# Corteva Agriscience 2030 Sustainability Goals
# The Land

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

- Soil health is a localized sustainability outcome.

- We plan to work with partners to identify locally-relevant soil health assessment frameworks and specific key indicators. We will use these local frameworks and indicators to conduct baseline assessments and measure progress against the target.

- Validating the economic benefits of different management systems that improve soil health will be a key component of how we ultimately achieve this target.

- Priority cropping systems will vary by region and were determined to maximize positive impact:
    - Africa/Middle East: corn
    - Asia Pacific: chilies, corn, grapes, rice
    - Canada: canola, corn, wheat
    - Europe: corn, oilseed rape
    - Latin America: corn, rice, sugar cane
    - United States: corn, potatoes, rice, tomatoes

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# The Land

*Support water stewardship advances in global agricultural production by 2030:*
- *Help accelerate improvement in nitrogen use efficiency across global agricultural land by 2030*
- *Reduce water consumption while increasing yields on 2.5 million ha of seed production and water stressed agricultural land by 2030 compared to 2020*

- Nitrogen is a key nutrient of interest in water quality initiatives and Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) is a credible indicator for reducing Nitrogen loss. We recognize the importance of Phosphorus to water quality, and will continue to explore metrics to track Phosphorus stewardship globally.
- NUE is calculated as unit of yield divided by unit of Nitrogen applied. NUE increases by optimizing yield and maintaining or reducing Nitrogen applied (includes synthetic and organic Nitrogen).
- NUE was selected as a metric because of its familiarity to and resonance with farmers globally, as well as the availability of historical data at country-level that can indicate whether we are truly accelerating improvement.

- Accelerating improvement is defined as contributing to a rate of improvement that outperforms the trendline.
- NUE country-level trendlines can be calculated using information from public sources:
    - https://www.ifastat.org/plant-nutrition
    - https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1554&context=card_workingpapers
    - http://www.fao.org/tempref/docrep/fao/009/a0787e/A0787E00.pdf
    - http://www.card.iastate.edu/publications/synopsis.aspx?id=1178

- Progress against this target can be achieved through both R&D (developing systems that improve water stewardship) and implementation/tech transfer to farmers and other customers.

- Water stressed agricultural land will be identified using the WRI Aqueduct tool.

- Priority cropping systems will vary by region and were determined to maximize positive impact:
    - Africa/Middle East: corn
    - Asia Pacific: chilies, corn, grapes, rice
    - Canada: canola, corn, wheat
    - Europe: corn, oilseed rape
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# Corteva Agriscience 2030 Sustainability Goals
# The Land

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

- Sustainable management practices will be locally relevant, and will generally align with the core principles of preserving natural resources, supporting people and the community, promoting animal health and welfare, efficiency and innovation.

- Sustainable management practices on grazing land promote the co-existence of livestock and wildlife, while increasing productivity (e.g., technology adoption, stocking rate, rotational grazing).

- We plan to provide expertise, resources, technical and product support (including digital tools), and engagement to enhance biodiversity in each of our six global commercial regions.

- We plan to collaborate with partners to identify local priority areas for biodiversity enhancement. Regional teams will determine the most beneficial initiatives and approaches locally.