

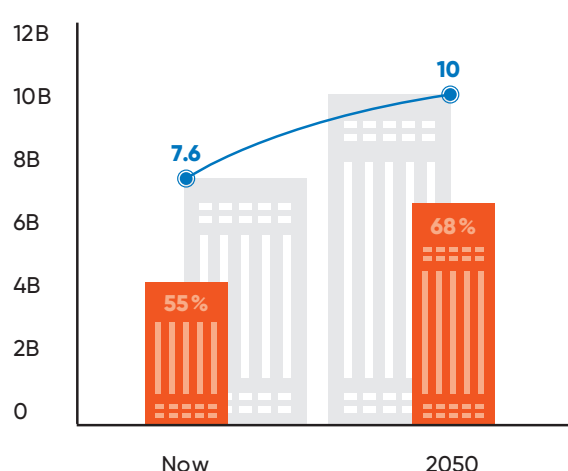
Feeding our Growing World

Agriculture has reached an inflection point. Farmers are trying to meet the global challenge of providing nutritious food for a rapidly growing population demanding healthier food. Growers will have to substantially increase both the quantity and quality of their yields in the coming decades. But environmental constraints threaten their ability to do so. New farming practices and technologies are key to the solution.

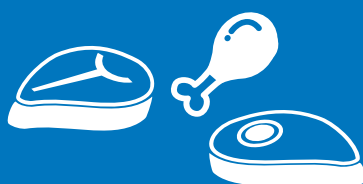
The world's population is growing steadily, and urbanisation is increasing.

 Projected world population (Billions)

 Percentage of people living in cities



As a result, people's overall standard of living will improve, along with the quality of food they eat.



1997: 36.4 kg
2015: 41.3 kg
2030: 45.3 kg

70% Grain



75% Soyabeans



Percentage of total U.S. crop production consumed by cattle, chickens and pigs



At the same time, food is still scarce in large parts of the world...



Nearly 1 in 9 people do not have enough food to lead a healthy life. That's nearly 800 million hungry people.



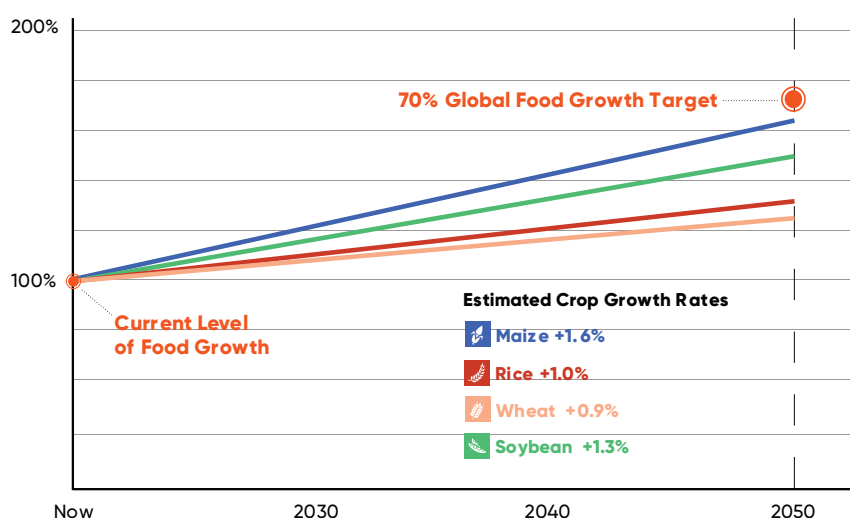
...and yet there should be plenty of food to go around.

But roughly 33% of the food produced in the world for human consumption annually is wasted.



Demand for farms to increase productivity will become greater.

At current levels of waste, farmers will have to grow 70% more food to feed the world's population in 2050. Despite annual gains in crop production, farmers may still not meet the world's growing need for food.



Yet efforts to improve farm productivity are blocked by deteriorating environmental conditions.

Water

70% of the world's supply of fresh water is used to produce food.

Water is scarce in:

- 28% of total worldwide agricultural land
- 43% of the land used for growing wheat
- 35% of land used for corn

Land

69% of agricultural land is losing its productivity because of deforestation, poor farming practices, climate change and urban expansion.

Climate Change

It only takes a 2° F increase in global mean temperature to reduce yields of corn by 7.4%, wheat by 6% and rice by 3.2%.

Feeding our growing population will require a variety of innovation solutions, including:

- More effective, more sustainable farming practices
- New seed and crop protection technologies
- Better, more integrated use of data
- More efficient, less wasteful food distribution systems

If we work together, we can make sure our global food system provides enough food for everyone.

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