margin. The Revolving Credit Facilities may serve as a substitute to the company's commercial paper program, and can be used, from time to time, for general corporate purposes including, but not limited to, the funding of seasonal working capital needs. The Revolving Credit Facilities contain customary representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants and events of default that are typical for companies with similar credit ratings. Additionally, the Revolving Credit Facilities contain a financial covenant requiring that the ratio of total

indebtedness to total capitalization for Corteva and its consolidated subsidiaries not exceed 0.60. At September 30, 2026, the company was in compliance with these covenants.

In February 2026, the company amended its January 2023 (as amended in July 2023, January 2024, February 2024 and February 2025) 364-day revolving credit agreement (the "364-Day Revolving Credit Facility"), increasing the facility amount from $750 million to $1.25 billion, extending the expiration date to February 2027 and amending the interest rate to Term SOFR plus the applicable margin. In February 2025, the company amended the 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility, decreasing the facility amount from $1 billion to $750 million and extending the expiration date to February 2026. In May 2026, the company drew down $600 million under the 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility, to repay the $600 million senior notes that matured in May 2026. On October 1, 2026, borrowings outstanding under the 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility were repaid, and the facility was terminated. The 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility included a provision under which Corteva may convert any advances outstanding prior to the maturity date into term loans having a maturity date up to one year later. The 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility contained customary representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants and events of default that are typical for companies with similar credit ratings. Additionally, the 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility contained a financial covenant requiring that the ratio of total indebtedness to total capitalization for Corteva and its consolidated subsidiaries not exceed 0.60. At September 30, 2026, the company was in compliance with these covenants.

Delayed Draw Term Facility
In August 2026, the Company entered into a $1 billion delayed draw term facility (the "Delayed Draw Term Facility"). The maturity date of the Delayed Draw Term Facility is approximately one year from its closing date. Borrowings under the Delayed Draw Term Facility have an interest rate equal to Term SOFR plus the applicable margin. The Delayed Draw Term Facility was intended to serve as a backstop to the Corteva 2036 Senior Notes. The commitments under the Delayed Draw Term Facility were automatically and permanently reduced, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, by an amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of the Corteva 2036 Senior Notes issued in the September 2026 Debt Offering. The balance of the capacity was voluntarily and permanently reduced on September 30, 2026. The Delayed Draw Term Facility was subject to mandatory prepayment (and, prior to funding, automatic and permanent commitment reduction) requirements from the net cash proceeds of debt and equity issuances by Corteva. Corteva was permitted to voluntarily prepay delayed draw term loans, and to voluntarily reduce undrawn commitments, without a penalty. The Delayed Draw Term Loan Credit Agreement contained covenants and events of default substantially similar in scope and terms to those described above for the Revolving Credit Facilities.

Vylor Credit Facilities

In August 2026, Vylor entered into (i) a five-year senior unsecured revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount equal to $3.0 billion (the "Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility"), (ii) a 364-day senior unsecured revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount equal to $1.5 billion (the "Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility" and, together with the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility, the "Vylor Revolving Credit Facilities"), and (iii) a senior unsecured delayed draw term loan facility in an original principal amount equal to $2.75 billion (the "Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility" and, together with the Vylor Revolving Credit Facilities, the "Vylor Credit Facilities").

Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility
Vylor, along with its subsidiary, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. ("PHI"), are initially co-borrowers under the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility. Prior to the Five-Year RCF PHI Release Date (as defined below), each of Vylor and PHI is entitled to request loans under the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility, in each case subject to the terms and conditions thereof, and each of Vylor and PHI guarantees, on a joint and several basis, obligations of the other co-borrower under the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility. The Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility became effective on October 1, 2026.

Upon the earlier of (i) December 31, 2026 and (ii) the first date on which all obligations of PHI under the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility are paid in full in cash (such date, the "Five-Year RCF PHI Release Date"), PHI will automatically cease to be a borrower under the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility and will be automatically released as a guarantor thereunder. From and after the Five-Year RCF PHI Release Date, Vylor will be the sole borrower under the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility, and immediately thereafter no subsidiaries of Vylor will guarantee such facility.

Proceeds of the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility are otherwise intended to be used for general corporate purposes of Vylor and its subsidiaries. The Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility is also intended to serve as a backstop to its commercial paper program. The maturity date of the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility is five years from its closing date. Amounts borrowed under the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility are subject to an interest rate per annum equal to

Term SOFR plus the applicable margin. On October 1, 2026, Vylor borrowed $1,578 million under the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility to repay borrowings outstanding under the PHI Bilateral Facility (as defined below).

The Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Agreement contains customary representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants and events of default that are typical for companies with similar credit ratings. Additionally, the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Agreement contains a financial covenant requiring that the ratio of total indebtedness to total capitalization for Vylor and its consolidated subsidiaries not exceed 0.60.

Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility
Vylor, along with its subsidiary, PHI, are initially co-borrowers under the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility. Prior to the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility PHI Release Date (as defined below), each of Vylor and PHI is entitled to request loans under the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility, in each case subject to the terms and conditions thereof, and each of Vylor and PHI guarantees, on a joint and several basis, obligations of the other co-borrower under the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility. The Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility became effective on October 1, 2026.

Upon the earlier of (i) December 31, 2026 and (ii) the first date on which all obligations of PHI under the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility are paid in full in cash (such date, the "364-Day RCF PHI Release Date"), PHI will automatically cease to be a borrower under the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility and will be automatically released as a guarantor thereunder. From and after the 364-Day RCF PHI Release Date, Vylor will be the sole borrower under the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility, and immediately thereafter no subsidiaries of Vylor will guarantee such facility.

Proceeds of the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility are intended to be used for general corporate purposes of Vylor and its subsidiaries. The Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility is also intended to serve as a backstop to its commercial paper program. The maturity date of the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility is 364 days from its closing date. Amounts borrowed under the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility are subject to an interest rate per annum equal to Term SOFR plus the applicable margin. On October 1, 2026, Vylor borrowed $1,500 million under the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility to repay borrowings outstanding under the PHI Bilateral Facility (as defined below).

The Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Agreement includes a provision under which Vylor may convert any advances outstanding prior to the maturity date into term loans having a maturity date up to one year later. The Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Agreement contains customary representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants and events of default that are typical for companies with similar credit ratings. Additionally, the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Agreement contains a financial covenant requiring that the ratio of total indebtedness to total capitalization for Vylor and its consolidated subsidiaries not exceed 0.60.

Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility
The Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility, with a capacity of up to $2.75 billion, was intended to serve as a backstop to the Exchange Offers and the issuance of the Vylor 2031 Notes and the Vylor 2036 Notes. The commitments under the Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility were automatically and permanently reduced, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, by an amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of Vylor Notes issued in the Exchange Offers and by the aggregate principal amount of the Vylor 2031 Notes and the Vylor 2036 Notes. Vylor was the sole borrower under the Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility.

Proceeds of loans under the Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility were intended to be used to finance the Vylor Separation and to pay fees, costs and expenses related thereto. The maturity date of the Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility was approximately one year from its closing date. Amounts borrowed under the Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility were subject to an interest rate per annum equal to Term SOFR plus the applicable margin. There were no borrowings outstanding under the Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility, and the facility was terminated on October 1, 2026.

The Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility was subject to mandatory prepayment (and, prior to funding, automatic and permanent commitment reduction) requirements from the net cash proceeds of debt and equity issuances by Vylor. Vylor was permitted to voluntarily prepay delayed draw term loans, and to voluntarily reduce undrawn commitments, without a penalty. The Vylor Delayed Draw Term Loan Credit Agreement contained covenants and events of default substantially similar in scope and terms to those described above for the Vylor Revolving Credit Facilities.

PHI Bilateral Facility
PHI entered into a loan facility up to an aggregate principal amount of $3.5 billion with Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. New York Branch in August 2026 (the "PHI Bilateral Facility"), which was used for the repayment of a portion of the outstanding borrowings under EIDP's commercial paper program. The PHI Bilateral Facility had commitments from September 1, 2026 through September 5, 2026, after which commitments were automatically terminated. The PHI Bilateral Facility was

expected to serve as a bridge to the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility and Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility, each of which were drawn upon consummation of the Vylor Separation to repay borrowings outstanding on the PHI Bilateral Facility. Following this repayment, on October 1, 2026, the PHI Bilateral Facility ceased to be effective.

PHI is the sole borrower under the PHI Bilateral Facility. Amounts borrowed under the PHI Bilateral Facility are subject to an interest rate per annum equal to Term SOFR plus the applicable margin. The PHI Bilateral Credit Agreement contains covenants and events of default substantially similar in scope and terms to those described above for the Vylor Revolving Credit Facilities.

NOTE 12 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Guarantees

Indemnifications

In connection with acquisitions and divestitures, the company has indemnified respective parties against certain liabilities that may arise in connection with these transactions and business activities prior to the completion of the transactions. The term of these indemnifications, which typically pertain to environmental, tax and product liabilities, is generally indefinite. In addition, the company indemnifies its duly elected or appointed directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law, against liabilities incurred as a result of their activities for the company, such as adverse judgments relating to litigation matters. If the indemnified party were to incur a liability or have a liability increase as a result of a successful claim, pursuant to the terms of the indemnification, the company would be required to reimburse the indemnified party. The maximum amount of potential future payments is generally unlimited. See below for additional information relating to the indemnification obligations under the Chemours Separation Agreement and the Corteva Separation Agreement.

Obligations for Supplier Finance Programs

The company enters into supplier finance programs with various finance providers in which the company agrees to pay these finance providers the stated amount of confirmed invoices from participating suppliers by the original maturity date. The company or the finance provider may terminate the agreement upon providing, in most cases, at least thirty days' written notice. The payment terms that the company has with its finance providers under supplier finance programs are less than one year. At September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, the outstanding obligations under supplier finance programs were $140 million, $121 million and $160 million, respectively, and included within accounts payable in the interim Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The rollforward of the company's outstanding obligations confirmed as valid under its supplier finance programs for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 is as follows:

(In millions)		
Confirmed obligations outstanding at December 31, 2025	$	121
Invoices confirmed during the period		470
Confirmed invoices paid during the period		(451)
Confirmed obligations outstanding at September 30, 2026	$	140

Obligations for Customers and Other Third Parties

The company has directly guaranteed various debt obligations under agreements with third parties related to customers and other third parties. At September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, the company had directly guaranteed $120 million, $71 million and $71 million, respectively, of such obligations. These amounts represent the maximum potential amount of future (undiscounted) payments that the company could be required to make under the guarantees in the event of default by the guaranteed party. The maximum future payments include $4 million, $5 million and $4 million at September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, respectively, of guarantees related to the various factoring agreements into which the company enters with third-party financial institutions to sell its trade receivables. See Note 8 - Accounts and Notes Receivable - Net, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.

The maximum future payments also include agreements with lenders to establish programs that provide financing for select customers. The terms of the guarantees are equivalent to the terms of the customer loans that are primarily made to finance customer invoices. The total amounts owed from customers to the lenders relating to these agreements was $603 million, $234 million and $603 million at September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, respectively.

The company assesses the payment/performance risk by assigning default rates based on the duration of the guarantees. These default rates are assigned based on the external credit rating of the counterparty or through internal credit analysis and historical

default history for counterparties that do not have published credit ratings. For counterparties without an external rating or available credit history, a cumulative average default rate is used.

Indemnifications under Separation Agreements

The company has entered into various agreements where the company is indemnified for certain liabilities. The term of this indemnification is generally indefinite, with exceptions, and includes defense costs and expenses, as well as monetary and non-monetary settlements and judgments. In connection with the recognition of liabilities related to these matters, the company records an indemnification asset when recovery is deemed probable.

Chemours Separation Agreement (Performance Chemicals)

Pursuant to the Chemours Separation Agreement resulting from the 2015 spin-off of the Performance Chemicals segment from Historical DuPont, The Chemours Company ("Chemours") indemnifies the company against certain litigation, environmental, workers' compensation and other liabilities that arose prior to the distribution. In 2017, the Chemours Separation Agreement was amended to provide for a limited sharing of potential future liabilities related to alleged historical releases of perfluorooctanoic acids and its ammonium salts ("PFOA") for a five-year period that began on July 6, 2017. Additionally, in January 2021, a binding memorandum of understanding as described below replaced the potential future liability sharing arrangements established in the 2017 amendment to the Chemours Separation Agreement. At September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, the indemnification assets from Chemours were $75 million, $138 million, and $138 million, respectively, within accounts and notes receivable - net and $444 million, $470 million and $466 million, respectively, within other assets in the interim Consolidated Balance Sheets. These indemnification assets are regularly assessed for collectability and the company has concluded that these assets are recoverable. The liabilities subject to Chemours indemnification are considered stray liabilities under the Corteva Separation Agreement. Therefore, if Chemours fails to indemnify the company, these stray liabilities are subject to proportionate cost sharing between Corteva and DuPont, on a 29 percent and 71 percent basis, respectively, as further described in this footnote below.

On May 13, 2019, Chemours filed suit in the Delaware Court of Chancery against DuPont, EIDP, and Corteva, seeking, among other things, to limit its responsibility for the litigation and environmental liabilities allocated to and assumed by Chemours under the Chemours Separation Agreement (the "Delaware Litigation"). On March 30, 2020, the Court of Chancery granted a motion to dismiss. On December 15, 2020, the Delaware Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Court of Chancery. Meanwhile, a confidential arbitration process regarding the same and other claims proceeded (the "Arbitration").

On January 22, 2021, Chemours, DuPont, Corteva and EIDP entered into a binding memorandum of understanding resolving legal disputes originating from the Delaware Litigation and Arbitration, and establishing a cost sharing arrangement and escrow account supporting and managing potential future legacy per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances ("PFAS") liabilities arising out of pre-July 1, 2015 conduct (the "MOU"). The MOU replaced a prior 2017 amendment to the Chemours Separation Agreement. According to the terms of the MOU, Corteva and DuPont together, on one hand, and Chemours, on the other hand, agreed to a 50-50 split of certain qualified expenses related to PFAS liabilities incurred over a term not to exceed twenty years or $4 billion of qualified spend and escrow account contributions (see below for discussion of the escrow account) in the aggregate. DuPont's and Corteva's 50 percent share under the MOU will be limited to $2 billion, including qualified expenses and escrow account contributions. These expenses and escrow account contributions will be subject to the existing Letter Agreement, under which DuPont and Corteva will each bear 50 percent of the first $300 million (up to $150 million each), and thereafter DuPont bears 71 percent and Corteva bears the remaining 29 percent.

In order to support and manage any potential future PFAS liabilities, the parties also agreed to establish an escrow account ("MOU Escrow Account"). The MOU provides that (1) no later than each of September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2022, Chemours shall deposit $100 million into an escrow account and DuPont and Corteva shall together deposit $100 million in the aggregate into an escrow account and (2) no later than September 30 of each subsequent year through and including 2028, Chemours shall deposit $50 million into an escrow account and DuPont and Corteva shall together deposit $50 million in the aggregate into an escrow account. Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the MOU, each party may be permitted to defer funding in any year (excluding 2021). Over this period, Chemours will deposit a total of $500 million in the account and DuPont and Corteva will deposit an additional $500 million pursuant to the terms of the Letter Agreement. Additionally, if on December 31, 2028, the balance of the escrow account (including interest) is less than $700 million, Chemours will make 50 percent of the deposits and DuPont and Corteva together will make 50 percent of the deposits necessary to restore the balance of the escrow account to $700 million, pursuant to the terms of the Letter Agreement. Such payments will be made in a series of consecutive annual equal installments commencing on September 30, 2029, pursuant to the escrow account replenishment terms as set forth in the MOU. The MOU provides that no withdrawals from the MOU Escrow Account can be made before year six, except to fund mutually agreed upon third-party settlements in excess of $125 million. Starting with year six, withdrawals can only be made to fund qualified spend if the parties' aggregate qualified spend in that particular year is greater than $200 million.

In April 2024, Corteva, EIDP, DuPont, and Chemours received a final judgment resolving all drinking water claims related to PFAS of a defined class of U.S. public water systems that serve the vast majority of the United States population (the "Nationwide Water District Settlement"). In connection with the Nationwide Water District Settlement, the MOU was supplemented to waive funding due to the MOU Escrow Account by Chemours, DuPont and Corteva for 2023 provided that each party fully funds its portion of the Nationwide Water District Settlement and said settlement is consummated. The funding obligation to the MOU Escrow Account with respect to 2024 and due September 30, 2024 was to be waived if (i) between October 1, 2023 and September 30, 2024, the parties had entered into settlement agreements resolving liabilities under the MOU that in the aggregate exceed $100 million; (ii) each company had fully funded its respective share, in accordance with the MOU, of such settlements; and (iii) such settlements were consummated. No such waiver was triggered for the 2024 escrow funding obligation due September 30, 2024 and, therefore, the company made its required contribution.

After the term of this arrangement, Chemours' indemnification obligations under the original 2015 Chemours Separation Agreement, would continue unchanged, subject in each case to certain exceptions set out in the MOU. Under the MOU, Chemours waived specified claims regarding the construct of its 2015 spin-off transaction, and the parties dismissed the pending arbitration regarding those claims. Additionally, the parties have agreed to resolve the Ohio MDL PFOA personal injury litigation (as discussed below). The parties are expected to cooperate in good faith to enter into additional agreements reflecting the terms set forth in the MOU.

In September 2026, in conjunction with the North Carolina settlement discussed below under "Other PFOA Matters", Chemours, DuPont and Corteva reached the following understandings relating to the MOU. For purposes of calculating the amount of qualified spend applied against the MOU's $4 billion aggregate qualified spend cap, the parties have agreed to use a net present value methodology for potential future settlements with multi-year payments whereby settlement payments are spread equally over a twenty-five-year period from the date the settlement becomes final (rather than the actual timing of the payments) and using an 8 percent discount rate. In addition, since the aggregate payments to be made in connection with the New Jersey and North Carolina settlements will qualify for withdrawal from the MOU Escrow Account and exceed the parties' future escrow contribution obligations, all future contributions required by the parties to the MOU Escrow Account will be considered satisfied by the parties' New Jersey and North Carolina settlement payments.

The Chemours Separation Agreement obligates Chemours to defend and indemnify EIDP in legacy asbestos cases. As of September 30, 2026, there were approximately 900 pending lawsuits, with most being allegations of personal injury from Historical DuPont contractors. At September 30, 2026, an accrual and related indemnification asset have been established for this matter, substantially all of which are recorded in other noncurrent obligations and other assets, respectively.

Corteva Separation Agreement

On April 1, 2019, in connection with the Dow Distribution, Corteva, DuPont and Dow entered into the Corteva Separation Agreement, the Tax Matters Agreement ("TMA"), the Employee Matters Agreement, and certain other agreements (collectively, the "Corteva Separation Agreements"). The Corteva Separation Agreements allocate among Corteva, DuPont and Dow assets, employees, certain liabilities and obligations (including its investments, property and employee benefits and tax-related assets and liabilities) and provides for indemnification obligation among the parties. Under the Corteva Separation Agreement, DuPont indemnifies Corteva against certain litigation, environmental, tax, workers' compensation and other liabilities that arose prior to the Corteva Distribution, Dow indemnifies Corteva against certain litigation, environmental, tax, workers' compensation and other liabilities that relate to the Historical Dow business, and Corteva indemnifies DuPont and Dow for certain liabilities.

Indemnification matters under the Corteva Separation Agreements contain dispute resolution clauses. Corteva and DuPont were pursuing a resolution of a matter under the terms of the TMA that had the potential to significantly impact the current carrying value of our indemnification liability. On September 15, 2025, the dispute resolution firm issued a decision resulting in no material impact to the current carrying value of our indemnification liability.

Under the Corteva Separation Agreements, certain legacy EIDP liabilities from discontinued and/or divested operations and businesses of EIDP (including Performance Chemicals) (a "stray liability") were allocated to Corteva or DuPont. Costs and liabilities have been shared based on the terms of the Corteva Separation Agreement. All future stray liabilities are allocated to Corteva and DuPont proportionally on the basis of 29 percent and 71 percent, respectively, subject to a $1 million de minimis requirement.

On November 1, 2025, DuPont spun off its electronics business, Qnity Electronics, Inc. ("Qnity"). DuPont, Corteva and Qnity entered into a letter agreement, effective November 1, 2025, affirming that DuPont is not novated from its obligations with respect to Corteva for legacy liabilities allocated to Qnity in its spin-off ("Qnity Letter Agreement"). Additionally, under the

Qnity Letter Agreement, Corteva has certain third-party beneficiary rights to enforce indemnity and payment obligations of DuPont's with respect to legacy liabilities allocated to Qnity subject to: (i) DuPont's consent; or (ii) Corteva's receipt of a judgment that includes payment obligations for legacy liabilities attributable to Qnity, and either DuPont does not use commercially reasonable efforts to enforce the payment obligation against Qnity, or DuPont files for bankruptcy.

At September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, the aggregate indemnification assets from DuPont and Dow were $58 million, $104 million and $112 million, respectively, within accounts and notes receivable - net and $284 million, $263 million and $263 million, respectively, within other assets in the interim Consolidated Balance Sheets. At September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, the aggregate indemnification liabilities to DuPont and Dow were $22 million, $26 million and $17 million, respectively, within accrued and other current liabilities and $104 million, $154 million and $145 million, respectively, within other noncurrent obligations in the interim Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Discontinued Operations Activity

The company recorded benefits (charges) of $(41) million and $(95) million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively and $(10) million and $(87) million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, to income (loss) from discontinued operations after income taxes, in the interim Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The after-tax charge for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 was driven by the company's purchase of Chemours' future interest, if any, in certain insurance proceeds, as discussed in the section entitled "Other PFOA Matters" within Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 included charges recognized relating to the MOU with Chemours and DuPont, comprised of litigation charges as well as PFAS environmental remediation activities, along with other environmental matters.

The result for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 was driven by charges recognized relating to the MOU with Chemours and DuPont, comprised of a litigation charge associated with the NJ Statewide Settlement as well as PFAS environmental remediation activities primarily at Chemours' Fayetteville Works facility, along with other environmental matters.

Litigation

The company is subject to various legal proceedings, including, but not limited to, product liability, intellectual property, antitrust, commercial, property damage, personal injury, environmental and regulatory matters arising out of the normal course of its current businesses or legacy EIDP businesses unrelated to Corteva's current businesses but allocated to Corteva as part of the Corteva Separation from DuPont. It is not possible to predict the outcome of these various proceedings, as considerable uncertainty exists. The company records accruals for legal matters when the information available indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Accruals may reflect the impact and status of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice from counsel and other information and events that may pertain to a particular matter. For the litigation matters discussed below, management believes that it is reasonably possible that the company could incur liabilities in excess of amounts accrued, for which the ultimate liability could be material to the results of operations and the cash flows in the period recognized. However, the company is unable to estimate the possible loss beyond amounts accrued due to various reasons, including, among others, that the underlying matters are either in early stages and/or have significant factual issues to be resolved. In addition, even when the company believes it has substantial defenses, the company may consider settlement of matters if it believes it is in the best interest of the company.

At September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, current accrued litigation was $265 million, $874 million and $310 million respectively, within accrued and other current liabilities. A current indemnification asset of $76 million was recorded within accounts and notes receivable - net at September 30, 2026 in relation to the current accrued litigation. See the "Chemours Separation Agreement (Performance Chemicals)" and the "Corteva Separation Agreement" sections for further details on the indemnifications.

Bayer Dispute

As of January 2026, Corteva and Bayer agreed to settle their dispute with respect to their agrobacterium cross-license agreement. In addition, the parties resolved several other disputes regarding post-patent royalties and other matters, including post-patent regulatory support, resulting in the termination or amendment of the related licenses, as applicable. As part of the resolution of these matters, the cross-license agreement has been terminated and Corteva agreed to drop its patent claims related to AAD-1 herbicide resistance technology used in Enlist® corn against Bayer, as well as a payment of $610 million. As of the third quarter of 2026, the company made all required payments under the resolution agreement. Also as a result of the resolution of this litigation and the related license terminations and amendments, potential royalty obligations for Corteva's Enlist E3® soybeans, as well as future royalty payments due to Bayer under other licensing agreements in dispute were

terminated. The settlement agreements support Corteva's product out-licensing growth in competitive corn, cotton and canola markets, including for the out-licensing of above and below ground triple-stack corn technology. In conjunction with resolution of these matters, the companies also agreed to new cotton licensing arrangements at terms reflective of market rates. There is no remaining litigation between the parties.

Federal Trade Commission Investigation

On May 26, 2020, Corteva received a subpoena from the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") directing it to submit documents pertaining to its Crop Protection products generally, as well as business plans, rebate programs, offers, pricing and marketing materials specifically related to its acetochlor, oxamyl, rimsulfuron and other related products in order to determine whether Corteva engaged in unfair methods of competition through anticompetitive conduct. Corteva has fully cooperated with all requests related to this subpoena. On September 29, 2022, the FTC, along with ten state attorneys general in California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Wisconsin, and Texas, filed a lawsuit against Corteva and another competitor alleging the parties engaged in unfair methods of competition, unlawful conditioning of payments, unreasonably restrained trade, and have an unlawful monopoly (the "FTC lawsuit"). In December 2022, attorneys general in Tennessee and Washington joined the FTC lawsuit and the Arkansas state attorney general filed a separate lawsuit against Corteva and another competitor based on the allegations set forth in the FTC lawsuit. In July 2025, the Arkansas state attorney general amended the complaint to include methoxyfenozide, cyhalofop, picloram, triclopyr, and aminopyralid products. Several proposed private class action lawsuits were also filed in federal court alleging anticompetitive conduct based on the allegations set forth in the FTC lawsuit.

Virtually all of these private lawsuits were centralized into a multi-district litigation in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina. In January 2025, federal court for the multi-district litigation granted in part, and denied in part, Corteva's motion to dismiss. Specifically, the court order dismissed the plaintiff's federal damages claims and 13 of the 27 state consumer protection act claims. The plaintiffs amended their complaint to include methoxyfenozide products. Corteva reached agreements to settle the lawsuits brought by the FTC, the State of Arkansas and the multi-district litigation plaintiffs. These settlements were entered into by Corteva without admitting any wrongdoing and are subject to court approval. In September 2026, Corteva and the FTC filed a joint motion to settle the FTC lawsuit, and at a hearing on November 11, 2026, the federal court indicated its intent to approve the settlement. The settlement includes a requirement not to engage in certain loyalty and rebate programs, as well as certain compliance reporting obligations. The multi-district litigation federal court entered a preliminary order approving the settlement of this case and the approval is expected in the first half of 2027. The hearing to approve the State of Arkansas settlement is scheduled for December 2026. As of September 30, 2026, an accrual has been established for the estimated resolution of claims.

Chlorpyrifos Lawsuits

As of September 30, 2026, there were asserted claims for personal injury against the former Dow Agrosciences LLC, alleging injuries related to chlorpyrifos exposure, the active ingredient in Lorsban®, an insecticide used by commercial farms for field fruit, nut and vegetable crops. Corteva ended its production of Lorsban® in 2020. Chlorpyrifos products are restricted-use pesticides, which are not available for purchase or use by the general public, and may only be sold to, and used by, certified applicators or someone under the certified applicator's direct supervision. These lawsuits do not relate to Dursban®, a residential type chlorpyrifos product that was authorized for indoor purposes, which was discontinued over two decades ago prior to the Merger and Corteva's formation and the subsequent Corteva separation from DowDuPont. Claimants allege personal injury, including autism, parkinsonism, developmental delays and/or decreased neurologic function, resulting from farm worker exposure and bystander drift and in utero exposure to chlorpyrifos. Certain claimants have also put forth remediation claims due to alleged property contamination from chlorpyrifos. As of September 30, 2026, an accrual has been established for the estimated resolution of certain claims.

Separately, additional personal injury lawsuits were filed and threatened against Dow, Corteva and other defendants related to chlorpyrifos exposure. Corteva is pursuing Dow for indemnification under the Corteva Separation Agreement, as applicable.

Litigation related to legacy EIDP businesses unrelated to Corteva's current businesses

For purposes of this report, the term PFOA means collectively perfluorooctanoic acid and its salts, including the ammonium salt and does not distinguish between the two forms, and PFAS, including PFOA, PFOS (perfluorooctanesulfonic acid), GenX and other perfluorinated chemicals and compounds ("PFCs").

EIDP is a party to various legal proceedings relating to the use of PFOA by its former Performance Chemicals segment for which potential liabilities would be subject to the cost sharing arrangement under the MOU as long as it remains effective.

Leach Settlement and Ohio MDL Settlement

EIDP has residual liabilities under its 2004 settlement of a West Virginia state court class action, Leach v. EIDP, which alleged that PFOA from EIDP's former Washington Works facility had contaminated area drinking water supplies and affected the health of area residents. The settlement class has about 80,000 members. In addition to relief that was provided to class members years ago, the settlement requires EIDP to continue providing PFOA water treatment to six area water districts and private well users and to fund, through an escrow account, up to $235 million for a medical monitoring program for eligible class members. As of September 30, 2026, approximately $2 million had been disbursed from the account since its establishment in 2012 and the remaining balance is approximately $1 million.

Other PFOA Matters

EIDP is a party to other PFOA lawsuits involving claims for property damage, medical monitoring and personal injury. Defense costs and any future liabilities that may arise out of these lawsuits are subject to the MOU and the cost sharing arrangement disclosed above. Under the MOU, fraudulent conveyance claims associated with these matters are not qualified expenses, unless Corteva, Inc. and EIDP would prevail on the merits of these claims.

EIDP did not make film-forming foams, PFOS, or PFOS products. While EIDP made surfactants and intermediaries that some manufacturers used in making foams, which may have contained PFOA as an unintended byproduct or an impurity, EIDP's products were not formulated with PFOA, nor was PFOA an ingredient of these products. EIDP has never made or sold PFOA as a commercial product.

Aqueous Film-Forming Foams. Approximately 12,000 cases filed against 3M and other defendants, including EIDP and Chemours, and some including Corteva and DuPont, alleging personal injury (primarily kidney, testicular, liver and thyroid cancer) from the use of aqueous film-forming foams ("AFFF") or contamination, in most cases due to migration from military installations or airports, consolidated in a multi-district litigation proceeding in federal district court in South Carolina ("SC MDL"). Most of these recent cases also assert claims that the EIDP and Chemours separation constituted a fraudulent conveyance.

Many of the personal injury cases both inside and outside the SC MDL include and continue to include, as new cases are threatened, multiple plaintiffs. Therefore, the number of plaintiffs asserting such claims is substantially higher than the number of cases set forth above. The first bellwether personal injury trial is expected to be scheduled for 2027. On November 3, 2026, 3M reached a settlement with respect to AFFF personal injury claims in the SC MDL. Discussions between plaintiffs and the defendant parties on a resolution to these cases remain ongoing.

Nationwide Water District Settlement. In April 2024, a compromise and settlement with Corteva, EIDP, Inc, DuPont, and Chemours (collectively, the "settling companies") was finalized to comprehensively resolve all drinking water claims related to PFAS of a defined class of U.S. public water systems that serve the vast majority of the United States population, including, but not limited to the AFFF claims in the SC MDL, under the Nationwide Water District Settlement, for $1.185 billion in the aggregate. PFAS, as defined in the settlement, includes PFOA and HFPO-DA, among a broad range of fluorinated organic substances.

The class represented by the Nationwide Water District Settlement is composed of all Public Water Systems, as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 300f, with a current detection of PFAS or that are currently required to monitor for PFAS under the Environmental Protection Agency's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule ("UCMR 5") or other applicable federal or state law (the "Class"). Approximately 88 percent of the U.S. is served by systems required to test under UCMR 5. The Class does not include water systems owned and operated by a State or the United States government; small systems that have not detected the presence of PFAS and are not currently required to monitor for it under federal or state requirements; and, unless they otherwise request to be included, water systems in the lower Cape Fear River Basin of North Carolina.

The total number of requests for exclusion ("opt-outs") was approximately 900 water districts while most public water districts (approximately 93 percent of the Class) remain in the class settlement. The company has been served complaints from opt-outs, as well as water district and municipal authority claims not covered by the Nationwide Water District Settlement.

New Jersey. In late March 2019, the New Jersey State Attorney General filed four lawsuits against EIDP, Chemours, and others alleging that operations at and discharges from former EIDP sites in New Jersey (Chambers Works, Parlin, Pompton Lakes and Repauno) damaged the State's natural resources. Two of these lawsuits (those involving the Chambers Works and Parlin sites) allege contamination from PFAS. DuPont and Corteva were subsequently added as defendants to these lawsuits. These lawsuits include claims for remediation, fraudulent conveyance, as well as claims under the New Jersey Water Pollution Control Act and the New Jersey Industrial Site Recovery Act ("ISRA").

On August 3, 2025, the company, together with Chemours and DuPont agreed to a proposed Judicial Consent Order with the State of New Jersey (the "NJ Statewide Settlement") to resolve all outstanding claims by the State of New Jersey pending against the companies related to the legacy use of a wide variety of substances of concern, including, but not limited to DNAPL (dense non-aqueous phase liquids), chemical solvents, and PFAS. Subject to a public notice and comment period and subject to court approval following that period, the NJ Statewide Settlement will also resolve legacy claims related to four Historical DuPont operating sites (Chambers Works, Parlin, Pompton Lakes and Repauno) in the State, including claims under ISRA, alleged statewide PFAS contamination, including from the use of AFFF, claims of fraudulent conveyance, and claims for known natural resource damages from these Historical DuPont sites that the State of New Jersey and its departments have, or may have, in the future against the companies.

The NJ Statewide Settlement, after the expiration of the public notice and comment period, was subject to court approval. After receiving objections to the NJ Statewide Settlement, the court held a hearing in June 2026 and issued its final approval in August 2026. The NJ Statewide Settlement includes aggregate cash payments to the State of New Jersey of $875 million, payable over a period of 25 years (net present value of approximately $500 million, using an 8 percent discount rate), responsibility for which will be allocated among the settling companies in accordance with the terms of the MOU. Of the $875 million, approximately $16 million is allocated to statewide natural resource damages unrelated to the four Historical DuPont sites, 25 percent of which relates to alleged statewide AFFF contamination. Accordingly, in the second quarter of 2025, the company recorded a pre-tax loss of $72 million ($58 million after-tax) within discontinued operations, reflecting the net present value of the company's share of the aggregate cash payment in accordance with the MOU. The settling companies have agreed to count the NJ Statewide Settlement against the MOU limit at net present value as of the date of the NJ Statewide Settlement. Entry into the NJ Statewide Settlement suspended the companies' 2025 MOU escrow funding obligations and funding of the initial payment under the NJ Statewide Settlement, which took place in September 2026, was deemed to satisfy these obligations for 2025.

In addition to the cash payment, the NJ Statewide Settlement obligates certain settling companies to continue to undertake remediation at the four Historical DuPont sites, which will be determined in accordance with applicable law and the respective cost sharing arrangements between the settling companies, to the extent applicable. DuPont and Chemours will be responsible for the remediation at the sites under their current respective ownership. As part of the NJ Statewide Settlement, the companies agreed to a binding third party review process of the remedial funding source ("RFS") for each of the four Historical DuPont sites (in the form of a surety bond or similar financial instrument) to ensure available funds for future remediation of these sites. This review process could identify additional required remediation, and an increase to the RFS for each of these sites.

The company and DuPont have established a reserve fund (in the form of a surety bond or similar financial instrument) in the amount of $475 million (the "Reserve Fund") with DuPont funding 71 percent and the company bearing the remaining 29 percent. The Reserve Fund is further financial security, separate from, and secondary to, the RFS, and the Reserve Fund will be accessible only in the event the RFS for a site has been exhausted and the party responsible for a site is not otherwise performing the required remediation. If a responsible party under the NJ Statewide Settlement defaults on their remediation or payment obligations (subject first to the cost sharing arrangements under the Corteva Separation Agreements, which provides that these obligations are "stray liabilities"), EIDP will become responsible for such obligations.

Under the NJ Statewide Settlement, no settling party admits any liability or wrongdoing or agrees to waive any defenses as to any such liability or wrongdoing.

Pursuant to a separate agreement among the company, DuPont, and Chemours, DuPont and the company purchased Chemours' future interest, if any, in certain insurance proceeds. DuPont and the company made the purchase by contributing a total of $150 million, with $106 million from DuPont and $44 million from the company, into an escrow fund, with funds to be released to pay Chemours' share of the NJ Statewide Settlement. DuPont and the company will pay Chemours, as additional contingent consideration, amounts received from the acquired insurance proceeds in excess of $150 million plus an accrued fee. The accrued fee will equal the lesser of (a) $35 million, and (b) $3 million plus interest (at prime minus 2 percent) on an initial balance of $150 million, as reduced by any amounts received by DuPont and Corteva from the acquired insurance proceeds, until DuPont and the company have so received $150 million, plus the accrued fee. The purchase price to be paid to Chemours, and the insurance proceeds recovered, by DuPont and the company from the insurance proceeds acquired from Chemours, are subject to the sharing percentages under the Letter Agreement. In October 2026, the company recovered insurance proceeds subject to this agreement, with Corteva's portion amounting to $39 million. The companies have arbitrations with additional insurance carriers scheduled in 2027 and 2028.

Ohio. EIDP is a defendant in two lawsuits, including an action by the State of Ohio based on alleged damage to natural resources. The natural resources damage claim was preliminarily resolved in December 2023. As of the third quarter of 2026,

the company made all required payments under the settlement agreement. The second, a putative nationwide class action (the "Hardwick Class Action") brought on behalf of anyone who has detectable levels of PFAS in their blood serum seeks declaratory and injunctive relief, including the establishment of a "PFAS Science Panel." In December 2023, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed the Hardwick Class Action due to lack of standing by Mr. Hardwick. With further opportunities for appeals expired, the plaintiffs filed a new case, narrowing their original claims, in June 2024. EIDP's motion to dismiss the new case on the grounds it remains similar to the original claim was denied, but immediately certified an appeal to the Sixth Circuit and stayed all merits and class proceedings pending the Sixth Circuit's review of the district court's decision. The appellate review is expected to be as early as the fourth quarter of 2026.

New York. EIDP is a defendant in a putative class action (the "Baker Class Action"), brought by persons who live in and around Hoosick Falls, New York. These lawsuits assert claims for medical monitoring, property damage and personal injury based on alleged PFOA releases from manufacturing facilities owned and operated by co-defendants in Hoosick Falls. The lawsuits allege that EIDP and others supplied materials used at these facilities resulting in PFOA air and water contamination. A court approved settlement was reached between the plaintiffs and the other co-defendants regarding the Baker Class Action case. In September 2022, the class certification of the Baker Class Action was granted, with the court certifying three separate classes consisting of a private well property damage class, a medical monitoring class and a nuisance class. A settlement in principle of the Baker Class Action was reached in June 2025. As of September 30, 2026, an accrual for Corteva's share of the expected settlement under the MOU has been established.

EIDP is a defendant in a lawsuit brought by the Town of East Hampton, New York alleging PFOA and PFOS contamination of the town's well water. This district submitted a timely opt-out request from the Nationwide Water District Settlement. EIDP and Chemours are also defendants in two lawsuits by a private water utility provider in New Jersey and New York alleging damages from PFAS releases into the environment, that impacted water sources that the utilities use to provide water, as well as product liability, negligence, nuisance, and trespass claims. The court dismissed the New York plaintiff's trespass claims and limited plaintiffs' nuisance claims to abatement damages. In July 2026, the attorney general of the State of New York filed a lawsuit including public nuisance and other consumer protection claims against 3M, DuPont, Chemours, Corteva and EIDP for PFAS contamination.

Other Natural Resource Damage Cases. In addition to the natural resource damage cases in New Jersey and New York, natural resource damage lawsuits against EIDP, Chemours, and others, claiming, among other things, PFC (including PFOA) contamination of groundwater and drinking water, have been filed by attorneys general in 31 states, the District of Columbia and three U.S. territories. Certain cases also name DuPont and Corteva as defendants and include claims of fraudulent conveyance. The complaints seek reimbursement for past and future costs to monitor and remediate the alleged contamination and compensation for the loss of value and use of the state's natural resources, as well as punitive damages. Due to overlapping AFFF allegations, virtually all of these cases have been transferred, or are pending transfer to the SC MDL. Additionally, in September 2026 a motion for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction seeking to delay the spin-off was filed by California, with the support of 18 other states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 9 political subdivisions in the SC MDL. The SC MDL denied the motion ahead of the spin-off. California is currently appealing that denial before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. On October 1, 2026, the attorneys general of the State of Indiana, 14 other states and one U.S. territory filed a motion in Indiana state commercial court asserting fraudulent conveyance allegations and requesting a temporary restraining order enjoining the Company and Vylor from disposing or transferring further assets, including through share repurchases or dividends, which EIDP removed to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Indiana. While the temporary restraining order was initially granted by the District Court, it has been stayed pending an appeal on the merits with the U.S Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, and all proceedings in the District Court have been stayed pending decision on EIDP's motion to transfer before the judicial panel for the SC MDL.

On July 13, 2021, Chemours, DuPont, EIDP and Corteva entered into a settlement agreement with the State of Delaware reflecting the companies' and the State's agreement to settle and fully resolve claims alleged against the companies regarding their historical Delaware operations, manufacturing, use and disposal of all chemical compounds, including PFAS. Under the settlement, if the companies, individually or jointly, within 8 years of the settlement, enter into a proportionally similar agreement to settle or resolve claims of another state for PFAS-related natural resource damages, for an amount greater than $50 million, the companies shall make a supplemental payment directly to the Natural Resources and Sustainability Trust (the "NRS Trust") in an amount equal to such other states' recovery in excess of $50 million ("Supplemental Payment"). Supplemental Payment(s), if any, will not exceed $25 million in the aggregate. All amounts paid by the companies under the settlement are subject to the MOU and the Corteva Separation Agreement. Due to the settlement of natural resource damages claims with the State of Ohio, the one-time Supplemental Payment will be triggered when the further opportunity for appeals expires under the Ohio judicial consent order process. The Company has since made all required payments under the MOU. Under the settlement, if the state sues other parties and those parties seek contribution from the companies, the companies will have protection from contribution up to the amounts previously paid under the settlement agreement. The companies will also

receive a credit up to the amount of the payment if the state seeks natural resource damage claims against the companies outside the scope of the settlement's release of claims.

Canada. The Province of British Columbia, filed a class action against various defendants, including 3M, DuPont Canada, EIDP, and Chemours alleging harms caused by PFAS/AFFF. The class consists of all municipalities, regional districts, and other governance authorities and other persons in Canada that were responsible for a "Drinking Water System" from 1970 to the present. The plaintiff seeks to recover costs for the treatment and restoration of natural resources, as well as property, economic, and punitive damages. A putative class action was also filed in July 2024 on behalf of citizens of Quebec, Canada seeking class certification to recover for alleged PFAS and AFFF contamination of private wells and public water treatment facilities. In January 2024, a class action was also filed in Canada against 3M and other defendants, including EIDP and Chemours, alleging PFOS and PFOA environmental contamination and personal injury from use of AFFF. Additionally, several lawsuits on behalf of consumers of PFAS-infused products in the Province of British Columbia for personal injury and PFAS contamination in Manitoba, Canada have been filed.

Netherlands. In April 2021, four municipalities in the Netherlands filed complaints alleging contamination of land and groundwater resulting from the emission of PFOA and GenX by Corteva, DuPont and Chemours. The municipalities seek to recover costs incurred due to the alleged emissions, including damages for investigation costs, construction project delays, depreciation of land, soil remediation, liabilities to contractors, and attorneys' fees. In September 2023, the court entered a second interlocutory judgment, ruling, inter alia, that defendants were liable to the municipalities for PFOA emissions during a certain time period, and the removal costs of deposited emissions on the municipalities' land infringes their property rights by an objective standard. In June 2024, Chemours and these Dutch municipalities signed a letter of intent that included the implementation of a specific remediation plan for the restoration of restricted vegetable gardens in certain areas of those municipalities to be funded by Chemours, sampling and developing a program to address a recreational lake, and further settlement discussions, including a potential fund to cover certain other expenditures aimed at environmental-related activities. While the letter of intent contemplates the possibility of settlement, discussions between the parties related to the resolution to these matters remain ongoing. Although the company believes a loss is probable, it is not estimable at this time due to various reasons including, among others, the status of discussions between the parties. As of September 30, 2026, an accrual has been established for the estimated environmental remediation set forth in the letter of intent. Additionally, the Office of Public Prosecutor in the Netherlands opened a criminal investigation against certain Dutch subsidiaries of Chemours and Historical DuPont, as well as each subsidiary's directors, alleging unlawful PFOA and GenX emissions from Chemours' Dordrecht Works facility. In November 2026, a private foundation formed in the Netherlands commenced a claim against Chemours, DuPont, and Corteva on behalf of current and former residents residing near the Dordrecht plant, including claims for remediation costs, loss of property value, and loss of living enjoyment.

Carpet Mill Cases. The city of Centre, Alabama water district alleged defendants, including EIDP, Chemours, other chemical suppliers and large carpet mills, discharged PFAS in their industrial wastewater, and that this wastewater after treatment, resulted in PFAS contamination of drinking water supplies. The Centre, Alabama water district carpet mill case settled in February 2026 and all required settlement payments were completed in the second quarter of 2026. In July 2024, the town of Lyerly, Georgia filed a case making similar allegations as those brought in the Centre, Alabama case. Numerous carpet, textile, and paper manufacturers, their alleged suppliers and former suppliers, including EIDP and Chemours, and certain municipal or utility defendants are also subject to several lawsuits in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, alleging negligence, nuisance and trespass, and other claims related to the release of PFOA, and requesting injunctive relief related to PFOA contamination.

Turn-out Gear Cases. The company is subject to several personal injury lawsuits alleging personal injuries related to PFAS exposure from firefighter turn-out gear. A separate federal multi-district litigation has been established in the District of Minnesota ("MN MDL").

Fayetteville Works Facility, North Carolina

Prior to the separation of Chemours, EIDP introduced GenX as a polymerization processing aid and a replacement for PFOA at the Fayetteville Works facility in Bladen County, North Carolina. The Historical DuPont facility is now owned and operated by Chemours, which continues to manufacture and use GenX. Generally, site-related expenses related to GenX claims are subject to the cost sharing arrangements as defined in the MOU.

As of September 30, 2026, several actions, including personal injury, are pending in the North Carolina federal court against Chemours and EIDP relating to PFC discharges from the Fayetteville Works facility. One of these is a consolidated putative class action that asserts claims for medical monitoring and property damage on behalf of putative classes of property owners and residents in areas near or who draw drinking water from the Cape Fear River. Another action is a consolidated action brought by various North Carolina water authorities, including the Cape Fear Public Utility Authority ("CFPUA") and

Brunswick County, that seek actual and punitive damages as well as injunctive relief. EIDP and Chemours filed a motion for summary judgment on this consolidated action in March 2025.

In March 2023, CFPUA filed a Delaware Chancery Court action claiming the spin-off of Chemours and the Dow and Historical DuPont merger were unlawful and should be voided, so CFPUA is not precluded from recovering amounts it is entitled in its pending litigation. EIDP filed a motion to dismiss the Delaware Chancery Court action based upon failure to state a claim under Delaware law in June 2023, along with a counterclaim in October 2023. CFPUA's motion to stay the case was granted in January 2024.

In a state court action, approximately 2,900 private property owners near the Fayetteville Works facility seek compensatory and punitive damages for their claims of private nuisance, trespass, negligence, water monitoring and property damage allegedly caused by release of certain PFCs. In July 2026, the company reached an agreement in principle to settle the property owners' claims, and therefore, an accrual for this matter was established as of September 30, 2026. In addition, several personal injury cases have been filed in the North Carolina federal court alleging thyroid disease, and prostate, breast and kidney cancers as a result of PFAS exposure.

Generally, site-related expenses related to GenX claims are subject to the cost sharing arrangements as defined in the MOU.

Chemours, DuPont, Corteva, and EIDP were subject to natural resources damage claims in North Carolina alleging that direct discharges from the Fayetteville Works facility are a source of PFOA contamination. Cumberland County, North Carolina and certain other counties in North Carolina, which are not part of the consolidated CFPUA action or the Nationwide Water District Settlement, also filed actions for alleged PFOA contamination to its groundwater sources used in drinking water and seeking recovery for costs associated with water filtration, monitoring, and compliance costs. In September 2026, Chemours, DuPont, Corteva, and EIDP reached a settlement with State of North Carolina, by and through the North Carolina Attorney General, and Bladen County, Brunswick County, Columbus County, Cumberland County, New Hanover County, Robeson County, Sampson County, Town of Wrightsville Beach, City of Lumberton, Village of Bald Head Island, and the Lower Cape Fear Water and Sewer Authority of statewide PFAS claims; Fayetteville Works site related claims, as well as for the Company and DuPont all claims related to historical discharges from the Fayetteville Works site and any obligations under the Chemours 2019 consent order with the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality ("NC Consent Order"). Under the settlement the companies will collectively pay $455 million to the State of North Carolina and applicable state subdivisions over 15 years, with Corteva's share being approximately $66 million. Additionally, as part of the settlement, Corteva and DuPont, on a 29 percent and 71 percent basis, respectively, are required to guarantee Chemours' share of the settlement payments, as well as establish a reserve fund via a line of credit, letter of credit, and/or a surety bond capped at $135 million that the State of North Carolina may access in the event Chemours does not comply with its NC Consent Order. Arrangements for these financial assurances remain subject to finalization. As of September 30, 2026, an accrual has been established for these claims.

Environmental

Accruals for environmental matters are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated based on current law and existing technologies. These obligations are included in accrued and other current liabilities and other noncurrent obligations in the interim Consolidated Balance Sheets. It is reasonably possible that environmental remediation and restoration costs in excess of amounts accrued could have a material impact on the company's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Inherent uncertainties exist in these estimates primarily due to unknown conditions, changing governmental regulations and legal standards regarding liability, and emerging remediation technologies for handling site remediation and restoration.

Refer to the allocation of environmental liabilities, which is discussed under the header "Chemours Separation Agreement (Performance Chemicals)" and "Corteva Separation Agreement" within Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

The accrued environmental obligations and indemnification assets include the following:

	As of September 30, 2026		
(In millions)	Indemnification asset	Accrual balance [3]	Potential exposure above amount accrued [3]
Environmental Remediation Stray Liabilities			
Chemours related obligations - subject to indemnity [1,2]	$ 274	$ 289	$ 199
Other discontinued or divested businesses obligations [1]	38	75	202
Environmental remediation liabilities primarily related to DuPont - subject to indemnity from DuPont [2]	51	56	53
Environmental remediation liabilities not subject to indemnity	—	105	117
Indemnification liabilities related to the MOU [4]	—	57	10
Total	$ 363	$ 582	$ 581

1. Represents liabilities that are subject to the $200 million threshold and sharing arrangements as discussed in the section entitled "Corteva Separation Agreement" within Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements.
2. The company has recorded an indemnification asset related to these accruals, including $22 million related to the Superfund sites.
3. Accrual balance represents management's best estimate of the costs of remediation and restoration, although it is reasonably possible that the potential exposure, as indicated, could range above the amounts accrued, as there are inherent uncertainties in these estimates. Accrual balance includes $49 million for remediation of Superfund sites. Amounts do not include possible impacts from the remediation elements of the EPA's October 2021 PFAS Strategic Roadmap (as applicable), except as disclosed in the section entitled "Fayetteville Works Facility, North Carolina" within Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, relating to Chemours' remediation activities at the Fayetteville Works Facility pursuant to the Consent Order with the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality ("NC DEQ").
4. Represents liabilities that are subject to the $150 million threshold and sharing agreements as discussed in the section entitled "Chemours Separation Agreement (Performance Chemicals)" within Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy, AltEn Facility

The EPA and the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy ("NDEE") are pursuing investigations, response and removal actions, litigation and enforcement action related to an ethanol plant located near Mead, Nebraska that is owned and operated by AltEn LLC ("AltEn"). The agencies have alleged violations under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA") and other federal and state laws stemming from AltEn's lack of compliance with the terms and conditions of its operating permits and other regulatory requirements. Corteva is one of six seed companies, who were customers of AltEn (collectively, the "Facility Response Group"), participating in the NDEE's Voluntary Cleanup Program to address certain interim remediation needs at the site. In March 2025, the Facility Response Group reached an agreement to settle its lawsuit against AltEn and certain of its affiliates to preserve certain contractual and common law indemnification claims. The settlement agreement, among other things, limits AltEn's ability to dispose of the property or take any adverse action with respect to its property or assets. As of September 30, 2026, an accrual was established for Corteva's estimated voluntary contribution to the solid waste and wastewater remedial action plans for the AltEn location.

California Department of Toxic Substances Control, Pittsburg Plant

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control ("DTSC") has filed a state court lawsuit over challenging whether the Pittsburg plant's high purity water system ("HPWS"), as operated by Dow and now Corteva, required a permit pursuant to the RCRA. Discussions between the parties remain ongoing and further litigation, including discovery, is stayed.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 13 - STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Share Buyback Plan

On November 19, 2024, Corteva, Inc. announced that its Board of Directors authorized a $3 billion share repurchase program to purchase Corteva, Inc.'s common stock, par value $0.01 per share, without an expiration date ("2024 Share Buyback Plan"). The timing, price and volume of purchases will be based on market conditions, relevant securities laws and other factors. In connection with the 2024 Share Buyback Plan, the company repurchased and retired — and 6,285,000 shares in the open market for a total cost (excluding excise taxes) of $— million and $500 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, and 3,401,000 and 3,681,000 shares in the open market for a total cost (excluding excise taxes) of $250 million and $270 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025.

On September 13, 2022, Corteva, Inc. announced that its Board of Directors authorized a $2 billion share repurchase program to purchase Corteva, Inc.'s common stock, par value $0.01 per share, without an expiration date ("2022 Share Buyback Plan"). The timing, price and volume of purchases were based on market conditions, relevant securities laws and other factors. The company completed the 2022 Share Buyback Plan during the second quarter of 2025 and repurchased and retired 7,815,000, 17,909,000, and 10,026,000 shares in the open market and through privately-negotiated transactions for a cost (excluding excise taxes) of $500 million, $1 billion and $500 million during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Included within the shares repurchased during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were $145 million and $125 million, respectively, of shares from the master trust fund of the principal U.S. pension plan, as part of the Pension Investment Committee's periodic portfolio rebalancing process. Shares were repurchased by the company at the prevailing market rate authorized and agreed to by a third-party independent fiduciary for the plan.

Shares repurchased pursuant to Corteva's share buyback plans are immediately retired upon repurchase. Repurchased common stock is reflected as a reduction of stockholders' equity. The company's accounting policy related to its share repurchases is to reduce its common stock based on the par value of the shares and to reduce its retained earnings for the excess of the repurchase price over the par value. When Corteva has an accumulated deficit balance, the excess over the par value is applied to additional paid-in capital ("APIC"). When Corteva has retained earnings, the excess is charged entirely to retained earnings.

Noncontrolling Interest

Corteva, Inc. owns 100 percent of the outstanding common shares of EIDP. However, EIDP has preferred stock outstanding to third parties which is accounted for as a non-controlling interest in Corteva's interim Consolidated Balance Sheets. Each share of EIDP Preferred Stock - $4.50 Series and EIDP Preferred Stock - $3.50 Series issued and outstanding at the effective date of the Corteva Distribution remains issued and outstanding as to EIDP and was unaffected by the Corteva Distribution.

Below is a summary of the EIDP Preferred Stock at September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, which is classified as noncontrolling interests in Corteva's interim Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(Shares in thousands)	**Number of Shares**
Authorized	23,000
$4.50 Series, callable at $120	1,673
$3.50 Series, callable at $102	700

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The changes and after-tax balances of components comprising accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are summarized below:

(In millions)	*Cumulative Translation Adjustment* [1]	*Derivative Instruments*	*Pension Benefit Plans*	*Other Benefit Plans*	*Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments*	*Total*
2025						
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ (3,472)	$ 16	$ (226)	$ 219	$ (6)	$ (3,469)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	873	(106)	2	—	5	774
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	—	46	(2)	(10)	—	34
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	873	(60)	—	(10)	5	808
Balance at September 30, 2025	$ (2,599)	$ (44)	$ (226)	$ 209	$ (1)	$ (2,661)
2026						
Balance at January 1, 2026	$ (2,605)	$ (7)	$ (378)	$ 193	$ —	$ (2,797)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(173)	(21)	(3)	(2)	1	(198)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	—	26	(2)	(10)	—	14
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	(173)	5	(5)	(12)	1	(184)
Balance at September 30, 2026	$ (2,778)	$ (2)	$ (383)	$ 181	$ 1	$ (2,981)

1. The cumulative translation adjustment loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was primarily driven by the strengthening of the USD against the Euro ("EUR") and Indian Rupee, partially offset by the weakening of the USD against the Brazilian Real ("BRL"). The cumulative translation adjustment gain for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 was primarily driven by the weakening of the USD against the EUR, BRL and Mexican Peso.

The tax (expense) benefit on the net activity related to each component of other comprehensive income (loss) was as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(In millions)	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Derivative instruments	$ (4)	$ 2	$ (7)	$ 5
Pension benefit plans - net	5	(1)	4	—
Other benefit plans - net	1	2	3	4
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments	—	—	—	—
(Provision for) benefit from income taxes related to other comprehensive income (loss) items	$ 2	$ 3	$ —	$ 9

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

A summary of the reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) is provided as follows:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Derivative instruments [1]:	$ 23	$ 2	$ 26	$ 70
Tax (benefit) expense [2]	(1)	(1)	—	(24)
After-tax	$ 22	$ 1	$ 26	$ 46
Amortization of pension benefit plans:				
Prior service (benefit) cost [3,4]	$ (1)	$ (1)	$ (3)	$ (3)
Actuarial (gains) losses [3,4]	1	—	(1)	—
Total before tax	$ —	$ (1)	$ (4)	$ (3)
Tax (benefit) expense [2]	2	—	2	1
After-tax	$ 2	$ (1)	$ (2)	$ (2)
Amortization of other benefit plans:				
Prior service (benefit) cost [3,4]	$ (1)	$ (1)	$ (1)	$ (1)
Actuarial (gains) losses [3,4]	(4)	(4)	(12)	(13)
Total before tax	$ (5)	$ (5)	$ (13)	$ (14)
Tax (benefit) expense [2]	1	2	3	4
After-tax	$ (4)	$ (3)	$ (10)	$ (10)
Total reclassifications for the period, after-tax	$ 20	$ (3)	$ 14	$ 34

1. Reflected in cost of goods sold in the interim Consolidated Statements of Operations.
2. Reflected in provision for (benefit from) income taxes from continuing operations in the interim Consolidated Statements of Operations.
3. These accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) components are included in the computation of net periodic benefit (credit) cost of the company's pension and other benefit plans. See Note 14 - Pension Plans and Other Post Employment Benefits, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.
4. Reflected in other income (expense) - net in the interim Consolidated Statements of Operations.

NOTE 14 - PENSION PLANS AND OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The following sets forth the components of the company's net periodic benefit (credit) cost for defined benefit pension plans and other post employment benefits ("OPEB"):

(In millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Defined Benefit Pension Plans:				
Service cost	$ 4	$ 2	$ 13	$ 9
Interest cost	138	158	414	471
Expected return on plan assets	(148)	(156)	(443)	(466)
Amortization of unrecognized (gain) loss	1	—	(1)	—
Amortization of prior service (benefit) cost	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)
Net periodic benefit (credit) cost	$ (6)	$ 3	$ (20)	$ 11
Other Post Employment Benefits:				
Interest cost	$ 9	$ 10	$ 26	$ 30
Amortization of unrecognized (gain) loss	(4)	(4)	(12)	(13)
Amortization of prior service (benefit) cost	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Net periodic benefit (credit) cost	$ 4	$ 5	$ 13	$ 16

In April 2026, the company's Board of Directors approved a discretionary contribution to the principal U.S. pension plan of approximately $1.5 billion to be made on or before July 31, 2026. An initial contribution of $1,061 million was made in June 2026, and a supplemental contribution of $399 million was made in July 2026 (collectively, the "Discretionary Pension Contribution").

NOTE 15 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Time Deposits and Money Market Funds
At September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, the company held investments in held-to-maturity securities at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. At September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, the company also held available-for-sale securities, consisting of investments in foreign government bonds which are discussed further in the section entitled "Debt Securities."

The following table summarizes investments in time deposits and money market funds classified as held-to-maturity securities at September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025:

Held-to-Maturity Securities		Amortized Cost		
(in millions)	Balance Sheet Location	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025
Time deposits and money market funds	Cash equivalents [1]	$ 1,910	$ 3,431	$ 1,726
Time deposits	Marketable securities [2]	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1

1. Maturity at time of purchase was three months or less.
2. Maturity at time of purchase was more than three months to less than one year.

Derivative Instruments
Objectives and Strategies for Holding Derivative Instruments
In the ordinary course of business, the company enters into contractual arrangements (derivatives) to reduce its exposure to foreign currency and commodity price risks. The company has established a variety of derivative programs to be utilized for financial risk management. These programs reflect varying levels of exposure coverage and time horizons based on an assessment of risk.

Derivative programs have procedures and controls and are approved by the Corporate Financial Risk Management Committee, consistent with the company's financial risk management policies and guidelines. Derivative instruments used are forwards, options, futures and swaps. The company has not designated any non-derivatives as hedging instruments.

The company's financial risk management procedures also address counterparty credit approval, limits and routine exposure monitoring and reporting. The counterparties to these contractual arrangements are major financial institutions and major commodity exchanges, and multinational grain exporters. The company is exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by these counterparties. The company utilizes collateral support annex agreements with certain counterparties to limit its exposure to credit losses. The company anticipates performance by counterparties to these contracts and therefore no material loss is expected. Market and counterparty credit risks associated with these instruments are regularly reported to management.

The aggregate notional amounts for the company's derivative instruments (both designated and not designated) was a net buy position of $883 million, $1,280 million and $1,724 million at September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, respectively.

Foreign Currency Risk
The company's objective in managing exposure to foreign currency fluctuations is to reduce earnings and cash flow volatility associated with foreign currency rate changes and to mitigate the exposure of certain investments in foreign subsidiaries against changes in the EUR/USD exchange rate. Accordingly, the company enters into various contracts that change in value as foreign exchange rates change to protect the value of its existing foreign currency-denominated assets, liabilities, commitments, investments and cash flows.

The company uses foreign currency exchange contracts to offset its net exposures, by currency, related to the foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities of its operations. The primary business objective of this hedging program is to maintain an approximately balanced position in foreign currencies so that exchange gains and losses resulting from exchange rate changes, after related tax effects, are minimized. The company also uses foreign currency exchange contracts to offset a portion of the company's exposure to certain forecasted transactions as well as the translation of foreign currency-denominated earnings. The company also frequently uses commodity contracts to offset risks associated with foreign currency devaluation in certain countries.

Commodity Price Risk
Commodity price risk management programs serve to reduce exposure to price fluctuations on purchases of inventory such as corn and soybeans. The company enters into over-the-counter and exchange-traded derivative commodity instruments to hedge the commodity price risk associated with agricultural commodity exposures.

Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges
Commodity Contracts
The company enters into over-the-counter and exchange-traded derivative commodity instruments, including options, futures and swaps, to hedge the commodity price risk associated with agricultural commodity exposures.

While each risk management program has a different maturity period, most programs currently do not extend beyond the next two years. Cash flow hedge results are reclassified into earnings during the same period in which the related exposure impacts earnings. Reclassifications are made sooner if it appears that a forecasted transaction is not probable of occurring.

The following table summarizes the after-tax effect of commodity contract cash flow hedges on accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(In millions)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Beginning balance	$ 16	$ (1)	$ 9	$ (49)
Additions and revaluations of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	22	(19)	28	(29)
Clearance of hedge results to earnings	1	1	2	59
Ending balance	$ 39	$ (19)	$ 39	$ (19)

At September 30, 2026, an after-tax net gain of $33 million is expected to be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into earnings over the next twelve months.

Foreign Currency Contracts
The company enters into forward contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk associated with forecasted transactions within certain foreign subsidiaries.

While each risk management program has a different time maturity period, most programs currently do not extend beyond the next two years. Cash flow hedge results are reclassified into earnings during the same period in which the related exposure impacts earnings. Reclassifications are made sooner if it appears that a forecasted transaction is not probable of occurring.

The following table summarizes the after-tax effect of foreign currency cash flow hedges on accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(In millions)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Beginning balance	$ (37)	$ —	$ 5	$ 13
Additions and revaluations of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	(4)	—	(49)	—
Clearance of hedge results to earnings	21	—	24	(13)
Ending balance	$ (20)	$ —	$ (20)	$ —

At September 30, 2026, an after-tax net loss of $20 million is expected to be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into earnings over the next twelve months.

Derivatives Designated as Net Investment Hedges
Foreign Currency Contracts
In March 2025, the company designated €1.7 billion of forward contracts to exchange Euro as net investment hedges. Of these hedges, €1.2 billion expired and were settled in May 2025, while the remaining €500 million expired and were settled in December 2025. The purpose of these forward contracts is to mitigate foreign exchange exposure related to a portion of the company's Euro net investments in certain foreign subsidiaries against changes in EUR/USD exchange rates. The company elected to apply the spot method in testing for effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

Derivatives not Designated in Hedging Relationships

Foreign Currency Contracts

The company uses foreign exchange contracts to reduce its net exposure, by currency, related to foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities of its operations so that exchange gains and losses resulting from exchange rate changes are minimized. The netting of such exposures precludes the use of hedge accounting; however, the required revaluation of the forward contracts and the associated foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities intends to achieve a minimal earnings impact, after taxes. The company also frequently uses foreign currency exchange contracts to offset a portion of the company's exposure to the translation of certain foreign currency-denominated earnings so that gains and losses on the contracts offset changes in the USD value of the related foreign currency-denominated earnings over the relevant aggregate period.

Commodity Contracts

The company utilizes options, futures and swaps that are not designated as hedging instruments to reduce exposure to commodity price fluctuations on purchases of inventory such as corn and soybeans. The company uses commodity contracts to offset a portion of the company's exposure to commodity price fluctuations so that gains and losses on the contracts offset changes in the commodity price over the relevant aggregate period.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

Asset and liability derivatives subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement with the same counterparty are presented on a net basis in the interim Consolidated Balance Sheets. The presentation of the company's derivative assets and liabilities is as follows:

		September 30, 2026		
(In millions)	*Balance Sheet Location*	*Gross*	*Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting* [1]	*Net Amounts Included in the Interim Consolidated Balance Sheets*
Asset derivatives:				
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	$ 1	$ —	$ 1
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	2	—	2
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	29	(29)	—
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	2	—	2
Total asset derivatives		$ 34	$ (29)	$ 5
Liability derivatives:				
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Accrued and other current liabilities	$ 1	$ —	$ 1
Commodity contracts	Accrued and other current liabilities	11	—	11
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Accrued and other current liabilities	108	(29)	79
Commodity contracts	Accrued and other current liabilities	2	—	2
Total liability derivatives		$ 122	$ (29)	$ 93

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

(In millions)	*Balance Sheet Location*	December 31, 2025		
		Gross	*Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting* [1]	*Net Amounts Included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets*
Asset derivatives:				
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	$ 5	$ —	$ 5
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	1	—	1
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	23	(21)	2
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	3	—	3
Total asset derivatives		$ 32	$ (21)	$ 11
Liability derivatives:				
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Accrued and other current liabilities	$ 1	$ —	$ 1
Commodity contracts	Accrued and other current liabilities	3	—	3
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Accrued and other current liabilities	40	(21)	19
Commodity contracts	Accrued and other current liabilities	6	—	6
Total liability derivatives		$ 50	$ (21)	$ 29

millions)	*Balance Sheet Location*	September 30, 2025		
		Gross	*Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting* [1]	*Net Amounts Included in the Interim Consolidated Balance Sheets*
set derivatives:				
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	$ 49	(49) $	—
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	4	—	4
Total asset derivatives		$ 53	(49) $	4
ability derivatives:				
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Accrued and other current liabilities	$ 36	— $	36
Commodity contracts	Accrued and other current liabilities	12	—	12
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Accrued and other current liabilities	131	(49)	82
Commodity contracts	Accrued and other current liabilities	3	—	3
Total liability derivatives		$ 182	(49) $	133

1. Counterparty and cash collateral amounts represent the estimated net settlement amount when applying netting and set-off rights included in master netting arrangements between the company and its counterparties and the payable or receivable for cash collateral held or placed with the same counterparty.

Effect of Derivative Instruments

	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI - Pre-Tax[1]			
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(In millions)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Net investment hedges:				
Foreign currency contracts	$ —	$ 3	$ —	$ (100)
Cash flow hedges:				
Foreign currency contracts	(4)	—	(49)	—
Commodity contracts	25	(23)	35	(35)
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments	$ 21	$ (20)	$ (14)	$ (135)

1. OCI is defined as other comprehensive income (loss).

	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income - Pre-Tax[1]			
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(In millions)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Cash flow hedges:				
Foreign currency contracts [2]	$ (21)	$ —	$ (24)	$ 6
Commodity contracts [2]	(2)	(2)	(2)	(76)
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments	$ (23)	$ (2)	$ (26)	$ (70)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts [3]	$ (46)	$ (73)	$ (277)	$ 76
Foreign currency contracts [2]	(7)	(33)	(47)	(102)
Commodity contracts [2,4]	(1)		7	9
Commodity contracts [3]	—	—	—	—
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	$ (54)	$ (106)	$ (317)	$ (17)
Total derivatives	$ (77)	$ (108)	$ (343)	$ (87)

1. For cash flow hedges, this represents the portion of the gain (loss) reclassified from accumulated OCI into income during the period.
2. Recorded in cost of goods sold in the interim Consolidated Statements of Operations.
3. Recognized in other income (expense) - net in the interim Consolidated Statements of Operations. Note that net gain (loss) from foreign currency contracts was partially offset by the related gain (loss) on the foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities of the company's operations. See Note 5 - Supplementary Information, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.
4. The net gain (loss) relating to commodity contracts that are not designated as hedging instruments that were recorded in cost of goods sold, in the interim Consolidated Statements of Operations, are mostly offset by the related net gain (loss) on third-party grower contracts denominated as liabilities.

Debt Securities

The company held debt securities, which consisted of foreign government bonds classified as available-for-sale securities, at September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025. The company's investments in available-for-sale securities are recorded at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), within the interim Consolidated Statements of Equity, or current period earnings if an allowance for credit losses has been established, within the interim Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Available-for-Sale Securities		Fair Value		
(in millions)	Balance Sheet Location	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025
Foreign government bonds	Marketable securities [1]	$ —	$ 8	$ 76
Foreign government bonds	Other assets [2]	$ 24	$ 22	$ 21

1. Maturity at time of purchase was more than three months to less than one year.
2. Maturity at time of purchase was more than one year.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

At September 30, 2026, available-for-sale debt securities with contractual maturities of less than one year and of one year through five years included gross unrealized gains (losses) of $1 million.

The estimated fair value of the available-for-sale securities as of September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025 was determined using Level 2 inputs within the fair value hierarchy. Level 2 measurements were based on the closing market price at the end of the period.

NOTE 16 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following tables summarize the basis used to measure certain assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis:

(In millions)	September 30, 2026 Level 2 [1]	December 31, 2025 Level 2 [1]	September 30, 2025 Level 2 [1]
Assets at fair value:			
Marketable securities	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1
Debt securities:			
Foreign government bonds [2]	24	30	97
Derivatives relating to: [3]			
Foreign currency	30	28	49
Commodity contracts	4	4	4
Total assets at fair value	$ 59	$ 63	$ 151
Liabilities at fair value:			
Derivatives relating to: [3]			
Foreign currency	$ 109	$ 41	$ 167
Commodity contracts	13	9	15
Total liabilities at fair value	$ 122	$ 50	$ 182

1. Reflects significant other observable inputs.
2. Represents the company's investments in debt securities that are classified as available-for-sale, which are included in marketable securities and other assets in the interim Consolidated Balance Sheets.
3. See Note 15 - Financial Instruments, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for the classification of derivatives in the interim Consolidated Balance Sheets.

NOTE 17 - SEGMENT INFORMATION

Corteva's reportable segments reflects the manner in which its chief operating decision maker ("CODM") allocates resources and assesses performance, which is at the operating segment level (Seed and Crop Protection). The company's CODM is the Chief Executive Officer. The primary measure used by Corteva's CODM for purposes of allocating resources to the segments and assessing segment performance is segment operating EBITDA.

Segment operating EBITDA is primarily utilized in the annual planning and monthly forecasting processes. On a monthly basis, the CODM considers variances between comparable prior year actual results and current year actual or forecasted results when evaluating the company's success in delivering its innovative proprietary technology to farmers and monitoring of expected savings from cost and productivity actions. The CODM also utilizes segment operating EBITDA when evaluating the impacts of market-driven trends on segment performance, such as input costs and inflationary and currency impacts. The CODM does not use segment assets to inform resource allocation decisions or assess segment performance.

The company defines segment operating EBITDA as earnings (loss) (i.e., income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes) before interest, depreciation, amortization, corporate expenses, 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. 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 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 respective segment results to reflect the economic effects of the foreign currency derivative contracts without the resulting unrealized mark to fair value volatility.

As of and for the Three Months Ended September 30, *(In millions)*	Seed	Crop Protection	Total
2026			
Net sales	$ 905	$ 1,553	$ 2,458
Segment operating EBITDA	(246)	213	(33)
Depreciation and amortization	199	107	306
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	110	41	151
2025			
Net sales	$ 917	$ 1,701	$ 2,618
Segment operating EBITDA	(193)	279	86
Depreciation and amortization	195	105	300
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	108	49	157

As of and for the Nine Months Ended September 30, *(In millions)*	Seed	Crop Protection	Total
2026			
Net sales	$ 8,466	$ 5,282	$ 13,742
Segment operating EBITDA	2,754	989	3,743
Depreciation and amortization	624	318	942
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	242	112	354
2025			
Net sales	$ 8,161	$ 5,330	$ 13,491
Segment operating EBITDA	2,512	990	3,502
Depreciation and amortization	586	311	897
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	227	142	369

Reconciliation of Segment Profitability

(In millions)	Seed	Crop Protection	Total
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2026			
Net sales	$ 905	$ 1,553	$ 2,458
Cost of goods sold	563	971	1,534
Other expenses [1]	588	369	957
Segment operating EBITDA	$ (246)	$ 213	$ (33)

(In millions)	Seed	Crop Protection	Total
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2025			
Net sales	$ 917	$ 1,701	$ 2,618
Cost of goods sold	578	1,054	1,632
Other expenses [1]	532	368	900
Segment operating EBITDA	$ (193)	$ 279	$ 86

(In millions)	Seed	Crop Protection	Total
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026			
Net sales	$ 8,466	$ 5,282	$ 13,742
Cost of goods sold	3,456	3,133	6,589
Other expenses [1]	2,250	1,160	3,410
Segment operating EBITDA	$ 2,754	$ 989	$ 3,743

(In millions)	Seed	Crop Protection	Total
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025			
Net sales	$ 8,161	$ 5,330	$ 13,491
Cost of goods sold	3,557	3,253	6,810
Other expenses [1]	2,092	1,087	3,179
Segment operating EBITDA	$ 2,512	$ 990	$ 3,502

1. Other expenses consisted primarily of selling, general and administrative expenses and research and development expense, net of depreciation add-back.

Reconciliation to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Income (loss) from continuing operations after income taxes to segment operating EBITDA	**Three Months Ended September 30,**		**Nine Months Ended September 30,**	
(In millions)	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Income (loss) from continuing operations after income taxes	$ (527)	$ (308)	$ 1,415	$ 1,741
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes on continuing operations	(62)	(62)	479	477
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	$ (589)	$ (370)	$ 1,894	$ 2,218
Depreciation and amortization	306	300	942	897
Interest income	(30)	(29)	(91)	(92)
Interest expense	75	46	158	134
Exchange (gains) losses - net	65	45	207	97
Non-operating (benefits) costs - net	(4)	14	(5)	27
Mark-to-market (gains) losses on certain foreign currency contracts not designated as hedges	(6)	6	18	58
Significant items (benefit) charge	16	30	278	56
Separation costs [1]	99	7	230	7
Corporate expenses	35	37	112	100
Segment operating EBITDA	$ (33)	$ 86	$ 3,743	$ 3,502

1. Separation costs include costs incurred to prepare for the separation of the company's Seed and Crop Protection businesses. These costs primarily consist of financial advisory, information technology, legal, accounting, consulting and other professional advisory fees.

Significant Pre-tax (Charges) Benefits Not Included in Segment Operating EBITDA

The three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, included the following significant pre-tax (charges) benefits which are excluded from segment operating EBITDA:

(In millions)	Seed	Crop Protection	Corporate	Total
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2026				
Restructuring and asset related charges - net [1]	$ —	$ (22)	$ 5	$ (17)
Litigation settlement [2]	—	1	—	1
Total	$ —	$ (21)	$ 5	$ (16)

(In millions)	Seed	Crop Protection	Corporate	Total
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2025				
Restructuring and asset related charges - net [1]	$ —	$ (28)	$ (2)	$ (30)
Total	$ —	$ (28)	$ (2)	$ (30)

(In millions)	Seed	Crop Protection	Corporate	Total
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026				
Restructuring and asset related charges - net [1]	$ —	$ (67)	$ (91)	$ (158)
Litigation settlement [2]	—	(120)	—	(120)
Total	$ —	$ (187)	$ (91)	$ (278)

(In millions)	Seed	Crop Protection	Corporate	Total
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025				
Restructuring and asset related charges - net [1]	$ (4)	$ (117)	$ (10)	$ (131)
Gain (loss) on sale of assets [3]	—	14	—	14
AltEn facility remediation charges [4]	(37)	—	—	(37)
Insurance proceeds [5]	—	98	—	98
Total	$ (41)	$ (5)	$ (10)	$ (56)

1. Includes restructuring plans and asset related charges. See Note 4 - Restructuring and Asset Related Charges - Net, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.
2. Relates to estimated settlements associated with various lawsuits filed as described in the section entitled "Federal Trade Commission Investigation" within Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements.
3. Incremental gains (losses) associated with activities related to the 2022 Restructuring Actions.
4. Relates to a charge to increase the remediation accrual at the AltEn facility relating to Corteva's estimated voluntary contribution to the solid waste and wastewater remedial action plans. See Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.
5. Includes proceeds received related to prior significant items.

NOTE 18 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Vylor Separation and Distribution

On October 1, 2026, the Vylor Separation from Corteva, Inc. was completed.

In connection with the Vylor Separation, Corteva and Vylor entered into various agreements to effect the Vylor Separation and provide a framework for their relationship after the Vylor Separation, including the Separation and Distribution Agreement, Tax Matters Agreement, Employee Matters Agreement, Transition Services Agreements, Commercial Agreements, Intellectual Property Matters Agreement and other ancillary agreements. These agreements provide for the allocation between Corteva and Vylor of assets, employees, liabilities and obligations (including property and employee benefits and tax-related assets and liabilities) attributable to periods prior to, at, and after the Vylor Separation from Corteva and govern certain relationships between Corteva and Vylor after the Vylor Separation.

On October 1, 2026, in connection with the consummation of the Vylor Separation, Corteva transferred the Seed Business to Vylor, in exchange for, among other consideration, a cash distribution from Vylor of $761 million. Corteva used the proceeds to pay down the $600 million balance outstanding under the 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility and its outstanding commercial paper balance of $161 million. Refer to Note 11 - Short Term Borrowings, Long-Term Debt and Available Credit Facilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information regarding the debt transactions related to the Vylor Separation. Subsequent to the Vylor Separation, Vylor transferred $ 183 million to Corteva in settlement of an intercompany note that was issued by Vylor to Corteva as part of pre-separation arrangements associated with the establishment of the Vylor and Corteva starting capital structures. Additionally, Corteva transferred $ 82 million to Vylor subsequent to the Vylor Separation in finalizing the opening balance sheets of the companies.

Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
Cautionary Statements About Forward-Looking Statements

This report 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 "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 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; (xix) increases in pension and other post-employment benefit plan funding obligations; (xx) 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 "Risk Factors" section of Corteva's Annual Report, as modified by subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K.

Recent Developments

Vylor Separation
On October 1, 2026, the company completed its previously announced separation into two independent, publicly traded companies through the separation of Corteva's seed operating segment into an independent, publicly traded company, Vylor Inc. The Vylor Separation was effected through a pro rata distribution of all of the outstanding shares of common stock, par value $0.01 per share, of Vylor to holders of common stock, par value $0.01 per share, of Corteva as of the close of business on September 24, 2026. The transaction was intended to be a tax-free spin-off for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

2026 Restructuring Actions
On March 15, 2026, management of the company approved a restructuring program designed to align the company's organizational structure and geographic footprint with the operational needs of each function as the company prepared for the intended separation of its businesses (the "2026 Restructuring Actions"). The restructuring actions primarily consist of workforce reductions across commercial and functional support areas and are intended to right-size the organization and support the future standalone operating models. The restructuring actions are expected to be substantially complete by December 2026.

The company expects to incur aggregate pre-tax restructuring and asset related charges of approximately $70 million to $80 million in connection with the 2026 Restructuring Actions, consisting solely of severance and related benefit costs. Reductions in workforce are subject to local regulatory requirements. For the nine months ended September 30, 2026, the company recorded pre-tax restructuring and asset related charges of $76 million, which consist entirely of severance and related benefit costs and are classified as corporate-related charges. At September 30, 2026, the restructuring liability was $45 million.

The 2026 Restructuring Actions are expected to contribute to the company's ongoing cost and productivity improvement efforts through achieving an estimated $115 million to $125 million of savings on a run rate basis by 2027. See Note 4 - Restructuring and Asset Related Charges - Net, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for further details.

Crop Protection Operations Strategy Restructuring Program
On November 5, 2023, management of the company approved a plan to further optimize its Crop Protection network of manufacturing and external partners (the "Crop Protection Operations Strategy Restructuring Program"). On June 12, 2026, the company disclosed that its management recently committed to the next phase of the plan to include the intended cessation of the company's production activities at its site in Asturias, Spain. The intended cessation is subject to a consultation process with the applicable works council and union representatives at the facility. Management revisions were also made to previous estimates associated with the company's exit of its Pittsburg, California production activities. See Note 4 - Restructuring and Asset Related Charges - Net, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for further details.

Overview

The following is a summary of results from continuing operations for the three months ended September 30, 2026:

- The company reported net sales of $2,458 million, down 6 percent versus the same quarter last year, reflecting a 6 percent decrease in volume and a 2 percent decrease in price, partially offset by a 2 percent favorable impact from currency.
- Cost of goods sold totaled $1,534 million in the third quarter of 2026, down from $1,644 million in the third quarter of 2025, which was primarily driven by lower volumes and ongoing cost and productivity actions.
- Restructuring and asset related charges - net were $17 million in the third quarter of 2026, a decrease from $30 million in the third quarter of 2025. The charges for the three months ended September 30, 2026 were primarily comprised of severance and related benefit costs, asset related charges, decommissioning and demolition costs and contract terminations under the Crop Protection Operations Strategy Restructuring Program.
- Income (loss) from continuing operations after income taxes was $(527) million, as compared to $(308) million in the same quarter last year.
- Operating EBITDA was $(68) million for the three months ended September 30, 2026, down from $49 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025, primarily driven by Crop Protection pricing pressure, lower volumes, higher information technology and legal support fees, and increased investment in research and development, partially offset by ongoing cost and productivity actions, net royalty improvements, and favorable currency impacts. Refer to the company's non-GAAP financial measures for further discussion.

The following is a summary of results from continuing operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2026:

- The company reported net sales of $13,742 million, up 2 percent versus the same period last year, reflecting a 2 percent favorable impact from currency.
- Cost of goods sold totaled $6,624 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2026, down from $6,918 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, which was driven by lower volumes, lower input costs, and ongoing cost and productivity actions partially offset by unfavorable impacts of currency.
- Restructuring and asset related charges - net were $158 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, an increase from $131 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025. The charges for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 were primarily comprised of severance and related benefit costs under the 2026 Restructuring Actions, along with severance and related benefit costs, asset related charges, decommissioning and demolition costs and contract terminations under the Crop Protection Operations Strategy Restructuring Program.
- Income (loss) from continuing operations after income taxes was $1,415 million, as compared to $1,741 million in the same period last year.
- Operating EBITDA was $3,631 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026, up from $3,402 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, primarily driven by favorable Seed pricing and mix, net royalty improvement, lower input costs, ongoing cost and productivity actions and favorable impacts of currency, partially offset by Crop Protection pricing pressure, higher information technology and legal support fees, and increased investment in research and development. Refer to the company's non-GAAP financial measures for further discussion.

In addition to the financial highlights above, the following event occurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2026:

- The company returned approximately $860 million to shareholders during the nine months ended September 30, 2026 under its previously announced share repurchase programs and through common stock dividends.

Results of Operations

Net Sales

Net sales were $2,458 million and $2,618 million for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The decrease was primarily driven by a 6 percent decrease in volume and a 2 percent decrease in price, partially offset by a 2 percent favorable impact from currency. The decrease in volume was driven by declines in both Seed and Crop Protection. Seed experienced volume declines across all regions due to timing shifts in North America, dry weather in EMEA and Asia Pacific, and the shift to soybean out-licensing in Latin America. Crop Protection volumes reflected weak market conditions in Brazil, partially offset by new product growth across all regions. The decrease in price was driven by competitive Crop Protection pricing in Latin America and North America acetochlor, partially offset by Seed pricing increases across all regions which were driven by higher out-licensing income and demand for top technology. The favorable currency impacts were driven by the Brazilian Real and South African Rand, partially offset by the Indian Rupee.

	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2026		2025	
	Net Sales *($ Millions)*	%	Net Sales *($ Millions)*	%
Worldwide	$ 2,458	100 %	$ 2,618	100 %
North America [1]	764	31 %	707	27 %
EMEA [2]	488	20 %	462	18 %
Latin America	942	38 %	1,161	44 %
Asia Pacific	264	11 %	288	11 %

($ In millions)	Q3 2026 vs. Q3 2025 Net Sales Change $	%	Percent Change Due To: Price & Product Mix	Volume	Currency	Portfolio / Other
North America [1]	$ 57	8 %	(4) %	12 %	— %	— %
EMEA [2]	26	6 %	1 %	1 %	4 %	— %
Latin America	(219)	(19)%	(3) %	(19) %	3 %	— %
Asia Pacific	(24)	(8)%	— %	(5) %	(3) %	— %
Total	$ (160)	(6)%	(2) %	(6) %	2 %	— %

1. Represents U.S. and Canada.
2. Europe, Middle East and Africa ("EMEA").

Net sales were $13,742 million and $13,491 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The increase was primarily driven by a 2 percent favorable impact from currency. Volumes were generally flat, with increases in Crop Protection new products and in soybean acreage in North America, partially offset by lower Crop Protection volumes in Latin America, dry weather impacting Seed volumes in EMEA and Asia Pacific, and the shift to soybean out-licensing in Latin America. Price was generally flat, with Seed pricing increases across all regions, led by corn, and higher out-licensing income were offset by Crop Protection pricing pressure, particularly in Latin America. The favorable currency impacts were driven by the Euro and Brazilian Real, partially offset by the Indian Rupee and Turkish Lira.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026 Net Sales ($ Millions)	%	2025 Net Sales ($ Millions)	%
Worldwide	$ 13,742	100 %	$ 13,491	100 %
North America [1]	7,751	56 %	7,546	56 %
EMEA [2]	2,873	21 %	2,686	20 %
Latin America	2,127	16 %	2,275	17 %
Asia Pacific	991	7 %	984	7 %

($ In millions)	Nine Months 2026 vs. Nine Months 2025 Net Sales Change $	%	Percent Change Due To: Price & Product Mix	Volume	Currency	Portfolio / Other
North America [1]	$ 205	3 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	— %
EMEA [2]	187	7 %	1 %	— %	6 %	— %
Latin America	(148)	(7)%	(4) %	(9) %	6 %	— %
Asia Pacific	7	1 %	— %	3 %	(2) %	— %
Total	$ 251	2 %	— %	— %	2 %	— %

1. Represents U.S. and Canada.
2. Europe, Middle East and Africa ("EMEA").

Cost of Goods Sold ("COGS")
COGS was $1,534 million (62 percent of net sales) and $1,644 million (63 percent of net sales) for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and $6,624 million (48 percent of net sales) and $6,918 million (51 percent of net sales) for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The change in the three months ended September 30, 2026 was primarily driven by lower volumes, lower input costs, and ongoing cost and productivity actions. The change in the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was driven by lower volumes, lower input costs, ongoing cost and productivity actions, and net royalty improvement partially offset by unfavorable currency impacts.

Research and Development Expense ("R&D")
R&D expense was $397 million (16 percent of net sales) and $351 million (13 percent of net sales) for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and $1,126 million (8 percent of net sales) and $1,061 million (8 percent of net sales) for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The increase in R&D expense is in support of the company's long-term investment plans and was primarily driven by increases in salaries, contract labor, outside contract

research, field, lab and facilities costs, and unfavorable currency impacts, partially offset by cost recoveries received from third parties.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses ("SG&A")
SG&A expenses were $732 million (30 percent of net sales) and $725 million (28 percent of net sales) for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The change was primarily driven by increases in personnel and information technology costs and legal support fees, partially offset by lower bad debt expense, promotion and advertising fees, consulting and professional fees and commissions.

SG&A expenses were $2,773 million (20 percent of net sales) and $2,632 million (20 percent of net sales) for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The change was primarily driven by unfavorable currency impacts and increases in personnel and information technology costs, legal support fees, and consulting and professional fees, partially offset by lower promotion and advertising fees and commissions.

Amortization of Intangibles
Intangible asset amortization was $159 million and $162 million for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and $513 million and $485 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The change for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 was driven primarily by the acceleration of amortization expense related to certain trade names that were retired during the second quarter of 2026. See Note 10 - Other Intangible Assets, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.

Restructuring and Asset Related Charges - Net
Restructuring and asset related charges - net were $17 million and $30 million for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and $158 million and $131 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The charges in the three and nine months of 2026 primarily consisted of severance and related benefit costs, asset related charges, decommissioning and demolition costs and contract terminations under the Crop Protection Operations Strategy Restructuring Program. The charges in the nine months ended September 30, 2026 also included severance and related benefit costs under the 2026 Restructuring Actions.
See Note 4 - Restructuring and Asset Related Charges - Net, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.

Other Income (Expense) - Net
Other income (expense) - net was $(34) million and $(23) million for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Higher other expense was driven by higher net exchange losses and higher miscellaneous expenses, partially offset by higher non-operating pension and OPEB credits.

Other income (expense) - net was $(266) million and $95 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Higher other expense was driven by higher net exchange losses, litigation settlements and higher miscellaneous expenses, partially offset by higher non-operating pension and OPEB credits. The nine months ended September 30, 2025 also includes the receipt of insurance proceeds related to prior significant items.

See Note 5 - Supplementary Information, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.

Interest Expense
Interest expense was $75 million and $46 million for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and $158 million and $134 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The increases were driven by higher commercial paper outstanding, higher refinancing rate of the May 2026 senior notes, and cost of new credit facilities.

Provision for (Benefit from) Income Taxes on Continuing Operations
The company's benefit from income taxes on continuing operations was $(62) million for the three months ended September 30, 2026 on pre-tax loss from continuing operations of $(589) million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 10.5 percent. The effective tax rate was unfavorably impacted by a $45 million charge associated with various transactions executed to facilitate the planned separation of the company's businesses, and $7 million of net tax charges associated with changes in deferred taxes and accruals for certain prior year tax positions.

The company's benefit from income taxes on continuing operations was $(62) million for the three months ended September 30, 2025 on pre-tax loss from continuing operations of $(370) million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 16.8

percent. The effective tax rate was unfavorably impacted by tax impacts of certain net exchange losses recognized on the remeasurement of the net monetary asset positions which were not tax-deductible in their local jurisdictions, as well as geographic mix of earnings.

The company's provision for income taxes on continuing operations was $479 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 on pre-tax income from continuing operations of $1,894 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 25.3 percent. The effective tax rate was unfavorably impacted by a $45 million charge associated with various transactions executed to facilitate the planned separation of the company's businesses, a $50 million charge associated with the Discretionary Pension Contribution, valuation allowances on certain foreign tax credits, and withholding taxes on repatriation of cash held outside of the U.S. primarily from current year earnings. Those unfavorable impacts were partially offset by $49 million of net tax benefits associated with changes in deferred taxes and accruals for certain prior year tax positions, as well as $31 million of net tax benefits related to intellectual property realignment.

The company's provision for income taxes on continuing operations was $477 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 on pre-tax income from continuing operations of $2,218 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 21.5 percent. The effective tax rate was favorably impacted by a $55 million deferred tax benefit associated with a change in a legal entity's U.S. tax characterization, as well as net tax benefits associated with changes in accruals for certain prior year tax positions. Those favorable impacts were partially offset by tax impacts of certain net exchange losses recognized on the remeasurement of the net monetary asset positions which were not tax-deductible in their local jurisdictions, as well as withholding taxes on repatriation of cash held outside of the U.S. primarily from current year earnings.

Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations After Tax
Income (loss) from discontinued operations after tax was $(41) million and $(95) million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively. The result for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 was driven by the company's purchase of Chemours' future interest, if any, in certain insurance proceeds, as discussed in the section entitled "Other PFOA Matters" within Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 included charges recognized relating to the MOU with Chemours and DuPont, comprised of litigation charges as well as PFAS environmental remediation activities, along with other environmental matters.

Income (loss) from discontinued operations after tax was $(10) million and $(87) million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. The after-tax charge for the three months ended September 30, 2025 was driven by charges recognized relating to the MOU with Chemours and DuPont relating to PFAS environmental remediation activities primarily at Chemours' Fayetteville Works facility, along with other environmental matters. The after-tax charge for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 was driven by charges recognized relating to the MOU with Chemours and DuPont, comprised of a litigation charge associated with the NJ Statewide Settlement as well as PFAS environmental remediation activities primarily at Chemours' Fayetteville Works facility, along with other environmental matters.

Refer to Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.

EIDP Analysis of Operations
As discussed in EIDP Note 1 - Basis of Presentation, to the EIDP interim Consolidated Financial Statements, EIDP is a subsidiary of Corteva, Inc. and continues to be a reporting company, subject to the requirements of the Exchange Act. There were no differences in the components of net income on the respective Corteva and EIDP interim Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 - Recent Accounting Guidance, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for a description of recent accounting pronouncements.

Segment Reviews
The company operates in two operating segments: Seed and Crop Protection.

Seed
The company's Seed segment is a global leader in developing and supplying commercial seed combining superior germplasm with advanced traits to produce high yield potential for farmers around the world. The segment offers seed and trait technologies that improve resistance to weather, diseases, pests and herbicides used to manage weeds. Its digital solutions provide data driven insights that assist farmer decision-making with a view to optimize product selection and, ultimately, help maximize yield and profitability. The segment competes in a wide variety of agricultural markets.

Crop Protection
The Crop Protection segment serves the global agricultural input industry with products that protect against weeds, insects and other pests, and disease, and that improve overall crop health both above and below ground via nitrogen management and seed-applied technologies. The segment offers crop protection solutions and digital solutions that provide farmers the tools they need to improve productivity and profitability, and help keep fields free of weeds, insects and diseases. The segment is a leader in global herbicides, insecticides, pasture and range management herbicides and biologicals.

Summarized below are comments on individual segment net sales and segment operating EBITDA for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, compared with the same periods in 2025. The company defines segment operating EBITDA as earnings (loss) (i.e., income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes) before interest, depreciation, amortization, corporate expenses, 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 OPEB credits (costs), tax indemnification adjustments and environmental remediation and legal costs associated with legacy businesses and sites. 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 that are recorded by the company as pre-tax income or expense. See Note 17 - Segment Information, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for details related to significant pre-tax benefits (charges) excluded from segment operating EBITDA. All references to prices are based on local price unless otherwise specified.

A reconciliation of segment operating EBITDA to income (loss) from continuing operations after income taxes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 is included in Note 17 - Segment Information, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Seed	**Three Months Ended September 30,**		**Nine Months Ended September 30,**	
(In millions)	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Net sales	$ 905	$ 917	$ 8,460	$ 8,161
Segment operating EBITDA	$ (246)	$ (193)	$ 2,754	$ 2,512

Seed	**Q3 2026 vs. Q3 2025**		**Percent Change Due To:**			
	Net Sales Change		**Price & Product Mix**	**Volume**	**Currency**	**Portfolio / Other**
($ In millions)	**$**	**%**				
North America	$ 17	10 %	19 %	(9) %	— %	— %
EMEA	6	2 %	5 %	(10) %	7 %	— %
Latin America	(4)	(1)%	2 %	(7) %	4 %	— %
Asia Pacific	(31)	(35)%	5 %	(34) %	(6) %	— %
Total	$ (12)	(1)%	7 %	(11) %	3 %	— %

Seed	Q3 2026 vs. Q3 2025		Percent Change Due To:			
	Net Sales Change					
($ In millions)	$	%	Price & Product Mix	Volume	Currency	Portfolio / Other
Corn	$ 21	4 %	5 %	(7) %	6 %	— %
Soybean	(53)	(35)%	12 %	(48) %	1 %	— %
Other oilseeds	8	6 %	5 %	4 %	(3) %	— %
Other	12	32 %	11 %	18 %	3 %	— %
Total	$ (12)	(1)%	7 %	(11) %	3 %	— %

Seed	Nine Months 2026 vs. Nine Months 2025		Percent Change Due To:			
	Net Sales Change					
($ In millions)	$	%	Price & Product Mix	Volume	Currency	Portfolio / Other
North America	$ 191	3 %	2 %	1 %	— %	— %
EMEA	98	7 %	4 %	(2) %	5 %	— %
Latin America	41	6 %	4 %	(6) %	8 %	— %
Asia Pacific	(31)	(9)%	7 %	(10) %	(6) %	— %
Total	$ 299	4 %	3 %	(1) %	2 %	— %

Seed	Nine Months 2026 vs. Nine Months 2025		Percent Change Due To:			
	Net Sales Change					
($ In millions)	$	%	Price & Product Mix	Volume	Currency	Portfolio / Other
Corn	$ 232	4 %	4 %	(2) %	2 %	— %
Soybean	9	1 %	— %	— %	1 %	— %
Other oilseeds	72	13 %	7 %	5 %	1 %	— %
Other	(14)	(5)%	(1) %	(3) %	(1) %	— %
Total	$ 299	4 %	3 %	(1) %	2 %	— %

Seed

Seed net sales were $905 million in the third quarter of 2026, down 1 percent from $917 million in the third quarter of 2025. The sales decrease over the prior period was driven by an 11 percent decrease in volume, partially offset by a 7 percent increase in price and a 3 percent favorable impact from currency. The decrease in volume was driven by timing shifts in North America, dry weather in EMEA and Asia Pacific, and the shift to soybean out-licensing in Latin America. The increase in pricing and mix was broad-based across all regions, including increased out-licensing income particularly in North America. The favorable currency impacts were driven by the Brazilian Real and South African Rand, partially offset by the Indian Rupee.

Segment operating EBITDA was $(246) million in the third quarter of 2026, down 27 percent from $(193) million in the third quarter of 2025. The decrease was driven by lower volumes, higher information technology and legal support fees, and increased investment in research and development, partially offset by net royalty improvements, favorable pricing and mix, ongoing cost and productivity actions, and favorable currency impacts. Segment operating EBITDA margin contracted by approximately 615 basis points versus the prior-year period.

Seed net sales were $8,460 million in the first nine months of 2026, up 4 percent from $8,161 million in the first nine months of 2025. The sales increase over the prior period was driven by a 3 percent increase in price and a 2 percent favorable impact from currency, partially offset by a 1 percent decrease in volume. The increase in price was driven by pricing increases across all regions, including increased out-licensing income particularly in North America. The decrease in volume was driven by dry weather impacting EMEA and Asia Pacific and the shift to soybean out-licensing in Latin America, partially offset by higher soybean acreage in North America. The favorable currency impacts were driven by the Euro and Brazilian Real, partially offset by the Turkish Lira and Indian Rupee.

Segment operating EBITDA was $2,754 million in the first nine months of 2026, up 10 percent from $2,512 million in the first nine months of 2025. The increase was driven by favorable pricing and mix, net royalty improvement, and ongoing cost and productivity actions, partially offset by lower volumes, higher information technology and legal support fees, and increased

investment in research and development. Segment operating EBITDA margin improved by approximately 175 basis points versus the prior-year period.

Crop Protection	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(In millions)	2026	2025	2026	2025
Net sales	$ 1,553	$ 1,701	$ 5,282	$ 5,330
Segment Operating EBITDA	$ 213	$ 279	$ 989	$ 990

Crop Protection	Q3 2026 vs. Q3 2025		Percent Change Due To:			
	Net Sales Change		Price &			Portfolio /
($ In millions)	$	%	Product Mix	Volume	Currency	Other
North America	$ 40	8 %	(11) %	19 %	— %	— %
EMEA	20	10 %	(3) %	15 %	(2) %	— %
Latin America	(215)	(28)%	(6) %	(25) %	3 %	— %
Asia Pacific	7	4 %	(1) %	8 %	(3) %	— %
Total	$ (148)	(9)%	(7) %	(2) %	— %	— %

Crop Protection	Q3 2026 vs. Q3 2025		Percent Change Due To:			
	Net Sales Change		Price &			Portfolio /
($ In millions)	$	%	Product Mix	Volume	Currency	Other
Herbicides	$ (82)	(10)%	(10) %	(1) %	1 %	— %
Insecticides	(13)	(3)%	(3) %	— %	— %	— %
Fungicides	(51)	(23)%	(9) %	(16) %	2 %	— %
Biologicals	(32)	(22)%	(1) %	(23) %	2 %	— %
Other	30	27 %	1 %	25 %	1 %	— %
Total	$ (148)	(9)%	(7) %	(2) %	— %	— %

Crop Protection	Nine Months 2026 vs. Nine Months 2025		Percent Change Due To:			
	Net Sales Change		Price &			Portfolio /
($ In millions)	$	%	Product Mix	Volume	Currency	Other
North America	$ 14	1 %	(4) %	4 %	1 %	— %
EMEA	89	7 %	(1) %	2 %	6 %	— %
Latin America	(189)	(12)%	(8) %	(10) %	6 %	— %
Asia Pacific	38	6 %	(3) %	10 %	(1) %	— %
Total	$ (48)	(1)%	(4) %	— %	3 %	— %

Crop Protection	Nine Months 2026 vs. Nine Months 2025		Percent Change Due To:			
	Net Sales Change		Price &			Portfolio /
($ In millions)	$	%	Product Mix	Volume	Currency	Other
Herbicides	$ 22	1 %	(4) %	2 %	3 %	— %
Insecticides	(9)	(1)%	(4) %	2 %	1 %	— %
Fungicides	(100)	(12)%	(4) %	(12) %	4 %	— %
Biologicals	(57)	(17)%	(4) %	(18) %	5 %	— %
Other	96	34 %	(4) %	35 %	3 %	— %
Total	$ (48)	(1)%	(4) %	— %	3 %	— %

Crop Protection

Crop Protection net sales were $1,553 million in the third quarter of 2026, down 9 percent from $1,701 million in the third quarter of 2025. The sales decrease over the prior period was driven by a 7 percent decline in price and a 2 percent decrease in volume. The price decline was primarily due to competitive dynamics in Latin America, along with pricing pressure on North America acetochlor. Crop Protection volumes reflected weak market conditions in Brazil, partially offset by new product growth across all regions.

Segment operating EBITDA was $213 million in the third quarter of 2026, down 24 percent from $279 million in the third quarter of 2025. The decrease was driven by unfavorable pricing and increased investment in research and development, partially offset by ongoing cost and productivity actions and lower selling expenses. Segment operating EBITDA margin contracted by approximately 270 basis points versus the prior-year period.

Crop Protection net sales were $5,282 million in the first nine months of 2026, down 1 percent from $5,330 million in the first nine months of 2025. The sales decrease over the prior period was driven by a 4 percent decline in price, partially offset by a 3 percent favorable impact from currency. Volume was flat as growth from new products across all regions was offset by declines in Latin America, reflecting weak market conditions. Lower price reflected broad pricing pressure, most notably in Latin America, with more targeted pressure in North America. The favorable currency impacts were driven by the Brazilian Real and the Euro, partially offset by the Indian Rupee.

Segment operating EBITDA was $989 million in the first nine months of 2026, generally flat with $990 million in the first nine months of 2025. Unfavorable pricing, increased investment in research and development and higher administrative costs were offset by ongoing cost and productivity actions and favorable impacts of currency. Segment operating EBITDA margin improved by approximately 15 basis points versus the prior-year period.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The company presents certain financial measures that do not conform to U.S. GAAP and are considered non-GAAP measures. These measures include Operating EBITDA and operating earnings (loss) per share. 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 below.

Operating EBITDA is defined as earnings (loss) (i.e., 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 OPEB credits (costs), tax indemnification adjustments and environmental remediation and legal costs associated with legacy businesses and sites. 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 that are recorded by the company as pre-tax income or expense. Operating earnings (loss) per share is defined as "earnings (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. 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.

The company also uses Free Cash Flow as a non-GAAP measure to evaluate and discuss its liquidity position and ability to generate cash. Free Cash Flow is defined as cash provided by (used for) operating activities – continuing operations, less capital expenditures. Management believes that Free Cash Flow provides investors with meaningful information regarding the company's ongoing ability to generate cash through core operations, and the company's ability to service its indebtedness, pay dividends (when declared), make share repurchases, and meet its ongoing cash needs for its operations.

Reconciliation of Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations after Income Taxes to Operating EBITDA

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(In millions)	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Income (loss) from continuing operations after income taxes **(GAAP)**	$ (527)	$ (308)	$ 1,415	$ 1,741
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes on continuing operations	(62)	(62)	479	477
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes (GAAP)	$ (589)	$ (370)	$ 1,894	$ 2,218
Depreciation and amortization	306	300	942	897
Interest income	(30)	(29)	(91)	(92)
Interest expense	75	46	158	134
Exchange (gains) losses - net	65	45	207	97
Non-operating (benefits) costs - net	(4)	14	(5)	27
Mark-to-market (gains) losses on certain foreign currency contracts not designated as hedges	(6)	6	18	58
Significant items (benefit) charge	16	30	278	56
Separation costs	99	7	230	7
Operating EBITDA (Non-GAAP)	$ (68)	$ 49	$ 3,631	$ 3,402

Significant Items

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(In millions)	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Restructuring and asset related charges - net	$ (17)	$ (30)	$ (158)	$ (131)
Litigation settlement [1]	1	—	(120)	—
Gain (loss) on sale of assets [2]	—	—	—	14
AltEn facility remediation charges [3]	—	—	—	(37)
Insurance proceeds [4]	—	—	—	98
Total pre-tax significant items benefit (charge)	$ (16)	$ (30)	$ (278)	$ (56)
Total tax (provision) benefit impact of significant items [5]	(5)	7	57	15
Tax only significant item benefit (charge) [6]	(45)	—	(45)	55
Total significant items benefit (charge), after tax	$ (66)	$ (23)	$ (266)	$ 14

1. Relates to estimated settlements associated with various lawsuits filed as described in the section entitled "Federal Trade Commission Investigation" within Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements.
2. Incremental gains (losses) associated with activities related to the 2022 Restructuring Actions. For additional information, refer to Note 6 - Restructuring and Asset Related Charges - Net, to the Consolidated Financial Statements, in the company's 2024 Annual Report.
3. Relates to a charge to increase the remediation accrual at the AltEn facility relating to Corteva's estimated voluntary contribution to the solid waste and wastewater remedial action plans. See Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.
4. Includes proceeds received related to prior significant items.
5. 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.
6. The tax only significant item charge for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026 was driven by legal entity restructuring activities associated with the Vylor Separation. The tax only significant item benefit for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 reflects a deferred tax benefit associated with a change in a legal entity's U.S. tax characterization.

Reconciliation of Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Attributable to Corteva and Earnings (Loss) Per Share of Common Stock from Continuing Operations - Diluted to Operating Earnings (Loss) and Operating Earnings (Loss) Per Share

(In millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Corteva common stockholders **(GAAP)**	$ (529)	$ (310)	$ 1,406	$ 1,733
Less: Non-operating benefits (costs), after tax	—	(12)	(52)	(28)
Less: Amortization of intangibles (existing as of Corteva Separation), after tax	(105)	(108)	(345)	(327)
Less: Mark-to-market gains (losses) on certain foreign currency contracts not designated as hedges, after tax	4	(4)	(14)	(44)
Less: Significant items benefit (charge), after tax	(66)	(23)	(266)	14
Less: Separation costs, after tax	(86)	(7)	(193)	(7)
Operating Earnings (Loss) (Non-GAAP)	$ (276)	$ (156)	$ 2,276	$ 2,125

(Dollars per Share)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Earnings (loss) per share of common stock from continuing operations attributable to Corteva common stockholders - diluted **(GAAP)**	$ (0.79)	$ (0.46)	$ 2.10	$ 2.54
Less: Non-operating benefits (costs), after tax	—	(0.02)	(0.08)	(0.04)
Less: Amortization of intangibles (existing as of Corteva Separation), after tax	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.51)	(0.48)
Less: Mark-to-market gains (losses) on certain foreign currency contracts not designated as hedges, after tax	0.01	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.06)
Less: Significant items benefit (charge), after tax	(0.10)	(0.03)	(0.40)	0.02
Less: Separation costs, after tax	(0.13)	(0.01)	(0.28)	(0.01)
Operating Earnings (Loss) Per Share (Non-GAAP)	$ (0.41)	$ (0.23)	$ 3.39	$ 3.11
Diluted Shares Outstanding *(In millions)*	667.8	678.7	670.7	683.1

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Information related to the company's liquidity and capital resources can be found in the company's 2025 Annual Report, Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Liquidity & Capital Resources. The discussion below provides the updates to this information for the nine months ended September 30, 2026.

(In millions)	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	$ 3,933	$ 4,530	$ 2,586
Total debt	$ 7,446	$ 2,580	$ 4,373

The increase in debt balances from December 31, 2025 was primarily due to capital structure activities required to effect the Vylor Separation, as well as higher short-term debt to fund the company's working capital needs, including the Bayer resolution payment and the FMC rimisoxafen prepayment, as well as capital spending, dividend payments and share repurchases. In addition, long-term debt balances increased from December 31, 2025 due to the issuance of the Vylor 2031 Notes, the Vylor 2036 Notes and the Corteva 2036 Notes. See further information in Note 11 - Short-Term Borrowings, Long-Term Debt and Available Credit Facilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

The company believes its ability to generate cash from operations and access to capital markets and commercial paper markets will be adequate to meet anticipated cash requirements to fund its operations, including seasonal working capital, capital spending, dividend payments, share repurchases, pension obligations and litigation costs, net of recoveries. Corteva's strong financial position, liquidity and credit ratings will provide access as needed to capital markets and commercial paper markets to fund seasonal working capital needs. The company's liquidity needs can be met through a variety of sources, including cash

provided by operating activities, commercial paper, syndicated credit lines, bilateral credit lines, long-term debt markets, bank financing and committed receivable repurchase facilities. Corteva considers the borrowing costs and lending terms when selecting the source to fund its operations and working capital needs.

The company had access to approximately $7.8 billion, $6.2 billion and $6.3 billion at September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, respectively, in committed and uncommitted unused credit lines, which includes the uncommitted revolving credit lines relating to the foreign currency loans. These facilities provide support to meet the company's short-term liquidity needs and for general corporate purposes, which may include funding of discretionary and non-discretionary contributions to certain benefit plans, severance payments, repayment and refinancing of debt, working capital, capital expenditures, repurchases and redemptions of securities, acquisitions and Corteva's costs and expenses, including the settlement of litigation and environmental remediation. These facilities are provided to the company by highly rated and well capitalized global financial institutions.

Corteva Credit Facilities

Revolving Credit Facilities
In May 2022, the company entered into a $3 billion, five-year revolving credit facility and a $2 billion, three-year revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facilities") expiring in May 2027 and May 2025, respectively. In June 2024, the Revolving Credit Facilities were refinanced for purposes of extending the maturity dates for the five-year and three-year revolving credit facilities to June 2029 and June 2027, respectively, and lowering the facility amount of the five-year revolving credit facility to $2.85 billion and the three-year revolving credit facility to $1.9 billion. In August 2026, the five-year revolving credit facility was refinanced at $2.85 billion for purposes of extending the maturity date to August 2031 and decreasing the facility amount to $2.0 billion upon consummation of the Vylor Separation on October 1, 2026. In addition, the three-year revolving credit facility was terminated upon consummation of the Vylor Separation. Borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facilities will have an interest rate equal to Term SOFR plus the applicable margin. The Revolving Credit Facilities may serve as a substitute to the company's commercial paper program, and can be used, from time to time, for general corporate purposes including, but not limited to, the funding of seasonal working capital needs. The Revolving Credit Facilities contain customary representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants and events of default that are typical for companies with similar credit ratings. Additionally, the Revolving Credit Facilities contain a financial covenant requiring that the ratio of total indebtedness to total capitalization for Corteva and its consolidated subsidiaries not exceed 0.60. At September 30, 2026, the company was in compliance with these covenants.

In February 2026, the company amended its January 2023 (as amended in July 2023, January 2024, February 2024 and February 2025) 364-day revolving credit agreement (the "364-Day Revolving Credit Facility"), increasing the facility amount from $750 million to $1.25 billion, extending the expiration date to February 2027 and amending the interest rate to Term SOFR plus the applicable margin. In February 2025, the company amended the 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility, decreasing the facility amount from $1 billion to $750 million and extending the expiration date to February 2026. In May 2026, the company drew down $600 million under the 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility, to repay the $600 million senior notes that matured in May 2026. On October 1, 2026, borrowings outstanding under the 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility were repaid, and the facility was terminated. The 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility included a provision under which Corteva may convert any advances outstanding prior to the maturity date into term loans having a maturity date up to one year later. The 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility contained customary representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants and events of default that are typical for companies with similar credit ratings. Additionally, the 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility contained a financial covenant requiring that the ratio of total indebtedness to total capitalization for Corteva and its consolidated subsidiaries not exceed 0.60. At September 30, 2026, the company was in compliance with these covenants.

Delayed Draw Term Facility
In August 2026, the Company entered into a $1 billion delayed draw term facility (the "Delayed Draw Term Facility"). The maturity date of the Delayed Draw Term Facility is approximately one year from its closing date. Borrowings under the Delayed Draw Term Facility have an interest rate equal to Term SOFR plus the applicable margin. The Delayed Draw Term Facility was intended to serve as a backstop to the Corteva 2036 Notes. The commitments under the Delayed Draw Term Facility were automatically and permanently reduced, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, by an amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of the Corteva 2036 Notes issued in the September 2026 Debt Offering. The balance of the capacity was voluntarily and permanently reduced on September 30, 2026. The Delayed Draw Term Facility was subject to mandatory prepayment (and, prior to funding, automatic and permanent commitment reduction) requirements from the net cash proceeds of debt and equity issuances by Corteva. Corteva was permitted to voluntarily prepay delayed draw term loans, and to voluntarily reduce undrawn commitments, without a penalty. The Delayed Draw Term Loan Credit Agreement contained covenants and events of default substantially similar in scope and terms to those described above for the Revolving Credit Facilities.

Vylor Credit Facilities

In August 2026, Vylor entered into (i) a five-year senior unsecured revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount equal to $3.0 billion (the "Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility"), (ii) a 364-day senior unsecured revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount equal to $1.5 billion (the "Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility" and, together with the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility, the "Vylor Revolving Credit Facilities"), and (iii) a senior unsecured delayed draw term loan facility in an original principal amount equal to $2.75 billion (the "Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility" and, together with the Vylor Revolving Credit Facilities, the "Vylor Credit Facilities").

Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility
Vylor, along with its subsidiary, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. ("PHI"), are initially co-borrowers under the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility. Prior to the Five-Year RCF PHI Release Date (as defined below), each of Vylor and PHI is entitled to request loans under the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility, in each case subject to the terms and conditions thereof, and each of Vylor and PHI guarantees, on a joint and several basis, obligations of the other co-borrower under the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility.

Upon the earlier of (i) December 31, 2026 and (ii) the first date on which all obligations of PHI under the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility are paid in full in cash (such date, the "Five-Year RCF PHI Release Date"), PHI will automatically cease to be a borrower under the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility and will be automatically released as a guarantor thereunder. From and after the Five-Year RCF PHI Release Date, Vylor will be the sole borrower under the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility, and immediately thereafter no subsidiaries of Vylor will guarantee such facility.

Proceeds of the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility are otherwise intended to be used for general corporate purposes of Vylor and its subsidiaries. The Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility is also intended to serve as a backstop to its commercial paper program. The maturity date of the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility is five years from its closing date. Amounts borrowed under the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility are subject to an interest rate per annum equal to Term SOFR plus the applicable margin. On October 1, 2026, Vylor borrowed $1,578 million under the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility to repay borrowings outstanding under the PHI Bilateral Facility (as defined below).

The Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Agreement contains customary representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants and events of default that are typical for companies with similar credit ratings. Additionally, the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Agreement contains a financial covenant requiring that the ratio of total indebtedness to total capitalization for Vylor and its consolidated subsidiaries not exceed 0.60.

Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility
Vylor, along with its subsidiary, PHI, are initially co-borrowers under the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility. Prior to the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility PHI Release Date (as defined below), each of Vylor and PHI is entitled to request loans under the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility, in each case subject to the terms and conditions thereof, and each of Vylor and PHI guarantees, on a joint and several basis, obligations of the other co-borrower under the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility.

Upon the earlier of (i) December 31, 2026 and (ii) the first date on which all obligations of PHI under the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility are paid in full in cash (such date, the "364-Day RCF PHI Release Date"), PHI will automatically cease to be a borrower under the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility and to be automatically released as a guarantor thereunder. From and after the 364-Day RCF PHI Release Date, Vylor will be the sole borrower under the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility, and immediately thereafter no subsidiaries of Vylor will guarantee such facility.

Proceeds of the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility are intended to be used for general corporate purposes of Vylor and its subsidiaries. The Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility is also intended to serve as a backstop to its commercial paper program. The maturity date of the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility is 364 days from its closing date. Amounts borrowed under the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility are subject to an interest rate per annum equal to Term SOFR plus the applicable margin. On October 1, 2026, Vylor borrowed $1,500 million under the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility to repay borrowings outstanding under the PHI Bilateral Facility (as defined below).

The Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Agreement includes a provision under which Vylor may convert any advances outstanding prior to the maturity date into term loans having a maturity date up to one year later. The Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Agreement contains customary representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants and events of default that are typical for companies with similar credit ratings. Additionally, the Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Agreement

contains a financial covenant requiring that the ratio of total indebtedness to total capitalization for Vylor and its consolidated subsidiaries not exceed 0.60.

Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility
The Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility, with a capacity of up to $2.75 billion, was intended to serve as a backstop to the Exchange Offers and the issuance of the Vylor 2031 Notes and the Vylor 2036 Notes. The commitments under the Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility were automatically and permanently reduced, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, by an amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of Vylor Notes issued in the Exchange Offers and by the aggregate principal amount of the Vylor 2031 Notes and the Vylor 2036 Notes. Vylor was the sole borrower under the Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility.

Proceeds of loans under the Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility were intended to be used to finance the Vylor Separation and to pay fees, costs and expenses related thereto. The maturity date of the Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility was approximately one year from its closing date. Amounts borrowed under the Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility were subject to an interest rate per annum equal to Term SOFR plus the applicable margin. There were no borrowings outstanding under the Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility, and the facility was terminated on October 1, 2026.

The Vylor Delayed Draw Term Facility was subject to mandatory prepayment (and, prior to funding, automatic and permanent commitment reduction) requirements from the net cash proceeds of debt and equity issuances by Vylor. Vylor was permitted to voluntarily prepay delayed draw term loans, and to voluntarily reduce undrawn commitments, without a penalty. The Vylor Delayed Draw Term Loan Credit Agreement contained covenants and events of default substantially similar in scope and terms to those described above for the Vylor Revolving Credit Facilities.

PHI Bilateral Facility
PHI entered into a loan facility up to an aggregate principal amount of $3.5 billion with Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. New York Branch in August 2026 (the "PHI Bilateral Facility"), which was used for the repayment of a portion of the outstanding borrowings under EIDP's commercial paper program. The PHI Bilateral Facility had commitments from September 1, 2026 through September 5, 2026, after which commitments were automatically terminated. The PHI Bilateral Facility was expected to serve as a bridge to the Vylor Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility and Vylor 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility, each of which were drawn upon consummation of the Vylor Separation to repay borrowings outstanding on the PHI Bilateral Facility. Following this repayment, on October 1, 2026, the PHI Bilateral Facility ceased to be effective.

PHI is the sole borrower under the PHI Bilateral Facility. Amounts borrowed under the PHI Bilateral Facility are subject to an interest rate per annum equal to Term SOFR plus the applicable margin. The PHI Bilateral Credit Agreement contains covenants and events of default substantially similar in scope and terms to those described above for the Vylor Revolving Credit Facilities.

August 2026 Exchange Offers and Consent Solicitations
In August 2026, Vylor commenced private offers to exchange any and all of the outstanding $500 million principal amount of 2.300% Senior Notes due 2030 (the "EIDP 2030 Notes"), the $500 million principal amount of 5.125% Senior Notes due 2032 (the "EIDP 2032 Notes"), and the $600 million principal amount of 4.800% Senior Notes due 2033 (the "EIDP 2033 Notes"), in each case, issued by EIDP, Inc., (collectively, the "EIDP Notes"), to the extent held by eligible holders ("Eligible Noteholders"), for a corresponding series of notes to be newly issued by Vylor (collectively, the "Vylor Notes"), having the same interest payment dates, maturity date and interest rate as the respective EIDP Notes (with respect to each series, an "Exchange Offer" and together, the "Exchange Offers"). Concurrently with the Exchange Offers, with respect to each series of EIDP Notes, Vylor solicited the consents of Eligible Noteholders, on behalf of EIDP, to amend the indentures governing the EIDP Notes (together, the "Consent Solicitations") to eliminate substantially all of the restrictive covenants and events of default (other than payment and bankruptcy related events of default) therefrom.

On October 1, 2026, Vylor settled the Exchange Offers and obtained the corresponding Consent Solicitations. Under the Exchange Offers, $1,439 million aggregate principal amount of EIDP Notes, comprising $435 million aggregate principal amount of the EIDP 2030 Notes, $476 million aggregate principal amount of the EIDP 2032 Notes and $528 million aggregate principal amount of the EIDP 2033 Notes were exchanged and are no longer debt obligations of Corteva.

The Exchange Offers and Consent Solicitations were made upon the terms and conditions set forth in an exchange offer memorandum and consent solicitation statement, dated August 6, 2026 (the "Offering Memorandum"). The Vylor Notes are subject to covenants and events of default that are typical for companies with similar credit ratings, and which are described in the Offering Memorandum.

In September 2026, Corteva issued $700 million of 6.000 percent Senior Notes due in August 2036 (“Corteva 2036 Senior Notes”). The proceeds of this offering are intended to be used for general corporate purposes, including the repayment of commercial paper borrowings.

In August 2026, Vylor issued $1.1 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes in a private offering, consisting of $550 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes due 2031 (“Vylor 2031 Notes”) and $550 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes due 2036 (“Vylor 2036 Notes”). The Vylor 2031 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.125 percent per year and mature in August 2031. The Vylor 2036 Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.625 percent per year and mature in August 2036.

In May 2025, Corteva issued $500 million of 5.125 percent Senior Notes due in May 2032 (“Corteva 2032 Senior Notes”). The proceeds were used to repay the $500 million senior notes that matured in July 2025.

The company’s indenture covenants include customary limitations on liens, sale and leaseback transactions, and mergers and consolidations affecting manufacturing plants, mineral producing properties or research facilities located in the U.S. and the consolidated subsidiaries owning such plants, properties and facilities subject to certain limitations. The outstanding long-term debt also contains customary default provisions.

The company has meaningful seasonal working capital needs based in part on providing financing to its customers. Working capital is funded through multiple methods including cash, commercial paper, the Revolving Credit Facilities, the 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility, and factoring.

The company has factoring agreements with third-party financial institutions to sell its trade receivables under both recourse and non-recourse agreements in exchange for cash proceeds in an effort to reduce its receivables risk. For arrangements that include an element of recourse, the company provides a guarantee of the trade receivables in the event of customer default. Refer to Note 8 - Accounts and Notes Receivable - Net, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for more information.

The company also organizes agreements with third-party financial institutions who directly provide financing for select customers of the company’s Seed and Crop Protection products in each region. Terms of the third-party loans are less than a year and programs are renewed on an annual basis. In some cases, the company guarantees a portion of the extension of such credit to such customers. Refer to Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for more information on the company’s guarantees.

The company’s cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities at September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025 are $3.9 billion, $4.5 billion and $2.6 billion, respectively, of which $2.1 billion, $2.1 billion and $2.3 billion at September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, respectively, was held by subsidiaries in foreign countries, including United States territories. Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities are concentrated subject to local restrictions with highly rated and well capitalized global financial institutions. The underlying credit worthiness and exposures to these counterparties are monitored on a regular basis in line with the company’s overall risk management procedures. Upon actual repatriation, such earnings could be subject to withholding taxes, foreign and/or U.S. state income taxes, and taxes resulting from the impact of foreign currency movements. The cash held by foreign subsidiaries is generally used to finance the subsidiaries’ operational activities and future foreign investments. At September 30, 2026, management believed that sufficient liquidity is available in the U.S. with global operating cash flows, borrowing capacity from existing committed credit facilities, and access to capital markets and commercial paper markets.

Summary of Cash Flows

Cash provided by (used for) operating activities - continuing operations was $(3,878) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to $(941) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025. The change was driven by the discretionary pension contribution, the Bayer resolution payment, higher compensation payments and the FMC rimisoxafen prepayment, partially offset by improved collections.

Cash provided by (used for) operating activities - discontinued operations was $(70) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to $(28) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025. The cash outflows were primarily related to the company’s purchase of Chemours’ future interest, if any, in certain insurance proceeds, as well as PFAS activities that are subject to the MOU with Chemours and DuPont associated with environmental remediation activities primarily at Chemours’ Fayetteville Works facility and the NJ Statewide Settlement, along with litigation matters.

Cash provided by (used for) investing activities was $(390) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to $(355) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025. The change was primarily driven by the acquisition of a business in June 2026.

Cash provided by (used for) financing activities was $3,989 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 compared to $554 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025. The change was primarily due to higher short-term borrowings to fund working capital and other corporate needs, including the items noted above within cash provided by (used for) operating activities - continuing operations.

In January 2026, the company's Board of Directors authorized a common stock dividend of $0.18 per share, payable on March 16, 2026, to the shareholders of record on March 2, 2026. In April 2026, the company's Board of Directors authorized a common stock dividend of $0.18 per share, payable on June 15, 2026, to the shareholders of record on June 1, 2026. In July 2026, the company's Board of Directors authorized a common stock dividend of $0.18 per share, payable on September 15, 2026, to the shareholders of record on September 1, 2026.

On November 19, 2024, Corteva, Inc. announced that its Board of Directors authorized a $3 billion share repurchase program to purchase Corteva, Inc.'s common stock, par value $0.01 per share, without an expiration date ("2024 Share Buyback Plan"). The timing, price and volume of purchases will be based on market conditions, relevant securities laws and other factors. In connection with the 2024 Share Buyback Plan, the company repurchased and retired — and 6,285,000 shares in the open market for a total cost (excluding excise taxes) of $— million and $500 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, and 3,401,000 and 3,681,000 shares in the open market for a total cost (excluding excise taxes) of $250 million and $270 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025.

On September 13, 2022, Corteva, Inc. announced that its Board of Directors authorized a $2 billion share repurchase program to purchase Corteva, Inc.'s common stock, par value $0.01 per share, without an expiration date ("2022 Share Buyback Plan"). The timing, price and volume of purchases were based on market conditions, relevant securities laws and other factors. The company completed the 2022 Share Buyback Plan during the second quarter of 2025 and repurchased and retired 7,815,000, 17,909,000, and 10,026,000 shares in the open market and through privately-negotiated transactions for a cost (excluding excise taxes) of $500 million, $1 billion and $500 million during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

See Note 13 - Stockholders' Equity, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information related to the share buyback plans.

EIDP Liquidity Discussion

As discussed in EIDP Note 1 - Basis of Presentation, to the EIDP interim Consolidated Financial Statements, EIDP is a subsidiary of Corteva, Inc. and continues to be a reporting company, subject to the requirements of the Exchange Act. The discussion below relates to EIDP only and is presented to provide a Liquidity discussion for the differences between EIDP and Corteva, Inc.

Beginning in the third quarter of 2025, the Board of Directors of EIDP authorizes and declares a quarterly dividend to Corteva, Inc., from which the proceeds are intended to be used to fund Corteva, Inc. share repurchases and common stock dividends during the subsequent quarter.

Cash provided by (used for) operating activities - continuing operations
EIDP's cash provided by (used for) operating activities - continuing operations was $(3,878) million and $(941) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The change was primarily driven by the items noted above, in the section entitled "Summary of Cash Flows."

Cash provided by (used for) operating activities - discontinued operations
EIDP's cash provided by (used for) operating activities - discontinued operations was $(70) million and $(28) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The change was primarily driven by the items noted above, in the section entitled "Summary of Cash Flows."

Cash provided by (used for) investing activities
EIDP's cash provided by (used for) investing activities was $(390) million and $(355) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The change was primarily driven by the items noted above, in the section entitled "Summary of Cash Flows."

Cash provided by (used for) financing activities
EIDP's cash provided by (used for) financing activities was $3,989 million and $554 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The change was primarily driven by the items noted above, in the section entitled

"Summary of Cash Flows," as well as the issuance of cash dividends by EIDP to Corteva, Inc. during the first nine months of 2026.

Guarantees and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements
For detailed information related to Guarantees, Indemnifications, and Obligations for Equity Affiliates and Others, see the company's 2025 Annual Report, Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Contractual Obligations

Information related to the company's contractual obligations at December 31, 2025 can be found in the section entitled "Contractual Obligations" on the company's 2025 Annual Report, Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. There have been no material changes to the company's contractual obligations outside the ordinary course of business from those reported in the company's 2025 Annual Report.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

See Note 15 - Financial Instruments, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements. See also Part II, Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, of the company's 2025 Annual Report, for information on the company's utilization of financial instruments and an analysis of the sensitivity of these instruments.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Corteva, Inc.

a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The company maintains a system of disclosure controls and procedures to give reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the company's reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission. These controls and procedures also give reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in such reports is accumulated and communicated to management to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

As of September 30, 2026, the company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), together with management, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2026 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting.

EIDP, Inc.

a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

EIDP maintains a system of disclosure controls and procedures to give reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in EIDP's reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission. These controls and procedures also give reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in such reports is accumulated and communicated to management to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

As of September 30, 2026, EIDP's CEO and CFO, together with management, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of EIDP's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in EIDP's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2026 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, EIDP's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The company is subject to various legal proceedings, including, but not limited to, product liability, intellectual property, antitrust, commercial, property damage, personal injury, environmental and regulatory matters arising out of the normal course of its current businesses or legacy EIDP businesses unrelated to Corteva's current businesses but allocated to Corteva as part of the Corteva Separation from DuPont.

Often these proceedings raise complex factual and legal issues, which are subject to risks and uncertainties and which could require significant amounts of the senior leadership team's time. Litigation and other claims, along with regulatory proceedings, against the company could also materially adversely affect its operations, reputation, and/or result in the incurrence of unexpected expenses and liability. Even when the company believes liabilities are not expected to be material or the probability of loss or of an adverse unappealable final judgment is remote, the company may consider settlement of these matters, and may enter into settlement agreements, if it believes settlement is in the best interest of the company, including avoidance of future distraction and litigation defense cost, and its shareholders. Information regarding certain of these matters is set forth below and in Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Litigation related to Corteva's current businesses
Further information with respect to litigation matters related to Corteva's current business is set forth under "Federal Trade Commission Investigation" and "Chlorpyrifos Lawsuits" in Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Litigation related to legacy Vylor business
Inari Disputes
On September 27, 2023, Corteva filed a lawsuit in Delaware federal court against Inari Agriculture, Inc. and Inari Agriculture N.V. (collectively "Inari") asserting claims of Plant Variety Protection infringement, indirect patent infringement, breach of contract, and civil conversion. Corteva's lawsuit alleges Inari illegally obtained various varieties of seed technologies from a seed depository and illegally transported them abroad for the purpose of performing gene editing on the technologies and then filing a patent for such technologies. In August 2024, the court denied Inari's motion to dismiss the complaint. In September 2024, Corteva amended its complaint to include additional infringement claims with respect to soybean and corn technologies. In May 2025, the federal court dismissed Inari's claims of sham litigation, patent misuse, and state-based deceptive trade practices claims. This May 2025 order was amended to reinstate Inari's estoppel defense. After a three-day trial commenced on September 23, 2026, the parties entered into a confidential settlement where Inari agreed to destroy Corteva material it accessed from seed depositories and material developed from the deposits and assign to Corteva the intellectual property related to its edited versions of Corteva events.

Bayer Disputes
Corteva resolved its outstanding litigation with Bayer. Further information with respect to these proceedings and their respective resolution is set forth under "Bayer Disputes" in Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Litigation related to legacy EIDP businesses unrelated to Corteva's current businesses
As discussed below and in Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, certain of the environmental proceedings and litigation allocated to Corteva as part of the Corteva Separation from DuPont relate to the legacy EIDP businesses, including their use of PFOA, which, for purposes of this report, means collectively perfluorooctanoic acid and its salts, including the ammonium salt and does not distinguish between the two forms, and PFAS, which means per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including PFOA, PFOS (perfluorooctanesulfonic acid), GenX and other perfluorinated chemicals and compounds ("PFCs"). This litigation includes multiple natural resource damage lawsuits across the United States filed by municipalities and alleging PFOA contamination, as well as, lawsuits by four municipalities in the Netherlands alleging contamination of land and groundwater resulting from the emission of PFOA and GenX by Corteva, DuPont and Chemours.

In addition to the matters set forth in Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, on March 25, 2019, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection ("NJDEP") issued a Statewide PFAS Directive to several companies, including Chemours, DuPont, and EIDP. The Directive seeks information relating to the use and environmental release of PFAS and PFAS-replacement chemicals at and from two former EIDP sites in New Jersey, Chambers Works and Parlin, and a funding source for costs related to the NJDEP's investigation of PFAS issues and PFAS

testing and remediation. This matter was resolved upon the court's approval of the NJ Statewide Settlement described in Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Environmental Proceedings
The company believes it is remote that the following matters will have a material impact on its financial position, liquidity or results of operations. The matters below involve the potential for $1 million or more in monetary fines and are included per Item 103(3)(c)(iii) of Regulation S-K of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Related to legacy Vylor business

Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy, AltEn Facility
The EPA and the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy ("NDEE") are pursuing investigations, response and removal actions, litigation and enforcement action related to an ethanol plant located near Mead, Nebraska and owned and operated by AltEn LLC ("AltEn"). Corteva is one of six seed companies, who were customers of AltEn (collectively, the "Facility Response Group"), participating in the NDEE's Voluntary Cleanup Program to address certain interim remediation needs at the site. Further information with respect to these proceedings is set forth under "Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy, AltEn Facility" in Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

AZ Concordia Chile Site
On February 9, 2026, a water reservoir at the AZ Concordia site overflowed during a refilling, resulting in the collapse of part of the embankment and the release of all stored water beyond Corteva's facilities resulting in flooding and other damage impacting government-managed infrastructure and wastewater systems. Corteva is working with local authorities on the resolution of matters related to this incident.

Related to legacy EIDP businesses unrelated to Corteva's current businesses

Divested Neoprene Facility, La Place, Louisiana - EPA Compliance Inspection
In 2016, the EPA conducted a focused compliance investigation at the Denka Performance Elastomer LLC ("Denka") neoprene manufacturing facility in La Place, Louisiana. EIDP sold the neoprene business, including this manufacturing facility, to Denka in the fourth quarter of 2015. In the spring of 2017, the EPA, the DOJ, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, EIDP and Denka began discussions relating to the inspection conclusions and allegations of noncompliance arising under the Clean Air Act, including leak detection and repair. In March 2025, the EPA and DOJ dismissed the action against Denka and EIDP. Following the dismissal, a private action mirroring the government's original claims was filed, as well as adding allegations of violations of the U.S. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and U.S. Clean Water Act. Under the Corteva Separation Agreement, DuPont is defending and indemnifying the company in this matter.

New Jersey Directive Pompton Lakes
On March 27, 2019, the NJDEP issued to Chemours and EIDP a Natural Resource Damages Directive relating to chemical contamination (non-PFAS) at and around EIDP's former Pompton Lakes facility in New Jersey. The Directive alleges that this contamination has harmed the natural resources of New Jersey. It seeks $125,000 as reimbursement for the cost of preparing a natural resource damages assessment, which the State will use to determine the extent of such damage and the amount it expects to seek to restore the affected natural resources to their pre-damage state. This matter was resolved upon the court's approval of the NJ Statewide Settlement described in Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

EPA CERCLA Claim
In April 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") also designated PFOA and PFAS as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("CERCLA"). In November 2024, the EPA issued a letter to DuPont, EIDP and Corteva asserting CERCLA claims related to alleged PFAS contamination from six historical and present DuPont and Chemours sites and providing a demand for cleanup and restoration costs. In September 2025, the EPA announced its intent to retain the designation of PFOA and PFOS as CERCLA hazardous substances. Discussions among the parties are ongoing.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to Our Industry

Corteva may not be able to obtain or maintain the necessary regulatory approvals for some of its products, which could restrict its ability to sell those products in some markets.

Regulatory and legislative requirements affect the development, manufacture and distribution of Corteva's products, and non-compliance with these requirements can harm Corteva's sales and profitability.

Our products must be extensively tested for safety, efficacy and environmental impact before they can be registered for production, use, sale or commercialization in a given market. In certain jurisdictions, Corteva must periodically renew its approvals for its crop protection products, which typically require Corteva to demonstrate compliance with then-current standards which generally are more stringent since the prior registration. The regulatory approvals process is lengthy, costly, complex and in some markets unpredictable, with requirements that can vary by product, technology, industry and country. The regulatory approvals process for products that incorporate novel modes of action or new technologies can be particularly unpredictable and uncertain due to the then-current state of regulatory guidelines and objectives, as well as governmental policy considerations and non-governmental organization and other stakeholder considerations. The uncertainty and increased length of regulatory approvals may reduce Corteva's return on its research and development investments, and impede its ability to meet its sales, profitability, or sustainability expectations.

Furthermore, the detection of chemical residues from a crop protection product not approved in the country in which Corteva sells its product, or in a country to which Corteva imports its product, may affect Corteva's ability to supply or export its products, or even result in crop destruction, product recalls trade disruptions, or disputes with customers and distributors.

Additionally, the regulatory environment may be impacted by the activities of non-governmental organizations and special interest groups and stakeholder reaction to actual or perceived impacts of new and existing technology, products or processes on safety, health and the environment. Obtaining and maintaining regulatory approvals requires submitting a significant amount of information and data, which may require participation from technology providers. Regulatory standards and trial procedures are continuously changing. In addition, Corteva has seen an increase in recent years in the number of lawsuits filed by those who identify themselves as public or environmental interest groups seeking to invalidate pesticide product registrations, including those for Enlist One®, and/or challenge the way federal or state governmental entities apply the rules and regulations governing pesticide produce use. The pace of change together with the lack of regulatory harmony could result in unintended noncompliance. Responding to these changes and meeting existing and new requirements may involve significant costs or capital expenditures or require changes in business practice that could result in reduced profitability. The failure to receive necessary permits or approvals, or the invalidation thereof, could have near- and long-term effects on Corteva's ability to produce and sell some current and future products.

The successful development and commercialization of Corteva's pipeline products will be necessary for Corteva's growth.

Corteva conducts research into biological and chemical products to protect farmers' crops from pests and diseases and enhance plant productivity. However, new product concepts may be abandoned for many reasons, including greater anticipated development costs, technical difficulties, lack of efficacy, regulatory obstacles or inability to market under regulatory frameworks, competition, inability to prove the original concept, lack of demand and the need to divert focus, from time to time, to other initiatives with perceived opportunities for better returns. The processes of active ingredient development or discovery is lengthy, and a very small percentage of the chemicals or biologicals Corteva tests are selected for commercialization. Commercial transitions to the company's new technologies can take several years to complete, and weed and insect resistance may develop faster than Corteva can respond with new technologies or enhancements to existing technologies. Even when initial commercialization efforts have been promising, there are no guarantees that anticipated levels of product acceptability within Corteva's markets will be achieved or that higher quality products will not be developed by Corteva's competitors in the future.

Speed in discovering, developing, protecting and responding to new technologies, including artificial intelligence and new technology-based distribution channels that accelerate Corteva's product development timelines and could facilitate its ability to engage with customers and end users, and bringing related products to market is a significant competitive advantage. Commercial success frequently depends on being the first company to the market, and many of Corteva's competitors are also making considerable investments in similar biological and chemical products.

The degree of public understanding and acceptance or perceived public acceptance of Corteva's products and technologies can affect Corteva's sales and results of operations by affecting labelling approvals, regulatory requirements and customer purchase decisions.

Concerns and claims regarding the safe use of crop protection products and their potential impact on health and the environment reflect a growing trend in societal demands for increasing levels of product safety and environmental protection. These include concerns and claims that increased use of crop protection products, drift, inversion, volatilization and the use of biotechnology traits meant to reduce the resistance of weeds or pests to control by crop protection products, could increase or accelerate such resistance and otherwise negatively impact health and the environment. These and other concerns could manifest themselves in delays or failures in obtaining or retaining regulatory approvals, delayed product launches, lack of market acceptance, product discontinuation, litigation, continued pressure for and adoption of more stringent regulatory intervention, termination of raw material supply agreements, legal claims, preferred purchases and stockholder proposals. These and other concerns could also influence public perceptions, the viability or continued sales of certain of Corteva's products, Corteva's reputation and the cost to comply with regulations. As a result, such concerns could have a material adverse effect on Corteva's business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Corteva's business is subject to various competition and antitrust, rules and regulations around the world, and as the size of its business grows, scrutiny of its business by legislators and regulators in these areas may intensify.

In 2026, Corteva, without admitting any wrongdoing, entered into settlement agreements with the FTC and the attorney generals of several states related to allegations of anti-competitive conduct resulting from its customer loyalty programs. Scrutiny from regulators in the U.S. and abroad may intensify as Corteva's business presence grows, industry concentration increases, or as social political concerns related to the cost of food and farming inputs rises.. This scrutiny and related investigations, even absent enforcement action or other litigation, may result in damage to a company's reputation, significant defense expense, as well as become a distraction to management. Antitrust and competition enforcement actions against Corteva has resulted in regulators imposing fines, penalties, or restrictions on a company's business practices in a manner and any such future actions may significantly impact our results of operations and business practices. Actions taken by regulatory or enforcement authorities may increase the regulation and regulatory costs associated with the agriculture industry in the future and restrict the company from pursuing certain growth opportunities, including mergers and acquisitions.

The costs of complying with evolving regulatory requirements could negatively impact Corteva's business, results of operations and financial condition. Actual or alleged violations of environmental laws or permit requirements could result in restrictions or prohibitions on plant operations, substantial civil or criminal sanctions, as well as the assessment of strict liability and/or joint and several liability.

Corteva is subject to extensive federal, state, local and foreign laws, regulations, rules and ordinances relating to pollution, protection of the environment, waste water discharges, the generation, storage, handling, transportation, treatment, disposal and remediation of hazardous substances and waste materials and the use of crop protection active ingredients by growers.

Environmental and health and safety laws, regulations and standards, including those with respect to PFAS and other substances, expose Corteva to the risk of substantial costs and liabilities, including liabilities associated with Corteva's business and the discontinued and divested businesses and operations of EIDP. As is typical for businesses like Corteva's, soil and groundwater contamination has occurred in the past at certain sites and may be identified at other sites in the future. Disposal of waste from Corteva's business at off-site locations also exposes it to potential remediation costs. Consistent with past practice, these sites continue to be monitored, investigated and remediated for soil and groundwater contamination, as applicable.

Costs and capital expenditures relating to environmental, health or safety matters are subject to evolving regulatory requirements and depend on the timing of the promulgation and enforcement of specific standards which impose the requirements. Moreover, changes in environmental regulations, including those related to climate change, could inhibit or interrupt Corteva's operations, or require modifications to its facilities in the future. Accordingly, environmental, health or safety regulatory matters could result in significant unanticipated costs or liabilities, which may be materially higher than Corteva's accruals.

Corteva participates in an industry that is highly competitive and has undergone consolidation, which could increase competitive pressures.

Corteva currently faces significant competition in the markets in which it operates. In most segments of the market, the number of products available to the grower is steadily increasing as new products are introduced. At the same time, certain products are

coming off patent and are thus available to generic manufacturers for production and commercialization. Upon the loss or expiration of patent protection for one of Corteva's products or of a product that Corteva licenses, or upon the "at- risk" launch (despite pending patent infringement litigation against the generic product) by a generic manufacturer of a generic version of one of Corteva's patented products or of a product that Corteva licenses, Corteva can lose a major portion of revenues for that product, which can have a material adverse effect on Corteva's business. Additionally, data analytic tools and web-based new direct purchase models offer increased transparency and comparability, which creates price pressures. Corteva cannot predict the pricing or promotional actions of its competitors. Aggressive marketing or pricing by Corteva's competitors could adversely affect Corteva's business, results of operations and financial condition. As a result, Corteva continues to face significant competitive challenges.

Recent funding and staff reductions, including at the EPA, the USDA, the FDA and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS"), could hinder our ability to receive timely regulatory approvals.

Corteva's pesticidal crop protection products are regulated by the EPA to verify that there is no unreasonable adverse effect to the environment. For Corteva's crop protection products, the EPA is responsible for registering and overseeing the approval and marketing of pesticides, while the USDA and the FDA monitor levels of pesticide residue permitted on or in crops. See "Part I – Item 1 – Business – Regulatory Considerations" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information on the regulation of our business.

Significant staff or funding reductions, along with any extended shutdown of the federal government, may significantly impact the timelines for reviewing our regulatory submissions and re-registrations. Longer-term structural changes at relevant federal agencies, including shifts in enforcement focus, review processes, evidentiary standards and resource allocation, may extend the time it takes to commercialize our products, thereby having a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and the value of our intellectual property.

Climate change and unpredictable seasonal and weather factors could impact Corteva's sales and earnings.

The agriculture industry is subject to seasonal and weather factors, which can vary unpredictably from period to period. Weather factors can affect the presence of disease and pests on a regional basis and, accordingly, can positively or adversely affect the demand for crop protection products, including the mix of products used or the level of returns. Climate change may also affect the availability and suitability of arable land and contribute to unpredictable shifts in the average growing season, pest pressures and types of crops produced. If Corteva's product offerings cannot respond to these changes, its sales and earnings may be negatively impacted.

Changes in agricultural and related policies of governments and international organizations may prove unfavorable.

In many markets there are various pressures to reduce government subsidies to farmers, which may inhibit the growth in these markets of products used in agriculture. In addition, government programs that provide financial support or create incentives for farmers, including those established by the U.S. Farm Bill, can be temporary in nature, or may be modified or discontinued.

However, it is difficult to predict accurately whether, and if so when, such changes will occur. Corteva expects that the policies of governments and international organizations will continue to affect the planting choices made by growers as well as the income available to growers to purchase products used in agriculture and, accordingly, the operating results of the agriculture industry.

Risks Related to Our Operations

Corteva's business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected by environmental, litigation and other commitments and contingencies.

As a result of Corteva's operations, including past operations and those related to divested businesses and discontinued operations of EIDP, Corteva incurs environmental operating costs for pollution abatement activities including waste collection and disposal, installation and maintenance of air pollution controls and wastewater treatment, emissions testing and monitoring and obtaining permits. Corteva also incurs environmental operating costs related to environmental related research and development activities including environmental field and treatment studies as well as toxicity and degradation testing to evaluate the environmental impact of products and raw materials. In addition, Corteva maintains and periodically reviews and adjusts its accruals for probable environmental remediation and restoration costs.

Corteva expects to continue to incur environmental operating costs since it will operate global manufacturing, product handling and distribution facilities that are subject to a broad array of environmental laws and regulations. These rules are subject to change by the implementing governmental agency, which Corteva monitors closely. Corteva's environmental policy requires that its operations fully meet or exceed legal and regulatory requirements. In addition, Corteva expects to continue certain voluntary programs, and could consider additional voluntary actions, to reduce air emissions, minimize the generation of hazardous waste, decrease the volume of water use and discharges, increase the efficiency of energy use and reduce the generation of persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic materials. Costs to comply with complex environmental laws and regulations, as well as internal voluntary programs and goals, are significant and Corteva expects these costs will continue to be significant for the foreseeable future. Over the long-term, such expenditures are subject to considerable uncertainty and could fluctuate significantly.

Corteva accrues for environmental matters when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. As remediation activities vary substantially in duration and cost from site to site, it is difficult to develop precise estimates of future site remediation costs. Corteva expects to base such estimates on several factors, including the complexity of the geology, the nature and extent of contamination, the type of remedy, the outcome of discussions with regulatory agencies and other Potentially Responsible Parties ("PRPs") at multi-party sites and the number of, and financial viability of, other PRPs. Considerable uncertainty exists with respect to environmental remediation costs and, under adverse changes in circumstances, the potential liability may be materially higher than Corteva's accruals.

Corteva faces risks arising from various unasserted and asserted litigation matters arising out of the normal course of its current and former business operations, including intellectual property, commercial, product liability, environmental and antitrust lawsuits. Corteva has noted a trend in public and private suits being filed on behalf of states, counties, cities and utilities alleging harm to the general public and the environment, including waterways and watersheds. Claims alleging harm to the public and the environment may be brought against Corteva, notwithstanding years of scientific evidence and regulatory determinations supporting the safety of crop protection products. The litigation involving Monsanto's Roundup® non-selective glyphosate containing weedkiller products has resulted in negative publicity and sentiment and may lead to similar suits with respect to glyphosate-containing products and/or other established crop protection products. Claims and allegations that Corteva's products or products that Corteva manufactures or markets on behalf of third parties are not safe could result in litigation, damage to Corteva's reputation and have a material adverse effect on Corteva's business. It is not possible to predict the outcome of these various proceedings and any potential impact on Corteva. An adverse outcome in any one or more of these matters may result in losses not fully covered by Corteva's insurance policies, and could be material to Corteva's financial results. Various factors or developments can lead to changes in current estimates of liabilities. Such factors and developments may include, but are not limited to, additional data, safety or risk assessments, as well as a final adverse judgment, significant settlement or changes in applicable law. A future adverse ruling or unfavorable development could result in future charges that could have a material adverse effect on Corteva.

The company, pursuant to the respective Separation Agreements, is entitled to cost sharing and indemnification from The Chemours Company ("Chemours"), Dow and DuPont, as applicable, for certain litigation, environmental, workers' compensation and other liabilities related to its historical operations. In connection with the recognition of liabilities related to these matters, Corteva records an indemnification asset when recovery is deemed probable. These estimates of recovery are subject to various factors and developments that could result in differences from future estimates or the actual recovery. As of December 31, 2025, the indemnification assets pursuant to the Chemours Separation Agreement and the Corteva Separation Agreement are in aggregate $242 million within accounts and notes receivable - net and $733 million within other assets in the company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Any failure by, or inability to pay, these liabilities in line with the indemnification provisions of the Separation Agreements may have a material adverse effect on Corteva and its financial condition and results of operations.

In the ordinary course of business, Corteva may make certain commitments, including representations, warranties and indemnities relating to current and past operations, including those related to divested businesses and issue guarantees of third-party obligations. If Corteva were required to make payments as a result, they could exceed the amounts accrued, thereby adversely affecting Corteva's financial condition and results of operations.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially affected by disruptions in the global economy caused by geopolitical and military conflicts.

Military conflict or related geopolitical tensions and disputes including increased trade barriers or restrictions on global trade, could result in, among other things, cyberattacks, further supply disruptions, and changes to foreign exchange rates and financial markets, any of which may adversely affect our business and supply chains. Such geopolitical instability and uncertainty has negatively impacted our ability to sell to, ship products to, collect payments from, and support customers in

certain regions. Logistics restrictions, including closures of air space and shipping ports, the reduction of the availability of farmable land, and the destruction of facilities could further increase these adverse impacts and negatively impact demand for our products in impacted regions. The global economy was negatively impacted by the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine and we experienced shortages in materials, the inability to insure shipments, and increased costs for transportation, energy, and raw material and other inputs due in part to the negative impact of this conflict. Further escalation of the military conflict or related geopolitical tensions, including increased trade barriers or restrictions on global trade, could result in, among other things, cyberattacks, further supply disruptions, and changes to foreign exchange rates and financial markets, any of which may adversely affect our business and supply chains.

Similar or more severe disruptions, trade barriers, business risks, asset seizures, and volatility in foreign exchange and financial markets could occur if tensions or conflicts between China and Taiwan, or other countries, escalate, or if the United States would become a party to such a military conflict. Currently, a material portion of the company's crop protection inputs are sourced directly or indirectly from China. While the company utilizes dual- or multi- source supply chains to minimize business disruptions, these strategies may not be adequate to address the scope of disruptions created by such a conflict. Further escalation or expansion of economic disruption or in the scope of global or regional conflicts could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Volatility in Corteva's input costs, which include raw materials and production costs, could have a significant impact on Corteva's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Corteva's input costs are variable based on the costs associated with production or with raw materials Corteva uses. In addition, Corteva's manufacturing processes consume significant amounts of raw materials, the costs of which are subject to worldwide supply and demand as well as other factors beyond Corteva's control. Corteva refers to these costs collectively as input costs. Significant variations in input costs affect Corteva's operating results from period to period.

When possible, Corteva purchases raw materials through negotiated long-term contracts to minimize the impact of price fluctuations. Corteva also enters into over-the-counter and exchange traded derivative commodity instruments to hedge its exposure to price fluctuations on certain purchases. In addition, Corteva takes actions to offset the effects of higher input costs through selling price increases, productivity improvements and cost reduction programs. Success in offsetting higher input costs with price increases is largely influenced by competitive and economic conditions and could vary significantly depending on the market served. If Corteva is not able to fully offset the effects of higher input costs, it could have a significant impact on its financial results.

Corteva's operations outside the United States are subject to risks and restrictions, which could negatively affect Corteva's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Corteva's operations outside the United States are subject to risks and restrictions, including fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; inflation; exchange and price control regulations; corruption risks; competitive restrictions; changes in local political or economic conditions; import and trade restrictions; import or export licensing requirements and trade policy; and other potentially detrimental domestic and foreign governmental practices or policies affecting U.S. companies doing business abroad. In addition, Corteva's international operations are sometimes in countries with unstable governments, economic or fiscal challenges, military or political conflicts, local epidemics or pandemics, significant levels of crime and organized crime, or developing legal systems. This may increase the risk to the company's employees, subcontractors or other parties, and to other liabilities, such as property loss or damage to the company's products, and may affect Corteva's ability to safely operate in, or import into, or receive raw materials from these countries.

Additionally, Corteva's ability to export its products and its sales outside the United States has been, and may continue to be adversely affected by significant changes in trade, tax or other policies, including other countries retaliating by purchasing less from the United States and the imposition of their own trade restrictions and/or increased tariffs in response to substantial changes to U.S. tariff, trade and tax policies. Furthermore, significant changes in trade, tax, and other related policies or enforcement may pose business and financial risks, including raising the cost of manufacturing inputs and altering customer demands.

Although Corteva has operations throughout the world, Corteva's sales outside the United States in 2025 were principally to customers in Brazil, Eurozone countries, and Canada. Further, Corteva's largest currency exposures are the Brazilian real, Euro, Canadian dollar and Argentine peso. Inflation, market uncertainty or an economic downturn in these geographic areas could reduce demand for Corteva's products and result in decreased sales volume, which could have a negative impact on Corteva's results of operations. In addition, changes in exchange rates may affect Corteva's results of operations, financial condition and

cash flows in future periods. Corteva actively manages currency exposures that are associated with net monetary asset positions and committed purchases.

Corteva's business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected by industrial espionage and other disruptions to its supply chain, information technology or network systems.

Business and/or supply chain disruptions, plant and/or power outages and information technology system and/or network disruptions, regardless of cause including acts of sabotage, employee error or other actions, geopolitical activity, military conflict, local epidemics or pandemics, weather events and natural disasters could seriously harm Corteva's operations as well as the operations of its customers and suppliers. For example, a pandemic in locations where Corteva has significant operations, sales, or key suppliers could have a material adverse effect on Corteva's results of operations. In addition, terrorist attacks and natural disasters have increased stakeholder concerns about the security and safety of chemical production and distribution.

Business and/or supply chain disruptions may also be caused by security breaches, which could include, for example, ransomware attacks and attacks on information technology and infrastructure by hackers, viruses, breaches due to employee error or actions or other disruptions. Corteva and/or its suppliers may fail to effectively prevent, detect and recover from these or other security breaches and, as a consequence, such breaches could result in misuse of Corteva's assets, business disruptions, loss of property including trade secrets and confidential business information, legal claims or proceedings, reporting errors, processing inefficiencies, negative media attention, loss of sales and interference with regulatory and data privacy compliance.

Like most major corporations, Corteva is the target of industrial espionage, including cyber-attacks, from time to time. Corteva has determined that these incidents have resulted, and could result in the future, in unauthorized parties gaining access to certain confidential business information. Although management does not believe that Corteva has experienced any material losses to date related to industrial espionage and security breaches, including cybersecurity incidents, there can be no assurance that Corteva will not suffer such losses in the future.

Corteva actively manages the risks within its control that could lead to business disruptions and security breaches. As these threats continue to evolve, particularly around cybersecurity and artificial intelligence, Corteva may be required to expend significant resources to enhance its control environment, processes, practices and other protective measures. Despite these efforts, such events could also have a material adverse effect on Corteva's business, financial condition, results of operations and reputation. Additionally, any losses from such an event may be excluded from, or in excess of the coverages provided by Corteva's insurance policies.

Corteva is dependent on its relationships or contracts with third parties with respect to certain of its raw materials or licenses and commercialization.

Corteva is dependent on third parties in the research, development and commercialization of its products and enters into transactions including, but not limited to, supply agreements, licensing agreements, and manufacturing agreements in connection with Corteva's business. If Corteva loses its rights under such licenses, it could negatively impact Corteva's ability to obtain future licenses on competitive terms, commercialize new products and generate sales from existing products. Corteva may elect to out-license its technology. There can be no guarantee that such out-licensing will not ultimately strengthen Corteva's competition thereby adversely impacting Corteva's results of operations.

While Corteva relies heavily on third parties for multiple aspects of its business and commercialization activities, Corteva does not control many aspects of such third parties' activities. Third parties may not complete activities on schedule or in accordance with Corteva's expectations. Failure by one or more of these third parties to meet their contractual or other obligations to Corteva or to comply with applicable laws or regulations, or any disruption in the relationship between Corteva and one or more of these third parties could delay or prevent the development, approval or commercialization of Corteva's products and could also result in non-compliance or reputational harm, all with potential negative implications for Corteva's business.

In addition, Corteva's agreements with third parties may obligate it to meet certain contractual or other obligations to third parties. For example, Corteva may be obligated to meet certain thresholds or abide by certain boundary conditions. If Corteva were to fail to meet such obligations to the third parties, its relationship with such third parties may be disrupted. Such a disruption could negatively impact certain of Corteva's licenses on which it depends, could cause reputational harm, and could negatively affect Corteva's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Corteva's customers may be unable to pay their debts to Corteva, which could adversely affect Corteva's results.

Corteva offers its customers barter programs and financing programs with credit terms generally less than one year from invoicing in alignment with the growing season. Due to these credit practices as well as the seasonality of Corteva's operations, Corteva may need to issue short-term debt at certain times of the year to fund its cash flow requirements. Corteva's customers may be exposed to a variety of conditions that could adversely affect their ability to pay their debts or deliver the products subject to their respective barter contracts.. For example, customers in economies experiencing an economic downturn or in a region experiencing adverse growing conditions may be unable to repay their obligations to Corteva or deliver product under their barter contracts to Corteva, which could adversely affect Corteva's results.

Failure to effectively manage acquisitions, divestitures, strategic investments, restructurings, cost savings initiatives and other portfolio actions may not have the results anticipated.

From time-to-time, Corteva evaluates acquisition candidates that may strategically fit Corteva's business and/or growth objectives, along with making investments in strategic technologies through its Corteva Catalyst platform. If Corteva is unable to successfully integrate and develop acquired businesses, including its growth in biologicals, Corteva could fail to achieve expected increases in revenues and operating results, as well as anticipated investment returns, synergies and cost savings, which could have a material adverse effect on Corteva's financial results. Corteva continually reviews its portfolio of assets for contributions to its objectives and alignment with its strategy. However, Corteva may not be successful in separating underperforming or non-strategic assets and gains or losses on the divestiture of, or lost operating income from, such assets, may affect Corteva's earnings. Moreover, Corteva might incur asset impairment charges related to its investments and acquisitions, or divestitures that reduce its earnings. In addition, if the execution of these transactions, investments, or portfolio actions is not successful, it could adversely impact Corteva's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Corteva's liquidity, business, results of operations and financial condition could be impaired if it is unable to raise capital through the capital markets or short-term debt borrowings.

Any limitation on Corteva's ability to raise money in the capital markets or through short-term debt borrowings could have a substantial negative effect on Corteva's liquidity. Corteva's ability to affordably access the capital markets and/or borrow short- term debt in amounts adequate to finance its activities could be impaired as a result of a variety of factors, including factors that are not specific to Corteva, such as a severe disruption of the financial markets and, in the case of debt securities or borrowings, interest rate fluctuations. Due to the seasonality of Corteva's business and the credit programs Corteva may offer its customers, net working capital investment and corresponding debt levels will fluctuate over the course of the year.

Corteva regularly extends credit to its customers to enable them to purchase products at the beginning of the growing season. The customer receivables may be used as collateral for short-term financing programs. Any material adverse effect upon Corteva's ability to own or sell such customer receivables, including seasonal factors that may impact the amount of customer receivables Corteva owns, may materially impact Corteva's access to capital.

Corteva has additional agreements with financial institutions to establish programs that provide financing for select customers of Corteva's crop protection products in the United States, Latin America, Europe and Asia. The programs are renewed on an annual basis. In most cases, Corteva guarantees the extension of such credit to such customers. If Corteva is unable to renew these agreements or access the debt markets to support customer financing, Corteva's sales may be negatively impacted, which could result in increased borrowing needs to fund working capital.

Corteva's earnings, operations and business, among other things, will impact its credit ratings, costs and availability of financing. There can be no assurance that Corteva or EIDP will maintain its current or prospective credit ratings. A decrease in the ratings assigned to Corteva or EIDP by the ratings agencies may negatively impact Corteva's liquidity, access to the debt capital markets and increase Corteva's cost of borrowing and the financing of its seasonal working capital.

Increases in pension and other post-employment benefit plan funding obligations may adversely affect Corteva's results of operations, liquidity or financial condition.

Through Corteva's ownership of EIDP, Corteva maintains the EIDP defined benefit pension and other post-employment benefit plans. For some of these plans, including EIDP's principal U.S. pension plan, Corteva continues as sponsor for the entire plan regardless of whether participants, including retirees, are or were associated with EIDP's agriculture business. Corteva uses many assumptions in calculating the expected future payment obligations under these plans. Significant adverse changes in credit or market conditions could result in actual rates of returns on pension investments being lower than assumed. While there

is no anticipated required contribution for 2027, Corteva may be required to make contributions in the future. These contributions could be significant and adversely affect Corteva's results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

Global or regional health pandemics or epidemics could negatively impact the company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Corteva's business, financial condition, and results of operations could be negatively impacted by human or animal pandemics or epidemics. The severity, magnitude and duration of the pandemics is uncertain, rapidly changing and difficult to predict. Future pandemics or epidemics and resulting illness, travel restrictions and workforce and operational disruptions could impact Corteva's global supply chain, its operations and its routes to market or those of its suppliers, co-manufacturers, or customers/distributors. These disruptions or the company's failure to effectively respond to them could increase product or distribution costs, alter the timing of recognizing manufacturing costs, or impact the delivery of products to customers or their ability to pay.

Government-pandemic or epidemic responses can significantly impact economic activity and markets around the world. Future outbreaks or pandemics could negatively impact customer demand and the company's business, financial condition, and results of operations in numerous ways, including but not limited to increased market volatility that impacts the company's hedging, financial forecasting, and liquidity, including its access to capital markets and delays or modifications to the company's strategic plans and productivity initiatives.

Sentiment towards sustainability matters could adversely affect our stock price, results of operations, and access to capital.

Corteva has established certain strategies, commitments and initiatives as part of its sustainability programs. Execution of these strategies and the achievements of Corteva's sustainability commitments are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, including regulatory action or inaction, changes in public or investor sentiment, and resource availability, many of which are out of its control. Failure to achieve its sustainability commitments within the expected timeframes and cost effectively could damage Corteva's reputation, customer and investor relationships, or its access to financing. Further, dissatisfaction with such a failure could cause stockholders to reduce their ownership holdings, all of which, in turn could adversely affect Corteva's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows and reduce its stock price.

Enforcing Corteva's intellectual property rights, or defending against intellectual property claims asserted by others, could materially affect Corteva's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Intellectual property rights, including patents, plant variety protection, trade secrets, confidential information, trademarks, trade names and other forms of trade dress, are important to Corteva's business. Corteva endeavors to protect its intellectual property rights in jurisdictions in which its products are produced or used and in jurisdictions into which its products are imported. However, Corteva may be unable to obtain protection for its intellectual property in key jurisdictions. Further, changes in government policies and regulations, including changes made in reaction to pressure from non-governmental organizations, or the public generally, could impact the extent of intellectual property protection afforded by such jurisdictions.

Competitors are increasingly challenging intellectual property positions and the outcomes to these challenges can be highly uncertain and negatively impact the value of Corteva's intellectual property and investment return on its research and development. Additionally, Corteva has been subject to claims that its products violate third party intellectual property rights. Defending such claims, even those without merit, is time-consuming and expensive. In addition, any such claim could result in Corteva's having to enter into, or continue, license agreements, develop non-infringing products or engage in litigation that could be costly. If challenges are resolved adversely, it could negatively impact Corteva's ability to obtain licenses on competitive terms, develop and commercialize new products, generate sales from existing products or reduce its reliance on licensed technologies.

Corteva has designed and implemented internal controls to restrict use of, access to and distribution of its intellectual property. Despite these precautions, Corteva's intellectual property is vulnerable to infringement, misappropriation and other unauthorized access, including through employee or licensee error or actions, theft and cybersecurity incidents, and other security breaches. When unauthorized access and use or counterfeit products are discovered, Corteva may report such situations to governmental authorities for investigation, as appropriate, and takes measures to mitigate any potential impact.

In addition, because of the rapid pace of technological change, the confidentiality of patent applications in some jurisdictions and/or the uncertainty in predicting the outcome of complex proceedings relating to ownership and the scope of patents relating to certain emerging technologies, competitors may be issued patents related to Corteva's business unexpectedly. These patents

could reduce the value of Corteva's commercial or pipeline products or, to the extent they cover key technologies on which Corteva has relied, require Corteva to seek to obtain licenses (and Corteva cannot ensure it would be able to obtain such a license on acceptable terms) or cease using the technology, no matter how valuable to Corteva's business.

Legislation and jurisprudence on patent protection is evolving and changes in laws could affect Corteva's ability to obtain or maintain patent protection for, and otherwise enforce Corteva's patents related to, its products.

Corteva's business may be adversely affected by the availability of counterfeit products.

A counterfeit product is one that has been deliberately and fraudulently mislabeled as to its identity and source. A counterfeit Corteva product, therefore, is one manufactured by someone other than Corteva, but which appears to be the same as an authentic Corteva product. The prevalence of counterfeit products is a significant and growing industry-wide issue due to a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, the following: the widespread use of the Internet, which has greatly facilitated the ease by which counterfeit products can be advertised, purchased and delivered to individual consumers; the availability of sophisticated technology that makes it easier for counterfeiters to make counterfeit products; and the relatively modest risk of penalties faced by counterfeiters compared to the large profits that can be earned by them from the sale of counterfeit products. Further, laws against counterfeiting vary greatly from country to country, and the enforcement of existing laws varies greatly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. For example, in some countries, counterfeiting is not a crime; in others, it may result in only minimal sanctions. In addition, those involved in the distribution of counterfeit products use complex transport routes to evade customs controls by disguising the true source of their products.

Corteva's global reputation makes its products prime targets for counterfeiting organizations. Counterfeit products pose a risk to consumer health and safety because of the conditions under which they are manufactured (often in unregulated, unlicensed, uninspected and unsanitary sites) as well as the lack of regulation of their contents. Failure to mitigate the threat of counterfeit products, which is exacerbated by the complexity of the supply chain, could adversely impact Corteva's business by, among other things, causing the loss of consumer confidence in Corteva's name and in the integrity of its products, potentially resulting in lost sales and an increased threat of litigation.

Corteva undertakes significant efforts to counteract the threats associated with counterfeit products, including, among other things, working with regulatory authorities and multinational coalitions to combat the counterfeiting of products and supporting efforts by law enforcement authorities to prosecute counterfeiters; assessing new and existing technologies to seek to make it more difficult for counterfeiters to copy Corteva's products and easier for consumers to distinguish authentic from counterfeit products; working diligently to raise public awareness about the dangers of counterfeit products; working collaboratively with wholesalers, customs offices and law enforcement agencies to increase inspection coverage, monitor distribution channels and improve surveillance of distributors; and working with other members of an international trade association of agrochemical companies to promote initiatives to combat counterfeiting activity. No assurance can be given, however, that Corteva's efforts and the efforts of others will be entirely successful, and the presence of counterfeit products may continue to increase.

Risks Related to the Corteva Separation

In connection with the Corteva Separation the company has assumed, and agreed to indemnify DuPont and Dow for, certain liabilities. If the company is required to make payments pursuant to these indemnities, the company may need to divert cash to meet those obligations and its financial results could be negatively impacted. In addition, DuPont and Dow have agreed to indemnify Corteva for certain liabilities. These indemnities may not be sufficient to insure the company against the full amount of liabilities it incurs, and DuPont and/or Dow, and/or their historical separated businesses, may not be able to satisfy their indemnification obligations in the future.

Pursuant to the Separation Agreement, the Employee Matters Agreement and the Tax Matters Agreement with DuPont and Dow, the company agreed to assume, and indemnify DuPont and Dow for, certain liabilities for uncapped amounts, which may include, among other items, associated defense costs, settlement amounts and judgments, as discussed further in Note 15 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the Consolidated Financial Statements, and Part I - Item 3 - Legal Proceedings. Payments pursuant to these indemnities may be significant and could negatively impact the company's business, particularly indemnities relating to certain litigation for Historical DuPont operations or its actions that could impact the tax-free nature of the Corteva Distribution. Third parties could also seek to hold the company responsible for any of the liabilities allocated to DuPont and Dow, including those related to DowDuPont's specialty products and/or materials science businesses, respectively, and those related to discontinued and/or divested businesses and operations of Historical Dow, which have been allocated to Dow. DuPont and/or Dow, as applicable, have agreed to indemnify Corteva for such liabilities, but such indemnities may not be sufficient to protect the company against the full amount of such liabilities. In addition, DuPont and/or Dow, as applicable, may not fully satisfy their indemnification obligations with respect to the liabilities the company incurs. Even if the company

ultimately succeeds in recovering from DuPont and/or Dow, as applicable, any amounts for which the company is held liable, the company may be temporarily required to bear these losses itself.

Additionally, the company generally has assumed and is responsible for the payment of its share of (i) certain liabilities of DowDuPont relating to, arising out of or resulting from certain general corporate matters of DowDuPont, (ii) certain liabilities of Historical DuPont relating to, arising out of or resulting from general corporate matters of Historical DuPont and discontinued and/or divested businesses and operations of Historical DuPont, including its Performance Chemicals spin-off, Chemours, and (iii) certain separation expenses not otherwise allocated to DuPont or Dow (or allocated specifically to Corteva) pursuant to the Corteva Separation Agreement, and third parties could seek to hold Corteva responsible for DuPont's or Dow's share of any such liabilities. For more information, see Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Consolidated Financial Statements, and Part II - Item 1 - Legal Proceedings. DuPont and/or Dow, as applicable, will indemnify Corteva for their share of any such liabilities; however, such indemnities may not be sufficient to protect Corteva against the full amount of such liabilities, and/or DuPont and/or Dow may not fully satisfy their respective indemnification obligations. In addition, even if the company ultimately succeeds in recovering from DuPont and/or Dow any amounts for which the company is held liable in excess of its agreed share, the company may be temporarily required to bear these losses itself and may not be able to fully insure itself to cover these risks.

Risks related to the satisfaction of these indemnification obligations and temporarily bearing losses may be increased if DuPont's electronics business spin-off, Qnity Electronics, Inc., or if other divested businesses of Historical DuPont (including Chemours) or Historical Dow do not or are unable to cover their liabilities or satisfy their indemnification obligations. Even if Corteva takes legal action to protect its rights with respect to such a transaction, these legal costs may be significant. Each of the above risks could materially affect the company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The company is subject to continuing contingent tax-related liabilities of DowDuPont following the Distribution.

There are several significant areas where the liabilities of DowDuPont may become Corteva's obligations either in whole or in part. For example, under the Code and the related rules and regulations, each corporation that was a member of DowDuPont's consolidated tax reporting group during any taxable period or portion of any taxable period ending on or before the effective time of the Distribution is jointly and severally liable for the U.S. federal income tax liability of the entire consolidated tax reporting group for such taxable period. Additionally, to the extent that any subsidiary of Corteva was included in the consolidated tax reporting group of either Historical DuPont or Historical Dow for any taxable period or portion of any taxable period ending on or before the effective date of the Merger, such subsidiary is jointly and severally liable for the U.S. federal income tax liability of the entire consolidated tax reporting group of Historical DuPont or Historical Dow, as applicable, for such taxable period. On April 1, 2019, the company entered into the Tax Matters Agreement with DuPont and Dow that allocates the responsibility for prior period consolidated taxes among Corteva, DuPont and Dow. If DuPont or Dow were unable or unwilling to pay any prior period taxes for which it is responsible, however, the company could be required to pay the entire amount of such taxes, and such amounts could be significant. Other provisions of federal, state, local, or foreign law may establish similar liability for other matters, including laws governing tax-qualified pension plans, as well as other contingent liabilities.

Risks related to the Vylor Separation

The spin-off may not achieve some or all of the intended benefits.

We believe that, following the spin-off, we will be better positioned to, among other things, allocate financial, operational and capital resources in a manner that reflects the distinct growth outlooks and strategic priorities of our business, pursue differentiated strategies and operating models aligned with our markets and value propositions, sharpen strategic and operational focus across core strengths, establish a tailored capital structure that supports the future capital needs of our business, and adapt more effectively to evolving industry dynamics. However, we may be unable to achieve some or all of these benefits. Following the spin-off, Corteva is a smaller, less diversified enterprise and, as a result, we may be more exposed to industry-specific risks and changing market conditions than we were before the spin-off. The spin-off may also prompt existing stockholders to divest holdings that no longer align with their investment objectives, potentially affecting the trading value of our common stock.

If the spin-off were to fail to qualify as tax-free for U.S. federal income tax purposes, Corteva, and stockholders receiving Vylor common stock in connection with the distribution, could be subject to significant tax liabilities.

The tax opinion issued for the spin-off of Vylor will relied on certain facts, assumptions and undertakings, and certain representations from Corteva and Vylor, regarding the past and future conduct of each business, respectively, and other matters.

Notwithstanding the receipt of the Tax Opinion, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") could determine on audit that the spin-off (or a portion thereof) should be treated as a taxable transaction if it determines that any of these facts, assumptions, undertakings or representations are not correct or have been violated, or that the spin-off should be taxable for other reasons, including if the IRS were to disagree with the conclusions of the tax opinion.

If the spin-off (or any portion thereof) ultimately is determined to be taxable under U.S. federal, state, local tax and/or foreign tax law, then Corteva and Corteva stockholders could incur significant income tax liabilities under U.S. federal, state, local and/or foreign tax law.

Specifically, if the distribution ultimately is determined to be taxable, then a Corteva stockholder that received shares of Vylor common stock in connection therewith would be treated as having received a distribution of property in an amount equal to the fair market value of such shares (including any fractional shares sold on behalf of such stockholder) on the distribution date and could incur significant income tax liabilities. Such distribution would be taxable to such stockholder as a dividend to the extent of Corteva's current and accumulated earnings and profits, which would include any earnings and profits attributable to the gain recognized by Corteva on the taxable distribution and could include earnings and profits attributable to certain internal transactions preceding the distribution. Any amount that exceeded Corteva's earnings and profits would be treated first as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of such stockholder's tax basis in its shares of Corteva common stock with any remaining amount being taxed as a gain on the Corteva stock. In the event the distribution is ultimately determined to be taxable, Corteva would recognize corporate-level taxable gain on the distribution in an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of Vylor common stock distributed to Corteva stockholders on the distribution date over Corteva's tax basis in such stock.

Generally, taxes resulting from the failure of the spin-off to qualify for non-recognition treatment for U.S. federal income tax purposes would be imposed on Corteva or Corteva stockholders. While under the Tax Matters Agreement, Vylor will be obligated to indemnify Corteva against such taxes imposed on Corteva in certain circumstances, there is no guarantee such indemnification will be paid or be sufficient to cover all such Corteva obligations.

We agreed to numerous restrictions to preserve the tax-free treatment of the spin-off for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which may reduce our strategic and operating flexibility.

Our ability to engage in certain transactions could be limited or restricted after the distribution to preserve, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax-free nature of the spin-off. Even if the distribution otherwise qualifies for tax-free treatment to Corteva stockholders, the distribution may result in corporate-level taxable gain to Corteva if the transaction does not meet certain requirements of Section 355(e) of the Code. The process for determining whether an acquisition or issuance of shares triggering these provisions has occurred, the extent to which any such acquisition or issuance results in a change of ownership and the cumulative effect of any such acquisition or issuance together with any prior acquisitions or issuances is complex, inherently factual and subject to interpretation of the facts and circumstances of a particular case. These restrictions may significantly limit our ability to pursue certain strategic transactions or other transactions that we may believe to otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders or that might increase the value of our business.

We may be held liable to Vylor if we fail to perform under our agreements with Vylor, and the performance of such services may negatively affect our business and operations.

In connection with the spin-off, we and Corteva (which we refer to, after the spin-off, as New Corteva), and/or certain of our respective affiliates, will enter into various agreements, including but not limited to, the Tax Matters Agreement, the Employee Matters Agreement, the Transition Services Agreements, the Intellectual Property Matters Agreement, and certain other commercial agreements. These agreements will provide for the performance of certain services or the provision of goods by each of Vylor and New Corteva for the benefit of the other for a period of time after the spin-off. If we do not satisfactorily perform our obligations under these agreements, we may be held liable for any resulting losses suffered by Vylor subject to certain limits. In addition, during the transition support periods under the transition arrangements, our management and employees may be required to divert their attention away from our business in order to provide services to Vylor, which could adversely affect our business.

Restrictions under the Intellectual Property Matters Agreement will limit our ability to develop and commercialize certain products and services and/or prosecute, maintain and enforce certain intellectual property.

We will be dependent on Vylor to maintain and enforce the intellectual property licensed to us under the Intellectual Property Matters Agreement. For example, Vylor will be responsible for filing, prosecuting and maintaining (at their discretion) their intellectual property licensed to us. Vylor will also have the first right to enforce their intellectual property licensed to us. If

Vylor fails to fulfill its obligations or chooses not to enforce the intellectual property licensed to us under the Intellectual Property Matters Agreement, we may not be able to prevent competitors from making, using and selling competitive products and services.

In addition, our use of the intellectual property licensed to us under the Intellectual Property Matters Agreement is restricted to certain fields, which could limit our ability to develop and commercialize certain products and services. For example, the licenses granted to us under the Intellectual Property Matters Agreement will not extend to all fields of use that we may in the future decide to enter into. These restrictions may make it more difficult, time consuming and/or expensive for us to develop and commercialize certain new products and services, or may result in certain of our products or services being later to market than those of our competitors.

We and Vylor will be allocated, and we and Vylor will mutually indemnify each other for, certain liabilities in connection with the spin-off, the payments in respect of which could be significant and could negatively impact our business.

Pursuant to the Separation and Distribution Agreement between and certain other agreements entered into in connection with the spin-off, we are allocated, and must indemnify Vylor for, certain liabilities for uncapped amounts, which could include, among other items, associated defense costs, settlement amounts and judgments. Payments pursuant to these indemnities could be significant and could negatively impact our business.

Third parties could also seek to hold us responsible for any of the liabilities allocated to Vylor. Vylor will agree in such agreements to indemnify us for any such liabilities, but such indemnities may not be sufficient to protect us against the full amount of all such liabilities. Even if we ultimately succeed in recovering from Vylor any amounts for which we are held liable, we may be temporarily required to bear these losses ourselves. Each of these risks could negatively affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The spin-off, including certain internal reorganization transactions undertaken by us in connection therewith, will expose us to potential liabilities arising out of state and federal fraudulent conveyance laws and legal distribution requirements.

Although each of the Corteva board of directors, EIDP board of directors and Vylor board of directors received a solvency opinion from an independent appraisal firm the spin-off, including certain internal reorganization transactions undertaken by Corteva in connection therewith, has and could continue to be challenged under various state and federal fraudulent conveyance laws. Fraudulent conveyances or transfers are generally defined to include transfers made or obligations incurred with the actual intent to hinder, delay or defraud current or future creditors or transfers made or obligations incurred for less than reasonably equivalent value when the debtor was insolvent, or that rendered the debtor insolvent, inadequately capitalized or unable to pay its debts as they become due. Any unpaid creditor could claim that Corteva, EIDP or Vylor did not receive fair consideration or reasonably equivalent value in the spin-off or related transactions and that the spin-off or related transactions left Corteva, EIDP or Vylor, as applicable, insolvent, inadequately capitalized or unable to pay its debts as they become due, or that Corteva, EIDP or Vylor intended or believed that it would incur debts beyond its ability to pay such debts as they mature. Additionally, the solvency opinions received by Corteva, EIDP and Vylor will be based on the facts and circumstances known at the time of their issuance. Any subsequent changes to the environmental, litigation or other liabilities allocated to Corteva in the spin-off could increase the chance of a fraudulent conveyance claims.

None of historical Corteva's financial information are necessarily representative of the results, we would have achieved as an independent, publicly traded company and may not be a reliable indicator of our future results.

The historical information about Corteva in this report includes the Seed business as part of Corteva. The historical financial information of Corteva, the Crop Protection Business supplemental financial information, and the unaudited pro forma financial information included in our reports may not reflect what our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows would have been had we been an independent, publicly traded company comprised solely of the Crop Protection business during the periods presented or what our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows will be in the future when we are an independent company.

This is primarily because prior to the spin-off, the Seed Business was operated under the umbrella of Corteva's corporate organization. This integration has historically permitted our business (or portions thereof) to enjoy economies of scope and scale in costs, employees, vendor relationships and customer relationships. Although we entered into the Transition Services Agreements that will govern certain commercial and other relationships between us and Vylor, those temporary arrangements

may not capture the benefits we have enjoyed in the past as a result of this integration. The loss of these benefits could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition following the spin-off. Other significant changes may occur in our cost structure, management, financing and business operations as a result of the spin-off and our operating as a company separate business. In addition, the unaudited pro forma financial information included in our reports is based on the best information available, which in part includes a number of estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions may prove to be inaccurate, and accordingly, our unaudited pro forma financial information should not be assumed to be indicative of what our financial condition or results of operations will be as a standalone company during the time periods presented nor to be a reliable indicator of what our financial condition or results of operations actually may be in the future.

Item 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table summarizes information with respect to Corteva's purchase of its common stock during the three months ended September 30, 2026:

Month	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of the Company's Publicly Announced Share Buyback Program [1]	Approximate Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program [1] *(Dollars in millions)*
July 2026	—	$ —	—	$ 1,930
August 2026	—	—	—	1,930
September 2026	—	—	—	1,930
Total	—	—	—	1,930

1. On November 19, 2024, Corteva, Inc. announced that its Board of Directors authorized a $3 billion share repurchase program to purchase Corteva, Inc.'s common stock, par value $0.01 per share, without an expiration date. The timing, price and volume of purchases will be based on market conditions, relevant securities laws and other factors.

Item 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

Item 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

Item 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
2.1	Separation and Distribution Agreement by and among DowDuPont Inc., Dow Inc. and Corteva, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit No. 2.1 to Amendment 3 to Corteva's Registration Statement on Form 10 (Commission file number 001-38710), filed on April 16, 2019).
2.2	Separation and Distribution Agreement by and among Corteva, Inc., Vylor Inc., and solely for the purposes set forth therein, EIDP, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Corteva's and EIDP's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission file numbers 001-38710 and 001-00815) filed on October 5, 2026).
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Corteva, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit No. 3.1 to Corteva's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission file number 001-38710), filed on May 2, 2024).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Corteva, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit No. 3.1 to Corteva's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission file number 001-38710), filed on December 21, 2022).
3.3	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of EIDP, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit No. 3.3 to Corteva's and EIDP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission file numbers 001-38710 and 001-00815), filed on May 4, 2023).
3.4	Amended and Restated Bylaws of EIDP, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to EIDP's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission file number 001-00815) dated September 1, 2017).
4.1	Indenture dated as of May 15, 2020, between EIDP, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit No. 4.1 to Corteva, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission file number 001-38710), filed on May 15, 2020).
4.2	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 15, 2020, between E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit No. 4.2 to Corteva's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission file number 001-38710), filed on May 13, 2020).
4.3	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 15, 2023, between EIDP, Inc. and U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit No. 4.1 to Corteva's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission file number 001-38710), filed on May 15, 2023).
4.4	Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 14, 2025, between EIDP, Inc. and U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as trustee. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit No. 4.1 to EIDP's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission file number 001-00815) filed on May 14, 2025).
4.5	Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 20, 2026, between EIDP, Inc. and U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K of Corteva, Inc. and EIDP, Inc. (Commission file number 001-38710), filed August 20, 2026).
4.6	Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 24, 2026, between EIDP, Inc. and U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as trustee (i(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K of Corteva, Inc. and EIDP, Inc. (Commission file number 001-38710), filed September 24, 2026).
10.1	Tax Matters Agreement by and among Corteva, Inc., Vylor Inc. and EIDP, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Corteva's and EIDP's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission file numbers 001-38710 and 001-00815) filed on October 5, 2026).
10.2	Employee Matters Agreement by and between Corteva, Inc. and Vylor Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Corteva's and EIDP's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission file numbers 001-38710 and 001-00815) filed on October 5, 2026).
10.3	Transition Services Agreement by and between Corteva, Inc. and Vylor Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Corteva's and EIDP's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission file numbers 001-38710 and 001-00815) filed on October 5, 2026).
10.4	Intellectual Property Matters Agreement by and between Corteva, Inc. and Vylor Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Corteva's and EIDP's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission file numbers 001-38710 and 001-00815) filed on October 5, 2026).
10.5	Global Master Seed Treatment Supply Agreement by and between Corteva, Inc. and Vylor Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Corteva's and EIDP's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission file numbers 001-38710 and 001-00815) filed on October 5, 2026).
21.1	List of Subsidiaries
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the company's and EIDP's Principal Executive Officer.

31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the company's and EIDP's Principal Financial Officer.
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of the company's and EIDP's Principal Executive Officer. The information contained in this Exhibit shall not be deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission nor incorporated by reference in any registration statement filed by the registrant under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of the company's and EIDP's Principal Financial Officer. The information contained in this Exhibit shall not be deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission nor incorporated by reference in any registration statement filed by the registrant under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File – The Cover Page XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document (included in Exhibit 101.INS)

SIGNATURE

Corteva, Inc.

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.

Corteva, Inc.
(Registrant)

Date: November 12, 2026

By: /s/ Brian J. Titus

Brian J. Titus
Vice President, Corporate Finance and Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

EIDP, Inc.

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.

EIDP, Inc.
(Registrant)

Date: November 12, 2026

By: /s/ Brian J. Titus

Brian J. Titus
Vice President, Corporate Finance and Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

EIDP, Inc.

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF EIDP, Inc.

EIDP, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)

(In millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Net sales	$ 2,458	$ 2,618	$ 13,742	$ 13,491
Cost of goods sold	1,534	1,644	6,624	6,918
Research and development expense	397	351	1,126	1,061
Selling, general and administrative expenses	732	725	2,773	2,632
Amortization of intangibles	159	162	513	485
Restructuring and asset related charges - net	17	30	158	131
Separation costs	99	7	230	7
Other income (expense) - net	(34)	(23)	(266)	95
Interest expense	75	46	158	134
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(589)	(370)	1,894	2,218
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes on continuing operations	(62)	(62)	479	477
Income (loss) from continuing operations after income taxes	(527)	(308)	1,415	1,741
Income (loss) from discontinued operations after income taxes	(41)	(10)	(95)	(87)
Net income (loss)	(568)	(318)	1,320	1,654
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	2	1
Net income (loss) attributable to EIDP, Inc.	$ (568)	$ (318)	$ 1,318	$ 1,653

See Notes to the EIDP Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

EIDP, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Unaudited)

(In millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Net income (loss)	$ (568)	$ (318)	$ 1,320	$ 1,654
Other comprehensive income (loss) - net of tax:				
Cumulative translation adjustments	(51)	4	(173)	873
Adjustments to pension benefit plans	1	(2)	(5)	—
Adjustments to other benefit plans	(5)	(3)	(12)	(10)
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	—	—	1	5
Derivative instruments	40	(16)	5	(60)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(15)	(17)	(184)	808
Comprehensive income (loss)	(583)	(335)	1,136	2,462
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests - net of tax	—	—	2	1
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to EIDP, Inc.	$ (583)	$ (335)	$ 1,134	$ 2,461

See Notes to the EIDP Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

EIDP, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

(In millions, except share amounts)	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,932	$ 4,521	$ 2,509
Marketable securities	1	9	77
Accounts and notes receivable - net	7,491	6,371	7,784
Inventories	5,482	5,667	5,310
Other current assets	980	767	758
Total current assets	17,886	17,335	16,438
Investment in nonconsolidated affiliates	147	160	141
Property, plant and equipment	9,840	9,551	9,633
Less: Accumulated depreciation	5,657	5,331	5,431
Net property, plant and equipment	4,183	4,220	4,202
Goodwill	10,416	10,465	10,512
Other intangible assets	7,845	8,301	8,428
Deferred income taxes	335	320	434
Other assets	2,219	2,044	2,043
Total Assets	$ 43,031	$ 42,845	$ 42,198
Liabilities and Equity			
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	$ 3,988	$ 894	$ 2,685
Accounts payable	4,431	4,398	4,337
Income taxes payable	146	155	254
Deferred revenue	440	3,579	483
Accrued and other current liabilities	2,449	3,223	3,014
Total current liabilities	11,454	12,249	10,773
Long-term debt	3,458	1,686	1,688
Other noncurrent liabilities			
Deferred income tax liabilities	567	251	373
Pension and other post-employment benefits	877	2,434	2,215
Other noncurrent obligations	1,942	1,963	2,041
Total noncurrent liabilities	6,844	6,334	6,317
Commitments and contingent liabilities			
Stockholders' equity			
Preferred stock, without par value – cumulative; 23,000,000 shares authorized; issued at September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025, and September 30, 2025:			
$4.50 Series – 1,673,000 shares (callable at $120)	169	169	169
$3.50 Series – 700,000 shares (callable at $102)	70	70	70
Common stock, $0.30 par value; 1,800,000,000 shares authorized; 200 issued at September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025, and September 30, 2025	—	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	24,699	24,610	24,574
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	2,771	2,207	2,953
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,981)	(2,797)	(2,661)
Total EIDP, Inc. stockholders' equity	24,728	24,259	25,105
Noncontrolling interests	5	3	3
Total equity	24,733	24,262	25,108
Total Liabilities and Equity	$ 43,031	$ 42,845	$ 42,198

See Notes to the EIDP Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

EIDP, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

(In millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2026	2025
Operating activities		
Net income (loss)	$ 1,320	$ 1,654
(Income) loss from discontinued operations after income taxes	95	87
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to cash provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	942	897
Provision for (benefit from) deferred income tax	280	(72)
Net periodic pension and OPEB (benefit) cost, net	(7)	27
Pension and OPEB contributions	(1,567)	(110)
Net (gain) loss on sales of property, businesses, consolidated companies, and investments	3	(17)
Restructuring and asset related charges - net	158	131
Other net loss	441	386
Changes in assets and liabilities, net		
Accounts and notes receivable	(1,372)	(1,659)
Inventories	163	331
Accounts payable	(47)	123
Deferred revenue	(3,130)	(2,824)
Other assets and liabilities	(1,157)	105
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities - continuing operations	(3,878)	(941)
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities - discontinued operations	(70)	(28)
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities	(3,948)	(969)
Investing activities		
Capital expenditures	(354)	(369)
Proceeds from sales of property, businesses, and consolidated companies - net of cash divested	10	26
Acquisitions of businesses - net of cash acquired	(43)	—
Investments in and loans to nonconsolidated affiliates	(7)	(7)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	8	68
Proceeds from (payments for) settlement of net investment hedge	—	(56)
Other investing activities, net	(4)	(17)
Cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(390)	(355)
Financing activities		
Net change in borrowings (less than 90 days)	3,264	1,119
Net payments from (advances to) Parent on in-house banking arrangement	—	129
Proceeds from debt	2,660	1,643
Payments on debt	(1,059)	(1,116)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	38	75
Dividends paid to Parent	(870)	(1,260)
Other financing activities, net	(44)	(36)
Cash provided by (used for) financing activities	3,989	554
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents	(27)	85
Increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents	(376)	(685)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,725	3,422
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents at end of period	$ 4,349	$ 2,737

See Notes to the EIDP Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

EIDP, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Equity (Unaudited)

(In millions)	*Preferred Stock*	*Common Stock*	*Additional Paid-in Capital*	*Due from Parent*	*Retained Earnings (Accum. Deficit)*	*Accum. Other Comp. Income (Loss)*	*Non-Controlling Interests*	*Total Equity*
2026								
Balance at January 1, 2026	$ 239	$ —	$ 24,610	$ —	$ 2,207	$ (2,797)	$ 3	$ 24,262
Net income (loss)					722		1	723
Other comprehensive income (loss)						(143)		(143)
Preferred dividends ($4.50 Series - $1.125 per share, $3.50 Series - $0.875 per share)					(2)			(2)
Issuance of Corteva stock			17					17
Share-based compensation			(2)					(2)
Dividend to Parent					(627)			(627)
Other - net			(1)					(1)
Balance at March 31, 2026	$ 239	$ —	$ 24,624	$ —	$ 2,300	$ (2,940)	$ 4	$ 24,227
Net income (loss)					1,164		1	1,165
Other comprehensive income (loss)						(26)		(26)
Preferred dividends ($4.50 Series - $1.125 per share, $3.50 Series - $0.875 per share)					(3)			(3)
Issuance of Corteva stock			14					14
Share-based compensation			21		(1)			20
Other - net								—
Balance at June 30, 2026	$ 239	$ —	$ 24,659	$ —	$ 3,460	$ (2,966)	$ 5	$ 25,397
Net income (loss)					(568)			(568)
Other comprehensive income (loss)						(15)		(15)
Preferred dividends ($4.50 Series - $1.125 per share, $3.50 Series - $0.875 per share)					(3)			(3)
Issuance of Corteva Stock			7					7
Share-based compensation			33		(1)			32
Dividend to Parent					(118)			(118)
Other - net					1			1
Balance at September 30, 2026	$ 239	$ —	$ 24,699	$ —	$ 2,771	$ (2,981)	$ 5	$ 24,733

(In millions)	*Preferred Stock*	*Common Stock*	*Additional Paid-in Capital*	*Due from Parent*	*Retained Earnings (Accum. Deficit)*	*Accum. Other Comp. Income (Loss)*	*Non-Controlling Interests*	*Total Equity*
2025								
Balance at January 1, 2025	$ 239	$ —	$ 24,464	$ (129)	$ 2,930	$ (3,469)	$ 2	$ 24,037
Net income (loss)					655		1	656
Other comprehensive income (loss)						198		198
Due from Parent				129				129
Preferred dividends ($4.50 Series - $1.125 per share, $3.50 Series - $0.875 per share)					(3)			(3)
Issuance of Corteva stock			35					35
Share-based compensation			(2)					(2)
Dividend to Parent					(513)			(513)
Other - net					1			1
Balance at March 31, 2025	$ 239	$ —	$ 24,497	$ —	$ 3,070	$ (3,271)	$ 3	$ 24,538
Net income (loss)					1,316			1,316
Other comprehensive income (loss)						627		627
Due from Parent								—
Preferred dividends ($4.50 Series - $1.125 per share, $3.50 Series - $0.875 per share)					(2)			(2)
Issuance of Corteva stock			35					35
Share-based compensation			17					17
Dividend to Parent					(375)			(375)
Other - net			(1)					(1)
Balance at June 30, 2025	$ 239	$ —	$ 24,548	$ —	$ 4,009	$ (2,644)	$ 3	$ 26,155
Net income (loss)					(318)			(318)
Other comprehensive income (loss)						(17)		(17)
Due from Parent								—
Preferred dividends ($4.50 Series - $1.125 per share, $3.50 Series - $0.875 per share)					(2)			(2)
Issuance of Corteva stock			5					5
Share-based compensation			19		(1)			18
Dividend to Parent					(732)			(732)
Other - net			2		(3)			(1)
Balance at September 30, 2025	$ 239	$ —	$ 24,574	$ —	$ 2,953	$ (2,661)	$ 3	$ 25,108

See Notes to the EIDP Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

EIDP, Inc.
Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Corteva, Inc. owns 100 percent of the outstanding common stock of EIDP. EIDP is a subsidiary of Corteva, Inc. and continues to be a reporting company, subject to the requirements of the Exchange Act. The primary differences between Corteva, Inc. and EIDP are outlined below:

- **Preferred Stock** - EIDP has preferred stock outstanding to third parties which is accounted for as a non-controlling interest at the Corteva, Inc. level. Each share of EIDP Preferred Stock - $4.50 Series and EIDP Preferred Stock - $3.50 Series issued and outstanding at the effective date of the Corteva Distribution remains issued and outstanding as to EIDP and was unaffected by the Corteva Distribution.
- **Physical Cash Pooling Arrangement** - A physical cash pooling arrangement exists to which EIDP is a party, along with Corteva and certain consolidated subsidiaries, as more fully described in EIDP Note 2 - Related Party Transactions, to the EIDP interim Consolidated Financial Statements.
- **Dividends -** The Board of Directors of EIDP authorizes and declares a quarterly dividend to Corteva, Inc., from which the proceeds are intended to be used to fund Corteva, Inc. share repurchases and common stock dividends generally during the subsequent quarter.
- **Capital Structure** - At September 30, 2026, Corteva, Inc.'s capital structure consists of 667,304,000 issued shares of common stock, par value $0.01 per share.

The accompanying footnotes relate to EIDP only, and not to Corteva, Inc., and are presented to show differences between EIDP and Corteva, Inc.

For the footnotes listed below, refer to the following footnotes of the Corteva interim Consolidated Financial Statements:

- Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
- Note 2 - Recent Accounting Guidance
- Note 3 - Revenue
- Note 4 - Restructuring and Asset Related Charges - Net
- Note 5 - Supplementary Information
- Note 6 - Income Taxes
- Note 7 - Earnings Per Share of Common Stock - Not applicable for EIDP
- Note 8 - Accounts and Notes Receivable - Net
- Note 9 - Inventories
- Note 10 - Other Intangible Assets
- Note 11 - Short-Term Borrowings, Long-Term Debt and Available Credit Facilities
- Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities
- Note 13 - Stockholders' Equity
- Note 14 - Pension Plans and Other Post Employment Benefits
- Note 15 - Financial Instruments
- Note 16 - Fair Value Measurements
- Note 17 - Segment Information
- Note 18 - Subsequent Events

NOTE 2 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with Corteva

EIDP and Corteva, including certain consolidated subsidiaries (collectively the "Participating Companies"), are party to a physical cash pooling arrangement which facilitates the management of the cash and liquidity needs of the Participating Companies.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, EIDP declared cash dividends to Corteva, Inc. amounting to $118 million and $745 million, respectively. EIDP paid dividends of $129 million and $870 million respectively, to Corteva, Inc. during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, EIDP declared cash dividends to Corteva, Inc. amounting to $732 million and $1,620 million, respectively, of which $372 million and $1,260 million, respectively, were paid to Corteva, Inc. during the periods.

As of September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, EIDP had dividends payable to Corteva, Inc. of $8 million, $133 million and $360 million, respectively.

As of September 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025, EIDP had payables to Corteva, Inc. of $22 million, $27 million and $17 million included in accrued and other current liabilities, respectively, and $105 million, $154 million and $145 million included in other noncurrent obligations, respectively, in the interim Consolidated Balance Sheets related to Corteva's indemnification liabilities to Dow and DuPont per the Corteva Separation Agreements (refer to the section entitled "Guarantees" of Note 12 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the interim Corteva Consolidated Financial Statements, for further details of the Corteva Separation Agreements).