Coromandel International Limited

Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Report

2024-25

CONTENTS

CHAIRMAN's MESSAGE

Dear Stakeholders,

Today, we operate in an ever-evolving landscape that demands continuous adaptation and resilience. The principle of co-existence lies at the heart of sustainability, reminding us that it is not only about humanity but also about the countless species that collectively sustain and enrich our ecosystem.

At Coromandel, we recognize our responsibility to protect and safeguard the environment. It is with great pride that I share a significant milestone in our sustainability journey: the release of our first Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Report. This report reinforces our unwavering commitment to preserving nature while building a sustainable and resilient business.

Through this publication, Coromandel aims to maintain transparency on how nature-related considerations are integrated into our operations and how our business interacts with ecosystems at large. In this maiden edition, we have focused on conducting biodiversity screenings across our operational sites, analyzing site-specific dependencies and impacts, and developing a comprehensive management plan that aligns with globally recognized standards.

This report marks the beginning of our endeavor to align our business practices with India's sustainability vision, including the national goal of achieving Net Zero by 2050 or earlier. It is a testament to our belief that economic progress and ecological stewardship must go hand in hand.

I invite all our stakeholders to join us in this pledge to protect our planet and strengthen our collective resolve to create value beyond business.

Arun Alagappan

Executive Chairman,

Coromandel International Limited

FROM THE MD & CEO'S DESK

For us, protecting nature is not just a moral obligation, it is a business imperative. The health of our ecosystems directly influences the resilience of our operations, the security of our resources and the prosperity of future generations. Sustainability for us is not an abstract idea, it is a strategic priority that influences every decision we make.

The release of our first Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Report marks a significant step forward in this journey. This report goes beyond compliance and demonstrates how we intend to embed nature-related considerations into our core strategy and risk management frameworks. Our goal is to lead by example and set new standards for transparency and accountability in the industry

Our vision is clear, to build a business that thrives in harmony with nature. We understand that long-term success depends on the resilience of the ecosystems we operate in. We know that progress cannot be measured by pledges alone. It is defined by meaningful actions that create measurable impact. At Coromandel, this belief drives every initiative we undertake. Our Kakinada operations exemplify this commitment. What was once an industrial site has been transformed into a thriving ecological habitat, now recognized as the largest breeding ground for a variety of bird species in the region. Coromandel aspires to enhance its approach to biodiversity and explore opportunities for improved mitigation measures. This report serves as an important step in that direction, guiding us toward continuous learning and progress in the years ahead.

As we move forward, we invite all our stakeholders to join us in this mission of transformation and impact. Together, we can safeguard our environment and create a sustainable future for generations to come.

S Sankarasubramanian

Managing Director & CEO,

Coromandel International Limited

1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

Coromandel International Limited is a leading agri-solutions providers, with a rich legacy of empowering the nation's farming community since its inception in 1961. As part of the Murugappa Group, the Company offers a comprehensive portfolio encompassing crop nutrition, crop protection, specialty nutrients, bio-products, and advisory services designed to enhance agricultural productivity and promote long-term farm resilience.

The Company operates through a diversified business model comprising Nutrient and Allied Businesses, Crop Protection, and Retail, delivering integrated solutions across the agricultural value chain. Its strong manufacturing footprint includes 18 strategically located plants, complemented by an extensive rural distribution network of over 900 retail outlets across key states such as Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra. These retail centres serve as one-stop solutions for farmers, providing timely access to agri-inputs, soil testing, mechanization support, diagnostics, and personalized advisory services.

To strengthen its commitment towards biodiversity, the company has a policy that reflects its commitment to protecting ecosystems and promoting sustainable practices across its operations and supply chain. The policy emphasizes integrating biodiversity considerations into strategic decision-making, conducting risk assessments, and setting measurable targets to safeguard and enhance natural habitats. It outlines actions such as avoiding deforestation, supporting reforestation, adopting bio-remediation technologies, and monitoring sensitive species. Through collaboration with stakeholders, awareness programs, and adherence to mitigation principles, Coromandel aims to minimize environmental impact and work toward achieving a net positive effect on biodiversity by 2050.

Coromandel
FUTURE POSITIVE

Biodiversity and No Deforestation Policy

As a leading Agri-solutions provider in India, Coromandel International Limited (hereinafter referred to "Coromandel", "the Company") constantly operates and transacts in an environment that closely impacts the ecology and touches the society at large. It recognises its responsibility towards maintaining the ecological balance and protect environment and the biodiversity. Coromandel implements its Biodiversity and No Deforestation Policy ("the Policy") to identify and understand the potential impacts and dependencies of its business on biodiversity and the broader environmental ecosystem. Through this policy the Company strives to set continual improvement objectives and targets and review these periodically to ensure that these are being met at the individual unit level and the corporate level.

Scope:

This policy extends to all our own operations, including subsidiaries, joint ventures, acquisitions, mergers and is applicable to all employees, business partners and suppliers associated with the Company.

Commitment:

Coromandel recognizes the importance of Biodiversity and strives to identify and implement appropriate actions within the company and supply chains, as well as collaborate with its stakeholders to protect and enhance it. Its aim is "To protect and create Positive impact on Biodiversity". This will be accomplished by putting in place a biodiversity management framework that is in accordance with the applicable law. This policy takes a forward-looking approach and outlines a clear vision for businesses across the company.

The Company is committed to:

- Identify, engage, and collaborate with key biodiversity stakeholders to incorporate their knowledge, perceptions, and guidance into its biodiversity management.
- Integrate biodiversity into the Company's internal strategic and decision-making processes, as well as risk assessment, management, and reporting.
- Protect forests to the best of its capability & avoid deforestation measures for all activities in its operations.

In its inaugural report, Coromandel adopts the LEAP framework to systematically assess its operational sites and evaluate nature-related risks and opportunities. The report is structured around the 14 recommendations of the TNFD, which are organized under four key pillars: Governance, Strategy, Risk and Impact Management, and Metrics and Targets. This approach ensures a comprehensive integration of biodiversity considerations into the Company's decision-making processes, enabling transparency and alignment with global best practices.

2. ABOUT THE REPORT

2.1 Introduction

In September 2023, the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) introduced a comprehensive set of disclosure recommendations designed to help organizations integrate nature-related considerations into their operations and align these with their strategic objectives. The recommendation is structured around 4 key pillars, namely governance, strategy, risk and impact management and metrics and targets. The TNFD builds on the framework established by the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), extending its principles to address nature-related risks and opportunities. It enables organizations to assess and disclose dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities on natural ecosystems alongside financial performance.

Coromandel International Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Coromandel", "CIL", or "the Company"), in its inaugural TNFD report for FY 2024-25, undertakes a comprehensive assessment of nature-related dependencies, risks, impacts, and opportunities (DRIO) across its direct operations. Leveraging the Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare (LEAP) framework, the Company aims to deepen its understanding of how business activities interact with natural resources and ecosystems. This forward-looking report reflects Coromandel's strategic intent to embed nature-related considerations into its core business planning and proactively safeguard biodiversity and habitats within its operational footprint. This report is conceived based on desktop review, assessments and internal discussions.

2.2 Reporting Scope and Boundary

This Report covers disclosures for the period from April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025, in alignment with Coromandel's financial reporting cycle. Its scope covers all business operations across India; however, the Company's key research, development, and innovation facility in Cuddalore is not included in the current risk analysis. Since this facility does not involve any manufacturing activities, there is limited interaction with ecosystem services, making it less relevant for assessing nature-related impacts and dependencies at this stage. The reporting boundary currently covers operations under Coromandel's direct operational control. For activities beyond this scope such as supply chain, product use, and upstream dependencies, the Company plans to evaluate associated nature related risks and opportunities in subsequent phases of its reporting editions.

. The details of the business units covered are as follows:

Nutrient & Allied Businesses

- **Fertilizer & SSP units -** Visakhapatnam (Vizag), Kakinada (Unit I & II), Ennore, Hospet, Pali, Ranipet, Kota, Nandesari, Nimrani, Udaipur
- **Crop Protection Chemical units** - Ankleshwar, Dahej, Jammu, Ranipet, Sarigam
- **Bio units** – Thyagavalli

2.3 Forward Looking Statement

Coromandel has embarked on its initial journey to identify and integrate nature-related considerations into its business practices. This Report contains forward-looking statements on Coromandel's biodiversity commitments, strategic priorities, targets, and future operational and environmental performance. These statements are based on current assumptions, preliminary assessments, and existing regulatory condition. As this is an evolving area, actual outcomes may differ as we continue to refine our approach, enhance data availability, and respond to emerging guidance and stakeholder expectations.

3. THE TNFD OVERVIEW

The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) is a global initiative designed to aid organizations identify, assess, and disclose nature-related risks and opportunities. The focus is to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem considerations into corporate decision-making and financial reporting. It provides a structured approach through its recommendations and the LEAP framework, enabling businesses to evaluate their dependencies and impacts on nature, manage associated risks, and set measurable targets. Further, TNFD seeks to drive transparency and accountability, encouraging companies to align their strategies with global sustainability goals and contribute to protect, restore and safeguard natural ecosystems.

The six general requirements are:

- The application of materiality.
- The scope of disclosures.
- The location of nature-related issues.
- Integration with other sustainability-related disclosures.
- The time horizons considered.
- The engagement of Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and affected stakeholders in the identification and assessment of the organisation's nature-related issues.

The 14 recommendations of TNFD are aligned to the four pillars identified as:




Governance	**Strategy**	**Risk and Impact Matrix**	**Metrics and Targets**
Disclose the organisation's governance of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Disclose the effects of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities on the organisation's business model, strategy and financial planning where such information is material.	Describe the process used by the organisation to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor nature-related dependencies, impacts, risk and opportunities.	Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage material nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

3.1 Materiality Application

For TNFD reporting, Coromandel applies the materiality principle outlined by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), which defines material topics as those representing the organization's most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including human rights. In line with this framework, the Company systematically identifies, evaluates, and manages nature-related issues linked to its business operations, ensuring that these considerations going ahead are integrated into strategic decision-making and risk management processes.

3.2 Scope of Disclosures

For this inaugural report, 17 manufacturing sites have been considered. At this stage, the upstream and downstream value chains have not been included, however, the Company intends to integrate them in the future reporting cycles. Detailed information about the sites and the associate biome and ecoregion are presented below:

S.No	Name of Site	IUCN Biome Classification	Business Details
1	**Ennore SSP**	MT2.1Coastal shrublands and grasslands	Fertilizer & SSP units
2	**Ennore**	MT2.1Coastal shrublands and grasslands	Fertilizer & SSP units
3	**Hospet**	T4.1Trophic savannas	Fertilizer & SSP units
4	**Pali**	T4.1Trophic savannas	Fertilizer & SSP units
5	**Ranipet SSP**	T4.2Pyric tussock savannas	Fertilizer & SSP units
6	**Kakinada**	MFT1.1Coastal river deltas	Fertilizer & SSP units
7	**Kota**	T4.1Trophic savannas	Fertilizer & SSP units
8	**Nandesari**	T4.1Trophic savannas	Fertilizer & SSP units
9	**Nimrani**	T4.1Trophic savannas	Fertilizer & SSP units
10	**Udaipur**	T5.1Semi-desert steppe	Fertilizer & SSP units
11	**Visakhapatnam**	T1.2Tropical/Subtropical dry forests and thickets	Fertilizer & SSP units
12	**Ankleshwar**	T4.1Trophic savannas	Crop Protection Chemical units
13	**Dahej**	T4.1Trophic savannas	Crop Protection Chemical units
14	**Jammu**	T4.1Trophic savannas	Crop Protection Chemical units
15	**Ranipet**	T4.2Pyric tussock savannas	Crop Protection Chemical units

16	**Sarigam**	T1.2Tropical/Subtropical dry forests and thickets	Crop Protection Chemical units
17	**Thyagavalli**	T4.2Pyric tussock savannas	Bio units

Source: IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology

S.No	Name of Site	Ecoregion	Business Details
1	**Ennore SSP**	Godavari-Krishna mangroves	Fertilizer & SSP units
2	**Ennore**	Godavari-Krishna mangroves	Fertilizer & SSP units
3	**Hospet**	Deccan thorn scrub forests	Fertilizer & SSP units
4	**Pali**	Aravalli west thorn scrub forests	Fertilizer & SSP units
5	**Ranipet SSP**	Deccan thorn scrub forests	Fertilizer & SSP units
6	**Kakinada**	Godavari-Krishna mangroves	Fertilizer & SSP units
7	**Kota**	Khathiar-Gir dry deciduous forests	Fertilizer & SSP units
8	**Nandesari**	Khathiar-Gir dry deciduous forests	Fertilizer & SSP units
9	**Nimrani**	Narmada Valley dry deciduous forests	Fertilizer & SSP units
10	**Udaipur**	Khathiar-Gir dry deciduous forests	Fertilizer & SSP units
11	**Vizag**	East Deccan moist deciduous forests	Fertilizer & SSP units
12	**Ankleshwar**	Khathiar-Gir dry deciduous forests	Crop Protection Chemical units
13	**Dahej**	Indus River Delta-Arabian Sea mangroves	Crop Protection Chemical units
14	**Jammu**	Aravalli west thorn scrub forests	Crop Protection Chemical units
15	**Ranipet**	Deccan thorn scrub forests	Crop Protection Chemical units
16	**Sarigam**	Indus River Delta-Arabian Sea mangroves	Crop Protection Chemical units
17	**Thyagavalli**	North Western Ghats moist deciduous forests	Bio units

Source: ArcGIS (ESRI Data)

3.3 Time Horizons

For this report, the Company adopts three-time horizons namely, short, medium, and long term, to address all nature-related considerations. Looking ahead, Coromandel is committed to proactively identifying site-specific risks and developing comprehensive biodiversity management plans for all priority locations identified through ongoing evaluations, ensuring resilience and sustainability in the future.

Time Horizon	Years	Description
Short term	0 to 5 years	The nature related initiatives that can be addressed within a span of 5 years are considered as short.
Medium term	5 to 15 years	The nature related initiatives that can be addressed within a span of 10 years are considered as medium.
Long term	More than 15 years	The nature related initiatives that take time in planning and implementation, can be completed in span of more than 15years are considered under this “Long”.

3.4 Engagement with local communities, and affected stakeholders

Coromandel is committed to advancing its approach to nature-related considerations as part of its long-term sustainability vision. Recognizing the importance of biodiversity in supporting resilient ecosystems, the Company is taking proactive steps to integrate nature into its business strategy. Through this report, Coromandel outlines its plan to conduct site-specific Ecosystem Services Reviews (ESR) to better understand operational dependencies and impacts on critical ecosystem services.

As a leading fertilizer and crop solutions provider, Coromandel acknowledges its responsibility to minimize ecological footprints and safeguard biodiversity. The Company is embedding these priorities into future decision-making, with a focus on developing biodiversity management plans for priority sites and aligning with global frameworks such as TNFD.

Coromandel also follows a robust Stakeholder Engagement Policy, ensuring meaningful dialogue with Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and other affected stakeholders. This engagement process enables collaborative identification of nature-related risks and opportunities, reinforcing the Company’s commitment to inclusive and responsible growth.

4. GOVERNANCE

Coromandel recognizes the significance of a structured governance to create a resilient and sustainable business. It embraces a robust governance framework built on principles of integrity, transparency, and accountability. Governance serves as a cornerstone for sustainable value creation, shaping the Company's approach to financial performance, operational excellence, and environmental and social responsibility. The Board of Directors provide strategic direction and oversight, ensuring that all business decisions comply with regulatory requirements, uphold ethical standards, and reflect stakeholder interests.

Coromandel recognizes the strategic importance of embedding sustainability, climate, and nature-related considerations into core business decisions. The Company has established comprehensive policies that reflect its commitment to environmental stewardship, biodiversity protection, and the highest standards of health and safety. Governance of these priorities is anchored at the Board level, supported by specialized committees that provide oversight and guidance.

Through structured reporting and transparent disclosures, Coromandel ensures that nature-related risks and opportunities are systematically evaluated and integrated into its operational and strategic plans. This approach reinforces the Company's vision for responsible growth, operational resilience, and enduring stakeholder confidence.

4.1 Board Oversight

The Board of Directors provides strategic leadership and oversight for Coromandel's environment, climate and biodiversity commitments, ensuring that nature-related objectives are embedded into the Company's long-term vision and operational framework. The Board's responsibilities include:

The Board intends to guide the implementation of the Company's Biodiversity Policy and work toward ambitious goals such as achieving "No Net Loss" of biodiversity by 2070, in alignment with India's national net-zero aspirations.

The Board plans to integrate nature-related considerations into strategic planning and risk management frameworks, ensuring that biodiversity objectives become a core part of decision-making over time. To enhance focus and accountability, additional Board-level committees are being incorporated to oversee progress on these priorities.

Through this forward-looking governance approach, Coromandel aims to build a structured pathway for biodiversity protection, ecosystem resilience, and stakeholder engagement, reinforcing its commitment to sustainable growth in the years ahead.

Risk Management Committee

Reviews the Company's risk framework, incorporating environmental, sustainability, climate and biodiversity risks into enterprise risk management.

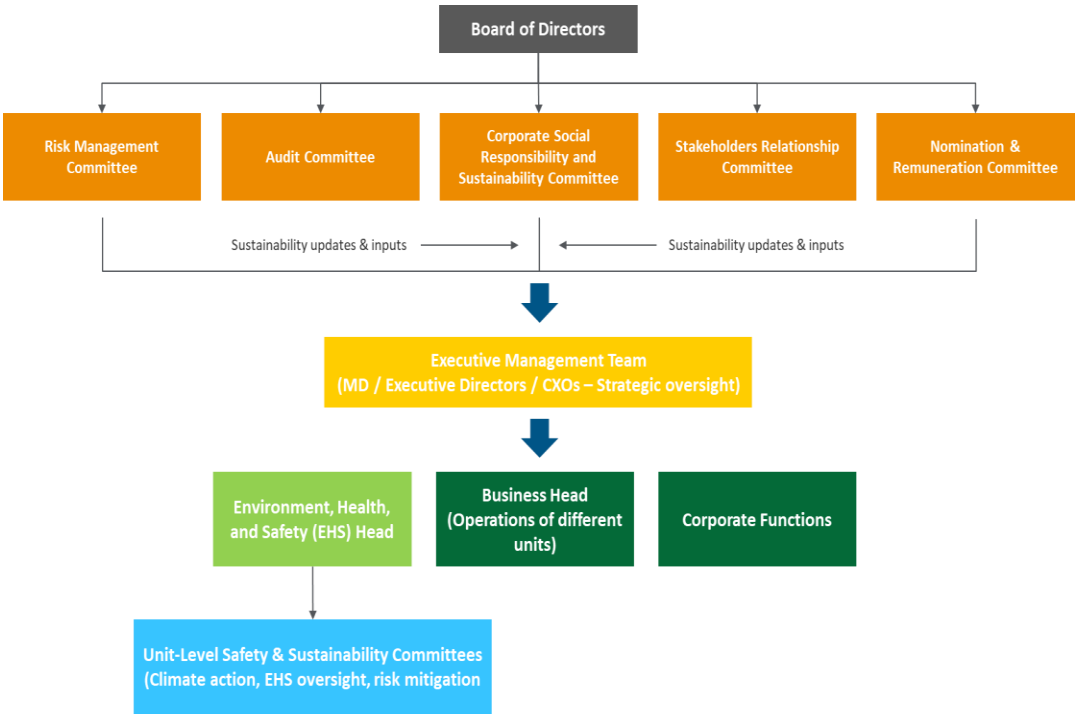
Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability Committee

Guides sustainability initiatives, monitors ESG and sustainability goals, and ensures alignment with regulatory and global standards.

4.2 Management Oversight

Coromandel's management plays a pivotal role in translating the Board's governance and sustainability priorities into action. Business and functional leaders are responsible for implementing sustainability initiatives, monitoring performance, and reporting progress to senior leadership and relevant Board committees.

At the operational level, unit-specific Safety and Sustainability Committees, led by Unit Heads and supported by cross-functional teams, regularly review site performance, identify improvement areas, and escalate critical findings for further action. This structured, multi-tiered approach ensures clear accountability and continuous monitoring of sustainability and risk management across all operations.



4.3 Human Rights and Engagement with Local Communities and Stakeholders

Coromandel International Limited demonstrates a strong commitment to human rights across its operations and value chain. The Company's Human Rights Policy is aligned with globally recognized standards such as the UN Global Compact, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and ILO conventions. This policy applies to employees, suppliers, contractors, and business partners, ensuring zero tolerance for child labour, forced labour, discrimination, harassment, and modern slavery.

Coromandel also follows a Board-approved Stakeholder Engagement Policy and has a structured framework to engage effectively with all stakeholder groups. The approach is anchored in materiality, completeness, and responsiveness, recognising that each stakeholder group has distinct priorities. Insights from these engagements help validate the Company's strategies and performance while shaping future actions and strengthening long-term stakeholder relationships.

Coromandel intends to strengthen its engagement with Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and other stakeholders as part of its long-term sustainability roadmap. The Company plans to integrate human rights considerations into future nature-related risk assessments and biodiversity initiatives. Through structured dialogue and enhanced grievance mechanisms, Coromandel aims to build trust, foster inclusive growth, and ensure that community perspectives shape its approach to protecting ecosystems and achieving sustainability objectives.

Coromandel upholds a strong commitment to responsible stewardship and inclusive value creation, rooted in the Group's philanthropic legacy. Coromandel's CSR strategy channels a portion of annual profits into high-impact programs benefiting marginalized communities and local ecosystems. Aligned with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, initiatives span education, healthcare, livelihood enhancement, rural development, and environmental conservation. Key priorities include women empowerment, vocational training, disaster relief, and sustainability measures such as afforestation, soil and water conservation, and biodiversity protection.

5. STRATEGY

5.1 LEAP Framework

The TNFD recommendations provide a due diligence assessment approach that aids corporates to identify, evaluate and manage their nature dependencies, risks, and opportunities. The Company has adopted the LEAP framework to develop a detailed understanding on nature related aspects.

- Locate your interface with nature.
- Evaluate your dependencies and impacts on nature.
- Assess your nature-related risks and opportunities; and
- Prepare to respond to, and report on, material nature-related issues, aligned with the TNFD's recommended disclosures.

	LEAP Indicators	Coromandel's Approach
Locate	L1. Span of the business model and value chain	Includes Direct Operations of Coromandel spread across 17 units
	L2. Dependency and impact screening	Usage of ENCORE tool ratings for Chemical Sector for the understanding of dependency and impact of nature related aspects.
	L3. Interface with nature	Mapping of Biomes and Ecoregions have been mapped as per IUCN Biomes Topology and Resolve Ecoregions
	L4. Interface with sensitive locations	No sites fall within the proximity of high biodiversity significant areas. A desktop analysis has been conducted to understand the interaction between the sensitive areas and business locations
Evaluate	E1. Identification of environmental assets and ecosystem services	Ecosystem Services Review (ESR) has been conducted for each operational site of coromandel to prioritise ecosystem services.
	E2. Identification of dependencies and impacts (Business Sectors)	ENCORE tool and WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter have been used to understand the dependence and impacts at sector level, i.e. Chemical Sector
	E3. Dependency and Impact analysis (size and scale)	The ESR tool developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) has been leveraged to assess the dependencies and impacts at site level.
	E4. Impact Materiality Assessment	Coromandel has identified the impacts on its direct operations, workforce and local communities as important for the purpose of identification of risk and opportunities
Assess	A1. Risk and Opportunity identification	The risks related to the dependencies and impact have been considered for all units at location level. However, the current analysis does not include any assessment of value chain.
	A2. Adjustment of existing risk mitigation and risk and opportunity management	The Company has initiated its journey toward strengthening its commitment to biodiversity by recently adopting a Biodiversity Policy. Going ahead, the Company aims to develop

		comprehensive Biodiversity Management Plans (BMP) for its priority sites
	A3. Risk and opportunity measurement and prioritisation	The risks and opportunities identified through the LEAP framework will serve as the foundation for the Company's nature-related strategy. Building on these insights, the Company plans to develop Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs) for its priority sites in the coming years.
	A4. Risk and opportunity materiality assessment	For the first edition of the report, we have focused on ecosystem services with high impacts and key dependencies. This approach enables us to identify and prioritize the major risks at a high level for now. The opportunities haven't been addressed in this edition of the report. The Company has also analysed the opportunities at a high level in this report.
Prepare	P1. Strategy and resource allocation	The risk and opportunity management strategies, along with resource allocation plans, will be incorporated into the Biodiversity Management Plans for each site as and when they are developed in the future.
	P2. Target setting and performance management	The Company will set targets to align its biodiversity commitment in the time to come, the next edition of report will cover its target setting better. It is a very nascent in its journey towards biodiversity for now. The Company acknowledges India's national objective of achieving net-zero emissions by 2070 and intends to progressively align its sustainability initiatives with this long-term ambition
	P3. Reporting	The Company will establish specific targets to operationalize its biodiversity commitments over the forthcoming reporting cycles. At present, the Company is at an early stage in developing its biodiversity management approach and is focused on strengthening internal frameworks and capabilities.
	P4. Presentation	The disclosures presented in this report have been prepared in alignment with the intent and structure of the TNFD recommendations, to the extent currently feasible for the Company.

Sector Level nature related concerns

Coromandel with the help of the TNFD recommended tools such as Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks, and Exposure (ENCORE) and WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter to screen and understand the dependencies, risk and opportunities of the chemical sector. The Google Earth pro has also been used to understand the site surroundings and its proximity to any biodiversity significant area if present within 10kms of radius.

Site level nature related concerns

To dive deeper the Company has adopted the Corporate Ecosystem Services Review guidelines introduced by World Resources Institute (WRI). The Ecosystem Services Review is a structured tool that enables companies to

understand how their operations interact with key aspects of the natural environment, including water resources, soil and land quality, air and climate regulation, biodiversity, and the availability of natural materials.

ENCORE Tool:

The ENCORE tool helps the companies to understand how their operations relate to natural systems. It provides a clear view of where business activities rely on environmental assets and where they may create pressures on nature. By linking economic activities to underlying natural resources, the tool allows companies to recognise potential operational and financial risks connected to ecosystem degradation. Below is the analysis of Chemical sector potential dependencies and impacts.

Potential Dependency of Coromandel International Limited (Chemical Sector) on Selected Ecosystem Services		
Ecosystem Services		**Level of Dependency**
Provisioning services	Water supply	High
Regulating and maintenance services	Global climate regulation services	Very Low
	Rainfall pattern regulation services	Medium
	Local climate regulation services	Low
	Air filtration services	Very Low
	Soil sediment retention services	Medium
	Solid waste remediation	Medium
	Water purification services	Medium
	Water flow regulation services	High
	Flood mitigation services	Medium
	Storm mitigation services	Medium
	Noise attenuation services	Very Low
Other regulating and maintenance service	Dilution by atmosphere and ecosystem	Low
	Mediation of sensory Impacts	Very Low

Potential Impacts of Coromandel International Limited (Chemical Sector) on Selected Ecosystem Services [A screening result of ENCORE tool]	
Pressures	**Level of Impact**
Disturbances (noise, light)	Very High
Emissions of GHG	Medium
Emissions of non-GHG air pollutants	Medium
Generation and release of solid waste	Medium
Area of land use	Low
Emissions of toxic pollutants to water and soil	Very High
Emissions of nutrient pollutants to water and soil	Very High
Volume of waste use	Medium

WWF Biodiversity Filter

The tool helps organisations understand where their activities may face higher exposure to nature-related risks. It brings together global information on ecosystems, species, and local environmental pressures to create an easy-to-interpret picture of how sensitive a location is from a biodiversity perspective.

Dependency Category	Biodiversity Risk Filter Indicator	Level of Dependency
Provisioning Services	Water Availability	High
	Forest Productivity and Distance to Markets	Not Applicable
	Limited Wild Flora & Fauna Availability	Very Low
	Limited Marine Fish Availability	Not Applicable
Regulating & Supporting Services - Enabling	Soil Condition	Not Applicable
	Water Condition	Medium
	Air Condition	Medium
	Ecosystem Condition	Not Applicable
	Pollination	Not Applicable
Regulating Services - Mitigating	Landslides	Medium
	Wildfire Hazard	Medium
	Plant/Forest/Aquatic Pests and Diseases	Not Applicable
	Herbicide Resistance	Not Applicable
	Extreme Heat	Medium
	Tropical Cyclones	Medium
Cultural services	Natural & Cultural Resources	Not Applicable
Additional Reputational Factors	Media Scrutiny	High
	Political Situation	Low
	Sites of International Interest	Low
	Risk Preparation	Low

Impact Category	Biodiversity Risk Filter Indicator	Level of Impact
Pressures on Biodiversity	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	Very Low
	Forest Canopy Loss	Very Low
	Invasives	Not Applicable
	Pollution	Very High
Environmental Factors	Protected/Conserved Areas	Medium
	Key Biodiversity Areas	Low
	Other Important Delineated Areas	Low
	Ecosystem Condition	Low
	Range Rarity	Very Low
Socioeconomic Factors	Indigenous Peoples (IPs); Local Communities (LCs) Lands and Territories	Medium

	Resource Scarcity: Food - Water - Air	Very Low
	Labor/Human Rights	Low
	Financial Inequality	Low

Site Level Analysis:

To understand the relationship between the Company's operations and the surrounding ecosystems, dependencies and impacts were first assessed at the sector level. For site-specific evaluation, a more detailed analysis was undertaken using the Ecosystem Services Review Tool to examine how each site interacts with key ecosystem services, including provisioning, regulating and cultural services. This assessment provided a clearer view of the potential risks and opportunities linked to the Company's activities. Dependencies were categorised as high, medium or low, and impacts were classified as positive or negative to support structured analysis and informed decision-making. This approach enables the Company to understand and identify priority areas for future action in its journey to strengthen and expands its nature-related management practices over time.

This assessment has been carried out at the site level, focusing on the specific characteristics of each location. It is important to note that the Ennore and Ranipet locations each comprise two sites. However, for the current analysis, both sites within each location demonstrate similar conditions and outcomes. Accordingly, the table presents a single consolidated representation for these locations.

Dependencies of Coromandel International Limited Business Operations on Provisioning Ecosystem Services														
Site ↓	Crops	Livestock	Capture Fisheries	Aquaculture	Wild Foods	Timber & Wood Fiber	Fibers & Resins	Animal Skins	Sand	Ornamental	Biomass Fuel	Freshwater	Genetic Resources	Biochemicals / Natural Medicines
Ennore	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L
Ranipet	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L
Kakinada	H	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L
Hospet	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	L
Pali	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	L
Kota	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	M	L
Udaipur	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	M	L

Ankleshwar	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L
Dahej	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L
Nandesari	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L
Sarigam	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L
Nimrani	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	M	L
Visakhapatnam	H	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L
Jammu	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	L
Thyagavalli	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	M	L

Summary: The data indicates that crops and freshwater are the two most critical dependencies across all sites. As a fertilizer manufacturer, the company's business is inherently tied to agricultural output, higher crop production directly drives fertilizer demand, making this a central dependency. Likewise, freshwater is essential for production processes, and any scarcity has an immediate impact on operational continuity.

Sites showing medium dependency reflect relatively lower consumption levels, which naturally reduces their reliance on these inputs. Meanwhile, coastal locations such as Visakhapatnam and Kakinada exhibit medium dependency on coastal ecosystems, reflecting the role these environments play in supporting local livelihoods and secondary activities.

Dependencies of Coromandel International Limited Business Operations on Regulating and Cultural Ecosystem Services														
Site ↓	**Air Quality**	**Global Climate Regulation**	**Regional / Local Climate Regulation**	**Regulation of Water Timing & Flows**	**Erosion Control**	**Water Purification & Waste Treatment**	**Disease Mitigation**	**Soil Quality**	**Pest Mitigation**	**Pollination**	**Natural Hazard Mitigation**	**Recreation & Ecotourism**	**Ethical & Spiritual Values**	**Educational & Inspirational Values**
Ennore	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	H	L	M	M	L	L	L
Ranipet	L	L	M	H	L	M	L	H	L	M	L	L	L	L

Kakinada	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	H	L	M	M	L	L	L
Hospet	L	L	L	H	L	M	L	H	M	M	L	L	L	L
Pali	L	L	M	H	L	M	L	H	M	M	L	L	L	L
Kota	L	L	M	H	L	M	L	H	M	M	L	L	L	L
Udaipur	L	L	M	H	L	M	L	H	M	M	L	L	L	L
Ankleshwar	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	H	L	M	L	L	L	L
Dahej	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	H	L	M	M	L	L	L
Nandesari	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	H	L	M	L	L	L	L
Sarigam	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	H	L	M	L	L	L	L
Nimrani	L	L	M	H	L	M	L	H	M	M	L	L	L	L
Visakhapatnam	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	H	L	M	M	L	L	L
Jammu	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	H	M	L	L	L	M	M
Thyagavalli	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	H	M	M	L	L	L	L

Summary: The table indicates that Coromandel's operations are dependent on soil quality, as good quality of soil boots the crops and production and ultimately interlinked with Company's operations

Impacts of Coromandel International Limited Business Operations on Provisioning Ecosystem Services														
Site ↓	**Crops**	**Livestock**	**Capture Fisheries**	**Aquaculture**	**Wild Foods**	**Timber & Wood Fiber**	**Fibers & Resins**	**Animal Skins**	**Sand**	**Ornamental**	**Biomass Fuel**	**Freshwater**	**Genetic Resources**	**Biochemicals / Natural Medicines**
Ennore	H–	L–	H–	H–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	H–	L–	L–
Ranipet	H–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	H–	L–	L–
Kakinada	H–	L–	H–	H–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	H–	L–	L–

Hospet	M+	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	M–	L–	L–
Pali	M+	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	H–	L–	L–
Kota	M+	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	H–	L–	L–
Udaipur	M+	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	H–	L–	L–
Ankleshwar	H–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	H–	L–	L–
Dahej	H–	L–	M-	M–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	H–	L–	L–
Nandesari	H–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	H–	L–	L–
Sarigam	H–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	H–	L–	L–
Nimrani	M+	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	H–	L–	L–
Visakhapatnam	H–	L–	H–	H–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	H–	L–	L–
Jammu	M+	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	M–	L–	L–
Thyagavalli	M+	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	L–	H–	L–	L–

Summary: The table indicates that Coromandel's operations may have the potential to strongly harm crop production, mainly through overuse of fertilizers and pesticides that degrade soil, water, and crop health. The operations are also water intrinsic hence the impact on freshwater is also high.

Impacts of Coromandel International Limited Business Operations on Regulating and Cultural Ecosystem Services														
Site ↓	**Air Quality**	**Global Climate Regulation**	**Regional / Local Climate Regulation**	**Regulation of Water Timing & Flows**	**Erosion Control**	**Water Purification & Waste Treatment**	**Disease Mitigation**	**Soil Quality**	**Pest Mitigation**	**Pollination**	**Natural Hazard Mitigation**	**Recreation & Ecotourism**	**Ethical & Spiritual Values**	**Educational & Inspirational Values**
Ennore	H–	H–	M–	M–	L–	H–	M–	H–	L–	M–	M–	L–	L–	M–

Ranipet	H–	H–	M–	H–	L–	M+	M–	H–	L–	M–	L–	L–	L–	L–
Kakinada	H–	H–	M–	M–	L–	H–	M–	H–	L–	M–	M–	L–	L–	M–
Hospet	M–	M–	M–	M–	L–	M+	L–	M+	L–	M–	L–	L–	L–	M–
Pali	M–	M–	M–	H–	L–	M+	L–	M+	L–	M–	L–	L–	L–	L–
Kota	M–	M–	M–	H–	L–	M+	L–	M+	L–	M–	L–	L–	L–	L–
Udaipur	M–	M–	M–	H–	L–	M+	L–	M+	L–	M–	L–	M–	L–	M–
Ankleshwar	H–	H–	L–	L–	L–	M+	M–	H–	L–	M–	L–	L–	L–	L–
Dahej	H–	H–	M–	M–	L–	M+	M–	H–	L–	M–	L–	L–	L–	L–
Nandesari	H–	H–	M–	M–	L–	M+	M–	H–	L–	M–	L–	L–	L–	L–
Sarigam	H–	H–	M–	M–	L–	M+	M–	H–	L–	M–	L–	L–	L–	L–
Nimrani	M–	M–	M–	H–	L–	M+	L–	M+	L–	M–	L–	L–	L–	L–
Visakhapatnam	H–	H–	M–	M–	L–	M+	M–	H–	L–	M–	L–	L–	L–	M–
Jammu	M–	M–	L–	M–	L–	M–	L–	M+	L–	L–	L–	M–	M–	M–
Thyagavalli	M–	M–	L–	M–	L–	M+	L–	M+	L–	M–	L–	L–	L–	L–

Summary: The Company has moderate impact on water purification and waste treatment as it operates Zero Liquid Discharge systems across its manufacturing locations, substantially reducing direct impacts on natural water purification and waste treatment services. However, at coastal locations, large-scale operations and proximity to sensitive marine ecosystems mean that any indirect impacts such as salt, sludge handling, storage risks have greater environmental consequences. The operations are linked with emissions and specially in industrial regions it has greater impact.

Summary of Sites with High and Medium Dependencies and Impacts through ESR				
Sites	**Category**	**Indicators**	**Dependency**	**Impact**
Ennore	Provisioning	Crops	H	H–
		Freshwater	H	H–
	Regulating	Regulation of Water Timing & Flows	M	M–
		Water Purification & Waste Treatment	M	H–
		Soil Quality	H	H–
		Pollination	M	M–
		Natural Hazard Mitigation	M	M–
Ranipet	Provisioning	Crops	H	H–
		Freshwater	H	H–
	Regulating	Regional / Local Climate Regulation	M	M–
		Regulation of Water Timing & Flows	H	H–
		Water Purification & Waste Treatment	M	M+
		Soil Quality	H	H–
		Pollination	M	M–
Kakinada	Provisioning	Crops	H	H–
		Capture Fisheries	M	H–
		Aquaculture	M	H–
		Freshwater	H	H–
	Regulating	Regulation of Water Timing & Flows	M	M–
		Water Purification & Waste Treatment	M	H–
		Soil Quality	H	H–
		Pollination	M	M–
		Natural Hazard Mitigation	M	M–
Hospet	Provisioning	Crops	H	M+
		Freshwater	M	M–
	Regulating	Regulation of Water Timing & Flows	H	M–
		Water Purification & Waste Treatment	M	M+
		Soil Quality	H	M+
		Pollination	M	M–
Pali	Provisioning	Crops	H	M+
		Freshwater	M	H–
	Regulating	Regional / Local Climate Regulation	M	M–
		Regulation of Water Timing & Flows	H	H–
		Water Purification & Waste Treatment	M	M+
		Soil Quality	H	M+
		Pollination	M	M–
Kota	Provisioning	Crops	H	M+
		Freshwater	H	H–
	Regulating	Regional / Local Climate Regulation	M	M–
		Regulation of Water Timing & Flows	H	H–
		Water Purification & Waste Treatment	M	M+

		Soil Quality	H	M+
		Pollination	M	M–
Udaipur	Provisioning	Crops	H	M+
		Freshwater	H	H–
	Regulating	Regional / Local Climate Regulation	M	M–
		Regulation of Water Timing & Flows	H	H–
		Water Purification & Waste Treatment	M	M+
		Soil Quality	H	M+
		Pollination	M	M–
Ankleshwar	Provisioning	Crops	H	H–
		Freshwater	H	H–
	Regulating	Water Purification & Waste Treatment	M	M+
		Soil Quality	H	H–
		Pollination	M	M–
Dahej	Provisioning	Crops	H	H–
		Freshwater	H	H–
	Regulating	Regulation of Water Timing & Flows	M	M–
		Water Purification & Waste Treatment	M	M+
		Soil Quality	H	H–
		Pollination	M	M–
Nandesari	Provisioning	Crops	H	H–
		Freshwater	H	H–
	Regulating	Regulation of Water Timing & Flows	M	M–
		Water Purification & Waste Treatment	M	M+
		Soil Quality	H	H–
		Pollination	M	M–
Sarigam	Provisioning	Crops	H	H–
		Freshwater	H	H–
	Regulating	Regulation of Water Timing & Flows	M	M–
		Water Purification & Waste Treatment	M	M+
		Soil Quality	H	H–
		Pollination	M	M–
Nimrani	Provisioning	Crops	H	M+
		Freshwater	H	H–
	Regulating	Regional / Local Climate Regulation	M	M–
		Regulation of Water Timing & Flows	H	H–
		Water Purification & Waste Treatment	M	M+
		Soil Quality	H	M+
		Pollination	M	M–
Visakhapatnam	Provisioning	Crops	H	H–
		Capture Fisheries	M	H–
		Aquaculture	M	H–
	Regulating	Freshwater	H	H–

		Regulation of Water Timing & Flows	M	M–
		Water Purification & Waste Treatment	M	M+
		Soil Quality	H	H–
		Pollination	M	M–
Jammu	Provisioning	Crops	H	M+
		Freshwater	M	M–
	Regulating	Regulation of Water Timing & Flows	M	M–
		Water Purification & Waste Treatment	M	M–
		Soil Quality	H	M+
		Ethical & Spiritual Values	M	M–
		Educational & Inspirational Values	M	M–
Thyagavalli	Provisioning	Crops	H	M+
		Freshwater	H	H–
	Regulating	Regulation of Water Timing & Flows	M	M–
		Water Purification & Waste Treatment	M	M+
		Soil Quality	H	M+
		Pollination	M	M–

Site specific description and high level physical transitional risk analysis

Site	Physical & Transition Risks	Opportunities
Ennore	**Physical risk:** The site shows high dependency on crops and freshwater and moderate soil quality dependence which potentially exposes the site to water stress and disruption of water flows. The Site is also listed as a water stressed region; hence this may affect operations. **Transition risk:** Being in a water-stressed region, the site faces higher regulatory scrutiny and potentially attract stricter environmental regulations, compliance costs, and stakeholder pressure in a sensitive coastal–industrial landscape.	Strengthen water stewardship through recycling and alternative sourcing, expand nature-based coastal buffers, and deepen engagement with communities and regulators to build long-term resilience.
Ranipet	**Physical risk:** High dependency on freshwater, soil quality, and water timing & flows exposes this site to chronic water scarcity, climate variability, and disruption of water, which could impact operational continuity and agricultural linkages. **Transition risk:** Being in a water-stressed region, the site faces higher regulatory scrutiny, stricter water use restrictions, and greater stakeholder expectations, making sustainable water management critical to reduce compliance and reputational risks.	Implement integrated water-resource management, promote soil-health improvements, and adopt transparent sustainability metrics to support regulatory compliance.
Kakinada	**Physical risk:** High dependency on freshwater, crops, soil quality, fisheries and aquaculture may potentially expose the site to cyclones, flooding, sea-level rise, and water quality deterioration, which could disrupt	Expand mangroves and wetland buffers, enhance coastal-risk monitoring, and continue

	operations and surrounding livelihoods despite the efforts made by the company to restored wetland and green belt. **Transition risk:** As environmental regulations around coastal protection, water quality, and biodiversity become stricter, the Kakinada site may need continued investments to meet evolving standards. The Birds Paradise initiative helps lower regulatory and reputational risk, but ongoing compliance and stakeholder expectations will still require sustained environmental management efforts.	biodiversity conservation efforts to support long-term resilience.
Hospet	**Physical risk:** The Site shows high dependency on crops, soil quality, and water timing and flows which makes it vulnerable to drought, water scarcity, and soil degradation, which may potentially affect operational continuity and crop-related business outcomes. **Transition risk:** The site's significant impacts on soil and water resources may expose it to stricter environmental regulations, compliance requirements, and stakeholder scrutiny, requiring continued investment in sustainable land and water management practices.	Develop drought-resilient water systems, adopt regenerative soil practices, and improve digital monitoring for environmental compliance.
Pali	**Physical risk:** High dependency on crops, freshwater, soil quality, and water flows make the site particularly vulnerable to drought and chronic water scarcity, which could seriously disrupt operations and reduce agricultural productivity. **Transition risk:** Being in a water-stressed region, the site faces higher regulatory scrutiny, stricter water use restrictions, and greater stakeholder expectations, making sustainable water management critical to reduce compliance and reputational risks.	Build a water-neutrality pathway through watershed restoration and invest in water-efficiency improvements across operations.
Kota	**Physical risk:** High dependency on crops, freshwater, soil quality, and water flows make the site particularly vulnerable to drought, chronic water scarcity, and soil degradation, which may potentially affect fertilizer application effectiveness and crop productivity. **Transition risk:** As a fertilizer manufacturer, the site's operations can impact soil and water quality through nutrient runoff or emissions, exposing it to stricter environmental regulations, wastewater discharge norms, and stakeholder scrutiny.	Promote nutrient-stewardship programs, upgrade treatment systems, and explore sustainable fertilizer innovations.
Udaipur	**Physical risk:** The site is located in a notified water-stressed region with high dependence on freshwater, soil quality, and crop provisioning, making it vulnerable to water scarcity, disrupted flows, and climate variability; however, the ongoing CSR water rejuvenation project is expected to improve local	Scale water-rejuvenation programs into measurable nature-positive outcomes, strengthen water-risk governance, and collaborate with local communities to improve water security.

	water availability and reduce operational risk over time. **Transition risk:** While operating in a water-stressed area continues to expose the site to stricter water-use regulations and stakeholder expectations, the water rejuvenation initiative helps mitigate regulatory, reputational, and compliance risks by demonstrating commitment to water-efficient and nature-positive practices.	
Ankleshwar	**Physical risk:** High dependence on freshwater and soil quality, combined with high negative impacts on water purification and air quality, exposes this site to water stress, pollution-related disruptions. **Transition risk:** The above mentioned significant environmental impacts increase exposure to stricter regulations and stakeholder scrutiny however, the community-led sustainable farming programs and the Sahajivan Krishi Farmers Producer Company support nature-positive practices, lowering regulatory and reputational risks.	Invest in pollution-control technology, expand sustainable farming partnerships, and enhance transparency through nature-related reporting.
Dahej	**Physical risk:** The site relies heavily on freshwater, soil, crops, making it naturally exposed to water stress, coastal erosion, and climate impacts. However, the recently initiated bio-shield and mangrove restoration efforts help strengthen coastal resilience and reduce these risks even though some vulnerability remains. **Transition risk:** By investing in nature-based solutions such as green barriers and mangrove plantations, Coromandel has lowered regulatory and reputational risk this site; however, the site will still need to adapt to evolving coastal, water, and environmental regulations to ensure a resilient business operation.	Continue expanding mangrove and bio-shield initiatives, use climate-risk modelling for infrastructure planning, and deepen coastal-ecosystem partnerships.
Nandesari	**Physical risk:** The site relies heavily on freshwater, crops, and healthy soils, making it vulnerable to water scarcity, poor water quality, and climate variability, which could disrupt operations and agricultural productivity. **Transition risk:** Operating in a region which is over-exploited for water as a resource increases its potential exposure to stricter water-use and environmental regulations, higher compliance costs, and stakeholder scrutiny, emphasizing the need for water-efficient and nature-positive practices under TNFD-aligned transition pathways.	Enhance water-efficiency and reuse measures, participate in collective watershed efforts, and integrate TNFD-aligned nature-risk assessments into decision-making.
Sarigam	**Physical risk:** This site relies heavily on freshwater, crops, and soil quality, making it sensitive to changes in water availability, soil degradation, and climate variability, which could potentially affect operations	Strengthen soil and watershed-restoration initiatives, pursue sustainability certifications, and

	and crop productivity. **Transition risk:** Because the site impacts water, soil, and air quality, it may potentially face increasing regulatory requirements, compliance costs, and stakeholder expectations to adopt sustainable and nature-positive practices.	engage suppliers on nature-positive practices.
Nimrani	**Physical risk:** The site depends heavily on freshwater, crops, and soil quality, making it sensitive to changes in water availability, soil health, and climate variability, which could potentially impact fertiliser production and effectiveness for farmers. **Transition risk:** Because the site affects water, soil, and crop systems, it may potentially face growing regulatory requirements and stakeholder expectations to ensure sustainable, nature-positive fertiliser production practices.	Promote sustainable fertilizer practices through farmer outreach, strengthen water-efficient operations, and enhance nature-related governance.
Visakhapatnam (Vizag)	**Physical risk:** The site relies heavily on freshwater, soil quality, and crops, and also interacts with coastal fisheries and aquaculture, making it vulnerable to water quality issues, soil degradation, and climate variability that could affect fertiliser production and supply to farmers. **Transition risk:** Given its impacts on water, soil, and the coastal ecosystems, the site may potentially face stricter environmental regulations, higher compliance costs, and stakeholder scrutiny, highlighting the need for sustainable, nature-positive fertiliser practices.	Invest in coastal ecosystem management, expand watershed-restoration efforts, and strengthen engagement with coastal communities.
Jammu	**Physical risk:** The site depends heavily on crops and soil quality, making it sensitive to soil degradation and climate variability, which potentially may affect fertiliser production and crop outcomes for farmers. **Transition risk:** Because the site impacts soil and agricultural productivity, it potentially may face regulatory and stakeholder expectations to adopt sustainable practices aligned with TNFD principles.	Build regenerative agriculture partnerships, enhance climate-resilient supply-chain planning, and align disclosures with TNFD principles.
Thyagavalli	**Physical risk:** The site has a high dependency on freshwater, crops, and soil quality and it exposes it to potential impacts of water scarcity, irregular rainfall, soil degradation, and extreme weather, which may potentially disrupt operations and reduce crop yields. **Transition risk:** The site may potentially face regulatory, market, and technological pressures to adopt sustainable water and soil management practices, with potential cost increases and reputational impacts if compliance or sustainability expectations are not met.	Develop a site-wide water-resilience plan, implement soil-conservation measures, and position sustainable performance as a differentiator.

6. RISK AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT

Coromandel operates in a landscape that is becoming increasingly shaped by regulatory shifts, market dynamics, and evolving expectations around nature and environmental stewardship. As these external factors continue to influence operational reliability and long-term value creation, the Company is gradually strengthening its approach to understanding how nature-related dependencies and risks may affect its business. The Company is in process of enhancing its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework to more systematically consider nature-related aspects including dependencies and potential impacts on biodiversity and local environments. This evolving approach is intended to strengthen the Company's ability to identify, assess, and prioritise both physical risks (such as water scarcity) and transition risks arising from regulatory changes, technological shifts, and growing stakeholder expectations. As the Company progresses on this journey, it aims to bring greater nuance and depth to how these nature-related risks are understood and managed over time.

As this integration progresses, the Company is working toward embedding nature-related insights into broader strategic, operational, and environmental decision-making. The Company has a robust policy that strengthens its commitment towards safeguarding biodiversity. It also conducts regular biodiversity assessments to identify sensitive zones and adapt management practices accordingly. With this the Company also understands the need for a structured accountability to address these nature related concerns and hence it has begun to incorporate biodiversity considerations into project planning and site development to prevent ecosystem disruption.

Processes for Identifying and Assessing Nature related risks

The Company has embarked on its journey to better understand how its operations interact with the ecosystems around them and to strengthen its commitment to safeguarding biodiversity. Its biodiversity policy lays the foundation for a more structured approach to addressing nature-related issues and reducing potential impacts. Although the Company is still in the early stages of identifying its biodiversity-related risks and dependencies, it is committed to building a systematic way of managing these issues. Over time, this approach will help the Company assess impacts more consistently, put effective mitigation measures in place, and make nature-related considerations a more integral part of its decision-making.

As part of its evolving approach to understanding nature-related risks and opportunities, the Company initiated a structured, multi-step assessment to build a clearer picture of its ecological context and its interactions with key ecosystem services.

Step 1: Biodiversity Screening

Step 2: Ecosystem Services Review

Step 3: Biodiversity Risk Assessment

In the first step, the Company used IUCN databases and ERIS data to determine the biome topology and ecoregion classification for each operational site. This helped establish the broader ecological setting in which each site operates. To complement this, a high-level desktop assessment was carried out using Google Earth Pro, applying a 10 km buffer around each site. This analysis enabled the Company to review the surrounding landscape, understand the degree of natural habitat in the vicinity, and identify any areas classified as biodiversity significant or sensitive.

The second step focused on reviewing ecosystem services relevant to the Company's business activities. This stage supported the identification of key ecosystem-service dependencies such as water, soil quality, and climate regulation, and potential impacts arising from operations. Tools such as the ENCORE tool and the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter were leveraged to gain a sectoral-level understanding of how the fertilizer industry depends on and influences natural systems.

The third step involved a more detailed, site-level review of dependencies and impacts. This allowed the Company to move beyond sector-level insights and examine how individual facilities interact with local ecosystems and the services they provide. Through this process, the Company began to develop a more nuanced understanding of site-specific risks, such as freshwater availability, sensitivity to crops or local ecosystem degradation, and how these factors could influence operational resilience in the future.

This phased approach has laid the groundwork for the Company's ongoing efforts to identify nature-related risks and opportunities more systematically. As the assessment framework matures, these insights will support more informed decision-making, help prioritise mitigation actions and guide the development of a structured approach to managing biodiversity and ecosystem-related issues across the business.

Risk identification follows a combined top-down and bottom-up approach.

- ❖ At the corporate level, external factors such as regulatory changes, climate-related policy developments, market conditions, and industry trends are monitored.
- ❖ At the plant and business-unit level, operational teams identify site-specific exposures such as extreme weather events, water consumption, water scarcity, emissions requirements, supply chain disruptions, and soil or environmental conditions.

Nature-Related Dependencies, Impact, Risk and Opportunity Assessment Process

As part of its efforts to understand nature-related risks and opportunities, the Company uses the Ecosystem Services Review (ESR) as a practical way to assess how its operations interact with the natural systems around them. Firstly, more than twenty ecosystem services were mapped out ranging from freshwater and soil formation to pollination, and natural hazard protection etc. Then to understand which of these services matter most to the business, the Company's level of dependence on each ecosystem service was assessed.

This was done by answering two questions:

1. **Does this ecosystem service serve as an input or does it enable/enhance conditions for successful company performance?**

Approach- Company considers whether the ecosystem service is essential for its operations—either as a direct input or as something that creates the right environmental conditions for the business to function effectively. If the service is not essential, the dependence is considered low.

2. **Does this ecosystem service have cost-effective substitutes?**

Approach- If the business does rely on that ecosystem service, if the ecosystem service cannot be replaced with a cost-effective substitute then the dependence is viewed as high. For instances when substitutes do exist but come with cost, efficiency, or suitability challenges, dependence is categorised as medium. These answers enable the Company to distinguish between ecosystem services that are fundamental to business continuity and those that are less critical.

To further understand its impacts on nature, the Company followed a process to understand whether its activities change the quantity or quality of a service, either directly or indirectly. If an impact exists, the Company considered whether it was positive, such as improving or restoring a service, or negative, such as reducing water availability or disturbing surrounding areas. It then considered whether this impact makes it harder or easier for others, such as people living nearby or other businesses, to use or benefit from that ecosystem service.

7. METRICS & TARGETS

Coromandel International is strengthening its commitment to biodiversity by closely tracking its environmental performance with clear metrics and long-term goals. The Company focuses on managing its emissions, water use, and waste generation, and uses reliable data to monitor progress and guide decision-making across its operations. These indicators reflect Coromandel's dedication to responsible resource management, continuous improvement, and transparent reporting. Environmental data is captured through internal systems and reviewed regularly to ensure alignment with the Company's sustainability roadmap and regulatory expectations. To reinforce trust and accountability, Coromandel also undertakes independent third-party assurance each year for key parameters such as energy use, greenhouse gas emissions, and water withdrawal, ensuring that stakeholders receive accurate and credible information

The Company has established targets to drive progress across various environmental, social and governance areas and to guide action where it matters most for the business. These targets form an integral part of Coromandel's Sustainability Governance Framework, which oversees performance and ensures accountability at the highest levels. As the business grows and technology, regulations, and operating conditions evolve, the Company may refine or enhance its targets to remain ambitious, relevant, and aligned with its long-term sustainability commitments.

For the purpose of this report, and in alignment with the TNFD disclosure recommendations on metrics and targets, the table below provides a summary of the Company's key targets along with the corresponding metrics used to track progress.

Targets

AIR			
Category	**Focus Area**	**Target**	**Target Status (FY 2024–25)**
GHG Emissions	Reduction in Scope 1 & 2 emissions	25% reduction by 2030 (Baseline year 2022-23)	31% reduction achieved; emissions at 2.47 lakh tCO_2e compared to 3.48 lakh tCO_2e (FY 2022–23)
WATER			
Category	**Focus Area**	**Target**	**Target Status (FY 2024–25)**
Freshwater	Increase share of alternate water sources	20% by 2025	Achieved 32% compared to 13% (Baseline year FY 2022-23)
	Achieve water neutrality in SSP operations	By 2030	Rainwater harvesting initiated at Udaipur; further expansion planned
LAND			
Category	**Focus Area**	**Target**	**Target Status (FY 2024–25)**
Waste	Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Compliance in Plastic Waste Management	100% by 2025.	Achieved 100% compliance with EPR obligations.

Metrics

Metric no.	Driver of nature change	Indicator	Metric	Status
	Climate change	GHG emissions	Aligned to ISSB's IFRS-S2 Climate related Disclosures Standard	Scope 1: **82938 tCO_2e** Scope 2: **164674 tCO_2e** Scope 3: **444691.28 tCO_2e**
C2.1	**Pollution/pollution removal**	Wastewater discharged	Volume of water discharged (m3), A. Total B. Freshwater C. Other	Total water discharged: **286862 KL** **Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD):** Twelve units operate with ZLD systems, ensuring no untreated effluent is discharged externally
C2.2	**Pollution/pollution removal**	Waste generation and disposal	Weight of hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated by type (tonnes). Weight of hazardous and non-hazardous waste (tonnes) disposed of, split into: A. Waste incinerated (with and without energy recovery); B. Waste sent to landfill; and C. Other disposal methods	A. Waste incinerated (w/o energy recovery) - **198.71 MT** B. Waste sent to landfill- **27756.03 MT** C. Other disposal methods- **6621.80 MT**
			Weight of hazardous and non-hazardous waste (tonnes) diverted from landfill, split into waste: A. Recycled/Reused B. Other recovery operations	A. Recycled/Reused- **44587.51 MT** B. Other recovery operations- **15995.42 MT**
C2.4	**Pollution/pollution removal**	Non-GHG air pollutants	Non-GHG air pollutants (tonnes) by type: A. Particulate matter (PM2.5 and/ or PM10) B. Nitrogen oxides (NOx) C. Volatile organic compounds D. Sulphur oxides (SO_X) E. Ammonia (NH_3)	A. Particulate matter - **454.76 MT** B. Nitrogen oxides (NO_2 , NO and NO_3)- **7.67 MT** D. Sulphur oxides - **113.10 MT**
C3.0	**Resource use/ replenishment**	Water withdrawal and consumption from areas of water scarcity	Water withdrawal and consumption (m3) from areas of water scarcity, including identification of water source	A. Total Water- **7029309 m^3** B. Surface Water- **854881 m^3** C. Ground Water- **404176 m^3** D. Third Party Water- **3723469 m^3** E. Sea Water / desalinated water- **2336548 m^3**

Key Initiatives:

AIR	
GHG Reduction initiatives	Coromandel implemented a focused set of initiatives to reduce both direct and indirect emissions during the year. Key measures included: • **Strengthening waste heat recovery (WHR):** Improved utilisation of the WHR system at the Vizag sulphuric acid plant enabled greater in-house power generation, reducing dependence on grid electricity and thereby lowering Scope 2 emissions. • **Adoption of bio-briquettes in SSP units:** SSP plants increased the use of bio-based briquettes as a partial replacement for conventional fossil fuels. This supported lower combustion-related emissions while maintaining process efficiency. • **Upgrading to higher-efficiency equipment:** Several units replaced older motors, pumps, and compressors with energy-efficient alternatives, contributing to reductions in electrical energy consumption and associated emissions. • **Optimised electrical load management:** Plants strengthened real-time monitoring of power demand and optimised equipment scheduling to reduce peak load and avoid unnecessary grid-based electricity consumption. • **Enhancing process automation and controls:** Upgrades to automation and SCADA-based control systems improved process stability, enabling more consistent fuel utilisation and reducing thermal inefficiencies. • **Transition to LED lighting across locations:** Continued replacement of conventional lighting with LED systems helped reduce auxiliary power consumption across manufacturing, utility, and administrative areas.
WATER	
Water Management	• **Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD):** Twelve units continue to operate with ZLD systems, ensuring no untreated effluent is discharged externally. • **Desalination capacity at Vizag:** The operational 6 MLD desalination plant supported reduced dependence on freshwater sources and enhanced supply resilience. • **Increased use of alternate water sources:** The share of non-freshwater sources including treated wastewater, desalinated water, and harvested rainwater rose to 32% during the year. • **Rainwater harvesting and storage:** Multiple sites expanded their rainwater harvesting infrastructure to capture seasonal flows and recharge groundwater. • **Enhanced metering and leak reduction:** Regular monitoring of pipelines, pumps, and storage systems helped identify inefficiencies and reduce avoidable freshwater losses. • **Process water optimisation:** Recovery and reuse of condensate, cooling tower blowdown, and treated effluent contributed to improved recycling performance.

LAND	
Waste Management	• **Comprehensive Waste Mapping-** Completed full mapping of all waste streams to improve visibility, segregation, and targeted action planning. • **Audits and Assessments-** Conducted updated waste audits and facility-level assessments to identify improvement areas and optimise waste handling. • **Technology and Digital Systems-** Invested in advanced treatment technologies and digital tracking tools to enhance transparency and regulatory compliance. • **Circular Economy Focus-** Expanded internal recycling loops and explored ways to convert waste into useful inputs, supporting circular-economy practices. • **Structured Waste Management**- Implemented a systematic approach covering minimisation, segregation, recycling, and safe disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. • **Employee Engagement and Training-** Strengthened awareness and responsible waste practices through employee training and on-site engagement programmes.

8. NEXT STEPS

As this marks Coromandel International Limited's (CIL's) first TNFD-aligned disclosure, the Company recognises that it is at the beginning of a structured journey toward managing biodiversity and nature-related dependencies more systematically. Building on the foundation created through this inaugural assessment, CIL plans to significantly deepen and strengthen its approach in the years ahead.

In the next phase, CIL will work towards enhancing its current biodiversity management practices across operations. This will include developing structured protocols for biodiversity assessments that outline how nature-related data will be collected, analysed, and reviewed consistently. Establishing these protocols will help create a uniform approach across sites and enable better comparison, monitoring, and reporting of nature-related information.

A key priority will be to integrate biodiversity considerations into operational and strategic decision-making. This means that insights from biodiversity and ecosystem assessments will increasingly inform project approvals, expansion planning, procurement, and risk management. Strengthening internal governance around biodiversity will support this integration and help embed nature-positive thinking across business functions.

CIL also plans to develop site-specific biodiversity management plans for all its priority locations.

In the next reporting cycle, CIL strives to undertake deeper, site-level assessments of nature-related risks and dependencies. These assessments will examine how operations interact with ecosystems, the potential risks arising from biodiversity loss, and the opportunities to restore or enhance natural capital. As part of its continuing TNFD journey, the Company shall aim to also set measurable, TNFD-aligned biodiversity targets anchored in recognised metrics. These targets will help track progress, guide prioritisation, and bring greater accountability and transparency to biodiversity performance.

Through these next steps, CIL aims to progressively strengthen its nature stewardship, build internal capabilities, and integrate biodiversity as a core element of its sustainability strategy.

9. ABBREVIATIONS

TNFD	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
LEAP	Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
ENCORE	Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
ArcGIS	Geographic Information System by ESRI
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
SSP	Single Super Phosphate
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
ESR	Ecosystem Services Review
UNGC	United Nations Global Compact
ILO	International Labour Organization
BMP	Biodiversity Management Plan

10. TNFD MAPPING

TNFD Pillar	Description	Disclosure Requirement	Section in Report	Page No.
Governance	Oversight, controls, and management processes for nature-related issues.	Board oversight of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Board Oversight	
		Management's role in assessing and managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Management Oversight	
		Oversight of engagement and human-rights considerations for Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and affected stakeholders.	Human Rights and Engagement with Local Communities and Stakeholders	
Strategy	How nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks & opportunities influence the organisation's business model and strategic decisions.	Identified nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities across time horizons.	LEAP Framework	
		Effects of nature-related issues on business model, strategy	Sector Level nature related concerns	
		Resilience of strategy considering nature-related scenarios.	Site Level nature related concerns	
		Locations of assets and operations in TNFD priority locations.	Scope of Disclosures	
Risk & Impact Management	Processes for identifying, assessing, and managing nature-related risks, including LEAP and monitoring frameworks.	Processes for identifying and assessing nature-related issues.	LEAP Framework	
		Processes for managing nature-related risks and impacts.	Risk and Impact Management	
		Integration of nature-related risk processes with enterprise risk management.		
		Actions taken to address DIROs including stakeholder engagement.	Strategy	
Metrics & Targets	Metrics, indicators, and targets used to measure and track nature-related	Metrics used to assess nature-related issues.	Metrics and Targets	
		Quantitative indicators and performance relating to nature-related issues.	Metrics and Targets	

	performance and outcomes.	Targets related to nature performance and progress.	Metrics and Targets	
		Methodologies, boundaries and data sources used for metrics and targets.	Metrics and Targets	

11. REFERENCES

1. IUCN Classification : https://global-ecosystems.org/analyse
2. Ecoregion Classification: https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?webmap=88b8c0fe4d2a4c71a7eec81f383ff179
3. Encore Tool: https://encorenature.org/en/explore?tab=dependencies
4. Biodiversity WWF Risk Filter: https://riskfilter.org/biodiversity/inform/investigate-industries
5. Ecosystems Services Review: https://www.wri.org/research/corporate-ecosystem-services-review