Coromandel
FUTURE POSITIVE

murugappa

Climate Action Report

FY 2025-26



List of Abbreviations 01

Leadership Messages 07

Message from the Managing Director and CEO 07

Message from the Vice President - EHS & ESG 08

Key Highlights for 2025-26 09

Where We Are in FY 2025-26 09

Achievements in FY 2025-26 11

Roadmap to Climate Action: Coromandel International Limited 13

Our Targets 14

About Us 15

About the Report 17

Reporting Boundary 17

External Assurance 17

Climate Governance 19

Governance Hierarchy 19

Board Engagement and Climate Oversight 19

Committee Overview 19

Climate-Related Competencies 20

Climate-Related Incentives 20

Climate Strategy 21

Climate Commitment and Strategic Ambition 21

Scope-wise Reduction Strategy 21

Scope 1 21

Scope 2 21

Scope 3 21

Low Carbon Technology and Decarbonisation Roadmap 21

Climate Risk Assessment 23

Physical Risk Assessment 24

Physical Risk Assessment of Coromandel International 27

Plant wise Heat Stress Risk of Coromandel International 43

Plant wise Water Stress Risk of Coromandel International 47

Transition Risk Assessment 51

Transition Risk Assessment of Coromandel International Limited 53

Climate Risk Management 59

Physical Risk - Adaptation Strategy 59

Transition Risk - Mitigation Strategy 81

Metrics and Targets 89

Target Overview 89

GHG Emissions: Scope 1,2 and 3 90

Scope 3 Emissions: Category-wise Breakdown (FY 2025-26) 91

Energy Consumption 92

Annexure: Assumptions and Limitations 93

General Assumptions and Reporting Boundaries 93

Climate Risk Assessment 94

Metrics and Targets 95

GHG Emissions Accounting 95

General Limitations 96

TCFD Index 98

FRS S2 Disclosure Index 99



List of Tables

Table No.	Topic	Pg. No.
1=	Overview of Transition and Physical Climate Risks	24
2	Definitions of Risk Category	26
3	Climate Hazard Materiality Assessment Across Coromandel International Manufacturing Facilities	28
4	Baseline (30 years annual average) Climatic Hazards in Coromandel International Manufacturing Facilities	35
5	Climate Risks of Coromandel International Manufacturing Facilities in future projection for Optimistic scenario	37
6	Climate Risks of Coromandel International Manufacturing Facilities in future projection for Business-as-usual scenario	39
7	Climate Risks of Coromandel International Manufacturing Facilities in future projection for Pessimistic scenario	41
8	Projected Workforce Productivity Loss Due to Heat Stress Across Coromandel International Manufacturing Facilities	45
9	Projected Operational Risk Due to Water Stress Across Coromandel International Manufacturing Facilities	49
10	Definitions of Transition Risk and Opportunity Category	53
11	Percentage of Transition Risk & opportunity per Transition Shock	55
12	Transition Risk and Opportunity Rating Matrix for Coromandel	57
13	Adaptation strategies for climate related physical risks on Coromandel's plants	61
14	Mitigation strategies for climate related transitional shocks on Coromandel's Fertiliser and Agrochemical Operations	81
15	GHG Emissions	90
16	Energy Consumption	92



List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
FY	Financial Year
CIL	Coromandel International Limited
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
ISSB	International Sustainability Standards Board
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
TNFD	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
BRSR	Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting
IIRC	International Integrated Reporting Council
ESRS	European Sustainability Reporting Standards
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
tCO_2e	Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
MT	Metric Tonne
GJ	Gigajoule
KL	Kilolitre
TPD	Tonnes Per Day
USD	United States Dollar

Abbreviation	Full Form
ISAE	International Standard on Assurance Engagements
SBTi	Science Based Targets initiative
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
EHS	Environmental, Health, and Safety
IoT	Internet of Things
KRA	Key Result Area
MD & CEO	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CXO	Chief [X] Officer (generic term for senior executives, e.g., CFO, COO)
IEA	International Energy Agency
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
NZE	Net Zero Emissions (IEA scenario)
STEPS	Stated Policies Scenario
APS	Announced Pledges Scenario
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway (used with SSP scenarios, e.g., SSP2-4.5)
CMIP6	Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6
WBGT	Wet-Bulb Globe Temperature

Abbreviation	Full Form
R95p	Total precipitation on days above the 95th percentile (extreme precipitation index)
	Coromandel International Limited
TX	Daily Maximum Temperature
LULC	Land Use/Land Cover
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
ERIS	Environmental Risk Information System
ENCORE	Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
SND	Complex & Specialty Nutrients (business/manufacturing segment)
CPC	Crop Protection Chemical(s)
NPK	Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium (complex fertiliser)
SSP	Single Super Phosphate; also used, in the physical-risk scenario tables only, as shorthand for Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (e.g., SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5, SSP5-8.5)
VFD	Variable Frequency Drive
LED	Light Emitting Diode
HVLS	High Volume, Low Speed (fan)
GI	Galvanized Iron

Abbreviation	Full Form
PUF	Polyurethane Foam
RO	Reverse Osmosis
ZLD	Zero Liquid Discharge
GW	Groundwater
DDC 2.0	Digital Data Centre 2.0
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
Nano DAP	Nano Di-Ammonium Phosphate
DAP	Di-Ammonium Phosphate
PM	Particulate Matter
SOx	Sulfur Oxides
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
NH_3	Ammonia
HF	Hydrogen Fluoride
OCEMS	Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System(s)
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (UK)
CCTS	Carbon Credit Trading Scheme
IGBC	Indian Green Building Council

Abbreviation	Full Form
RE100	Renewable Energy 100 (global corporate renewable energy initiative)
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
LCOE	Levelised Cost of Electricity
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
WOTR	Watershed Organisation Trust
PoS	Point of Sale
AC	Air Conditioning/Air-Conditioned
DG	Diesel Generator
SMS	Short Message Service
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
NACL	NACL Industries Limited
DJSI	Dow Jones Sustainability Index
IMS	Integrated Management System
CMMS	Computerized Maintenance Management System
EMS	Environmental/Energy Management System
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
PLC	Programmable Logic Controller
DCS	Distributed Control System
ETP	Effluent Treatment Plant
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
MLD	Million Litres per Day

Abbreviation	Full Form
RWH	Rainwater Harvesting
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
WSF	Water Soluble Fertiliser
CS_2	Carbon Disulfide
ACC	Plant-area code, Vizag site (not expanded in source document - verify with issuer)
CPP	Plant-area code, Vizag site (not expanded in source document - verify with issuer)
SAP	Plant-area code, Vizag site (not expanded in source document - verify with issuer)
IDRO	Integrated Disaster Resilience and Operations
CGBC	CII–Godrej Green Business Centre
POSH	Prevention of Sexual Harassment
FPO	Farmer Producer Organisation
TRIR	Total Recordable Injury Rate
CSDI	Cold Spell Duration Index
WSDI	Warm Spell Duration Index



Leadership Messages



Message from the **Managing Director and CEO**

S. Sankarasubramanian
Managing Director & CEO

Dear Shareholders

FY 2025-26 marks a significant milestone in Coromandel's sustainability journey with the release of our Climate Action Report, aligned with TCFD recommendations and IFRS S2 requirements. Guided by our ESG 2.0 agenda and the theme "Consolidate to Accelerate," we continue to embed climate considerations into governance, strategy, capital allocation, and long-term decision-making. We have made meaningful progress in reducing emissions, increasing the use of clean and renewable energy, strengthening water stewardship, and advancing responsible waste management. Our comprehensive climate scenario analysis has strengthened our understanding of physical and transition risks across our operations and value chain, enabling us to enhance mitigation and adaptation strategies. Our Responsible Care Certification further reflects our commitment to safe, responsible, and resilient operations. Looking ahead, we remain focused on strengthening climate resilience, resource efficiency, responsible growth, and sustainable value creation. We believe sustainability is not merely a regulatory requirement but a strategic driver of long-term value, competitive advantage, and stakeholder trust, and it will remain central to our decisions as we continue to consolidate our progress and accelerate our ambitions.

Warm regards,

S. Sankarasubramanian
Managing Director & CEO
Coromandel International Limited



Message from the **Vice President - EHS & ESG**

Sharad Kalghatgi
Vice President- EHS & ESG

Dear Shareholders

FY 2025-26 marks a pivotal moment in our climate journey, as we move from foundational action to strategic acceleration with our inaugural Climate Action Report, aligned with TCFD and IFRS S2. This year's performance reflects our ESG 2.0 agenda: we sustained Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity at 0.057 tCO2e/MT (a 31% improvement over four years), grew clean energy to 25% of our total mix, and increased renewable electricity consumption by 145% to 48,381 GJ. We strengthened water stewardship by recycling and reusing 57% more water (623,921 KL), while our Gromor Drive drone initiative covered 0.3 million acres and saved an estimated 30 million litres of water; landfilled waste declined by 45% to 15,282 MT. We conducted a comprehensive physical climate risk assessment across all 16 manufacturing locations using an IPCC-aligned methodology, and paired this with bio-briquettes, waste heat recovery, and Life Cycle Assessments to refine our decarbonisation roadmap. Our Digital Data Centre (DDC 2.0) platform now integrates over 660 KPIs from 15+ internal systems, supporting the transparent reporting that builds stakeholder trust, and our operational responsibility has been recognized through Responsible Care Certification from the Indian Chemical Council and IGBC Gold Ratings for three new buildings. Looking ahead, we will accelerate renewable energy adoption, deepen supplier engagement on Scope 3 emissions, and advance low-carbon product development and nature-based solutions, as climate action remains the cornerstone of our innovation, operational excellence, and long-term value creation.

Warm regards,

Sharad Kalghatgi
Vice President- EHS & ESG
Coromandel International Limited

Key Highlights FY 2025-26

Where We Are in FY 2025-26

In FY 2025-26, we continued to strengthen our sustainability performance across climate, energy, water, waste and biodiversity, advancing our ESG 2.0 agenda with disciplined execution and ambitious target setting. Key performance indicators for the year include:

2,57,019 tCO_2e
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions in FY 2025-26

95,423 tCO_2e
Scope 1 emissions in FY 2025-26

1,61,596 tCO_2e
Scope 2 emissions in FY 2025-26

51,59,134 tCO_2e
Total Scope 3 emissions assessed across applicable value chain categories in FY 2025-26

0.057 tCO_2e/MT
GHG emissions intensity (Scope 1 and Scope 2) in FY 2025-26

25%
Share of clean energy (waste heat recovery and renewable energy) in our total energy mix

48,381 GJ
Renewable electricity consumed during the year

55,607 GJ
Renewable fuel energy consumed, supported primarily by bio-briquette usage

78,59,251 KL
Total water consumption during FY 2025-26

32%
Share of non-conventional water (from desalination plant) in our total water consumption at Vizag

18
Manufacturing facilities operating across India

Responsible Care Certification
Awarded by the Indian Chemical Council in April 2026, valid through March 2029



Achievements in FY 2025-26

Building on our ESG 2.0 ambitions, we delivered meaningful progress across our key sustainability priorities during the year:

57%
Increase in water recycled and reused across manufacturing operations compared to FY 2024-25

45%
Reduction in landfilled waste, from 27,623 MT in FY 2024-25 to 15,282 MT in FY 2025-26, reflecting significant progress toward our zero waste to landfill target

4 percentage points
Improvement in GHG emissions intensity from 0.060 tCO_2e/MT in FY 2024-25 to 0.057 tCO_2e/MT in FY 2025-26, continuing a consistent four-year improvement trend

52%
Bio-briquette share of total fuel consumption at our Nandesari SSP facility, up from 9 to 10% in FY 2024-25, progressing toward 100% substitution of steam coal

20%
Increase in biofuel usage in the form of briquettes across SSP operations, reflecting progressive reduction in fossil fuel dependence

145% increase
In renewable electricity consumed, from 19,701 GJ in FY 2024-25 to 48,381 GJ in FY 2025-26

30 million litres
Estimated water savings achieved through our Gromor Drive drone spraying initiative, covering close to 0.3 million acres of farmland

90%
Water savings delivered through drone-based spraying compared to conventional manual spraying

Scope 3 tracking strengthened
Category-wise Scope 3 emissions assessed and disclosed across 10 applicable value chain categories for FY 2025-26, building on the initiative commenced in FY 2024-25

IGBC Gold Rating
Achieved for three newly constructed buildings at Visakhapatnam, reflecting energy and resource-conscious infrastructure design



Roadmap to Climate Action: Coromandel International Limited

Year	Key Milestones
FY 2021-22	Commissioned **1,500 TPD Sulphuric Acid plant**, Visakhapatnam; expanded phosphoric acid capacity for backward integration
FY 2022-23	Commissioned **6 MLD desalination plant**; launched Gromor Drive drone spraying **(up to 90% water savings)**; DJSI score of **61**
FY 2023-24	Established Scope 1/2 GHG inventory, initiated Scope 3 accounting; ZLD across **12 sites**; cut Scope 1/2 footprint by **13%**; alternate water sources at **32%** (Visakhapatnam); first LCA (ISO 14040/44); DJSI score of **62** (top 7% globally)
FY 2024-25	Launched ESG 2.0 agenda ("Consolidate to Accelerate") with FY 2030 goals; started category-wise Scope 3 tracking; waste heat recovery at **~23%** of energy mix; renewable electricity at **19,701 GJ**; began Vision 2030 goal-setting
FY 2025-26	Commissioned **1,800 TPD Sulphuric Acid plant**, Kakinada; clean energy at **25%** of mix; emissions intensity cut to **0.057 tCO2e/MT (31% improvement)**; renewable electricity up **145% to 48,381 GJ**; bio-briquette share at Nandesari at **52%**; Scope 3 disclosure expanded to **10 categories**; water recycled up **57% to 623,921 KL**; landfilled waste down **45% to 15,282 MT**; Gromor Drive at **0.3M acres (30M litres saved)**; Responsible Care Certification (valid to March 2029); completed climate scenario analysis (physical: SSP1-2.6/2-4.5/5-8.5; transition: IEA STEPS/APS/NZE 2050)
FY 2027	Increase landfill diversion; engage SBTi for long-term targets; expand renewable procurement and on-site generation
FY 2030	Hold Scope 1/2 emissions near FY 2025 baseline; clean energy to **30%** of mix; renewables to **60%**; ZLD extended to **18 sites**; non-conventional water sources up **40%**; water neutrality for SSP business; zero waste to landfill; plant **12 million trees**; align disclosures with TCFD and TNFD

Our Targets

- Hold CO2 emissions near FY 2025 baseline despite business growth
- Increase renewable energy share to **60%** of total energy mix by FY 2030
- Raise clean energy share from waste heat and gas to **30%** by FY 2030
- Extend Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) from **12 to 18 sites** by FY 2030
- Increase non-conventional water source share by **40%** by FY 2030
- Achieve **zero waste to landfill** across all sites by FY 2030
- Maintain **125% EPR compliance** for plastic waste, year on year
- Plant **12 million trees** under our nature-based climate solutions programme
- Reduce Total Incident Rate to **zero**; achieve **100% employee training coverage**
- Align climate disclosures with **TCFD** and **TNFD**; explore **SBTi-aligned** targets



About Us

Coromandel International Limited (CIL) is a leading agri-solutions provider in India with over sixty years of experience supporting the farming community. As a core company of the Murugappa Group, Coromandel operates according to the Group's Five Lights values: Integrity, Passion, Quality, Respect, and Responsibility, which guide decision-making and responsible business practices.

Coromandel manages an integrated agricultural value chain across five main segments: Fertilisers (India's largest private sector phosphatic fertiliser company by PoS sales volume), Specialty Nutrients (market leader in India), Crop Protection (India's fourth largest agchem company by value), Retail (India's largest rural agri-input network with over 1,200 stores), and Specialty Chemicals. The company operates 18 manufacturing plants across India, supported by backward integration for key raw materials such as phosphoric acid and sulphuric acid. Coromandel serves about 3 crore farmers each year through its network of retail centres, channel partners, digital platforms, and agronomic advisory services.

In FY 2025-26, Coromandel received the Responsible Care Certification from the Indian Chemical Council, joining only 97 companies in India to achieve this global standard for safety, environment, health, and responsible operations. The Company's ESG 2.0 agenda is guided by global frameworks, with climate disclosures aligned to TCFD, nature-related initiatives following TNFD principles, and sustainability performance monitored across energy, emissions, water, waste, and biodiversity. Coromandel remains committed to supporting farmer prosperity and delivering sustainable, long-term value for all stakeholders.



About the Report

Reporting Boundary

This report presents Coromandel International Limited's (CIL) climate-related disclosures in accordance with IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures (ISSB), read in conjunction with IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information, and with reference to the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Additional guidance has been drawn from the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR) framework, and the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) principles.

The reporting boundary includes Coromandel International Limited on a standalone basis and covers all manufacturing facilities operated by the Company in Fertilisers, Specialty Nutrients, Crop Protection, Retail, and Specialty Chemicals. This spans 18 manufacturing plants across India. Unless stated otherwise, all disclosures refer to Coromandel's operations within India. The report covers the period from April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026. GHG emissions are reported for Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3, measured according to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. A detailed climate risk assessment covering physical and transition risks across multiple time horizons is presented in the Climate Risk Assessment section of this report.

External Assurance

ESG data in this report has undergone independent external assurance in line with GRI Guidelines and ISAE 3000 (Revised). BRSR Core disclosures have been separately assured according to BRSR requirements and ISAE 3000 (Revised), strengthening the credibility and reliability of the information. The assurance process covers Coromandel's sustainability performance data for its manufacturing operations and assures stakeholders of the accuracy and completeness of these disclosures.

Climate Governance

Our Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability Committee, Risk Management Committee, and Enterprise Risk Management framework provide Board oversight, risk management, ESG reporting, and performance accountability, aligned with TCFD and IFRS S2.

Governance Hierarchy

Climate governance operates across four levels:

- **Board-level:** Ultimate accountability for climate strategy and ESG commitments
- **Committee-level:** Focused oversight across sustainability, risk, financial governance, and remuneration
- **Executive-level:** MD & CEO, Executive Directors, and CXOs driving execution
- **Operational-level:** Business Heads, EHS leadership, and Unit-level Safety and Sustainability Committees across **18 manufacturing sites**

Board Engagement and Climate Oversight

The Board comprises **12 members (6 Executive, 6 Independent)**, including the Executive Chairman and MD & CEO. It meets at least **four times a year**, with average attendance exceeding **92%** in FY 2025-26. Climate and ESG matters are overseen through four committees:

Committee	Primary Role	Climate Focus Areas	Meeting Cadence
Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability Committee	Strategic direction for ESG and sustainability	Climate strategy, sustainability targets, ESG implementation, nature-related initiatives	Periodic reviews as per regulatory requirements
Risk Management Committee	Enterprise risk oversight	Climate and nature-related risk assessment, mitigation strategies, risk culture	Biannual comprehensive reviews; ongoing monitoring
Audit Committee	Financial governance and internal controls	Environmental compliance, audit observations, ESG assurance review	At least four times annually
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Leadership and remuneration	Performance alignment, talent retention, long-term value creation	Periodic as required

Climate considerations are embedded into policy formulation, budgeting, capital allocation, and business continuity planning, with climate and nature-related risks reviewed alongside operational and business risks.

Climate-Related Competencies

Board and Executive Management competencies include:

- Chemical engineering and manufacturing (emissions, process safety, compliance across **18 sites**)
- Financial and accounting expertise (climate risk quantification, decarbonization capital allocation)
- Risk oversight (ERM integration, aligned with **ISO 31000**)
- Agri-input sector expertise (drought, monsoon variability, water scarcity impacts)
- Regulatory expertise (**TCFD, IFRS S2, BRSR**)
- Technology and innovation (IoT and digital tools for emissions monitoring)
- EHS leadership (**ISO 14001, ISO 50001** certified sites)
- Sustainability and ESG strategy

Independent Directors receive a Familiarization Programme covering operations, industry context, and governance, including climate and sustainability matters.

Climate-Related Incentives

The Remuneration Policy links pay to performance, market standards, and regulatory requirements, with sustainability accountability embedded at multiple levels:

Role	Incentive Plan	Sustainability-Related KPIs
Senior Leadership and MD and CEO	Long-term and short-term performance incentives	ESG 2.0 delivery, emissions reduction, renewable energy growth, water stewardship
Business Heads and EHS Leadership	Performance objectives linked to operational and sustainability targets	Emissions intensity, energy efficiency, waste diversion, water recycling, EHS compliance
Employees and Project Teams	Performance-linked rewards and project-level KRAs	Safety performance, sustainability delivery, CSR outcomes

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee ensures consistent application across the organization.

Climate Strategy

Our climate strategy is guided by disciplined emissions management, resource efficiency, and nature-based stewardship. Through our ESG 2.0 agenda (“Consolidate to Accelerate”), we align disclosures with TCFD, IFRS S2, and TNFD, and are developing a long-term decarbonisation roadmap in line with SBTi
.

Climate Commitment and Strategic Ambition

Our primary near-term commitment is to sustain CO2 emissions close to the FY 2025 baseline despite business growth, pursued through renewable energy integration, waste heat recovery, energy efficiency, and fossil fuel substitution. We evaluate transition risks using IEA NZE 2050 and IEA STEPS scenarios, and physical risks using IUCN, ERIS, ENCORE, and the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, across short (up to 3 years), medium (3–10 years), and long-term (beyond 10 years) horizons.

Scope-wise Reduction Strategy

Scope 1:

Direct Emissions totalled 95,423 tCO2e in FY 2025-26 across 18 sites, reduced through:

- **Waste Heat Recovery**: 5,59,572 GJ consumed (21% of energy mix); Kakinada’s new 1,800 TPD Sulphuric Acid plant adds further captive power potential
- **Renewable Fuel Substitution:** 55,607 GJ from bio-briquettes; Nandesari SSP facility reached 52% bio-briquette share (up from 9–10% in FY 2024-25); SSP-wide briquette usage up 20%
- **Energy Efficiency:** 55.39 lakh kWh (19,942 GJ) saved via VFDs, LED lighting, power factor correction, and process improvements

Scope 2:

Indirect Emissions totalled 1,61,596 tCO2e, reduced via renewable electricity procurement: 48,381 GJ consumed, up 145% from 19,701 GJ in FY 2024-25. Clean energy (waste heat + renewables) reached 25% of total energy mix. Combined Scope 1+2 intensity improved to 0.057 tCO2e/MT (from 0.082 in FY 2022-23, 0.070 in FY 2023-24, 0.060 in FY 2024-25).

Scope 3:

Value Chain Emissions totalled 51,59,134 tCO2e, tracked across 10 categories since FY 2024-25. Strategy focuses on:

- Supplier engagement on responsible sourcing and ESG assessments
- Precision agriculture and drone-based spraying to cut input waste
- Progressive expansion of category coverage aligned with IFRS S2

Low Carbon Technology and Decarbonisation Roadmap

Built on five pillars:

Waste Heat Recovery and Power Generation: Kakinada plant enables captive power; target of 30% clean energy share by FY 2030

Bio-briquette and Renewable Fuel Substitution: Scaling from Nandesari’s

52% share toward 100% steam coal substitution across SSP sites

Renewable Energy Contracts and Infrastructure: Target of 22% renewable footprint growth and 60% renewable/clean energy share by FY 2030, via PPAs and on-site generation

Energy Efficiency and Digital Enablement: VFDs, LED lighting, and efficiency measures across 18 sites; DDC 2.0 platform automates 660+ KPIs; exploring Digital Lighthouse recognition

Sustainable Product Portfolio: Biologicals, neem-based biopesticides, nano fertilisers, and water-soluble fertilisers reduce farm-level emissions intensity; LCAs for Nano DAP and Nano Urea (per ISO 14040/44) support Scope 3 understanding and future target-setting



Climate Risk Assessment

We have conducted a comprehensive climate scenario analysis across our fertiliser manufacturing facilities, crop protection plants, warehousing infrastructure and supply chain operations to assess climate-related financial and business risks. Aligned with IPCC guidelines and using a CMIP6-based climate hazard database in accordance with global best practices, the assessment covers both physical and transition risks.

Physical risk assessments were conducted using SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios based on CMIP6 models. Transition risks were evaluated using the IEA Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and Net Zero Emissions 2050 (NZE) scenarios. Nature-related risk screening was supported by tools including IUCN databases, ERIS, ENCORE and the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter.
The assessment considers the following time horizons:

- **Short-term (up to FY 2030):**

  Evaluates early policy impacts, market trends and operational preparedness across our manufacturing and supply chain network

- **Medium-term (FY 2030 to FY 2050):**

  Focuses on the scalability of adaptation measures, evolving regulations, technology transitions and stakeholder expectations

- **Long-term (FY 2050 to FY 2100):**

  Assesses deep climate change impacts and structural shifts in agricultural markets, value chains and ecosystem dependencies

Insights from this assessment inform the development of risk management strategies, investment planning, adaptation measures and resilience enhancements tailored to each facility's geographic location and operational context. The assessment is structured across two sub-sections: Physical Risk Assessment and Transition Risk Assessment, each with its own methodology, scenarios and findings.



Table 1: Overview of Transition and Physical Climate Risks

Category	Transition Risk	Physical Risk
Definition	Risks arising from changes in climate policies, regulations, technology, market dynamics, and stakeholder expectations during the transition to a low-carbon economy.	Risks arising from the physical impacts of climate change, including acute hazards (extreme heat, flooding, cyclones, intense rainfall) and chronic hazards (rising temperatures, water stress, changing precipitation patterns, and sea-level rise) as per ESRS E1 guideline.
Potential Impacts	Increased operating costs, changing market conditions, technology investments, and regulatory compliance requirements.	Disruptions to manufacturing operations, supply chain, infrastructure, workforce productivity, and availability of water and raw materials.
Assessment	Assessed using the IEA STEPS and NZE 2050 scenarios across multiple time horizons.	Assessed using CMIP6 SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5, and SSP5-8.5 scenarios based on hazard Impact and Likelihood.
Time Horizon	Risks are expected to increase as climate policies, markets, and technologies continue to evolve.	Acute risks may occur at any time, while chronic risks are expected to intensify over the medium- and long-term.

Physical Risk Assessment

We conducted a comprehensive physical climate risk assessment using a robust, science-based methodology aligned with IPCC guidance. Under this framework, climate risk is understood as a function of three interacting components: hazard, exposure, and vulnerability.

- **Hazard** refers to the potential occurrence of a physical climate-related event or long-term change (for example, extreme heat, flooding, cyclones, or water stress) that could cause harm to people, assets, or operations.
- **Exposure** refers to the presence of assets, people, or operations in locations that could be adversely affected by a given hazard.
- **Vulnerability** refers to the predisposition of those exposed assets, people, or operations to be adversely affected, shaped by factors such as infrastructure resilience, operational design, and adaptive capacity.

Risk arises where hazard, exposure, and vulnerability intersect: a hazard only becomes a risk when exposed assets are also vulnerable to it, with overall risk levels reflecting the combination of all three.

Using CMIP6 climate models and high-resolution hazard datasets, the assessment evaluated physical hazards across our manufacturing facilities, warehouses, and supply chain operations under multiple future scenarios and time horizons. By integrating hazard, exposure, and vulnerability into asset-level risk profiles, the assessment prioritizes physical climate risks and informs a tailored resilience roadmap of operational and long-term adaptation measures.

Each hazard was scored on impact and likelihood, informed by facility-level exposure and vulnerability, generating standardized risk ratings from Very Low to Very High under baseline and future scenarios.

Our fertiliser and crop protection facilities, warehouses, and pan-India supply chain are primarily exposed to high heat stress and water stress, which may affect manufacturing efficiency, utility availability, workforce productivity, and process reliability. Extreme precipitation, cyclones, and sea-level rise pose moderate risks, particularly for coastal facilities, potentially disrupting transportation, logistics, and storage. Urban flood risk is localised, varying with drainage conditions and surrounding development.

To enhance resilience, we have identified location-specific adaptation measures: improving water-use efficiency, strengthening drainage and flood management, implementing heat stress management practices, enhancing emergency preparedness, and integrating climate considerations into business continuity planning.

Table 2: Definitions of Risk Category

Risk Category	Definition
Very High – Extreme Risk	Hazard is very likely and highly damaging. Requires urgent, immediate adaptation and mitigation measures. Failure to act may lead to severe operational disruption or prolonged downtime.
High – Major Risk	Hazard is likely or possible, with high to very high impact. Requires proactive planning, resilience measures, and early action to minimize operational, economic, or safety impacts.
Moderate – Medium Risk	Hazard may occur occasionally, with moderate impact. Should be monitored regularly and managed through targeted adaptation strategies and contingency planning.
Low – Minor Risk	Hazard is unlikely or infrequent, with limited impact. Can be effectively managed through routine operational practices and maintenance activities.
Very Low – Negligible Risk	Hazard is rare or has very low impact. No immediate action is required, but periodic review is recommended as climate conditions evolve.
No Risk	No significant historical or projected exposure to the hazard. No mitigation measures are required unless future assessments indicate new exposure.



Physical Risk Assessment – Coromandel International Limited

Our fertiliser manufacturing plants, crop protection facilities, warehouses, and supply chain operations are vulnerable to climate impacts that may disrupt production efficiency, resource availability, infrastructure, and logistics, increasing operating costs and affecting timely delivery of agricultural inputs. To assess site-specific exposure, we used globally recognized datasets and CMIP6 climate projections covering temperature, precipitation, water stress, cyclones, sea-level rise, and urban flooding, integrated with asset-level operational information across our NPK and SSP manufacturing plants, warehouses, and distribution network.

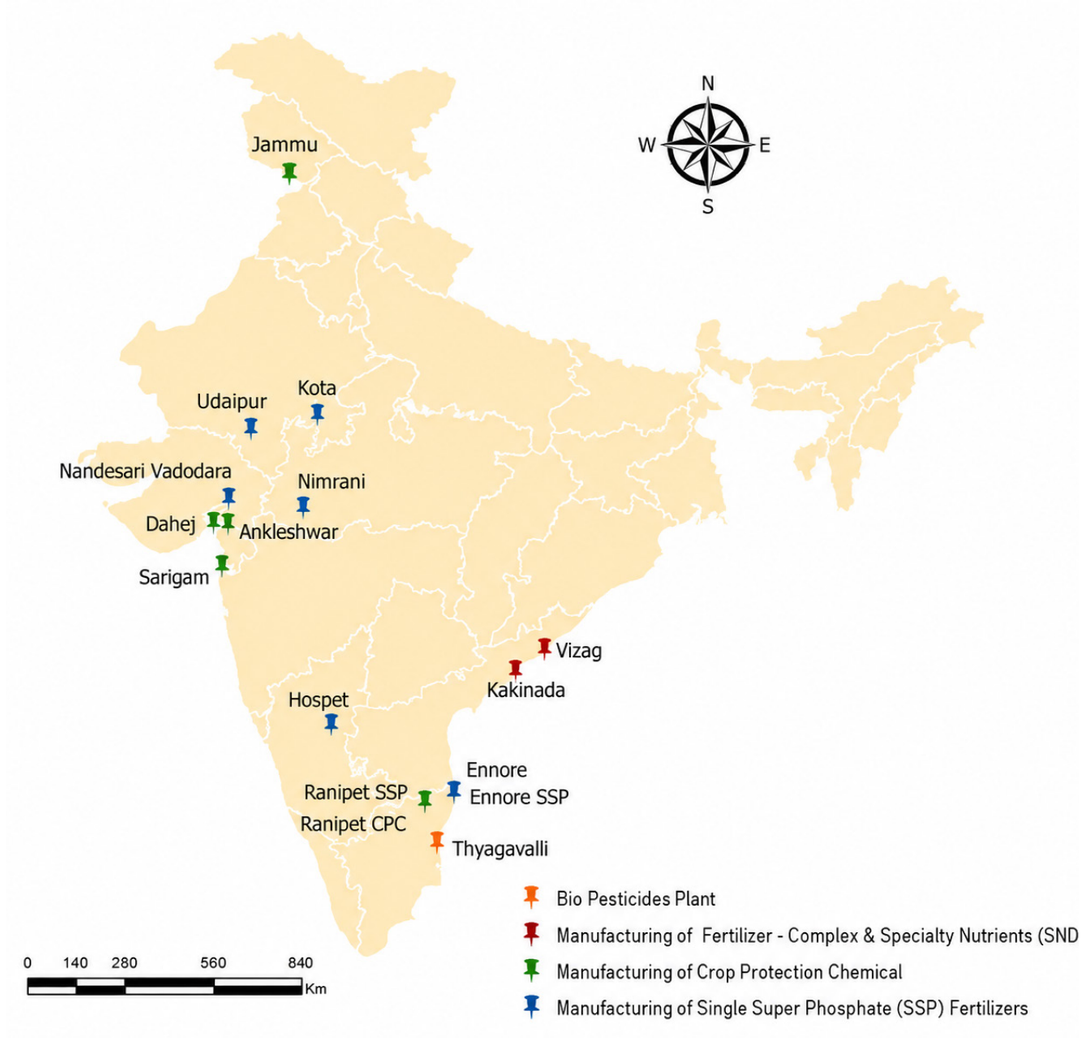


Figure1: Geographic Distribution of Coromandel International Manufacturing Facilities Across India

The assessment shows primary exposure to high heat stress and water stress, affecting manufacturing efficiency, utility availability, workforce productivity, and process reliability. Extreme precipitation, cyclones, and sea-level rise present moderate risks, particularly for coastal facilities, potentially disrupting transportation, logistics, and storage. Urban flood risk is localised, varying with drainage conditions and surrounding development.

To enhance resilience, we have identified location-specific adaptation measures: improving water-use efficiency, strengthening drainage and flood management, implementing heat stress management practices, enhancing emergency preparedness, and integrating climate considerations into business continuity planning, supporting reliable operations against evolving climate risks.

Table 3 summarizes the key physical climate hazards considered, along with their definitions, assessment methodologies, potential business impacts, and relevance to our operations.

Table 3: Climate Hazard Materiality Assessment Across Coromandel International Manufacturing Facilities

Type of Climatic Hazard	Hazard domain	Climate Hazard	Definition & Description	Impact on business operations	Impact on Coromandel International Operations
Acute	Temperature	Extreme Heat	Measured via WSDI (days in warm spells ≥6 consecutive days above 90th percentile max temp)	Reduces worker productivity, increases cooling demand, affects equipment efficiency, raises energy costs, and may lead to temporary operational disruptions.	• Increases heat exposure for workers involved in Manufacturing of Fertilizer (Complex & Specialty Nutrients/SSP), Crop Protection Chemicals, and Bio Pesticides, reducing productivity and increasing health and safety risks. • Raises cooling and ventilation requirements across manufacturing facilities. • May reduce operational efficiency during prolonged high-temperature periods.

Type of Climatic Hazard	Hazard domain	Climate Hazard	Definition & Description	Impact on business operations	Impact on Coromandel International Operations
Acute	Temperature	Cold Wave	Measured via CSDI (days in cold spells ≥6 consecutive days below 10th percentile min temp)	Slows outdoor activities, affects worker safety, damages temperature-sensitive equipment and materials, increases heating costs, and disrupts transportation.	• Limited operational impact across most Coromandel facilities due to their geographic locations. • If a cold wave occurs, it may reduce worker productivity, affect outdoor operations, and increase heating requirements in temperature-sensitive manufacturing and storage areas.
		Wildfire	ML-based susceptibility model using temperature, humidity, wind, precipitation, LULC, NDVI, elevation, slope	Damages facilities and infrastructure, interrupts operations, affects air quality and worker health, disrupts supply chains, and increases recovery costs.	• The assessed facilities are primarily located in industrial areas with limited wildfire exposure. However, if vegetation surrounding the facility catches fire, the fire could spread to manufacturing and storage areas. The presence of flammable chemicals, combustible materials, and process equipment may increase the risk of fire escalation, resulting in damage to infrastructure, production disruptions, and safety hazards.
Acute	Water-related	Extreme Precipita-tion	Measured via R95p (total precipitation on days above 95th percentile)	Causes flooding, damages buildings and equipment, delays production and logistics, disrupts transportation, and increases maintenance costs.	• Heavy rainfall may temporarily disrupt Manufacturing of Fertilizer plant, Crop Protection Chemicals plant , and Bio Pesticides through waterlogging, utility interruptions, and delayed logistics. • Water ingress can damage raw materials, finished products, warehouses, and electrical systems. • May require improved drainage and stormwater management to maintain production continuity.
		Riverine Flood	Assessed via Riverine Flood Hazard dataset (max flood depth by return period).	Damages assets and inventory, interrupts production, restricts site access, increases repair costs, and causes business downtime.	• River flooding may inundate manufacturing facilities located in flood-prone areas. • Can damage production equipment, utilities, and storage facilities while interrupting manufacturing operations. • May disrupt transportation of raw materials and finished products.

Type of Climatic Hazard	Hazard domain	Climate Hazard	Definition & Description	Impact on business operations	Impact on Coromandel International Operations
Acute	Water-related	Urban Flood	ML approach combining meteorological, land use, and topographic variables	Interrupts employee and vehicle access, damages facilities and utilities, delays deliveries, disrupts operations, and increases cleanup costs.	• May cause temporary waterlogging around manufacturing facilities and access roads. • Can disrupt internal logistics and damage ground-level infrastructure and storage areas. • May delay employee access, product dispatch, and transportation.
		Coastal Flood	Assessed via Coastal Flood Hazard dataset (max flood depth by return period).	Damages coastal infrastructure, disrupts transport and port activities, increases maintenance costs, and causes operational interruptions.	• If coastal flooding occurs, it may inundate manufacturing facilities and utilities, disrupting fertilizer, crop protection chemical, and bio-pesticide production. • May damage infrastructure and storage areas, leading to operational downtime and supply chain disruptions.
	Wind-related	Cyclone	Derived from tropical cyclone return-period wind speed based cyclone categories	Causes structural damage, power outages, production shutdowns, supply chain disruptions, safety risks, and significant financial losses.	• Strong winds and heavy rainfall may disrupt Manufacturing of Fertilizer (Complex & Specialty Nutrients/SSP), Crop Protection Chemicals, and Bio Pesticides plants. • Can damage facilities, interrupt utilities, delay production, and disrupt supply chains. • May affect worker safety and product distribution.

Type of Climatic Hazard	Hazard domain	Climate Hazard	Definition & Description	Impact on business operations	Impact on Coromandel International Operations
Acute	Solid mass-related	Landslide	ML susceptibility model using slope, elevation, soil, fault lines, drainage, LULC, rainfall	Damages roads and facilities, blocks transportation routes, disrupts operations, affects utilities, and increases restoration costs.	• If a landslide occurs near a manufacturing facility, it may damage access roads, utilities, and supporting infrastructure. • May disrupt the transportation of raw materials and finished products, resulting in temporary production delays. • The predominantly flat terrain and absence of steep slopes around the assessed facilities limit the likelihood of landslide-related operational impacts.
Chronic	Temperature	Heat Stress	Measured via WBGT (temperature, humidity, solar radiation, wind)	Lowers workforce productivity, increases health risks and absenteeism, raises cooling costs, and increases operating expenses.	• Increases the risk of heat-related illnesses for workers across fertilizer, crop protection chemical, and bio-pesticide manufacturing facilities. • Raises the need for cooling, ventilation, hydration, and work-rest schedules. • May reduce workforce productivity and operational efficiency during periods of high thermal stress.

Type of Climatic Hazard	Hazard domain	Climate Hazard	Definition & Description	Impact on business operations	Impact on Coromandel International Operations
Chronic	Water-related	Water Stress	Aqueduct Water Stress indicator (withdrawal vs. renewable resources)	Reduces water availability for operations, increases operating costs, affects production processes, creates supply risks, and may require alternative water sources.	• Freshwater scarcity may affect Manufacturing of Fertilizer (Complex & Specialty Nutrients/SSP), Crop Protection Chemicals, and Bio Pesticides plants where water is required for production processes, utilities, and sanitation. • Increases dependence on water conservation, recycling, and alternative water sources. • May increase operational costs and affect long-term production continuity.
		Sea Level Rise	Derived from NASA MSL data	Increases long-term flood risk, damages coastal infrastructure, accelerates asset deterioration, raises adaptation costs, and may require relocation or protective measures.	• Coastal manufacturing facilities may face increasing risks of chronic flooding and saline intrusion. • Can accelerate deterioration of infrastructure, utilities, and drainage systems. • May require long-term investments in resilient infrastructure and coastal protection measures.



The baseline exposure of Coromandel's manufacturing facilities to the identified climate hazards is presented in Table 4, providing a facility-level assessment of the prevailing hazard conditions across the Company's operations.

Table 4 Baseline (30 years annual average) Climatic Hazards in Coromandel International Manufacturing Facilities

- Very High – Extreme Risk
- High – Major Risk
- Moderate – Medium Risk
- Low – Minor Risk
- Very Low – Negligible Risk
- No Risk

Name	Business activity	Extreme heat	Heat stress	Extreme precipitation	Water stress	Cold Wave	Cyclone	Coastal flood	Riverine flood	Urban flood	Sea level rise	Landslide	Wildfire
Vizag	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)												
Kakinada	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)												
Ennore	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)												
Ranipet SSP	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers												
Udaipur	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers												
Kota	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers												
Nandesari_Vadodara	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers												
Nimrani	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers												
Ennore SSP	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers												
Hospet	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers												
Ankleshwar	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical												
Dahej	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical												
Sarigam	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical												
Ranipet CPC	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical												
Jammu	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical												
Thyagavalli	Bio Pesticides Plant												

The projected climate hazard exposure across Coromandel's manufacturing facilities under the optimistic SSP-1/RCP-2.6 scenario for 2030, 2050, and 2100 is presented in Table 5, enabling comparison of potential changes in hazard levels across facilities and climate hazards.

Table 5 Climate Risks of Coromandel International Manufacturing Facilities in future projection for Optimistic scenario

Very High – Extreme Risk
High – Major Risk
Moderate – Medium Risk
Low – Minor Risk
Very Low – Negligible Risk
No Risk

Name	Business activity	Extreme heat			Heat stress			Extreme precipitation			Water stress			Cold Wave			Cyclone			Coastal flood			Riverine flood			Urban flood			Sea level rise			Landslide			Wildfire		
		SSP-1/ RCP-2.6 (<2 °C)																																		
		2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100
Vizag	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)																																			
Kakina-da	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)																																			
Ennore	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)																																			
Ranipet SSP	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Udaipur	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Kota	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Nande-sari_Va-dodara	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Nimrani	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Ennore SSP	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Hospet	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Anklesh-war	Manufacturing of Crop Protec-tion Chemical																																			
Dahej	Manufacturing of Crop Protec-tion Chemical																																			
Sarigam	Manufacturing of Crop Protec-tion Chemical																																			
Ranipet CPC	Manufacturing of Crop Protec-tion Chemical																																			
Jammu	Manufacturing of Crop Protec-tion Chemical																																			
Thyaga-valli	Bio Pesticides Plant																																			

The projected climate hazard exposure under the business-as-usual SSP-2/RCP-4.5 scenario across the three assessment horizons is presented in Table 6, highlighting the potential evolution of physical climate risks across the Company's manufacturing facilities.

- Very High – Extreme Risk
- High – Major Risk
- Moderate – Medium Risk
- Low – Minor Risk
- Very Low – Negligible Risk
- No Risk

Table 6 Climate Risks of Coromandel International Manufacturing Facilities in future projection for Business-as-usual scenario

Name	Business activity	Extreme heat			Heat stress			Extreme precipitation			Water stress			Cold Wave			Cyclone			Coastal flood			Riverine flood			Urban flood			Sea level rise			Landslide			Wildfire		
		SSP-1/ RCP-2.6 (<2 °C)																																		
		2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100
Vizag	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)																																			
Kakina-da	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)																																			
Ennore	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)																																			
Ranipet SSP	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Udaipur	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Kota	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Nande-sari_Va-dodara	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Nimrani	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Ennore SSP	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Hospet	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Anklesh-war	Manufacturing of Crop Protec-tion Chemical																																			
Dahej	Manufacturing of Crop Protec-tion Chemical																																			
Sarigam	Manufacturing of Crop Protec-tion Chemical																																			
Ranipet CPC	Manufacturing of Crop Protec-tion Chemical																																			
Jammu	Manufacturing of Crop Protec-tion Chemical																																			
Thyaga-valli	Bio Pesticides Plant																																			

The potential evolution of climate hazard exposure under the high-emissions SSP-5/RCP-8.5 scenario across 2030, 2050, and 2100 is presented in Table 7, providing a forward-looking view of the Company's facility-level physical climate risk exposure under a higher-emissions pathway.

Table 7 Climate Risks of Coromandel International Manufacturing Facilities in future projection for Pessimistic scenario

- Very High – Extreme Risk
- High – Major Risk
- Moderate – Medium Risk
- Low – Minor Risk
- Very Low – Negligible Risk
- No Risk

Name	Business activity	Extreme heat			Heat stress			Extreme precipitation			Water stress			Cold Wave			Cyclone			Coastal flood			Riverine flood			Urban flood			Sea level rise			Landslide			Wildfire		
		SSP-1/ RCP-2.6 (<2 °C)																																		
		2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100
Vizag	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)																																			
Kakinada	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)																																			
Ennore	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)																																			
Ranipet SSP	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Udaipur	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Kota	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Nandesari_Vadodara	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Nimrani	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Ennore SSP	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Hospet	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers																																			
Ankleshwar	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical																																			
Dahej	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical																																			
Sarigam	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical																																			
Ranipet CPC	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical																																			
Jammu	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical																																			
Thyagavalli	Bio Pesticides Plant																																			

Across the sixteen Coromandel International manufacturing locations assessed- covering complex and specialty nutrient (SND) fertilizer, single super phosphate (SSP) fertilizer, crop protection chemical and bio-pesticide operations- the screening indicates that water stress and heat stress are the dominant climatic hazards for the portfolio, being the only two hazards that already register at high to very high levels under present-day baseline conditions and remain so across all future emission pathways and time horizons. Water stress is rated very high at Ennore, Ennore SSP, Ranipet SSP, Ranipet CPC, Udaipur, Kota, Nandesari/Vadodara, Dahej, Jammu and Thyagavalli, and high at Nimrani, Ankleshwar and Sarigam, with this rating persisting unchanged through 2100 under every scenario. Heat stress is rated high at the majority of sites at baseline and intensifies to very high across all sixteen locations under future pathways, making it the single most pervasive hazard company-wide. Beyond these two, extreme heat and extreme precipitation, though not material at baseline, escalate to high or very high at almost all locations in the longer-term and higher-emission scenarios; sea level rise reaches high to very high at the coastal cluster of Vizag, Kakinada, Ennore, Ennore SSP, Ranipet SSP, Ranipet CPC, Thyagavalli, Ankleshwar, Dahej and Sarigam; cyclone reaches high at Thyagavalli at baseline and at Vizag, Ennore and Ennore SSP under the high-emission pathway; urban flood turns high to very high at Nandesari/Vadodara, Ankleshwar, Dahej and Sarigam; and riverine flood becomes very high at Vizag, Ranipet SSP and Dahej. Wildfire, landslide, coastal flood and cold wave do not present a high or very high rating at any location. It must be emphasised, however, that hazard rating alone does not represent actual risk; risk is the combined outcome of hazard, vulnerability and exposure. Accordingly, as water stress and heat stress emerge as the major hazards across plant locations, plant-level risk has been assessed for these two hazards on the basis of site-specific vulnerability, as discussed below.

Plant wise heat stress risk of Coromandel International

This assessment quantifies the forward-looking labour-productivity impact of chronic heat stress across the Company's manufacturing footprint, spanning complex and specialty-nutrient (SND) fertilizer units, single-super-phosphate (SSP) plants, crop-protection-chemical (CPC) sites and the bio-pesticides plant. For each location, geospatially resolved Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT) was projected under three Shared Socioeconomic Pathway / Representative Concentration Pathway combinations- SSP-1/RCP-2.6 (low emissions), SSP-2/RCP-4.5 (intermediate) and SSP-5/RCP-8.5 (high emissions)- for the 2030, 2050 and 2100 horizons, and referenced to a common baseline. Because heat stress is only financially material where people actually work in the heat, the outdoor WBGT is not applied directly; it is first translated into the WBGT experienced inside the working envelope, and the resulting internal heat stress is then applied only to the fraction of each site's workforce that operates in non-air-conditioned, heat-exposed areas.

The conversion from external to internal WBGT is governed by the thermal performance of each plant's building fabric. The peripheral masonry walls (1.25 cm plaster + 20 cm brick + 1.25 cm plaster) damp approximately 87.6% of the external heat-wave amplitude, whereas the lightweight 0.3 cm galvanised-iron (GI) sheet roofing that is characteristic of fertilizer godowns, bagging halls and curing/ storage sheds damps only about 6% and re-radiates absorbed solar load downward onto the working floor. Combining wall and roof performance yields a building insulation factor of 46.8%, so that only about 53% of the WBGT excess above the 28 °C physiological comfort threshold penetrates to the internal environment (Internal WBGT = 28 + 0.53 × [External WBGT − 28]). This roof-dominated asymmetry is deliberately conservative and realistic for large-span fertilizer buildings, where un-insulated metal roofs cover the majority of the envelope. The damped internal WBGT is then mapped onto a work-capacity function that is unimpaired up to 28 °C and declines with every additional degree of heat stress, translating rising internal WBGT into progressive loss of achievable output.

Critically, the productivity impact is weighted by each site's heat-exposed worker fraction - the share of personnel engaged in open or naturally ventilated operations such as raw-material and finished-product godowns, rock-phosphate storage, dumping and material-handling yards, den/curing sheds and bagging/ dispatch areas. Staff in air-conditioned control rooms, laboratories and enclosed or automated process areas are excluded, because their thermal environment is decoupled from ambient WBGT. This weighting is the single most important determinant of the outcome: modelled impact is the product of heat-stress severity and the exposed-worker share, so a plant in an extremely hot location can still register negligible impact if few of its workers are actually exposed to that heat.

This is why several of the hottest sites carry little or no forward-looking risk. The Ranipet CPC site records one of the highest WBGT levels in the portfolio- approaching roughly 37 °C external conditions under SSP-5 by 2100 - yet its heat-exposed worker fraction is zero, because crop-protection-chemical processing is fully enclosed and conditioned, so its projected increase in productivity loss is nil across every scenario and horizon. The same holds for the Thyagavalli bio-pesticides plant, which also has no heat-exposed workers. Dahej, with only about 2% of its workforce exposed, and to a lesser degree Vizag, Ankleshwar, Kakinada and Jammu, at roughly 8% to 13% exposure, likewise show only marginal future increases- from well under half a percentage point up to about 1.7 percentage points even under the high-emissions pathway- despite Ankleshwar and Ranipet ranking among the hottest locations. In these cases the enclosed and automated nature of complex-fertilizer and crop-protection processing insulates the workforce from the projected warming, so ambient temperature is not a reliable proxy for financial exposure.

The most material forward-looking increases are concentrated in the single-super-phosphate plants, where the large majority of the workforce- typically 75% to over 90%- works in heat-exposed rock and product storage, den-curing sheds, material handling and bagging areas under GI-sheet roofs. Because the exposed fraction is high, each additional degree of internal WBGT converts almost fully into lost work capacity. Under the intermediate SSP-2/RCP-4.5 pathway at mid-century (2050), the largest projected increases in productivity loss occur at Ennore SSP (+4.7 %), Kota (+4.6 %), Ranipet SSP (+4.3 %), Udaipur (+4.2 %) and Nimrani (+4.1 %). Under the high-emissions SSP-5/RCP-8.5 pathway by end-century (2100) the same cluster dominates and the magnitudes roughly triple, led by Kota (+12.6 pp), Nimrani (+12.4 pp), Ennore SSP (+11.3 pp), Sarigam (+10.9 %) and Udaipur (+10.9 %), followed by Ranipet SSP, Nandesari/Vadodara, Ennore and Hospet in the +8 to +10 pp range. Udaipur warrants particular attention: although its baseline WBGT is among the lowest in the portfolio, it experiences one of the steepest

absolute WBGT rises- around 5 °C by 2100- which, combined with a roughly 77% exposed workforce, pushes it into the highest-impact group. The stability of this ranking across both the intermediate and high-emissions scenarios indicates that the SSP storage, curing and bagging operations represent the Company's principal chronic heat-stress exposure and its priority set for adaptation, including cool-roof and roof-insulation retrofits over godowns and bagging halls, mechanical ventilation or spot-cooling of exposed work zones, and heat-adjusted work–rest scheduling.

Finally, the near-tripling of impact between the intermediate and high-emissions pathways at the high-exposure SSP sites demonstrates the strong sensitivity of the Company's chronic physical risk to the global mitigation trajectory, and confirms that heat-stress productivity risk is driven jointly by future warming and by the concentration of workers in heat-exposed, GI-roofed storage and bagging environments, rather than by ambient temperature alone.

The resulting projected workforce productivity losses due to chronic heat stress across the Company's manufacturing facilities, under the three emissions scenarios and across the 2030, 2050, and 2100 horizons, are presented in Table 8, highlighting the higher exposure of SSP facilities and the limited impact at sites with low or no heat-exposed workforce.

Table 8: Projected Workforce Productivity Loss Due to Heat Stress Across Coromandel International Manufacturing Facilities

Name	Business activity	Increase of Productivity loss [%]								
		SSP-1/ RCP-2.6			SSP-2/ RCP-4.5			SSP-5/ RCP-8.5		
		2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100
Vizag	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	1.3%
Kakinada	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	1.7%
Ennore	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)	1.5%	1.8%	2.8%	0.6%	3.6%	3.7%	1.5%	3.3%	8.5%
Ranipet SSP	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers	1.6%	1.6%	2.7%	0.9%	4.3%	4.1%	1.7%	3.7%	9.9%
Udaipur	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers	1.9%	1.8%	3.6%	1.8%	4.2%	4.5%	2.1%	3.3%	10.9%
Kota	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers	2.7%	2.3%	4.3%	1.9%	4.6%	5.5%	2.5%	4.2%	12.6%
Nandesari_Vadodara	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers	1.5%	1.5%	3.8%	1.4%	3.4%	4.1%	2.1%	3.0%	9.7%
Nimrani	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers	2.4%	1.9%	4.6%	1.8%	4.1%	4.8%	2.2%	4.2%	12.4%
Ennore SSP	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers	2.0%	2.4%	3.7%	0.9%	4.7%	4.9%	2.0%	4.4%	11.3%
Hospet	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers	1.5%	0.8%	2.4%	0.4%	3.7%	3.3%	1.5%	3.5%	8.4%
Ankleshwar	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	1.3%
Dahej	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Sarigam	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical	1.7%	1.8%	3.7%	1.4%	3.6%	5.0%	2.1%	3.7%	10.9%
Ranipet CPC	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	1.4%
Thyagavalli	Bio Pesticides Plant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Plant wise water stress risk of Coromandel International

This assessment quantifies the forward-looking operational-cost exposure arising from water stress across the Company's manufacturing footprint, covering complex and specialty-nutrient (SND) fertilizer units, single-super-phosphate (SSP) plants, crop-protection-chemical (CPC) sites and the bio-pesticides plant. For each location, basin-level water stress was projected under three Shared Socioeconomic Pathway / Representative Concentration Pathway combinations- SSP-1/RCP-2.6 (low emissions), SSP-2/RCP-4.5 (intermediate) and SSP-5/RCP-8.5 (high emissions)- for the 2030, 2050 and 2100 horizons, and referenced to a common baseline. Because water stress only becomes an operating-cost issue where a plant relies on the water source exposed to that stress, the projected water-stress level is filtered through the plant's dependence on the stress-exposed source (groundwater), and a future operational expense is recognised wherever that stress-exposed dependency coincides with a projected increase in water stress relative to the baseline.

The translation from external water stress to operational cost proceeds through a defined risk chain. Each site's Water Dependency Index is calculated as its groundwater share of total consumption multiplied by the projected water-stress level, isolating the portion of demand that is simultaneously groundwater-sourced and stress-exposed. This index is applied to total water consumption to give the At-Risk Volume in cubic metres- the quantity of water whose availability is threatened under each scenario. The increment in At-Risk Volume between the baseline and each future horizon is then valued at the unit cost of replacement water, producing the increase in operational cost, on the logic that groundwater rendered unreliable by rising stress must be substituted by higher-cost alternative or bought-in supply. The metric reported here - the increase in operational risk- is that projected rise in exposure above the baseline, recognised for every groundwater-dependent site whose water stress is projected to increase, and floored at zero only where future water stress is not projected to exceed present conditions.

The decisive test for whether a plant carries a future operational-cost increase is therefore twofold: whether it depends on the stress-exposed source, groundwater, and whether its local water stress is projected to rise. Critically, a site's current procurement pattern does not determine this outcome. A plant that does not presently purchase any third-party water is not thereby exempt from water-stress operational risk; on the contrary, if it is groundwater-dependent and its basin stress is projected to worsen, it will in future be compelled to secure alternative or purchased supply, deepen extraction, or invest in recycling and storage- each of which is a new operating cost. Where such a site has no existing purchased-water tariff to serve as a benchmark, the emerging exposure is quantified using a regional water price as a proxy, so that the risk is captured rather than suppressed. This corrects a mechanical feature of the underlying calculation, in which sites without a current third-party-water cost would otherwise register zero irrespective of their water-stress trajectory.

On this corrected basis, two genuine reasons remain for a site to show no future operational-cost increase. The first is an absence of groundwater dependence: Vizag, Kakinada, Ennore, Ranipet SSP, Nandesari/ Vadodara, Ankleshwar, Dahej, Sarigam, Ranipet CPC and Jammu all draw their water from third-party municipal supply, surface water or desalinated sea water rather than from stressed groundwater, so their Water Dependency Index is zero and no at-risk volume arises even where local water stress rises. The second is a groundwater-dependent site whose water stress is nonetheless projected to fall: Ennore SSP, though essentially fully groundwater-fed, shows projected water-stress levels below its baseline across every scenario and horizon, so no incremental exposure is generated. By contrast, the previously reported absence of risk at Hospet and at the Thyagavalli bio-pesticides plant was an artifact of their nil current third-party-water cost; both are heavily groundwater-dependent and both face rising water stress in future, and they are accordingly now recognised as carrying forward operational exposure.
The material forward-looking cost increases are concentrated in groundwater-dependent SSP fertilizer plants in western and central India, led by Kota and Udaipur in Rajasthan, with Thyagavalli, Hospet and Nimrani carrying smaller and more scenario-specific exposure. Kota shows the largest and most persistent escalation across the full scenario set, its increase in operational risk reaching roughly 50% by 2030, about 109% by 2050 and around 34% by 2100 under the intermediate SSP-2/RCP-4.5 pathway, and roughly 67%, 16% and 69% across 2030, 2050 and 2100 under the high-emissions SSP-5/RCP-8.5 pathway, with a meaningful rise of about 31% at 2030 even under the low-emissions SSP-1 case, reflecting its very high groundwater dependence of around 92% combined with sharply rising projected water stress. Udaipur exhibits a steep, back-loaded increase concentrated under the intermediate SSP-2/RCP-4.5 pathway, rising from about 13% at mid-century to a very large increase of the order of 261% by 2100 on roughly 77% groundwater dependence, while remaining negligible under the low- and high-emissions pathways where its water stress does not exceed the baseline. Thyagavalli, at about 91% groundwater dependence, registers an increase of the order of 13% specifically under the high-emissions SSP-5/RCP-8.5 pathway at 2100, the single horizon at which its water stress rises above baseline. Hospet, at about 83% groundwater dependence, carries a smaller but broader exposure that emerges chiefly under the intermediate SSP-2/RCP-4.5 pathway, of the order of 7% at mid-century and 8% by end-century, with lesser increments under the other pathways. Nimrani shows only a marginal increase, below 1% and confined to the high-emissions pathway at 2100. Across all of these the common driver is identical: a large groundwater share means each increment of projected water stress feeds almost directly into a larger at-risk volume and a higher cost of securing replacement water.

The concentration of the modelled cost increase in groundwater-dependent SSP and bio-pesticides sites, and the sharp sensitivity of Kota and Udaipur to the intermediate and high-emissions pathways, indicates that the Company's water-related operational-cost exposure is driven not by ambient water stress alone but by the coincidence of stressed-source dependence with worsening basin conditions. The corrected treatment further establishes that a site's present reliance on its own groundwater, without any current purchased-water cost, is not a mitigant but a latent exposure- Hospet and Thyagavalli enter the risk set precisely because their groundwater stress is projected to rise, and their future procurement or mitigation cost is captured through a proxy water price. The priority response set follows directly: reducing groundwater dependence at Kota, Udaipur, Thyagavalli, Hospet and Nimrani through source diversification, water recycling and rainwater harvesting, and securing alternative supply arrangements to cap the replacement-water cost that drives the projected escalation. The resulting plant-level assessment of operational risk across the three climate scenarios and time horizons is presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Projected Operational Risk Due to Water Stress Across Coromandel International Manufacturing Facilities

Name	Business activity	Increase in operational risk (%)								
		SSP-1/ RCP-2.6			SSP-2/ RCP-4.5			SSP-5/ RCP-8.5		
		2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100	2030	2050	2100
Vizag	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kakinada	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ennore	Manufacturing of Fertilizer - Complex & Specialty Nutrients (SND)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ranipet SSP	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Udaipur	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.14	261.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kota	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers	31.10	2.74	0.00	50.31	108.84	33.84	66.77	16.46	68.60
Nandesari_Vadodara	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nimrani	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85
Ennore SSP	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hospet	Manufacturing of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Fertilizers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ankleshwar	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dahej	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sarigam	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ranipet CPC	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu	Manufacturing of Crop Protection Chemical	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thyagavalli	Bio Pesticides Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Transition Risk Assessment

As part of Coromandel International's climate strategy, we conduct a scenario-based transition risk and opportunity assessment across our Fertilisers, Specialty Nutrients, Crop Protection, Retail, and Specialty Chemicals businesses. Our analysis is aligned with three internationally recognised IEA climate scenarios:

- **STEPS (Stated Policies Scenario):**

  This assumes the world follows the climate and energy policies that governments have already announced and started to implement, without extra ambition. It shows where Coromandel's operating environment is headed if current policy commitments, including India's existing regulatory framework, are simply carried forward without further tightening.

- **APS (Announced Pledges Scenario):**

  This assumes all climate pledges and targets that governments have announced, including India's Nationally Determined Contributions such as a 45% cut in emissions intensity by 2030 and net zero by 2070, are actually met in full and on time. It is more optimistic than STEPS, because it factors in future commitments rather than only policies already in force.

- **NZE (Net Zero Emissions by 2050):**

  This describes a pathway where the world cuts greenhouse gas emissions fast enough to reach net zero around mid-century and keep global warming within safer limits, often linked to 1.5°C. It is the most ambitious of the three pathways and would require rapid, large-scale change across Coromandel's energy mix, manufacturing processes, and supply chain behaviour.

This analysis evaluates business impacts across different decarbonisation pathways and covers three time horizons:

- **Short-term (FY 2026 to FY 2030):**

  Evaluates early policy impacts including India's evolving carbon regulations, EPR obligations, emissions norms, and energy transition expectations, alongside operational preparedness across our 18 manufacturing sites.

- **Medium-term (FY 2031 to FY 2040):**

  Focuses on the scalability of renewable energy, bio-based fuel substitution, Zero Liquid Discharge expansion, and evolving stakeholder and customer expectations around ESG performance and responsible sourcing.

- **Long-term (FY 2041 to FY 2050):**

  Assesses deep decarbonisation impacts and structural shifts in the Indian agrochemical and fertiliser sectors, including the transition toward sustainable agriculture, low-carbon product portfolios, and nature-aligned value chains.

In response to the evolving transition landscape, the assessment focused on key factors affecting Coromandel's operations. These include alignment with India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), reliance on fossil fuels in manufacturing, particularly steam coal in SSP operations, challenges in adopting low-emission technologies, trends in renewable energy integration, changing farmer and customer preferences for sustainable agri-inputs, and increasing investor and regulatory expectations for ESG disclosures. Transition risks are identified across policy and legal, technology, market, and reputation dimensions, and are evaluated based on shock, vulnerability, and exposure to determine overall risk levels for our Fertilisers, Specialty Nutrients, Crop Protection, Retail, and Specialty Chemicals businesses.

Under this framework, transition risk is understood as a function of three interacting components: shock, exposure, and vulnerability.

- **Shock** is a specific transition event or driver, such as a change in carbon pricing, regulation, technology, or market preferences, that may impact an entity's operations, costs, or revenue.
- **Exposure** is the degree to which Coromandel's business activities, products, or revenue streams are present in markets, geographies, or value chains that may be affected by a shock.
- **Vulnerability** refers to the predisposition of those exposed business activities to be adversely (or favourably) affected, shaped by factors such as fuel mix, product portfolio, cost structure, and adaptive capacity.

Risk or opportunity occurs when three factors intersect: a shock, exposure of business activities, and vulnerability. A shock leads to material risk or opportunity only if exposed activities are also vulnerable. The overall rating reflects the shock's significance, the level of exposure, and how vulnerable or well-positioned the business is after exposure.

Transition risks materialise across four dimensions:

- **Policy and Legal:**

  Risks arising from changes in climate-related laws, regulations and policy frameworks, including carbon pricing mechanisms, emissions norms, EPR obligations, subsidy rationalisation and evolving compliance requirements at national and sub-national levels. For Coromandel, these risks are most directly felt through India's updated NDCs, the progressive notification of the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), tightening CPCB standards and potential carbon border adjustment requirements in export markets.

- **Technology:**

  Risks and opportunities arising from the transition to lower-emission technologies, including the pace of renewable energy deployment, the scalability of energy efficiency solutions, the substitution of fossil fuels with cleaner alternatives and the cost trajectory of low-carbon technologies. For Coromandel, technology transition risks relate primarily to the pace and capital cost of shifting from fossil fuel-based energy to renewable and waste heat-based clean energy across 18 manufacturing sites, alongside opportunities from bio-briquette substitution, captive power generation and digital energy monitoring.

- **Market:**

  Risks and opportunities arising from shifts in supply and demand dynamics, input costs, customer and institutional procurement preferences and competitive positioning as markets respond to the low-carbon transition. For Coromandel, market risks include rising fossil fuel input costs, growing customer demand for lower-carbon agri-inputs and the shift of institutional and export buyers toward ESG-compliant supply chains, alongside opportunities from the growing demand for nano fertilisers, biological solutions and precision agriculture services.

- **Reputation:**

  Risks and opportunities arising from changing stakeholder perceptions, investor expectations, ESG rating assessments and public scrutiny of climate performance. For Coromandel, reputational risks are linked to its rising share of India's industrial

- emissions and the increasing intensity of ESG disclosure expectations from investors, lenders and global customers. Conversely, strong ESG performance creates an opportunity to access green finance, improve ESG ratings, attract sustainability-focused investors and lower the overall cost of capital.

Table 2: Definitions of Risk Category

Risk Category	Opportunity Category	Risk or Opportunity (%)
Very High Risk	Very High Opportunity	80-100
High Risk	High Opportunity	60-80
Moderate Risk	Moderate Opportunity	40-60
Low Risk	Low Opportunity	20-40
Very Low Risk	Very Low Opportunity	0-20

Transition Risk Assessment – Coromandel International Limited

Using the shock-exposure-vulnerability framework, this assessment identifies six key transition shocks for Coromandel: carbon pricing, reduced reliance on fossil fuels, clients shifting to more sustainable supply chains, failure to meet the decarbonisation plan, price fluctuations, and adoption of renewable technologies. Each shock is analysed across three IEA scenarios (STEPS, APS, NZE) and over short, medium, and long-term horizons (2030, 2040, and 2050). The estimated impact on Coromandel's revenue is quantified and assigned a risk or opportunity rating. Percentage values are provided in Table 11, with the resulting heatmap in Table 12.

Carbon pricing represents a relatively contained shock for Coromandel, in line with its comparatively diversified and less fossil-fuel-intensive operating base. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), the 2025 baseline CO_2 prices stand at USD 34.7/tCO_2e (STEPS), USD 61.1/tCO_2e (APS), and USD 68.6/tCO_2e (NZE). Looking ahead, the IEA projects these prices to rise substantially across all scenarios, ranging from USD 40-90/tCO_2e by 2030, USD 65-125/tCO_2e by 2040, and reaching as high as USD 160-200/tCO_2e by 2050. The shock of carbon price or carbon tax on the revenue of Coromandel is estimated to reflect an impact of 0.005%-0.007% by 2030, rising to 0.007%-0.011% by 2040, and reaching 0.007%-0.014% by 2050 across STEPS, APS, and NZE scenarios, respectively, translating to a risk rating that moves from 1-2 in 2030, to 2 in 2040, and up to 2-3 by 2050.

Reduced dependency on fossil fuels represents a meaningful opportunity for Coromandel as the global and national energy mix continues to shift toward cleaner sources. Coromandel's fossil-fuel share of total energy consumption stands well above India's national average of 57.19%-58.28% under the IEA's STEPS and APS scenarios, and the Company stands to benefit as this dependency eases over time in line with the broader energy transition. Following India's projected trajectory, the Company's opportunity to reduce fossil-fuel reliance builds gradually, reaching 0.11%-6.98% by 2040 and expanding significantly to 3.59%-19.97% by 2050 across STEPS and APS respectively, with APS offering the greater upside given its steeper decarbonisation path. This growing opportunity reflects Coromandel's potential to lower its exposure to fossil-fuel-linked costs and risks as it aligns more closely with the pace of India's energy transition over the next two decades.

Client transition to more sustainable and resilient supply chain models represents a growing risk for Coromandel as global demand increasingly shifts toward low-emission liquid fuels. Coromandel's share of low-emission gases in its total liquid consumption is in line with the global IEA baseline share of 2.47%-3.34% under the STEPS and APS scenarios, and this share is projected to rise to 2.23%-3.60% by 2030, further expand to 2.97%-7.66% by 2040, and reach 3.65%-9.41% by 2050 across STEPS and APS respectively. The shock of clients transitioning to more sustainable supply chain models on Coromandel's revenue is estimated to reflect an impact of 0.30%-1.67% by 2030, widening to 1.04%-5.73% by 2040, and reaching 1.72%-7.48% by 2050, translating to a risk rating that holds at 3 through 2030 under both scenarios, before rising to 3-4 by 2040 and 2050, with APS carrying the sharper escalation given its faster pace of client-side transition toward low-emission alternatives.

Failure to achieve its decarbonisation plan represents a rising reputational risk for Coromandel, as its share of India's industrial CO_2 emissions is projected to climb steadily under both IEA scenarios. Coromandel's share of total emissions, in line with India's industry emissions trajectory, is projected to rise from a negligible 0.01% to 1.40%-1.41% by 2030, then climb sharply to 10.56%-16.35% by 2040, and reach 17.14%-18.56% by 2050 across STEPS and APS respectively. The shock of failing to achieve its decarbonisation plan on Coromandel's revenue and reputation is estimated to reflect an impact of 1.39%-1.41% by 2030, widening substantially to 10.55%-16.34% by 2040, and reaching 17.13%-18.55% by 2050, translating to a risk rating that rises from 3 by 2030 to 4-5 by 2040 and holds at 5 by 2050, with APS showing the steeper near-term escalation as India's industrial emissions concentrate more heavily within a shrinking overall carbon budget.

Price fluctuation, driven by the widening or narrowing gap between renewable and non-renewable energy costs, presents a mixed but scenario-dependent risk for Coromandel. Under STEPS, the impact is estimated at 13.27% by 2030, easing to 8.98% by 2040, and falling further to just 0.57% by 2050, translating to a risk rating that declines from 5 to 4 and then to 2 over the same period. Under NZE, the trend runs in the opposite direction: the impact starts lower at 2.95% by 2030 but rises sharply to 15.38% by 2040 and escalates to 65.38% by 2050, with the risk rating climbing from 3 to 4 and then to 5. This divergence suggests that while a slower, policy-driven transition (STEPS) allows Coromandel's price exposure to ease over time, a faster, more disruptive shift to net zero (NZE) compounds price volatility risk substantially in the later years, making it the scenario Coromandel should watch most closely for this sub-element.

Deployment of renewable technologies represents a substantial opportunity for Coromandel as India's electricity generation mix shifts decisively toward renewables. Starting from a base-year renewable share of 100% (reflecting Coromandel's own current renewable electricity position), the Company's

opportunity to expand its renewable share grows in line with India's national trajectory, projected to rise to 108.00%-109.87% by 2030, expand further to 136.66%-154.27% by 2040, and reach 151.10%-161.84% by 2050 across STEPS and APS respectively. The opportunity this presents for Coromandel is estimated at 8.00%-9.87% by 2030, widening to 36.66%-54.27% by 2040, and reaching 51.10%-61.84% by 2050, translating to a risk-opportunity rating that climbs from 4 by 2030 to 5 by 2040 and holds at 5 through 2050 under both scenarios, with APS offering the marginally stronger upside given its faster pace of renewable deployment across the Indian grid.

Table 11: Percentage of Transition Risk & opportunity per Transition Shock

Risk Category	Policy & Legal	Market		Reputation	Technology	
Risk/Opportunity	Risk				Opportunity	
Transition Shock	Carbon Pricing	Price Fluctuation	Clients transitioning to more sustainable and resilient supply chain models	Failure to achieve decarbonisation plan	Reduced Dependence on Fossil Fuels	Deployment of renewable technologies

IEA Scenario	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050
STEPS	0.006%	0.007%	0.007%	13.27%	8.98%	0.57%	1.41%	10.55%	17.13%	0.30%	1.04%	1.72%	1.03%	0.11%	3.59%	8.00%	36.66%	51.10%
NZE	0.005%	0.008%	0.011%	2.95%	15.38%	65.38%												
APS	0.007%	0.011%	0.014%				1.39%	16.34%	18.55%	1.67%	5.73%	7.48%	2.64%	6.98%	19.97%	9.87%	54.27%	61.84%

The heatmap ratings in Table 12 are based directly on the revenue-impact percentages from Table 11. For each transition shock, across all IEA scenarios (STEPS, APS, NZE) and time horizons (2030, 2040, 2050), the projected percentage impact on Coromandel's revenue is calculated and then converted to a numeric risk score on a five-point scale, from 1 (Very Low) to 5 (Very High), using thresholds aligned with each shock's materiality. This score is assigned to either the Risk or Opportunity Category, as defined earlier, and the corresponding colour is applied in Table 12. Risks, such as carbon pricing or failure to achieve the decarbonisation plan, are scored on the Risk Category scale. Upsides, such as reduced fossil-fuel dependence or renewable technology deployment, are scored on the Opportunity Category scale. This method ensures that Table 12 visually represents the percentage exposures from Table 11, rather than providing a separate assessment.

Table 12: Transition Risk and Opportunity Rating Matrix for Coromandel

Risk Category	Policy & Legal			Market						Reputation			Technology					
Risk/Opportunity	Risk												Opportunity					
Transition Shock	Carbon Pricing			Price Fluctuation			Clients transitioning to more sustainable and resilient supply chain models			Failure to achieve decarbonisation plan			Reduced Dependence on Fossil Fuels			Deployment of renewable technologies		
IEA Scenario	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050
STEPS																		
NZE																		
APS																		

Very High Risk
High Risk
Moderate Risk
Low Risk
Very Low Risk
Very High Opportunity
High Opportunity
Moderate Opportunity
Low Opportunity
Very Low Opportunity

Climate Risk Management

This section outlines Coromandel's approach to managing climate-related risks identified in its operations, based on the earlier physical and transition risk assessments. It integrates the Company's adaptation strategy for physical climate hazards and mitigation strategy for transition-related shocks, converting risk and opportunity ratings into specific actions for the short, medium, and long term.

Physical Risk – Adaptation Strategy

The forward-looking physical risk assessment across Coromandel's sixteen manufacturing locations reveals a tiered exposure profile where financial materiality is determined not by hazard presence alone, but by the confluence of hazard severity, operational exposure (worker fraction and source-water dependency), and business activity type – a distinction that is critical for IFRS S2-aligned disclosure, as it directly informs the magnitude and timing of potential impacts on cash flows, operating costs, and capital allocation. Heat stress emerges as the single most pervasive and financially material chronic hazard, yet its impact is highly concentrated: in Single Super Phosphate (SSP) fertilizer plants, where heat-exposed worker fractions range from 65% to 93% and operations are conducted under uninsulated galvanized iron (GI) sheet roofing that amplifies internal Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT), projected productivity losses under the high-emissions SSP5-8.5 pathway by 2100 reach 12.6 percentage points at Kota, 12.4 at Nimrani, 11.3 at Ennore SSP, and 10.9 at both Udaipur and Sarigam – translating directly into reduced output, higher labor costs per ton, and potential supply-chain delays during peak agricultural seasons. In the Complex/NPK (SND) segment, heat exposure is moderate to high only at Ennore (70% exposed, with projected losses up to 8.5%), while Vizag and Kakinada (10–13% exposure) carry negligible to low financial exposure, and within Crop Protection Chemicals (CPC), Sarigam (82% exposed) requires SSP-level interventions, whereas Ankleshwar (10%) and Dahej (2%) face only marginal impacts. Water stress constitutes the second material chronic risk, but its financial transmission mechanism is distinct: it affects only sites with high groundwater dependence in water-stressed basins, where projected increases in basin-level stress directly inflate the volume of water at risk and, consequently, the cost of replacement water. Kota, with 92% groundwater dependence, faces the most severe escalation – operational risk increases of approximately 109% by 2050 and 34% by 2100 under the intermediate SSP2-4.5 pathway, and 67%, 16%, and 69% across 2030, 2050, and 2100 under SSP5-8.5 – while Udaipur (77% groundwater dependence) exhibits a steep back-loaded increase of roughly 261% by 2100 under SSP2-4.5, driven by its unique water-stress trajectory. Acute physical risks – cyclone at the coastal Thyagavalli bio-pesticides plant (risk range 2.06–9.84%) and riverine flood at Dahej (risk range 0.0–90%) – carry episodic but potentially disruptive financial implications, including infrastructure repair, power outages, raw-material spoilage, and logistics delays, though these are confined to specific geographies and manageable through targeted structural hardening. Critically, Ranipet CPC and Jammu are identified as sites with no material climate-related financial exposure – the former due to zero heat-exposed workers in fully enclosed, air-conditioned crop-protection processing combined with surface-water sourcing, and the latter due to third-party water supply with negligible heat exposure – allowing the Company to focus adaptation capital on high-vulnerability locations. To address this stratified risk landscape, Coromandel has formulated a three-horizon adaptation response (Table 13) that aligns investment timing with the urgency and magnitude of each risk: short-term (0–3 years) operational controls, including WBGT-based work-rest scheduling, early-morning shift adjustments, cooling PPE and hydration stations, heat-alert SMS systems, HVLS and mist-cooling fans for high-exposure areas, and for water stress, comprehensive water-balance studies, leak detection and repair, and sub-meter installation for daily groundwater monitoring; medium-term (3–10 years) capital-intensive retrofits, such as replacement of GI roofing with insulated sandwich panels (PUF or double-skin), application of solar-reflective and high-albedo cool-roof coatings, upgrading of curing-shed roofs to low-U-value insulated panels, implementation of Zero-Liquid-Discharge (ZLD) with RO recycling for process water, construction of recharge shafts and percolation ponds, and stormwater drainage upgrades and flood barriers for flood-prone sites; and long-term (10+ years) transformative measures, including full automation of bagging, dispatch, and packaging lines to eliminate manual heat exposure, air-conditioning of entire bagging halls and dispatch zones, construction of automated underground conveyors for rock phosphate, replacement of groundwater with dedicated surface-water pipelines or tertiary-treated municipal wastewater, and elevation of critical electrical panels and process equipment above projected flood levels. This phased, site-specific strategy is embedded within Coromandel's Enterprise Risk Management framework, with risk ownership assigned at the plant level, biannual reviews conducted by the Board-level Risk Management Committee, and progress tracked through established metrics including GHG intensity (Scope 1 and 2 reduced to 0.060 tCO_2e/MT), water recycling



rates, and percentage of heat-exposed workforce covered by protective measures – ensuring that climate adaptation is not treated as a standalone exercise but integrated into operational planning, capital expenditure decisions, and long-term financial forecasting, thereby safeguarding the Company's resilience, cash flow stability, and cost of capital as climate conditions continue to evolve across its manufacturing footprint.

Table 13: Adaptation strategies for climate related physical risks on Coromandel's plants

Plant / Site	Business Activity	Major Hazard	Hazard impact timeline	Business Implication of Hazard	Risk (%)	Adaptation implementation Timeline	Adaptation Strategy	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence
Vizag	SND (Complex/NPK) Fertilizer	Heat Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Worker productivity loss in godowns, bagging & material handling areas (exposure ~10%)	0.1- 1.3	Short (0-3 yrs)	Implement WBGT-based work-rest scheduling; provide hydration stations & cooling PPE	Not implemented yet	No site-specific WBGT scheduling / hydration programme disclosed. Only general occupational-health infrastructure upgrades and regular health check-ups across locations (Natural/Human Capital, SDG 3 section).
						Medium (3-10 yrs)	Apply solar-reflective cool-roof coatings on GI sheet godowns & bagging halls	Not implemented yet	Only safety-driven roofing change disclosed at Vizag (asbestos replaced with non-asbestos sheets in ACC, CPP roof & SAP-1 areas); no thermal cool-roof programme disclosed.

Plant / Site	Business Activity	Major Hazard	Hazard impact timeline	Business Implication of Hazard	Risk (%)	Adaptation implementation Timeline	Adaptation Strategy	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence
Vizag	SND (Complex/NPK) Fertilizer	Heat Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Worker productivity loss in godowns, bagging & material handling areas (exposure ~10%)	0.1- 1.3	Long (10+ yrs)	Automate bagging & dispatch operations to reduce manual worker exposure	Already implemented	Partially implemented- FY26: automated 25 kg & 10 kg WSF packing lines at SND units, improving manpower efficiency (Manufactured Capital). Full bagging & dispatch automation not yet disclosed.
Kakinada	SND (Complex/NPK) Fertilizer	Heat Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Worker productivity loss in outdoor material handling (exposure ~13%)	0.2- 1.7	Short (0-3 yrs)	Rotate outdoor jobs to early morning shifts; provide cooling vests	Not implemented yet	No shift-rotation or cooling-PPE disclosure for Kakinada.
						Medium (3-10 yrs)	Install insulated metal roofing over curing & storage sheds	Not implemented yet	No roof-insulation programme disclosed for Kakinada.
						Long (10+ yrs)	Deploy robotic/ automated material handling to reduce manual exposure	Already implemented	Partially implemented - robotic bottling line at Kakinada (nano plant) and automated WSF packing lines at SND units disclosed; broader material-handling automation not yet disclosed.
Ennore	SND (Complex/NPK) Fertilizer	Heat Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Worker productivity loss (exposure ~70% - highest among SND sites); increased cooling costs; worker health & safety risks	0.6- 8.5	Short (0-3 yrs)	Install HVLS fans in godowns & storage areas; issue cooling neckbands	Not implemented yet	No HVLS fan / cooling-PPE disclosure for Ennore SND.

Plant / Site	Business Activity	Major Hazard	Hazard impact timeline	Business Implication of Hazard	Risk (%)	Adaptation implementation Timeline	Adaptation Strategy	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence
Ennore	SND (Complex/NPK) Fertilizer	Heat Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Worker productivity loss (exposure ~70% - highest among SND sites); increased cooling costs; worker health & safety risks	0.6- 8.5	Medium (3-10 yrs)	Retrofit GI roofs with 50mm PUF-insulated sandwich panels	Not implemented yet	No PUF roof retrofit disclosed for Ennore SND.
						Long (10+ yrs)	Fully shade & insulate all truck loading bays	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed.
Ranipet SSP	SSP Fertilizer	Heat Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Worker productivity loss in rock storage, den/curing sheds, bagging areas (exposure ~79%); GI roofs exacerbate internal heat	0.9- 9.9	Short (0-3 yrs)	Implement heat-alert SMS system for supervisors when WBGT >31°C; oral rehydration stations	Not implemented yet	No heat-alert system disclosed; general employee wellness ('Bloom') and health check-ups reported at group level.
						Medium (3-10 yrs)	Replace GI roofing over den/curing sheds with double-skin insulated sheets	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed.
						Long (10+ yrs)	Fully enclose and air-condition bagging & dispatch areas	Not implemented yet	AC bagging enclosure not disclosed; note PLC/DCS process automation implemented across all SSP units (process control only).
Udaipur	SSP Fertilizer	Heat Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Worker productivity loss (exposure ~77%); steepest WBGT rise (~5°C by 2100) making this a high-impact site	1.8- 10.9	Short (0-3 yrs)	Start shifts at 5 AM; stop heavy outdoor work by 1 PM	Not implemented yet	No heat-adjusted shift timing disclosed for Udaipur.
						Medium (3-10 yrs)	Install high-albedo cool-roof coatings on all storage structures	Not implemented yet	No cool-roof coating programme disclosed.

Plant / Site	Business Activity	Major Hazard	Hazard impact timeline	Business Implication of Hazard	Risk (%)	Adaptation implementation Timeline	Adaptation Strategy	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence
Udaipur	SSP Fertilizer	Heat Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Worker productivity loss (exposure ~77%); steepest WBGT rise (~5°C by 2100) making this a high-impact site	1.8- 10.9	Long (10+ yrs)	Build centralized, mechanically ventilated material-handling hub	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed.
		Water Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Groundwater (GW) depletion risk; rising replacement water costs; potential production curtailment. (Very High- GW dependency ~77%)	0.0- 261.27	Short (0-3 yrs)	Conduct comprehensive water balance study; fix all visible leaks	Not implemented yet	Site water-balance study not disclosed; group reports water-circularity improvement, reuse of treated water and reduced freshwater dependence (Natural Capital).
							Community watershed programme with WOTR- earthen nala bunds, wells & rainwater-harvesting structures (~90,000 KL harvesting potential) recharging local groundwater	Already implemented	CSR watershed programme at Udaipur, Rajasthan: earthen dams, nala bunds, wells and RWH structures across 5 villages; groundwater recharge levels improved noticeably with faster water-table recovery.
						Medium (3-10 yrs)	Implement Zero-Liquid-Discharge (ZLD) with RO recycling for process water	Already implemented	BRSR Principle 6: ZLD adopted at ALL SSP plants (incl. Udaipur), Bio & Crop Protection formulation units and Kakinada plant- wastewater treated, recycled and reused within the facility.

Plant / Site	Business Activity	Major Hazard	Hazard impact timeline	Business Implication of Hazard	Risk (%)	Adaptation implementation Timeline	Adaptation Strategy	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence
Udaipur	SSP Fertilizer	Water Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Groundwater (GW) depletion risk; rising replacement water costs; potential production curtailment. (Very High- GW dependency ~77%)	0.0- 261.27	Long (10+ yrs)	Replace groundwater with dedicated pipeline from surface reservoir	Have a plan in future	Specific surface-water pipeline not disclosed, but FY30 ESG goals commit to +40% non-conventional water share and 'progress towards water neutrality', indicating planned reduction of groundwater dependence.
Kota	SSP Fertilizer	Heat Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Worker productivity loss (exposure ~89% - highest among all sites); significant output loss projected	1.9- 12.6	Short (0-3 yrs)	Deploy mobile mist-cooling fans in rock storage & bagging yards	Not implemented yet	No mist-cooling deployment disclosed for Kota.
						Medium (3-10 yrs)	Insulate all GI roofs with 25mm thermocol + reflective coating	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed; only a new 400 MT granulation facility commissioned at Kota in FY26.
						Long (10+ yrs)	Construct automated underground conveyor for rock phosphate	Not implemented yet	Automated underground conveyor not disclosed.
		Water Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Highest groundwater dependence in portfolio; sharp projected water stress increase (~50-109% by 2050); significant operational cost escalation. (Very High- GW dependency ~92%)	0.0- 108.84	Short (0-3 yrs)	Install sub-meters on all groundwater extraction points for daily monitoring	Not implemented yet	Water sub-metering not disclosed (222 sub-meters installed in FY26 were ENERGY meters).

Plant / Site	Business Activity	Major Hazard	Hazard impact timeline	Business Implication of Hazard	Risk (%)	Adaptation implementation Timeline	Adaptation Strategy	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence
Kota	SSP Fertilizer	Water Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Highest groundwater dependence in portfolio; sharp projected water stress increase (~50-109% by 2050); significant operational cost escalation. (Very High- GW dependency ~92%)	0.0- 108.84	Medium (3-10 yrs)	Build recharge shafts & percolation ponds within plant premises	Have a plan in future	In-plant recharge structures at Kota not disclosed, but ESG 2.0 FY27 priorities include water projects through WOTR and annual CSR-linked water programmes; recharge structures already executed in communities (Udaipur watershed programme).
						Long (10+ yrs)	Switch to tertiary-treated municipal wastewater for cooling & gardening	Have a plan in future	Municipal treated-wastewater switch not disclosed, but FY30 target of +40% non-conventional water share; reuse of internal ETP/STP-treated water for cooling & greenbelt already practiced group-wide.
Nandesari / Vadodara	SSP Fertilizer	Heat Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Worker productivity loss (exposure ~74%); urban flood risk compounding heat impacts	1.4- 9.7	Short (0-3 yrs)	Provide portable shaded shelters at all outdoor worksites	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed.
						Medium (3-10 yrs)	Apply heat-reflective white paint to all roof surfaces	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed.
						Long (10+ yrs)	Install centralized evaporative cooling system for warehouses	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed.

Plant / Site	Business Activity	Major Hazard	Hazard impact timeline	Business Implication of Hazard	Risk (%)	Adaptation implementation Timeline	Adaptation Strategy	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence
Nimrani	SSP Fertilizer	Heat Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Worker productivity loss (exposure ~90%); high manual labour intensity	1.8- 12.4	Short (0-3 yrs)	Mandatory 15-min cool-breaks every 2 hours during peak heat	Not implemented yet	No formal heat-break policy disclosed; group wellness & health check-up programmes only.
						Medium (3-10 yrs)	Upgrade all curing-shed roofs to insulated, low-U-value panels	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed.
						Long (10+ yrs)	Automate bagging line to reduce manual labour by ≥60%	Not implemented yet	Bagging-line automation not disclosed; PLC/ DCS process-control automation implemented across all SSP units in FY26 (partial enabler).
Ennore SSP	SSP Fertilizer	Heat Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Worker productivity loss (exposure ~93% - highest exposure); projected increase ~4.7% by 2050, ~11.3% by 2100 under high emissions	0.9- 11.3	Short (0-3 yrs)	Install real-time WBGT displays with colour-coded action levels	Not implemented yet	No WBGT monitoring/display system disclosed.
						Medium (3-10 yrs)	Completely replace GI roofing with insulated composite (PUF) panels	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed.
						Long (10+ yrs)	Air-condition entire bagging hall and dispatch zone	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed.

Plant / Site	Business Activity	Major Hazard	Hazard impact timeline	Business Implication of Hazard	Risk (%)	Adaptation implementation Timeline	Adaptation Strategy	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence
Hospet	SSP Fertilizer	Heat Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Worker productivity loss (exposure ~65%)	0.4- 8.4	Short (0-3 yrs)	Shift outdoor crushing activities to night shifts (6 PM- 2 AM)	Not implemented yet	No night-shift heat scheduling disclosed for Hospet.
						Medium (3-10 yrs)	Install reflective films & roof insulation over material sheds	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed.
						Long (10+ yrs)	Implement remote-controlled stacker-reclaimers to reduce human presence	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed.
Ankleshwar	CPC	Heat Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Worker productivity loss (exposure ~10%- low but present); chemical process sensitivity to temperature	0.2- 1.3	Short (0-3 yrs)	Provide cooled drinking water points at every workshop	Already implemented	Statutory welfare facility under Factories Act; Enhancements to occupational health infrastructure across locations' (SDG 3). Basic cooled drinking water is standard practice at plants.
						Medium (3-10 yrs)	Install roof insulation over finished goods godowns	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed.
						Long (10+ yrs)	Explore natural ventilation + earth-tube cooling for storage buildings	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed.

Plant / Site	Business Activity	Major Hazard	Hazard impact timeline	Business Implication of Hazard	Risk (%)	Adaptation implementation Timeline	Adaptation Strategy	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence
Dahej	CPC	Heat Stress	Current & all Future scenarios	Worker productivity loss (exposure ~2%-negligible); chemical process stability	0.0- 0.3	Short (0-3 yrs)	Ensure AC shelters are available near unloading points	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed.
						Medium (3-10 yrs)	Raise low-lying electrical panels above flood level	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed; Site-level reviews of extreme-weather exposure and infrastructure preparedness under ERM (no Dahej-specific flood-proofing works).
						Long (10+ yrs)	Construct dedicated on-site desalination plant for process needs	Have a plan in future	Dahej-specific desalination not disclosed, but Company operates a desalination plant at Vizag (commissioned 2023, capacity enhanced in FY26; non-conventional water = 32% of Vizag usage) and holds FY30 target of +40% non-conventional water share.
		Riverine Flood	All Future scenarios	Infrastructure damage; production stoppages; supply chain disruption	0.0- 90	Short (0-3 yrs)	Pre-install temporary flood barriers at all gate entries	Not implemented yet	Physical flood barriers not disclosed; extreme-weather exposure is covered under ERM, business-continuity and emergency-response plans (generic, not structural).

Plant / Site	Business Activity	Major Hazard	Hazard impact timeline	Business Implication of Hazard	Risk (%)	Adaptation implementation Timeline	Adaptation Strategy	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence
Dahej	CPC	Riverine Flood	All Future scenarios	Infrastructure damage; production stoppages; supply chain disruption	0.0- 90	Medium (3-10 yrs)	Build raised internal road network to maintain logistics during floods	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed.
						Long (10+ yrs)	Elevate all critical process equipment on 1.5m high plinths	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed.
Sarigam	CPC	Heat Stress	All Future scenarios	Worker productivity loss (exposure ~82%- high for CPC); significant impact (~10.9% by 2100 under high emissions)	1.4- 10.9	Short (0-3 yrs)	Implement "early-start, early-finish" shifts (5 AM- 1 PM)	Not implemented yet	No heat-adjusted shift timing disclosed for Sarigam.
						Medium (3-10 yrs)	Insulate metal roofs over raw material and bagging areas	Not implemented yet	Not disclosed.
						Long (10+ yrs)	Automate packaging and palletising lines	Already implemented	Partially implemented - CPC units: automated packing system with integrated conveying & weighing (neem cake), mobile conveyor replacing manual finished-goods loading, and automation of critical operations at Sarigam (ETP pre-treatment, CS2 unloading). Palletising automation not yet disclosed.

Transition Risk - Mitigation Strategy

Coromandel's mitigation strategy for each transition risk identified above is organized by risk category, transition shock, vulnerability indicator, and Company exposure. The mitigation measures address the expected operational impacts of each risk and outline specific actions planned across the short, medium, and long term, with examples drawn from current Company initiatives, as presented in Table 14.

Table 14: Mitigation strategies for climate related transitional shocks on Coromandel's Fertiliser and Agrochemical Operations

Risk Category	Risk/ Opportunity	Transition Shock Indicator	Vulnerability Indicator	Exposure	Impact on Coromadel's Operations	Risk (%)	Short-Term			Medium-Term			Long-Term		
							Mitigation Strategy	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence	Mitigation	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence	Mitigation	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence
Policy & Legal	Risk	Carbon Price	Total GHG Emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	Increase in Operating Cost	Coromandel's manufacturing sites face rising compliance costs as India's updated NDC targets a 45% cut in emissions intensity by 2030 and net zero by 2070, tightening the cost of carbon-intensive phosphatic and nitrogen-based production.	0.005–0.014	Build plant-wise Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission baselines across all 18 manufacturing sites to establish CCTS compliance readiness	Already implemented	Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are tracked across manufacturing operations; FY 2025–26 intensity was 0.057 tCO_2e/MT, supported by IoT-based condition monitoring, CMMS, EMS, SCADA and online emissions monitoring.	Convert the shadow carbon price into a live internal carbon price embedded in product cost models and investment appraisal across all five business segments	Not implemented yet	No formal internal carbon price is disclosed in FY 2025–26.	Internalise carbon price across the full value chain, shaping product portfolio, energy mix and supply chain architecture	Not implemented yet	No formal value-chain carbon-price framework is disclosed, although transition-risk impacts on operating costs, capital planning, product design and energy sourcing are recognised.

Risk Category	Risk/ Opportunity	Transition Shock Indicator	Vulnerability Indicator	Exposure	Impact on Coromandel's Operations	Risk (%)	Short-Term			Medium-Term			Long-Term		
							Mitigation Strategy	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence	Mitigation	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence	Mitigation	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence
Market	Risk	LCOE, Renewable to Non-Renewable Ratio	Share of Renewable to Non-Renewable Energy Consumption	Purchase or Production Cost of Energy	Continued reliance on grid and captive fossil-based power keeps input costs exposed to the widening cost gap between renewable and non-renewable electricity.	0.3–7.48	Lock in medium-term solar and hybrid PPAs across manufacturing sites to stabilise input costs and reduce fossil-fuel price exposure	Already implemented	Hybrid renewable power at Ankleshwar meets nearly 25% of site electricity requirements; rooftop solar has also been deployed at selected locations.	Shift from supplementary clean energy to renewables as the primary electricity source across the manufacturing network	Have a plan in future	Clean energy reached 25% of total energy mix in FY 2025–26; FY 2030 target is 60% renewable energy. RE100 participation is being evaluated.	Shift a majority of processing sites to renewable-backed electricity, displacing fossil-backed grid power	Have a plan in future	FY 2030 target includes a 60% renewable-energy share and a 22% increase in renewable-energy footprint.
Market	Risk	Share of Low Emission Gases in World Liquid Demand	Share of Low Emission Gases in Total Fuel Consumption	Purchase Cost of Low Emission Alternatives	Coromandel's client base in agri-input and crop protection faces growing pressure to source from lower-emission supply chains as global demand for cleaner fuels accelerates.	0.57–65.38	Map customer and dealer expectations around sustainability credentials, EPR compliance, green ammonia interest and export-market carbon disclosure requirements	Partially implemented	100% EPR compliance is maintained; Coromandel engages MNRE and DoF on potential green ammonia use, but formal mapping of export-market carbon-border requirements is not yet disclosed.	Scale green ammonia arrangements with MNRE and DoF to progressively replace conventional ammonia with lower-carbon alternatives	Partially implemented	Green ammonia engagement is underway, but meaningful replacement of conventional ammonia across NPK/DAP manufacturing has not yet been disclosed.	Extend ISO 14001 coverage and third-party verified emissions disclosures across all manufacturing facilities, including NACL sites	Partially implemented	IMS recertification covers ISO 14001 across applicable manufacturing sites; extension to all NACL facilities has not yet been disclosed.

Risk Category	Risk/ Opportunity	Transition Shock Indicator	Vulnerability Indicator	Exposure	Impact on Coromandel's Operations	Risk (%)	Short-Term			Medium-Term			Long-Term		
							Mitigation Strategy	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence	Mitigation	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence	Mitigation	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence
Reputation	Risk	Share of CO_2 Emissions to Total CO_2	Share of Company GHG Emissions in Total Emissions	Share of Revenue from Carbon-Intensive Products	Coromandel's rising share of India's industrial emissions increases reputational exposure as stakeholder scrutiny of high-emission fertiliser and chemical producers intensifies.	1.39–18.55	Strengthen emissions monitoring and publish annual GHG intensity figures covering Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3	Already implemented	Scope 1 and Scope 2 are monitored using IoT, CMMS, EMS, SCADA and online emissions monitoring; combined intensity was 0.057 tCO_2e/MT in FY 2025–26.	Set validated science-based targets aligned with SBTi covering Scope 1, Scope 2 and material Scope 3	Have a plan in future	Coromandel is evaluating SBTi alignment as part of its long-term decarbonisation roadmap, but validated targets have not yet been established.	Embed decarbonisation into capital spending, product portfolio decisions and M&A criteria	Not implemented yet	Carbon intensity has not yet been embedded as a formal investment criterion.
Technology	Opportunity	Renewable Share of Total Electricity	Share of Renewable Energy Consumption	Capital Cost of Renewable Energy Transition	Coromandel's current renewable base requires further capital investment to keep pace with India's accelerating renewable buildout.	8.00–61.84	Assess renewable-energy feasibility at all remaining fossil-reliant sites, prioritising those with highest grid dependence and cost exposure	Partially implemented	Hybrid wind/solar power has been commissioned at Ankleshwar and rooftop solar installed at selected locations; formal assessments for Dahej and NACL are not yet disclosed.	Accelerate renewable adoption across all manufacturing sites, transitioning from supplementary clean energy toward renewables as the primary electricity source	Have a plan in future	Coromandel is progressively increasing renewable energy and evaluating RE100 through site-level transition roadmaps.	Make renewables the core energy source, with fossil-backed grid electricity largely displaced through PPAs, captive generation and waste heat recovery	Have a plan in future	FY 2030 targets include 60% renewable energy share and 22% increase in renewable-energy footprint.

Risk Category	Risk/ Opportunity	Transition Shock Indicator	Vulnerability Indicator	Exposure	Impact on Coromandel's Operations	Risk (%)	Short-Term			Medium-Term			Long-Term		
							Mitigation Strategy	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence	Mitigation	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence	Mitigation	Implementation Status	Basis / Evidence
Technology	Opportunity	Share of Fossil Fuel to Total Energy	Share of Fossil Fuel in Energy Consumption	Reduction in Purchase Cost of Fossil Fuel	Coromandel's clean-energy share of 25% positions it to convert fossil-fuel phase-down into a cost opportunity as India's grid decarbonises.	0.11–19.97	Expand on-site solar and hybrid PPAs across manufacturing sites to reduce fossil-fuel dependence and lock in energy savings	Already implemented	Clean energy reached 25% of total energy mix; hybrid wind/solar at Ankleshwar meets nearly 25% of its electricity requirement.	Scale clean energy recovered from waste heat and process gases across additional acid plant and SSP units	Have a plan in future	Kakinada's 1,800 TPD Sulphuric Acid plant uses waste heat for captive power generation, establishing an operational model.	Achieve near-complete displacement of fossil fuels through renewable electricity, waste heat recovery, bio-based fuels and captive clean power	Have a plan in future	FY 2030 targets include 60% renewable energy and 30% clean energy from waste heat and process gases.



Metrics and Targets

We use defined metrics to monitor our performance on key climate and nature-related risks and opportunities. For material issues, we set specific targets to track progress, mitigate risks, and capitalise on opportunities.

All GHG emissions data is quantified according to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and aligned with IFRS S2 and the TCFD framework.

Target Overview

Target	Target Year	Progress in FY 2025–26	Baseline Year
Sustain CO_2 emissions close to FY 2025 baseline despite business growth	Ongoing	Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions of 257,019 tCO_2e; GHG intensity improved to 0.057 tCO_2e/MT	FY 2025
Increase renewable energy footprint by 22%	FY 2030	Renewable electricity consumption increased to 48,381 GJ from 19,701 GJ in FY 2024–25	FY 2025
Increase clean energy share from waste heat and gas to 30%	FY 2030	Clean energy share reached 25% of total energy mix in FY 2025–26	FY 2025
Increase share of renewable energy to 60% of total energy mix	FY 2030	Progressing through renewable electricity contracts and waste heat integration	FY 2025
Plant 12 million trees	FY 2030	Miyawaki and afforestation programmes progressing across sites	FY 2025
Extend Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) from 12 to 18 sites	FY 2030	ZLD operational at 12 sites; extension to 18 sites in progress	FY 2025
Increase non-conventional water source share by 40%	FY 2030	Desalinated water at Vizag accounts for 32% of total site water consumption	FY 2025
Progress towards water neutrality (SSP business)	FY 2030	Udaipur watershed programme underway; ZLD and reuse systems being strengthened	FY 2025
Zero waste to landfill across all sites	FY 2030	Landfilled waste reduced by 45%, from 27,623 MT in FY 2024–25 to 15,282 MT in FY 2025–26	FY 2025
Maintain 125% EPR compliance for plastic waste	Ongoing	Compliance maintained during FY 2025–26	FY 2025
Align disclosures with TCFD and TNFD	Ongoing	TCFD alignment progressing; TNFD-based nature assessment tools deployed	FY 2025
Explore alignment with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)	FY 2027 onwards	Building blocks in place; SBTi target-setting under evaluation	FY 2025

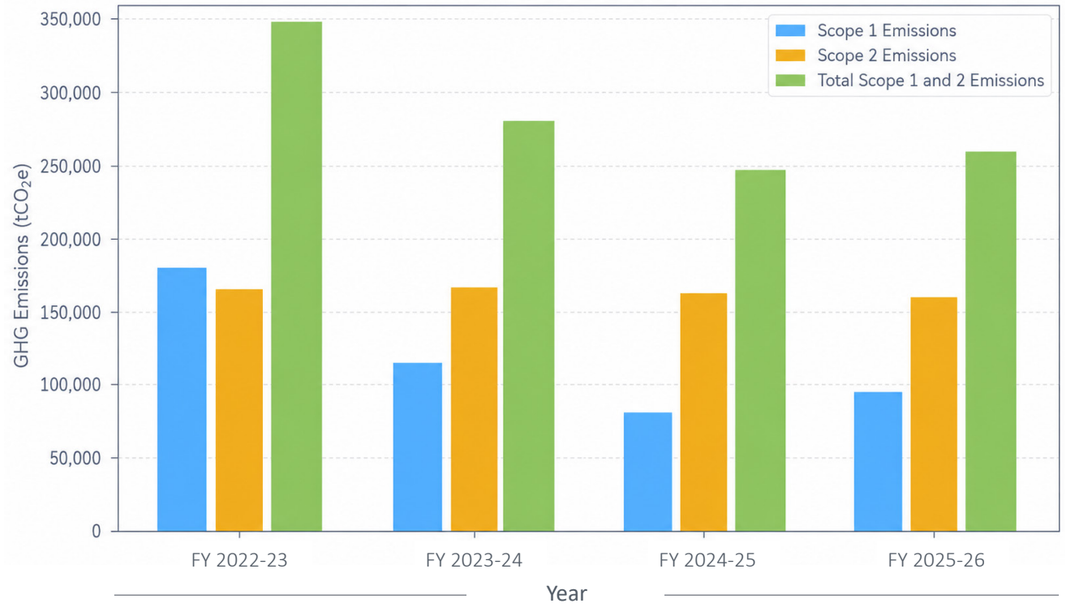
GHG Emissions: Scope 1, 2 and 3

In FY 2025-26, we further reduced our GHG emissions intensity as our business grew, reflecting our commitment to separating growth from emissions. Our combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions intensity decreased to 0.057 tCO_2e/MT, down from 0.082 in FY 2022-23, 0.070 in FY 2023-24, and 0.060 in FY 2024-25. We measure GHG emissions according to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, using the operational control approach, across all 18 of our manufacturing facilities in India. The GHG emissions profile and intensity trends across FY 2022-23 to FY 2025–26 are presented in Table 15, providing a consolidated view of Scope 1, Scope 2, combined emissions, GHG emissions intensity, and Scope 3 emissions over the reporting period.

Table 15: GHG Emissions

Metric	Unit	FY 2022–23	FY 2023–24	FY 2024–25	FY 2025–26
Scope 1 Emissions	tCO_2e	180,122	117,103	82,938	95,423
Scope 2 Emissions	tCO_2e	167,471	167,508	164,674	161,596
Total Scope 1 and 2 Emissions	tCO_2e	347,593	284,611	247,612	257,019
GHG Emissions Intensity (Scope 1 and 2)	tCO_2e/MT	0.082	0.070	0.060	0.057
Total Scope 3 Emissions	tCO_2e	Not disclosed	Not disclosed	Not disclosed	5,159,134

Table GHG Emissions



Scope 3 Emissions: Category-wise Breakdown (FY 2025-26)

Our Scope 3 assessment includes 10 value chain categories identified in our materiality review. We began structured Scope 3 tracking in FY 2024-25 and further enhanced our category-specific methodology in FY 2025-26.

Scope 3 Category	Applicability
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Applicable
Category 2: Capital goods	Applicable
Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	Applicable
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	Applicable
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Applicable
Category 6: Business travel	Applicable
Category 7: Employee commuting	Applicable
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	Not Applicable
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	Applicable
Category 10: Processing of sold products	Not Applicable
Category 11: Use of sold products	Not Applicable
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	Applicable
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	Not Applicable
Category 14: Franchises	Not Applicable
Category 15: Investments	Not Applicable

Total Scope 3 emissions in FY 2025-26: **51,59,134 tCO_2e** across assessed categories.

Energy Consumption

We are committed to reducing the energy intensity of our operations as we expand production capacity. Our energy strategy is built on four pillars: expanding renewable energy, increasing clean energy through waste heat recovery, reducing costs with efficiency initiatives, and using digital monitoring to optimise performance at all 18 manufacturing sites. The Company's energy consumption and efficiency performance across FY 2022–23 to FY 2025–26 are presented in Table 16, covering waste heat recovery, renewable electricity and fuel use, energy savings from conservation initiatives, and the resulting clean energy share.

Metric	Unit	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Total Energy Consumption	GJ	Not disclosed	Not disclosed	Not disclosed	Reported
Energy from Waste Heat Recovery	GJ	Not disclosed	Not disclosed	Not disclosed	5,59,572
Renewable Electricity Consumed	GJ	Not disclosed	Not disclosed	19,701	48,381
Renewable Fuel Energy (Bio-briquettes)	GJ	Not disclosed	Not disclosed	Not disclosed	55,607
Direct Energy Savings from Conservation Initiatives	kWh	Not disclosed	Not disclosed	Not disclosed	55.39 lakh
Clean Energy Share (Waste Heat and Renewables)	%	Not disclosed	Not disclosed	Not disclosed	25%

In FY 2025-26, waste heat recovery accounted for 21% of our total energy mix. Renewable electricity and bio-briquette usage contributed an additional 4%, resulting in a 25% clean energy share. We achieved direct energy savings of 55.39 lakh kWh (19,942 GJ) through VFDs, LED lighting, power factor correction, and utility optimisation across our sites.

Annexure: Assumptions and Limitations

This annexure summarises the key assumptions, methodologies, and limitations of the climate-related disclosures in this report. It provides stakeholders with a clear understanding of the context, boundaries, and uncertainties in Coromandel's climate risk assessment, strategy, and metrics. This information supports accurate interpretation of disclosures and guides future improvements as our climate capabilities evolve.

General Assumptions and Reporting Boundaries

Baseline Year

FY 2025 (financial year ending March 31, 2025) is the baseline year for Coromandel's near-term quantitative climate targets, including GHG emissions intensity reduction and clean energy share expansion. The baseline uses the most comprehensive operational data available from that period and aligns with Coromandel's ESG 2.0 strategy commitments and FY 2030 goals. The GHG emissions intensity series extends to FY 2021-22 to support multi-year trend analysis.

Reporting Boundary

This report consolidates climate data and initiatives from all manufacturing facilities and operations directly controlled by Coromandel International Limited across its five business segments: Fertilisers, Specialty Nutrients, Crop Protection, Retail, and Specialty Chemicals. It covers 18 manufacturing plants located throughout India. Unless otherwise noted, all disclosures pertain to Coromandel's operations within India. Subsidiaries, joint ventures, associate companies, and operations not under Coromandel's direct control are excluded from the GHG inventory and environmental performance boundary.

Data Quality

All sustainability and ESG data is sourced from Coromandel's internal reporting systems, including the Digital Data Centre 2.0 (DDC 2.0) platform, which standardises and automates reporting for over 660 KPIs by integrating data from more than 15 internal systems. Where primary metered data is unavailable for certain facilities or emission sources, estimates are based on engineering calculations, equipment specifications, and industry-standard emission factors. The company is working to expand direct measurement coverage, with a focus on energy consumption, GHG emissions, and air quality parameters across all 18 manufacturing sites.

Scope of Assurance

ESG data in this report has undergone independent external assurance in line with GRI Guidelines and ISAE 3000 (Revised). BRSR Core disclosures have been separately assured according to BRSR requirements and ISAE 3000 (Revised). TUV India Pvt. Ltd. provided third-party assurance. Scope 3 emissions data and nature-related metrics have not received the same level of independent assurance as Scope 1 and Scope 2 data, and should be interpreted accordingly.

Climate Risk Assessment

Scenario Analysis

The climate risk assessment applies internationally recognised physical and transition scenarios. Physical risk analysis relies on IPCC-aligned climate projections for short-term (up to 3 years), medium-term (3 to 10 years), and long-term (beyond 10 years) horizons. Transition risk assessment uses the IEA Net Zero Emissions 2050 (NZE) and IEA Stated Policies scenarios. These scenarios offer indicative projections rather than deterministic forecasts. Actual climate conditions, regulatory changes, and technology adoption may differ significantly from those modelled.

Geospatial and Data Limitations

Physical risk assessments for Coromandel's manufacturing sites rely on global and regional climate datasets, which offer limited spatial resolution at the site level. Consequently, risk scores for individual plants are based on modelled climate profiles and available exposure data, and may not fully capture local micro-climatic variations. The nature-related risk assessment is in its early stages, with site-level dependency and impact evaluations under development. Quantitative financial estimates of physical risk impacts are not yet fully developed and will be refined as the assessment framework evolves.

Financial Impact Modelling

Estimated financial impacts from climate risks and opportunities, including projected savings from energy efficiency, renewable energy integration, waste heat recovery, and water stewardship, are based on internal operational data and scenario modeling. These projections do not guarantee future financial outcomes. The analysis assumes no significant changes in macro-economic conditions, commodity prices, regulatory environments, or subsidy frameworks beyond current disclosures. Financial quantification of specific transition risks, such as potential carbon pricing under India's Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), is in progress and will be disclosed as the framework develops.

The physical climate risk assessment is based on a defined set of assumptions and is subject to the limitations outlined below. These assumptions are reviewed periodically to ensure alignment with evolving climate science and assessment methodologies.

Time horizons: The assessment considers three IPCC-aligned time horizons – short-term (up to 2030), medium-term (2030–2050), and long-term (2050–2100), representing the potential evolution of climate risks over the lifetime of the Company's operations and assets.

Scenario analysis: In line with IFRS S2, the assessment evaluates Coromandel International's operations under three CMIP6 climate scenarios:

- **SSP1-2.6:** Low-emission pathway representing strong global climate mitigation efforts.
- **SSP2-4.5:** Intermediate-emission pathway representing current policy and development trends.
- **SSP5-8.5:** High-emission pathway representing a higher climate change and physical risk scenario.

These scenarios are intended to assess the resilience of the Company's operations under different future climate conditions and should be interpreted as projections rather than forecasts.

These scenarios are intended to assess the resilience of the Company's operations under different future climate conditions and should be interpreted as projections rather than forecasts.

Data sources and geospatial limitations: The assessment is based on globally recognized climate datasets and CMIP6 climate models. Due to limitations in spatial resolution, localized microclimatic conditions may not be fully represented. It is assumed that 100% of the workforce is exposed to heat stress while estimating productivity loss. Accordingly, the results provide an indicative assessment to support climate risk management, resilience planning, and strategic decision-making.

Transition Risk Assessment

Coromandel's exposure to transition risks-including changes in emissions regulations, energy transition expectations, product stewardship norms, EPR obligations, subsidy adjustments, and a shift to greener chemistries-has been evaluated using the FY 2025-26 emissions and energy profile. The assessment assumes the risk profile would remain unchanged without the strategic interventions detailed in this report. However, this scenario is unlikely, as Coromandel is actively pursuing decarbonisation through renewable energy expansion, waste heat recovery, bio-briquette substitution, and progressive ZLD deployment across its manufacturing network.

Metrics and Targets

GHG Emissions Accounting

Scope 1 and Scope 2

Emissions are quantified according to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, using the operational control approach. Scope 1 emissions cover direct fuel consumption in manufacturing, refrigerants in air conditioning and chilling systems, fuel used in company vehicles, and CO_2 from fire extinguishers. Scope 2 emissions are calculated using a location-based method with grid emission factors from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) of India. These include indirect emissions from purchased electricity and, where applicable, purchased steam. If direct metered fuel consumption data is unavailable, estimates are based on equipment specifications and operational data. GHG emissions intensity is reported as total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in tCO_2e per metric tonne of total production output across all manufacturing facilities.

Scope 3

Coromandel began structured Scope 3 tracking in FY 2024-25, with category-wise assessments further enhanced in FY 2025-26. The inventory currently covers 10 value chain categories identified through the company's materiality review. DEFRA well-to-tank conversion factors are applied to relevant categories, such as fuel and energy-related activities and upstream transportation. At this stage, waste transportation emissions are excluded from the Scope 3 boundary, and not all 15 GHG Protocol Scope 3 categories are included. Coromandel is gradually expanding Scope 3 coverage to meet evolving disclosure frameworks, IFRS S2 requirements, and stakeholder expectations. Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) for key products, including GROMOR 20-20-0-13 and Nano-DAP, conducted in accordance with ISO 14040/44 standards, offer further insight into embedded carbon across the product value chain.

Air Emissions

Air emissions, including particulate matter (PM), sulfur oxides (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx), hydrogen fluoride (HF), and ammonia (NH3), are monitored using Online Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) at plant process stacks, in line with CPCB norms. Periodic stack monitoring is also conducted at relevant sites. Coromandel will begin disclosing NH3 and HF emissions from FY 2025-26 as part of its enhanced air emissions reporting framework. Quantified MT figures for all air emission parameters are being documented and will be released progressively as the reporting framework develops.

Target Setting

Coromandel's FY 2030 targets are based on the FY 2025 baseline and the Company's internal decarbonisation roadmap. Targets for clean energy share (30% by FY 2030), renewable energy (60% of the energy mix by FY 2030), ZLD extension (12 to 18 sites by FY 2030), and non-conventional water source share (40% increase by FY 2030) will be reviewed regularly as project timelines, technology readiness, and regulatory conditions change. The Company is also assessing alignment with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to inform its long-term decarbonisation strategy. Targets may be updated once SBTi engagement is formalised.

Data Tracking

Reported metrics rely on site-level measurement and monitoring systems that are continuously enhanced. Coromandel's DDC 2.0 platform has improved data quality, traceability, and reliability for environmental KPIs by standardising data flows from manufacturing sites. As integration and standardisation expand to all 18 operating facilities, data completeness and granularity will further improve in future reporting cycles.

General Limitations

Dynamic Nature of Climate Change

Climate science, regulatory frameworks, and agricultural market conditions are evolving rapidly. The findings, risk assessments, and targets in this report reflect the best available information at the time of publication and will be reviewed and updated in future reporting cycles. The integration of climate and nature-related risks into Coromandel's ERM framework is ongoing, and the depth and specificity of assessments will increase as the framework matures.

Dependence on Third-Party Data

Certain elements of the climate risk assessment and Scope 3 calculations rely on external data, such as climate models, geospatial datasets, third-party emission factor databases (including DEFRA, CEA, and IPCC), and supplier information. Coromandel has exercised due diligence in selecting and applying these sources, but cannot guarantee the complete accuracy of external data. When supplier-specific data is unavailable, industry average emission factors are used.

Nature-Based Solutions Metrics

Progress in afforestation, Miyawaki plantations, mangrove planting, and biodiversity programs is measured through field reports, internal monitoring, and partner assessments. Carbon sequestration and biodiversity benefits are estimated using recognised methodologies, but actual results may differ due to ecological conditions, seasonal changes, and long-term

Air Emissions Reporting

Quantified MT figures for certain air emission parameters, including NH3 and HF, are not yet available for FY 2025-26, as these are being disclosed for the first time. The Company is documenting the measurement basis and will publish figures as its enhanced air emissions reporting framework is implemented. Prior year comparatives for these parameters are not available.

Financial Materiality

This report covers climate-related risks and opportunities currently considered financially material to Coromandel's operations. As our understanding of these risks grows and disclosure standards such as IFRS S2 and TCFD recommendations evolve, we will expand and refine the scope, depth, and financial quantification of future assessments. Please consider these assumptions and limitations when using this report for investment decisions, strategic planning, or comparisons with other organisations. Coromandel remains committed to enhancing the quality, accuracy, and scope of its climate-related disclosures in line with IFRS S2, the TCFD framework, and its FY 2030 ESG goals.



TCFD Index

Governance

	TCFD Recommendation	Where to find our disclosure	Page
1.	Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities	Board Engagement and Climate Oversight	19
2.	Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Governance Hierarchy	19

Strategy

1.	Describe climate-related risks and opportunities identified over short, medium, and long term	Climate Risk Assessment	23
2.	Describe impact of climate risks and opportunities on business, strategy, and financial planning	Plant wise heat stress risk of Coromandel International & Plant wise water stress risk of Coromandel International	43, 47
		Transition Risk Assessment – Coromandel International Limited	53
3.	Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	Climate Risk Management	59

Risk Management

1.	Describe how the organisation identifies and assesses climate-related risks	Committee Overview ; Climate Risk Assessment	19, 23
2.	Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.	Climate Risk Management ; Target Overview	59, 89
3.	Describe how climate risk is integrated into the organisation's overall risk management	Climate-Related Competencies	20

Metrics & Targets

	TCFD Recommendation	Where to find our disclosure	Page
1.	Disclose metrics used to assess climate-related risks and opportunities	Table 15: GHG Emissions ; Table 16: Energy Consumption	90, 92
2.	Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions	Scope-wise Reduction Strategy ; GHG Emissions: Scope 1, 2 and 3	21
3.	Describe climate-related targets and progress against them	Target Overview	89

IFRS S2 Disclosure Index

	IFRS S2 Recommended Disclosure	Coromandel International's Disclosure Reference	Page
Governance			
The governance body(s) (which can include a board, committee or equivalent body charged with governance) or individual(s) responsible for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.			
i.	how responsibilities for climate-related risks and opportunities are reflected in the terms of reference, mandates, role descriptions and other related policies applicable to that body(s) or individual(s);	Committee Overview	19
ii.	how the body(s) or individual(s) determines whether appropriate skills and competencies are available or will be developed to oversee strategies designed to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities;	Climate-Related Competencies	20
iii.	how and how often the body(s) or individual(s) is informed about climate-related risks and opportunities;	Committee Overview	19
iv.	how the body(s) or individual(s) takes into account climate-related risks and opportunities when overseeing the entity's strategy, its decisions on major transactions and its risk management processes and related policies, including whether the body(s) or individual(s) has considered trade-offs associated with those risks and opportunities; and	Board Engagement and Climate Oversight	19
v.	how the body(s) or individual(s) oversees the setting of targets related to climate-related risks and opportunities, and monitors progress towards those targets, including whether and how related performance metrics are included in remuneration policies.	Climate-Related Incentives	20
Management's role in the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee climate-related risks and opportunities			
i.	whether the role is delegated to a specific management-level position or management-level committee and how oversight is exercised over that position or committee; and	Governance Hierarchy	19
ii.	whether management uses controls and procedures to support the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities and, if so, how these controls and procedures are integrated with other internal functions.	Board Engagement and Climate Oversight	19

	IFRS S2 Recommended Disclosure	Coromandel International's Disclosure Reference	Page
Strategy			
Climate-related risks and opportunities			
A.	Describe climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects.	Plant wise heat stress risk of Coromandel International & Plant wise water stress risk of Coromandel International	43, 47
B.	Explain, for each climate-related risk the entity has identified, whether the entity considers the risk to be a climate-related physical risk or climate-related transition risk.	Climate Risk Assessment	23
C.	Specify, for each climate-related risk and opportunity the entity has identified, over which time horizons (short, medium, or long term) the effects of each climate-related risk and opportunity could reasonably be expected to occur.	Climate Risk Assessment	23
D.	Explain how the entity defines 'short term', 'medium term' and 'long term' and how these definitions are linked to the planning horizons used by the entity for strategic decision-making.	Climate Risk Assessment	23
Business model and value chain			
A.	Description of the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's business model and value chain	Climate Commitment and Strategic Ambition	21
B.	Description of where in the entity's business model and value chain climate-related risks and opportunities are concentrated	Climate Commitment and Strategic Ambition	21

	IFRS S2 Recommended Disclosure	Coromandel International's Disclosure Reference	Page
Strategy and decision-making			
Information about how the entity has responded to, and plans to respond to, climate-related risks and opportunities in its strategy and decision-making, including how the entity plans to achieve any climate-related targets it has set and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation. Specifically, the entity shall disclose information about:			
i.	current and anticipated changes to the entity's business model, including its resource allocation, to address climate-related risks and opportunities (for example, these changes could include plans to manage or decommission carbon-, energy- or water-intensive operations; resource allocations resulting from demand or supply-chain changes; resource allocations arising from business development through capital expenditure or additional expenditure on research and development; and acquisitions or divestments);	Climate Risk Management	59
ii.	current and anticipated direct mitigation and adaptation efforts (for example, through changes in production processes or equipment, relocation of facilities, workforce adjustments, and changes in product specifications);	Climate Risk Management	59
iii.	current and anticipated indirect mitigation and adaptation efforts (for example, through working with customers and supply chains);	Climate Risk Management	59
iv.	any climate-related transition plan the entity has, including information about key assumptions used in developing its transition plan, and dependencies on which the entity's transition plan relies; and	Transition Risk- Mitigation Strategy	81
v.	how the entity plans to achieve any climate-related targets, including any greenhouse gas emissions targets.	Target Overview	89
A.	Information about how the entity is resourcing, and plans to resource, the activities disclosed in accordance with paragraph.	Board Engagement	19

	IFRS S2 Recommended Disclosure	Coromandel International's Disclosure Reference	Page
Strategy and decision-making			
Financial position, financial performance and cash flows			
A.	Effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows for the reporting period (current financial effects)	Plant wise heat stress risk of Coromandel International & Plant wise water stress risk of Coromandel International	43, 47
B.	Anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows over the short, medium and long term, taking into consideration how climate related risks and opportunities are included in the entity's financial planning.	Plant wise heat stress risk of Coromandel International & Plant wise water stress risk of Coromandel International	43, 47
Climate resilience			
Entity's assessment of its climate resilience as at the reporting date:			
I.	the implications, if any, of the entity's assessment for its strategy and business model, including how the entity would need to respond to the effects identified in the climate-related scenario analysis;	Climate Risk Assessment	23
II.	the significant areas of uncertainty considered in the entity's assessment of its climate resilience;	Annexure: Assumptions and Limitations → Climate Risk Assessment	94
I.	(iii) the entity's capacity to adjust or adapt its strategy and business model to climate change over the short, medium and long term, including. (1) the availability of, and flexibility in, the entity's existing financial resources to respond to the effects identified in the climate-related scenario analysis, including to address climate-related risks and to take advantage of climate-related opportunities.	Climate Risk Management	59

	IFRS S2 Recommended Disclosure	Coromandel International's Disclosure Reference	Page
Strategy and decision-making			
Entity's assessment of its climate resilience as at the reporting date:			
	(3) the effect of the entity's current and planned investments in climate-related mitigation, adaptation and opportunities for climate resilience; and	Climate Risk Assessment	23
How and when the climate-related scenario analysis was carried out:			
	information about the inputs the entity used, including: (1) which climate-related scenarios the entity used for the analysis and the sources of those scenarios; (2) whether the analysis included a diverse range of climate-related (3) whether the climate-related scenarios used for the analysis are associated with climate-related transition risks or climate-related physical risks; (4) whether the entity used, among its scenarios, a climate-related scenario aligned with the latest international agreement on climate change; (5) why the entity decided that its chosen climate-related scenarios are relevant to assessing its resilience to climate-related changes, developments or uncertainties; (6) the time horizons the entity used in the analysis; and (7) what scope of operations the entity used in the analysis (for example, the operating locations and business units used in the analysis);	Climate Risk Management	59
	II. the key assumptions the entity made in the analysis, including assumptions about: (1) climate-related policies in the jurisdictions in which the entity operates; (2) macroeconomic trends;	Transition Risk Assessment	51

IFRS S2 Recommended Disclosure		Coromandel International's Disclosure Reference	Page
Strategy and decision-making			
How and when the climate-related scenario analysis was carried out:			
	(3) national- or regional-level variables (for example, local weather patterns, demographics, land use, infrastructure and availability of natural resources); (4) energy usage and mix; and (5) developments in technology; and	Transition Risk Assessment	51
	iii. the reporting period in which the climate-related scenario analysis was carried out.	Reporting Boundary	17
Risk Management			
the processes and related policies the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor climate-related risks, including information about:			
	i. the inputs and parameters the entity uses (for example, information about data sources and the scope of operations covered in the processes);	Annexure: Assumptions and Limitations → Climate Risk Assessment	94
	ii. whether and how the entity uses climate-related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate related risks;	Climate Risk Assessment →Physical Risk Assessment	24
	iii. how the entity assesses the nature, likelihood and magnitude of the effects of those risks	Climate Risk Assessment → Physical Risk Assessment	24
	iv. whether and how the entity prioritises climate-related risks relative to other types of risk;	Climate Governance → Board Engagement	19
	v. how the entity monitors climate-related risks; and	Climate Governance → Committee Overview	19
	vi. whether and how the entity has changed the processes it uses compared with the previous reporting period;	Climate Governance → Committee Overview	19

IFRS S2 Recommended Disclosure		Coromandel International's Disclosure Reference	Page
Risk Management			
the processes and related policies the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor climate-related risks, including information about:			
A.	the processes the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor climate-related opportunities, including information about whether and how the entity uses climate-related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate-related opportunities; and	Climate Risk Assessment	23
B.	the extent to which, and how, the processes for identifying, assessing, prioritising and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into and inform the entity's overall risk management process.	Climate-Related Competencies	20
Metric and Targets			
Climate-related metrics			
A.	greenhouse gases the entity shall:		
	i. disclose its absolute gross greenhouse gas emissions generated during the reporting period, expressed as metric tonnes of CO2 equivalent, classified as: (1) Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions; (2) Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions; and (3) Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions	Metrics and Targets → GHG Emissions: Scope 1, 2 and 3	90
	ii. measure its greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) unless required by a jurisdictional authority or an exchange on which the entity is listed to use a different method for measuring its greenhouse gas emissions;	Annexure → Metrics and Targets → GHG Emissions Accounting	95

IFRS S2 Recommended Disclosure		Coromandel International's Disclosure Reference	Page
Metric and Targets			
Climate-related metrics			
	iii. disclose the approach it uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions including: (1) the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions the entity uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions; (2) the reason why the entity has chosen the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions it uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions; and (3) any changes the entity made to the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions during the reporting period and the reasons for those changes;	Annexure → Metrics and Targets → GHG Emissions Accounting	95
	iv. for Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed (disclose its absolute gross greenhouse gas emissions) disaggregate emissions between: (1) the consolidated accounting group (for example, for an entity applying IFRS Accounting Standards, this group would comprise the parent and its consolidated subsidiaries); and (2) other investees excluded, for an entity applying IFRS Accounting Standards, these investees would include associates, joint ventures and unconsolidated subsidiaries);	Not applicable/not disclosed; reporting boundary is Coromandel International Limited on a standalone basis	--
	v. for Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with paragraph 29(a)(i)(2), disclose its location-based Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, and provide information about any contractual instruments that is necessary to inform users' understanding of the entity's Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions; and	Annexure → GHG Emissions Accounting	95

IFRS S2 Recommended Disclosure		Coromandel International's Disclosure Reference	Page
Metric and Targets			
Climate-related metrics			
	vi. for Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed (1) the categories included within the entity's measure of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, in accordance with the Scope 3 categories described in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011); and (2) additional information about the entity's Category 15 greenhouse gas emissions or those associated with its investments (financed emissions), if the entity's activities include asset management, commercial banking or insurance;	Scope 3 Emissions: Category-wise Breakdown (FY 2025-26)	91
A.	climate-related transition risks-the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related transition risks;	Climate Risk Assessment → Transition Risk Assessment	51
B.	climate-related physical risks-the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related physical risks;	Climate Risk Assessment →Physical Risk Assessment	24
C.	climate-related opportunities-the amount and percentage of assets or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities;	Climate Risk Assessment → Transition Risk Assessment	51
D.	capital deployment-the amount of capital expenditure, financing or investment deployed towards climate-related risks and opportunities;	Climate Strategy → Low Carbon Technology and Decarbonisation Roadmap	21
E.	internal carbon prices-the entity shall disclose:	Climate Risk Management → Transition Risk- Mitigation Strategy	81

	IFRS S2 Recommended Disclosure	Coromandel International's Disclosure Reference	Page
Metric and Targets			
Climate-related metrics			
	i. an explanation of whether and how the entity is applying a carbon price in decision-making (for example, investment decisions, transfer pricing and scenario analysis); and	Climate Risk Management → Transition Risk- Mitigation Strategy	81
	ii. the price for each metric tonne of greenhouse gas emissions the entity uses to assess the costs of its greenhouse gas emissions;	Climate Risk Management → Transition Risk- Mitigation Strategy	81
F.	remuneration-the entity shall disclose:		
	i. a description of whether and how climate-related considerations are factored into executive remuneration (see also paragraph 6(a)(v)); and	Climate Governance → Climate-Related Incentives	20
Climate-related targets			
Quantitative and qualitative climate-related targets			
A.	the metric used to set the target	Table 15: GHG Emissions ; Table 16: Energy Consumption	90, 92
B.	the objective of the target (for example, mitigation, adaptation or conformance with science-based initiatives);	Metrics and Targets → Target Overview	89
C.	the part of the entity to which the target applies (for example, whether the target applies to the entity	About the Report → Reporting Boundary	17
D.	the period over which the target applies;	Metrics and Targets → Target Overview	89

	IFRS S2 Recommended Disclosure	Coromandel International's Disclosure Reference	Page
Climate-related targets			
Quantitative and qualitative climate-related targets			
E.	the metric used to set the target	Metrics and Targets → Target Overview	89
F.	any milestones and interim targets;	Metrics and Targets → Target Overview	89
G.	if the target is quantitative, whether it is an absolute target or an intensity target; and	Metrics and Targets → Target Overview	89
H.	how the latest international agreement on climate change, including jurisdictional commitments that arise from that agreement, has informed the target.	Climate Risk Management → Transition Risk- Mitigation Strategy	81
Approach to setting and reviewing each target, and monitoring progress against each target			
A.	whether the target and the methodology for setting the target has been validated by a third party;	Annexure: Assumptions and Limitations → Metrics and Targets	95
B.	the entity's processes for reviewing the target;	Annexure → Metrics and Targets → Target Setting	96
C.	the metrics used to monitor progress towards reaching the target; and	Metrics and Targets → Target Overview	89
D.	any revisions to the target and an explanation for those revisions	Annexure → Metrics and Targets → Target Setting	96
Performance against each climate-related target and an analysis of trends or changes in the entity's performance			
A.	which greenhouse gases are covered by the target.	Not Disclosed	--
B.	whether Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are covered by the target	Metrics and Targets → GHG Emissions: Scope 1, 2 and 3	90